

it by those who may chance to read this note. Dr. Anderson recommends it to be given in a dose of five grains, rubbed up with equal quantity of sugar of milk, and taken twice a day, fasting, in milk.

#### ARSENIC IN GASTRIC ULCER.

Of course, we all know that regulation of the diet is of paramount importance in the treatment of gastric ulcer. But, making due allowance for the great improvement which always follows the regulation of the diet, Dr. John Strahan (*Brit. Med. Jour.*, June 21, 1884.) thinks the treatment by small doses of arsenic gives results to be obtained by no other mode of treatment. More than, at the outside, two drops should never be given, as the irritating action would then commence to the injury of the patient. By an action on the end organs of the gastric nerves, small doses relieve the pain wonderfully, and improve the general tone of the gastric mucous membrane, curing the gastric catarrh which exists at least in the immediate neighborhood of the ulcer, and thus relieving the patient of the vomiting of mucus, which is sometimes an important feature of the case. We also know that a weak solution of arsenic will, out of the body, heal unhealthy ulceration, *e. g.*, cynthia, or even when given internally, so that it is not strange that it should act locally as a cicatrizing agent on a gastric ulcer. Nitrate of silver, the next best remedy, recommended by such men as H. C. Wood, Da Costa, and Wilson Fox, is not nearly so efficacious, either in relieving the pain or in promoting cicatrization.

#### SIMPLE INFLAMMATORY TONSILLITIS.

Dr. J. Solis-Cohen treats this affection by a modification of the *guaiaac* treatment, which consists in the use, as a gargle, of a mixture known in the House Pharmacopoeia of the *Philadelphia Polyclinic* as the *Gargarysma Guaiaci Composita*. Two fluid drams each of the ammoniated tincture of *guaiaac* and the compound tincture of *cinchona* are mixed with six fluid drams of clarified honey, and shaken together until the sides of the containing vessel are well greased. A solution consisting of eighty grains of chlorate of potassium in sufficient water to make four fluid ounces is then gradually added, the shaking being continued. If this is carefully done *secundum artem*, a not unpleasant mixture will be produced. Without due care, however, the resin will be precipitated. The patient is directed to gargle with this mixture freely and frequently, at intervals of from one-half to three hours. In some cases a saline cathartic is first administered. Should any of the *guaiaac* mixture be swallowed it is considered rather beneficial than otherwise, and in some cases it is advised to swallow some of it. Relief is usually experienced in a few hours.—*St. Louis Courier of Medicine*.

#### A NEW, SUCCESSFUL, AND PALATABLE MEDICINE FOR THE TREATMENT OF TAPE-WORM.

Under the above title Dr. Howard Pinkney, writing from Sharon Springs, describes his experience with the oil of the pine needle, made from the *pinus punilio*. A hall-boy of the hotel had suffered for five years from tape-worm. He had been treated for four years in New York, but never had succeeded in getting rid of over four feet of links at a time. Dr. Pinkney, not being able to get any male fern, pelletierine, or pumpkin seeds, therefore tried the following experiment: "The patient fasted from breakfast, and at 9 p.m. he was given one tea-spoonful of oil of the pine needle in half a glass of milk. The following morning, as there was no perceptible action of the medicine, the dose was doubled. This, the boy said, had a most agreeable taste. One hour later he took a dose of castor oil, and in the course of two hours after this he passed an entire *tænia solium* measuring 15 feet 6 inches in length and one-half inch at its broadest part, gradually tapering down to almost a thread. To be positive that none remained behind, he was given two tea-spoonfuls more, but no sign of any worm or part thereof passed. This oil," writes Dr. Pinkney, "contains no turpentine, is fragrant in its odor, and when mixed with milk is very agreeable to the taste. It produces no strangury, tenesmus, or other unpleasant or distressing symptoms. The patient can generally pursue his ordinary avocation." Our correspondent would be pleased to know if any of our readers have ever read or known of its use in similar cases.—*Medical Record*.

#### CANCEROUS UTERUS.

A new method of partial removal of the cancerous mass by the knife, followed by the local application of caustic, is described by Dr. Van de Worker in the January No. of the *American Journal of Obstetrics*.

The author amputates the neck even with the vaginal junction, then removes the remaining diseased tissue as far as the inner os. This may be done with the knife, scissors or curette—where the tissues are very friable the curette is sufficient for the purpose. Irregularities of the incised surfaces should be smoothed off with scissors. The cavity is then packed with iron cotton, made by absorbed cotton, dipped in a solution of one pint of sulphate solution to three of water. The cotton should be wrung nearly dry and the cavity filled with small masses about the size of a chestnut.

No force should be employed in filling the cavity, and none is required in removing the pieces, which can be taken away one by one. Care should be exercised not to allow any blood to be retained, and if we find there is any exudation among the packing, the latter should be removed, and all clots taken away before repacking.