

ORANGE PEEL.

We fail to recognize the need of encouraging surgical skill by scattering orange peel on the side-walks ; and we consider that the sooner that practice is rendered penal, the better.

Philosophical apple women bid their customers "taste and try," and why should not philosophical doctors act on a similar principle? We know one who adopts this principle and *that* no doubt, because he believes in it, but it would require a lively imagination to depict a doctor advocating the tasting of his mercurial pills, &c., for he *knows* they would fail to commend their merits to his patient, unless the said patient should happen to appreciate having his body converted into a barometer, and should find it convenient to be able to predict approaching storms. He who has *faith* in his medicine, says in effect "taste and try," by commending a few remedies to the public, in the form of a little pamphlet ; as he presents them alphabetically, we shall transfer them to our pages, in similar order, and commence with *Aconitum Nap.*, as a remedy in the case of Fevers and Inflammation, particularly if the skin be hot and dry, and the pulse quick and full. It is therefore frequently required in Feverish Colds, Bronchitis, Croup, Measles, Pleurisy, and Inflammation of the Lungs. It will frequently relieve palpitation of the heart, and the injurious consequences of sudden fright also. If only one or two doses are likely to be required, 2 or 3 drops may be taken on a small piece of sugar, or in a teaspoonful of fresh water ; but where the disease is of a more serious nature, and the medicine will, in all probability, have to continue for some days, it is better to put 10 or 12 drops of the appropriate remedy into a tumbler of fresh water day by day, and after carefully stirring it, to administer a mouthful every hour or two, so as to finish the tumbler by bedtime, or during the 24 hours.

Should two remedies be required, prepare each tumbler separately, as above-mentioned, using different spoons for each tumbler, and let the patient take a mouthful every hour or two from the tumblers alternately. Should a child object to drink much water, the medicine may be prepared in teacups or wineglasses, and one or two spoonfuls given at a dose ; in the case of infants, the medicine may be dropped on a little powdered sugar, and a pinch placed dry on the tongue as often as required.

GOUT.

" On the 30th March, 1875 (says Dr. John W. Foakes, of Anglican London) a clergyman from one of the West Indian Islands placed himself in my hands, in consequence of having derived some benefit from the advice contained in my book, and which he had followed before coming to England. He had been a sufferer from attacks of Gout for more than twenty years ; at first, in acute, but for the last ten years in more chronic form ; indeed, latterly his health had completely given way under the disease *and its treatment*, nearly all his joints being so tender that he could with difficulty walk. He said the disease, he felt, was gradually sapping all his nervous energy. He was therefore resolved to come to England to try the effect of rest and change of climate. His case was one of pure Gout, *considerably complicated by the consequences of the medicines he had taken* ; and I told him I could not undertake to obtain permanent relief except under a continuous treatment of some months. To this he assented and I commenced to treat him. On the 28th April he walked three miles ; subsequently he had two acute attacks during my treatment, but on the 14th Feb. 1876, was quite well and able to return to his home and duty. In June of last year (1877) he wrote me as follows :