

cautions were employed, and in some cases where the tumor was of considerable dimensions several syringefuls were injected into different parts of the parenchyma. In order to ascertain whether the needle has entered the gland the patient is asked to swallow, when, if it has so entered, the downward movement of the syringe shows that the needle has been carried upward. In some cases the injections were repeated daily for several days, in others at intervals of a few days. In no cases were any untoward symptoms produced.

FOR INGROWING TOE-NAIL.—Dr. Puerckhauer recommends (*Memphis Med. Monthly*) a novel and simple, and, at the same time, competent treatment for ingrown toe-nail: A forty per cent. solution of potassium is applied warm to the portion of the nail to be removed. After a few seconds the uppermost layer of the nail will be so soft that it can be scraped off with a piece of sharp-edged glass; the next layer is then moistened with the same solution and scraped off; this must be repeated until the remaining portion is as a thin piece of paper, when it is seized with a pincette and lifted from the underlying soft parts and severed from the other half. The operation does not require more than half an hour's time, is painless and bloodless, while the patient is delivered from his suffering without being disabled even for an hour.

CIRCUMSCRIBED PATCHES OF PSORIASIS.—The following is recommended for small patches on the scalp:

R—Acidi pyrogallici,
 Ichthyol,
 Acidi salicylici, āā 4 to 5.
 Vaselini, 35.—M.

Or, for isolated patches:

R—Saponis viridi,
 Vaselini, āā 20.
 Ichthyol,
 Acidi salicylici, 2.
 Acidi pyrogallici, āā 1.—M.

Daily frictions should be made and continued, unless the scalp becomes irritated.

BELLADONNA IN LABOR.—Dr. Aasher, of Lithgow, New South Wales, advises (*Australasian Med. Gazette*) the use of belladonna in the early

stages of labor, having found it of immeasurable benefit, saving considerable pain to the patient and materially diminishing the expected period of the labor. In primiparæ, after a prolonged period of pains of more or less intensity, and with but little dilatation of the os, as well as in the more intense condition of a completely rigid os, where, with extreme contractions, no dilatation whatever occurs, he has given large doses of belladonna with marked effect. He usually prescribes a reliable tincture of belladonna in doses of twenty to thirty minims every hour, or oftener; and satisfactory dilatation usually follows the first or second draught.

MENSTRUATION IN THE MALE.—Paul Albrecht (*L'Anomale*) draws attention to the fact that white blood corpuscles appear in the urine of men at regular intervals, are present three or four days, and then disappear. This he interprets as a kind of menstruation. The idea is not a very strange one, for it is a known fact that men with excessive hypospadias menstruate. He offers this as another proof of the independence of menstruation and ovulation. It is to be hoped that further investigation will afford a clearer exposition of the subject.

DR. ROTHE (*Brit. and Colon. Druggist, Coll. and Clin. Rec.*) uses for erysipelas the following:—

R Creolin 1½ parts.
 Cretæ præp.
 Adipis, āā 15 "
 Ol. menth. pip. gtt v.

This is spread in thickness of the blade of a knife over the diseased parts two or three times a day, a thin layer of cotton-wool being applied as a covering. In from twelve to twenty-four hours improvement was always apparent, and the disease was cured in three or four days. The same ointment did good service in weeping eczema of the face, as also in several cases of eczema in children. A patient suffering from scabies was treated with thorough washing with soft soap and inunction of this ointment with such a decided effect that he considers creolin to be a specific for the disease.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Washington Star*, who has been studying the subject of getting rid of fleas, gives this as the result of his investigations: If those who are troubled with this insect will