

Urinary Diseases. We thought that some of the points therein contained would be useful to our readers.

The importance of knowing how to make an application properly is emphasized. For example, for the removal of freckles he uses the following formula :

R Hydrarg. bichlor. gr. vii.
 Aquæ destill. ℥vi.
 Sp. camphoræ ℥jss.
 Aquæ rosæ ℥v. ℥

Three or four thicknesses of linen cut to cover the seat of freckles, are moistened with the solution, and are placed upon the face at night until they dry, when they are taken off. Whatever remains on the skin is left there till morning and then washed off. When this application has been made for a few successive nights, the part becomes red and the epidermis begins to peel off in fine scales. Then he recommends the use of an ointment.

R Cetacii.
 Cere alb. aa ℥i ¾.
 Ol. amygdalæ ℥3 ½.
 Hydrarg. ammon. chlor. gr. 21.
 Acid salicyl gr. 15. ℥

This may be used night and morning—the application being made by gently rubbing the paste over the face with a clean finger for five minutes at a time. He tells us that, by the use of the lotion for four nights followed by a week's application of the salve, the freckles disappear. It may be necessary in particularly obstinate cases to repeat the treatment. The great thing, however, to be accomplished in these cases is to prevent a return. For this purpose he recommends Hebra's (princess) water to be used alternately every night with the salve mentioned above.

He advises that a weekly use of spiritus saponis kalinus (soft soap, 2 parts, S.V.R., 1 part) instead of other soaps, in those who have a poor complexion. To apply it, steep some absorbent cotton in warm water, the soap is then put on the cotton, with which the face is gently rubbed for five minutes. It should all be washed from the skin in warm water, after which a simple powder of equal parts talcum and carbonate of magnesia is dusted on and left there for the remainder of the night. In these cases, during the winter months, it may

be necessary to resort to some application, and there is none better than the following :

R Ac. salicyl ℥i.
 Aq. rosæ ℥vi.
 Sodii. bibor., q. s. ut fit. sol.
 Glycerine ℥i.
 Filter.

Linen cloths are moistened with it and applied to the skin upon which they are allowed to dry at night; while during the day the lotion is gently rubbed over the skin and allowed to dry there. He says that several cases of obstinate punctate red acne have yielded to this lotion, and that in some cases of urticaria where it was used, decided improvement took place.

Electrolysis has for a long time been used for the removal of superfluous hair, Dr. Morison has given it up, and in its stead uses equal parts of yellow sulphate of arsenic and quicklime, made into a paste with hot water. This is applied to the hairy skin and allowed to dry. It is said to remove the hair for ten to twenty days and sometimes permanently. Electrolysis is, however, of service in getting rid of strong hairs growing from moles, in the removal of moles themselves, of angiomata, etc.

For the removal of warts the following is recommended :

R Hydrarg. bichlor. gr. v.
 Acid salicyl ℥i.
 Collodion ℥i. ℥

This is applied every day, the upper crust of the previous application being removed before a fresh one is made. Usually after four applications the wart becomes so softened that gentle traction will remove it painlessly. If a further dressing is required, a 5 per cent. salicylic-lanolin ointment is all that is necessary.

In those unsightly cases in which there is a chronic indurated acne, the galvanic current is of great service. It should be used about three times weekly and in the intervals the solution of soda and salicylic acid may be applied. About six weeks are necessary to effect a cure.

For the benefit of those who are especially *cosmetically* inclined, we may mention that the galvanic current is a most excellent substitute for *rouge*, and will produce a natural blush that no amount of rubbing can remove.