

the neck in designating Apostoli's method as it conveys no doubtful theory of the structures acted upon by the current. The act of vomiting is a very complex one, and in addition the uncertainty of passing a descending galvanic current along the pneumogastric nerve is so great that we prefer to employ the term galvanism of the neck as indicating a procedure of considerable value in the treatment of obstinate cases of vomiting.—*Medicine*.

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THE TREATMENT OF RINGWORM OF THE SCALP BY CHLORIDE OF SODIUM.—George D. Perkins (*Lancet*, October 22nd, 1898) says that for the past fifteen years he has treated every case of ringworm which has come under his care with chloride of sodium, and with complete success in every case. The first case in which he adopted this treatment was a chronic one of five years' standing. The child was well in three weeks, and had no return. Many of the cases have been chronic. The method Perkins adopts is the following: Have some chloride of sodium finely powdered and mixed with a little vaselin to make an ointment. The affected part having been shaved, rub the ointment in well night and morning until the place is sore; this takes from two to four days. Then apply some simple application to aid healing. When well from the soreness, the hairs will be found growing healthily, and the tinea trichophyton destroyed.—*Medical Age*.

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FORMALIN FOR SWEATING FEET.—Gerdeck (*British Medical Journal*) advocates the use of formalin in this malady. The sole of the foot should be painted with pure formalin three times a day; between the toes only once, and not at all on the dorsum of the foot. In addition it is useful to pour four or five drops of formalin on the boot and warm it; this serves to disguise the odor of sweat, and is also a good preservative of leather. The results are said to last for three or four weeks, when a repetition of the treatment is necessary. If the pure formalin is objected to, two to three per cent. solution may be painted on more frequently. The formalin acts as a deodorant and is non-toxic. The skin becomes as dry as leather, and no longer sweats. No harm was observed amongst the soldiers whose foot-sweating was stopped by this treatment.—*Medical Age*.

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TOXICITY OF APPENDICITIS.—Dieulafoy (*Le Progrès Méd.*, November 12th, 1898), in the course of a paper read before the Paris Academy of Medicine, speaks of appendicitis as "the great abdominal disease," and says that besides the danger of peritonitis we have to face the possibility of toxemia. This complication,