

sent to be the most successful in this variety of hæmoptysis consists in diet and quiet, in the restricted use of liquids, and the stilling of cough; in calomel and salines, in the use of alkalies, with iodide of potassium, and in frequently renewed counter-irritation.—*Canad. Practit.*

THE APPLICATION OF ICHTHYOL IN DISEASES OF WOMEN.

Dr. Freund reports some remarkable results from the use of ichthyol in the Strassburg women's clinic. The conditions which were rapidly benefitted and even promptly and radically cured by this therapeutical agent, comprise chronic para-metritis, acute and chronic peri-metritis with exudation and adhesions, cicatrization in the vagina and *portio vaginalis uteri* chronic metritis, ovaritis, salpingitis, cervical erosions, vulvitis, and prurigo of the external genitals.

The remedy is administered both internally and externally at the same time. For internal exhibition, pills containing 0.1 g. are best adapted. They are given one pill t. i. d. for the first few days, after which the dose is doubled. For topical use the following formula is employed:

R.—Ammon. Sulfo-Ichthyol 5.0
Glycerine..... 100.0—M.

This is applied by means of vaginal tampons. If it is desirable to treat the case energetically, an ointment:

R.—Ammon. Sulfo-Ichthyol.
Lanolini aa.
Or a soft soap. M.
R.—Ammon. Sulfo-Ichthyol..... 8.0
Sapo Virid..... 80.0—M.

may be employed. Either may be rubbed into the abdominal walls. In addition it may be used in the form of a suppository, either as an adjuvant to other more direct applications, or as the most direct way when others are impractical.

R.—Ammon. Sulfo-Ichthyol 0.05
Ol.—Theobrom 0.2
—M..... Ft. suppos.rect.

Moles on the face (says *Cinn. Lancet-Clinic*, May 31st) may be painted with sodium ethylate, a fine glass rod being used. When the mole has a varnished look the ethylate is gently rubbed in with the glass rod, to make it penetrate more deeply. The mole turns nearly black and a hard crust forms over it, which is nearly three weeks in becoming detached. When it comes off the mole is much lighter than before, and this treatment can be continued until the mark is scarcely noticeable.

ECZEMA IN ELDERLY PEOPLE.

Nothing gives more relief to the system and the eruption than the use of the well-known pill of blue mass, colocynth, and ipecac, often recommended by the late Dr. H. D. Bulkley. Very commonly one of these pills is sufficient, but it should always be repeated on the second night afterward; some patients will do well to repeat the course at the end of each week or ten days. For more constant use, a pill of aloes and iron, before each meal, as required, serves the purpose excellently well; or in some persons, where there is special tendency to poor liver action, a minute dose of calomel, even one-tenth of a grain, before meals, and at bedtime if necessary, will do much toward removing the eczema.

For the imperfect kidney action no remedy is more valuable than the acetate of potassa; while not so agreeable to take as the citrate, my experience with both leads me to decidedly prefer the former. Ten to fifteen grains daily after meals, with nux vomica, in a bitter infusion, as quassia, serves a most excellent purpose, and will almost always be followed by marked improvement of the eruption.

Iron must be used rather sparingly, but after a short course of the above, will often prove most serviceable; but this will need occasionally to be suspended and the former given. The mixture of sulphate of iron, sulphate of magnesium and sulphuric acid, known as Startin's mixture, will often prove of the greatest service in eczema of elderly persons, especially in those exhibiting any tendency to glycosuria; strychnine may occasionally be added to it with advantage.

Arsenic is rarely required or of value when used alone, but in combination with iron and other remedies it will sometimes seem to aid in the case. In certain rare instances, however, where a bullous or pemphigoid condition develops in eczema patients, it will prove invaluable, and will arrest the formation of blisters completely. To be of real value it must then be used with a free hand fearlessly, given every two or three hours, alone, in quantities sufficient to produce the desired effect; beginning with three drops, the dose may be increased by half a drop every other dose until five, seven, eight or more drops are taken at least six or eight times daily, and sometimes it may even be necessary to give a trifle of opium with each dose to check its action on the bowels. When thus given, apart from meals, the remedy should be largely diluted, in one-third to half a goblet of water, and where there is much acidity of the system it is desirable to use vichy or an alkaline water, such as the Buffalo or the Londonderry lithia. But, as remarked before, arsenic does not control the eczema, but only the bullous condition alluded to, and should not be commonly prescribed for ordinary cases.

Quinine is often of great service in eczema in