

ment. The affected part, if covered by hair, is shaved, and the ointment is thoroughly rubbed in night and morning. In a few days the part becomes inflamed, after which a simple emolient is applied. Two daily applications of the ointment for three or four days is usually sufficient to destroy the parasite over the area to which it is applied. The simplicity of this method makes it particularly desirable, and it would be interesting to know if other observers reach similar results. There is a possibility that in our search for new and rare chemicals as antiseptics that we are overlooking some efficient and well-known older remedies.

The following method of treating chlorosis was advocated by Sir Andrew Clark. With careful attention to the diet and a tepid sponge bath, followed by brisk toweling night and morning, he prescribed the following mixture:

R	Ferri sulphatis.....	gr. xxiv.
	Magnes. sulphatis.....	3 vj.
	Acid. sulph. aromat.....	3 j.
	Tinct. zingib.....	3 ij.
	Infus. gentian. comp. vel quassiae q. s. ad.	3 viij.

M. Sig. One-sixth part twice daily, about 11 and 6 o'clock.

Occasionally this acid mixture produces sickness, dries the skin and is otherwise ill-borne. In such cases he prescribed the following alkaline mixture:

R	Ferri sulphatis.....	gr. xxiv.
	Sodii bicarb.....	3 ij.
	Sodii sulphatis.....	3 vj.
	Tinct. zingib.....	3 ij.
	Spt. chloroformi.....	3 j.
	Infus. quassiae q. s. ad.....	3 viij.

M. Sig. One-sixth part twice daily, at 11 and 6 o'clock.

Sometimes neither mixture agrees with the patient, in which case he prescribed sulphate of iron pill with meals, and a saline aperient on first waking in the morning. By this plan Clark held that nine out of ten cases recovered in from one to three months, and by careful attention to the bowels, taking twice a week a pill composed of aloës, myrrh and iron, the recovery probably would be permanent.—*Practitioner*.