

tivitis. Only after a lengthened treatment with various applications had proved fruitless, did he determine to snip off the wart, when, to his astonishment, he saw the conjunctivitis disappear in a few days. In the second case, which had been under treatment elsewhere for conjunctival catarrh without benefit, he proceeded at once to remove the wart, and obtained a rapid cure of the inflammation. To Arlt this experience was new, and it may be that the observation will be of use to other practitioners.—*Irish Hosp. Gaz.*, July 1, 1874.

JABORANDI, A NEW MEDECINE.

A new medecine—with marvellous virtues, according to its sponsors—has been introduced and experimented with at the Hospital Beaujon, Paris. An account of the action and characters of the medicine appears in the "Répertoire de Pharmacie" of March 25, from which we condense the following particulars:—Dr. S. Continho, of Pernambuco, who claims to have discovered the properties of the plant, induced Prof. Gubler to make a trial of it, and the account given by that eminent physician corresponds exactly with the claims put forth by Dr. Continho.

The leaves and little twigs of the plant are broken up, and from four to six drams infused in a cupful of warm water. The infusion may be taken warm or cold, and in about ten minutes after administration the patient breaks out into a violent perspiration, which continues for four or five hours, and which is so thorough as to necessitate several changes of linen. At the same time a most abundant flow of saliva is promoted, so abundant, say M. Gubler, that speech is rendered almost impossible. He asserts that he has known patients eject *more than a livre* in less than two hours. Occasionally the medicine has induced diarrhoea. Its action is more rapid and more thorough if taken warm, and if the patient is well covered up in bed, but its effects are none the less certain under quite contrary conditions.—*Chemist and Druggist*, [Lond.], April 15, 1874.

HYDRASTIN IN GONORRHOEA.

As far as internal treatment is concerned, I merely give in the first stage a saline aperient, to be continued three times daily for four or five days, together with the following injection: hydrastin, one drachm; solution of morphia (Magendie's), two drachms; acacia mucilage to four ounces: to be used three times daily. This I have employed when inflammation ran very high, without even the slightest ill effects, and have used it in every stage of gonorrhoea with the most beneficial results when every other treatment, both internally and locally, had failed, including red sandal oil. But there is one remark I wish to make regarding the use

of injections which medical men generally forget, and that is, to tell their patients to mic-turate previous to its use. Unless this is done, injections in gonorrhoea are useless. Hydrastin is used very much in different part of the United States, and very successfully. My last patient was a farmer, who had had a gleet discharge for seventh months. His medical man had quite wearied him out with injections, etc., all to no purpose. I at once tried the hydrastin, and in two weeks he was quite well.—*Medical Times*.

TREATMENT OF CHRONIC NASAL CATARRH.

Dr. John W. Thrailkill describes an instrument devised by himself for making topical applications of powdered substances to the nasal passages. It consists of a bent glass tube connected by a rubber tube with a glass mouth-piece. The powder is put into the glass tube, which is inserted into the nose to the distance of half an inch or more; the patient then puts the mouth-piece into his mouth, and blows the powder with a quick, strong blast into the nose. This plan has many advantages: the medication is not drawn back into the pharynx, as when it is snuffed in, and it is distributed much more equally through the nasal cavities. A powder consisting of one drachm of calomel to two drachms of sugar of milk has been found highly efficacious in chronic cases of nasal catarrh which had lasted for years and had resisted treatment by douches, washes, etc.—*The American Medical Journal*, August, 1874.

TRAUMATIC TETANUS—MORPHIA—RECOVERY.

Dr. R. D. Winsett reports the case of a cavalry officer, æt. 24, who received a wound in the glutei muscles, which was followed in six or seven days by marked tetanic symptoms, with spasms, complete trismus, and opisthotonos. He was ordered every three hours a pill containing one grain each of powdered camphor and assa-fetida, and a half-grain each of extract of belladonna and sulphate of morphia. In addition, he was given a grain of sulphate of morphia every hour, with large quantities of gruel and milkpunch. He continued without much change for eight days, the same treatment being persevered in,—sixteen grains of morphia being given daily. At the end of that time he began to improve, and in a few weeks entirely recovered.—*The Nashville Journal of Medicine and Surgery*, August, 1874.

IODINE CAUSTIC.

This is prepared by Rieseberg by dissolving four grammes of iodine in eight grammes of glycerin. It is used in lupus by applying it once every other day, and covering the parts with gutta-percha. This treatment is continued for several weeks.—*Tennessee Pharmacal Gazette*, July, 1874.