

ers are applied. The next day the growth can be easily scraped off. The reporter has tried this in several cases of corns with good effect. Care should be taken not to make the application to the sound skin, as it sometimes causes an unpleasant degree of irritation.

Unna (*Monatshefte f. Prakt. Dermatologie*, May, 1882) speaks highly of the value of the application of an *arseniated mercurial plaster* in destroying warts. This is applied continuously, and, in a few days, the growths became flattened yellowish white in color, and in the course of a week or two disappear entirely. No sloughing of the warts takes place, but they undergo gradual absorption. The application used by Unna contains from five to ten per cent. of arsenic. The combination may be made as follows:

℞ Acidi arseniosi grs. xii—xxiv
Ungt. hydrargyri 3 ss.
ft. Ungt.

This is to be spread on muslin or adhesive Plaster and applied to the parts containing the warts. It should be kept applied constantly, or at least all night. It would be well, however, in using this to guard against absorption of mercury.—*Medical Chronicle*.

Medicated Gelatine in local treatment of skin diseases is highly spoken of by Prof. Pick, of Prague (*Wein. Med. Zeit.*). The gelatine is dissolved in double its weight of distilled water, in a bath, and the desired medicine stirred in. This is cooled in any convenient shape. The patient is instructed to melt a piece of this in a saucer set in hot water and apply with a brush to the diseased surface. After this is dry it should be occasionally painted with a thin coat of glycerine which prevents its getting so dry and peeling off, and also makes it flexible, so that motion at the joints is not prevented. It is a most clean and convenient dressing, and should come rapidly into favor. It is easily removed in the warm bath.—*Chicago Weekly Med. Review*.

SPECIAL REMEDIES OF VALUE IN INEBRIETY.

Our object is to call attention to some of the remedies that are being used in the treatment of inebriety, and indicate their general value, from the experience of to-day. We would not have the reader infer that these are the only therapeutic agents of use in the treatment of inebriety, or that we call attention to them simply as advertisers in this journal.

Most of these remedies have been tested clinically, from samples sent direct from the manufacturer, and while we have not yet completed the clinical observations of these drugs, enough has been ascertained to fully sustain the following endorsements. *Coca* and *Jamaica Dogwood*, pre-

pared by Park, Davis & Co., of Detroit, either used in combination, or separately, have often a marked action as a nerve tonic and sedative. The *coca* has been given as a tonic in cases of great debility, and so far seems of greater value than quinine. The dogwood is in some instances a very pleasant narcotic, and is always worth a trial. The *Vitalized Phosphates* of F. Crosby, New York, have in our hands proved to be of much value in cases suffering from great debility and acute dyspepsia.

Lactopeptine is another remedy that has a peculiar value in inebriety where nutritive disturbances are present. *Fellows' Hypophosphites* may be placed in the same list, as a remedy that should be tried in all these cases of chronic inebriety, where conditions of profound neurasthenia are associated with this disease. *Horsford's Acid Phosphate* should be used in every case of inebriety, and as a general tonic and nerve sedative it seems unequaled, but should be given many weeks after the alcohol is withdrawn. *Avena Sativa*, by Keith & Co. of New York, is a remedy about which much difference of opinion exists. From a limited observation it is evidently a medicine of some value, and has been used with success to combat the peculiar exhaustion from opium and alcoholic inebriety. The value of *Bromida*, prepared by Battle & Co. of St. Louis, is so well attested that it needs no comment.

The Horsford Acid Phosphate, the Hypophosphites of Fellows' and the Vitalized Phosphates of Crosby, have each a personal value in all cases of inebriety, but we need further study to determine their use minutely. The other remedies have been found essential, and should always be included in the means used to treat inebriety.—*Quarterly Jour.*

AN IMPROVED METHOD OF CIRCUMCISION FOR CONGENITAL PHYMOSIS.

Dr. Neil McLeod recently operated on a child of two years, in whom the orifice of the prepuce scarcely admitted the point of a probe, but by dilating this orifice forcibly with "sinus forceps," and the addition of a few tiny snips with scissors round the margin of the orifice thus dilated, the foreskin could be drawn back until the point of the glans showed itself. Further retraction was prevented by the adhesions referred to, but these were easily broken down by means of a probe passed between the corona glandis which was exposed in its whole extent. The prepuce was next replaced forward, and the amount to be cut off was marked by a clip arrangement, made by tying two ordinary directors, groove to groove, at one end and slipping the prepuce into the clip formed by the untied ends. Three carbolized silk threads were then passed through the prepuce at equal intervals close to the clip on its proximal side, the glans being guarded as the needle was