

tively well. In many cases he has relied solely on the ergotin, not prescribing any internal medicine. Dr. Kingsbury does not attempt to explain the action of the ergotin, but the effective way in which it cuts off the excessive blood supply to an over vascular area naturally suggests its trial in other passive congestions, and in these he has also found it to be very useful. Dr. Neskrovsky (Novosti Peradu., Nov., 1888), describes two cases in which he used a mixture of "extractum secalis cornuti" and glycerin with success, the temperature becoming normal in six or seven days. This encourages Dr. Kingsbury to ask for further trials of ergotin, which he has found in no fewer than thirty cases to practically cure in one day.—*British Med. J.*, 15, 3, '90.

* *

HYDROXYLAMINE.—The suggestion of Professor Binz to introduce hydroxylamine as a substitute for pyrogallie and chrysophanic acids has been practically taken up by Dr. Eichhoff, who reports enthusiastically on this new drug. He used the following formula:—

R̄ Hydroxylam hydrochlor, gr ii
 Spirit vini
 Glycerin, ā ā ʒ ii
 Sig. For external use.

The affected parts of the skin after being first washed with soft soap, are painted with this solution four to five times a day. The alcoholic solution has the advantage of penetrating the skin much more rapidly than if ointments were used as a vehicle. Application of stronger solutions than one per cent. require caution. Hydroxylamine has been used by Dr. Eichhoff for ringworm, and for the disease in close relation to ringworm, called sycosis parasitaria, and also in cases of lupus vulgaris. Especially with the latter his success was remarkable. He also recommends the drug for treating psoriasis and parasitic eczema.

* *

ACNE ROSACEA.—Unna (Lyon Medical, June 1st, 1890), recommends the internal

use of three-quarters of a grain of ichthyol, and at the same time prescribes lotions of the same substance dissolved in water. At night he recommends the application of an ointment composed of zinc ointment twenty parts; rice powder, five parts; sulphur, two parts. Where vascular dilatation is a prominent element of the affection, Unna advises puncture of the venous trunks with Hebra's instrument, the procedure to be repeated two or three times a week. In light cases, and as a supplementary treatment in severe cases, he advises the use of ichthyol soap, while warm water should invariably be used for washing.

* *

Ointment treatment for Epithelioma and other growths of like natures a good paste to use is as follows (Dr. Bougard, of Brussels, was the first to bring it before the profession):—

R̄ Wheat flour,	60 parts.
Starch,	60 "
Arsenic,	1 "
Cinnabar,	5 "
Ammonium chloride,	5 "
Mercuric chloride,	0.5 "
Saturated sol. of zinc chlor,	245 "

The first six ingredients are separately ground to a fine powder and mixed in a mortar. The zinc chloride solution is then slowly added, while the contents are rapidly stirred. The soft mass is then poured into an earthen pot, and, if covered, will keep for months. In the treatment you first remove the horny covering, as you have in epithelioma, with liquor potassæ; the paste is then applied and allowed to remain for thirty hours, after which poultices are applied for three days. At the end of this time a slough will come away, leaving a healthy granulating surface.

* *

BALSAM OF PERU IN LUPUS.—Dr. W. Beck presented a patient before the Nurnburg Medical Society who had Lupus over a great part of the lower extremities. The patient had been to Vienna in 1887, where