

disease without suppuration. Some of the suppuration cases were due to sepsis, serofulous tendencies, advanced disease, and possibly improper treatment. Regression took place as in syphilis, but the topi did not so completely disappear as in that disease.—*Therapeutic Gazette*.

Treatment of Acute Gonorrhœa.—In the *Archiv für Dermatologie und Syphilis* appears a paper by Dr. Friedheim, containing an elaborate account of a large number of experiments made in the clinic of Professor Neisser, of Breslau, with the view of determining the best treatment in acute gonorrhœa. The object aimed at was to find the local application which possessed in the highest degree the power (1) of killing the gonococci, (2) of influencing the inflammatory phenomena, (3) of promoting epithelial desquamation, and thereby securing mechanical elimination of the micro-organisms. Among the numerous drugs experimented with were various preparations of mercury, including the perchloride and salicylate, permanganate of potash, iodoform, boric acid, pyrogallie acid, rezorcine, antipyrin, thallin, and many others. But of all those now tried, the best results, as tested by the microscope, were obtained from a solution of nitrate of silver, of a strength varying from 1 in 4,000 to 1 in 2,000. The treatment is begun by the injection of this solution in the ordinary way, from four to six times a day, the result being that at first the discharge becomes more abundant, thicker and more purulent; but in about four days the secretion diminishes, becomes thin, and contains a quantity of epithelium. The gonococci also diminish in a remarkable manner, and after a few days disappear altogether. When this has taken place, the number of injections of nitrate of silver is reduced to two and afterwards to one daily; and other injections, such as boric acid or some preparation of zinc, are used as well. But, in spite of the almost total disappearance of the discharge, the one daily injection of the nitrate of silver is to be kept up for many weeks. In cases where the nitrate of silver could not be borne, even in weaker solutions than those above mentioned, salicylate of mercury, or thallin, or the chloroborate of sodium was substituted with a certain amount of success; and in the very rare