

tic and curative of sea-sickness. A young lady who could never put her foot on a vessel without being tortured with sea-sickness, was able by this means to make a voyage to Australia without being seriously inconvenienced.

Dr. Guéneau de Mussy cites also the instance of a noble foreigner who was instantly relieved by the application of the same remedy. Related by a physician of authority such as Dr. Guéneau de Mussy is, these facts are very interesting, and should not be lost sight of.—*Journal de Médecine et de Chirurgie*, Novembre, 1873.

CHLORATE OF POTASH TO PREVENT SALIVATION.

Dr. Dodge says:—It has been my practice for the last three years to administer the chlorate of potassa in connection with a mercurial, whenever I desired to give the latter for any length of time. I do not administer the chlorate at the same time that I do the mercurial, but at longer intervals, and nicety of dose is immaterial; a small quantity is sufficient. I cannot see but that I obtain the therapeutical effects of the mercurial as readily as before I gave the chlorate. In secondary and tertiary syphilis I have employed the same agents with similar results.

But still more in active inflammation, when I have given repeated doses of calomel at short intervals, with an occasional dose of the chlorate, I have obtained the desired effect of the calomel, but never produced the slightest symptoms of ptyalism.—*Transactions of the Minnesota State Med. Society*, 1872.

STYPTIC COLLODION.

The following will be found a most useful formula:

Tannin,	2 oz.;
Alcohol,	4 oz., fl.;
Ether,	12 oz., fl.;
Soluble cotton,	1 drachm and 2 scruples;
Canada balsam,	1 drachm.

Dissolve the tannin in one part of the alcohol, and the ether with the Canada balsam; then add the cotton.—*Dublin Medical Press and Circular*.

LAXATIVES.

A new remedy has been introduced as a laxative which is said to be preferable to many of the salines, on account of its agreeable taste. It is the sulpho-vinate of soda in two drachm doses.

Another very efficient and much used laxative compound is the following:

R	Ext. colocynth, co.	gr. vi.
	Ol. caryophyl,	gtt. ij.
M.	Divide in pilule No. ij.	

LIQUOR PICIS ALKALINUS.

The following preparation is that of the late Dr. H. D. Buckley, of New York, who proposed it to fill the place of a secret French preparation of tar:

R.	Picis liquidæ,	3 ij.;
	Potassæ causticæ,	3 j.;
	Aque,	3 v. m. ft. sol.

This mixes with water in all proportions, and discolors the skin to a very moderate extent. It dries rapidly, and leaves very little stickiness. He has used it in all degrees of strength, and regards it as one of the best methods of employing tar. The potash heightens the anti-pruritic effect of the tar. The solution he has employed with advantage in eczema, both in its chronic stage with thickenings, and in the more acute forms, where exudation has about or nearly ceased and the itching is intense. In chronic cases with infiltration, it may be used in full strength. Good success has followed its use in lupus erythematosus and psoriasis.

THE TREATMENT OF SYPHILITIC WARTS.

Dr. Prohseh, as quoted by the *London Medical Record*, has abandoned in all cases the excision and cauterization of pedicled warts as needlessly painful. He ties them with soft and tolerably thick silk or cotton thread, tight enough to strangle without cutting them. He takes special care to place the ligature close to the root, but not to include any true skin. When the warts are short and stumpy, he draws the noose home, but, before tightening, pushes it down around the root by means of a pointed stick. When the warts are large or compound, he places a separate thread around the several portions, being careful never to include a large quantity of tissue in one ligature. If the warts be very soft, or secreting matter freely, he dresses them for a day or two with cold lotions, so as to check the irritation before the ligature is applied. If they be situated within a phimosi, he uses injection freely, and ligatures all the warts within reach, getting hold of deeper ones as the swelling subsides and the prepuce can be folded back, until all are removed.

Warts that are too flat and broad to be included in a ligature must be cauterized by chemical or actual caustics; but where caustics are used, the greatest care must be taken to keep the surfaces quite clean and dry, lest they suppurate and troublesome abscesses form. Before applying caustic, the warts should also be carefully washed, and then dried by dabbing with cotton-wool. He recommends for soft succulent warts a weak solution of chloride of iron, or powdered alum and tannin; for hard dry warts he prefers strong nitric acid to all other agents. These applications, if used to only a limited amount, cause no irritation, and can be repeated every two or three days till the warts waste away.