

uteri, which method has been used successfully by Dr. John Phillips and others for the similarly severe vomiting of pregnancy.

Peppermint has long been used by the Chinese as a local remedy for neuralgia, and has lately been sold here, combined with camphor, as a menthol. It appears to act as a local anæsthetic, its effect lasting often many hours, and in some cases of reflex origin a single application of the lotion has cured the patient. The remedy was, I believe, named in a casual communication to the *Journal* about twenty years ago, but I have failed to find the reference, and though it has been prescribed spasmodically by my father, and perhaps by others, its extreme utility seems known to very few.—Dr. Amand Routh in *British Medical Journal*.

TREATMENT OF WARTS.

Røsen has found the following procedure very serviceable in removing warts, callosities, etc.:

The thickened epidermis is slightly moistened with an antiseptic solution (boracic or salicylic acid) and then covered with a fairly thick layer of pure crystallized salicylic acid. Over this is placed moist borated lint in four layers, a piece of gutta-percha fabric, and a bandage. In the case of small warts and callosities, the dressing is allowed to remain for five days. On removal it will be found that the thickened tissue is somewhat shrunk and has separated from the subjacent parts, which are covered with perfectly normal skin, presenting no traces of injury or bleeding. The author has never seen any caustic effect from this application on the surrounding, and subjacent tissues. If the callosity is of any considerable thickness, as is often seen on the sole of the foot, the dressing should be left in place for ten days, or renewed after five days. The great advantage of this application is that the effects of the salicylic acid are localized to the thickened area.—*Munchener Medic. Wochenscher*.

ADVANCES IN THE TREATMENT OF SYPHILIS.

Neisser gives the following injunctions:

1. Every local infection suspected of being syphilis must be destroyed by energetic local treatment as early as possible, or removed by deep incision. If there is no syphilitic infection present, the slight operation is at least harmless, and if syphilis be present, it may undoubtedly be removed once and for all by excision.

2. Well marked primary lesions should be deeply excised when their situation permits of it, as, in the author's opinion, complete cure of the syphilis may thus be brought about.

3. Constitutional treatment must be one of mercury; must never be begun before the diagnosis is firmly established; must never be considered as completed before the fourth year of the disease.

4. The most agreeable and convenient mode of administration is the internal method.

5. The surest, most rapid and efficacious method is that of hypodermic injection of the drug: Inflammatory tendencies are reduced to a minimum by suspending the calomel in oil.—*Weekly Med. Review*.

TINCTURE OF IRON; ITS ADMINISTRATION.

According to *Science (Nouv. Remèdes)*, recent experiments made with the ferric chloride diluted with water, show that the deleterious action of this preparation upon the teeth arises in consequence of such dilution. The phenomenon is thus explained, the addition of water to the alcoholic solution precipitates the peroxide in flakes, and as these can offer no protective covering to the teeth, the acid set free by decomposition acts directly upon the salts of lime composing them. When the solution is given pure, there can be no chemical action; the peroxide then formed is anhydrous and adheres to the teeth which it thus protects against the action of the acid. The experiments appear to demonstrate, so says the writer, that only three liquids can be properly used in diluting the ferric chloride: alcohol, vichy water, and simple syrup.

FOR CHILLBLAINS.

Valentine Mott's remedy is as follows:

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Beef's gall.....	4 ounces.
Ol. terebinth.....	4 "
Spts. vini. rect., 90 per cent..	1½ "
Tinct. opii.....	1 "

Another formula for the same affection is:

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Beef brine.....	1 pint.
Potassæ nitratis.....	2 drachms.
Aquæ ammoniæ.....	3 ounces.

—*Medical Classics*, Oct., 1887.

JABORANDI IN OBSTRETIC PRACTICE.

By JEROME HARDCASTLE, M.D., Ceciljon, Md.

Med. and Surg. Rep. April 7:—Having for many years noted the fact that parturition does not progress favorably till diaphoresis occurs, I have for some months past induced this condition, in the early stage of labor by giving fl. ext. jaborandi (green—the brown has proved worthless in my hands). My plan is, when called to a case, to order a warm brick to be applied to the feet—which are always cold, and then to give one-third of a teaspoonful of fl. ext. jaborandi in half a wineglassful of water, and repeat the dose every half hour until perspiration occurs. It is