

fourteen days the limb is redressed, when it is found that the gaping incisions are filled with healthy granulations. These quickly reach the level of the surrounding skin, and are soon the seat of an energetic growth of epithelium.

It is claimed for this method that the introduction of granulation growth from beneath the hardened connective tissue, through the gaping incisions, furnishes a means of supplying nourishment to the parts, which are thus placed under favorable conditions for repair. In addition, the cicatrix, being furnished with an increased supply of vessels from beneath, will break down less readily. It is apparent, and experience bears out the assumption, that a cicatrix, formed under such circumstances, offers a greater resistance to disturbances arising from mechanical influences than when a comparatively barren base, furnishing but little nourishment, forms the groundwork of a cicatrix brought about by other means.

(More than seventeen years ago, the abstractor saw cases of inveterate ulcer, of from ten to fifteen years' standing, successfully treated in almost precisely the same manner at Charity Hospital by Prof. Lewis A. Sayre, of New York, with the exception of the dressing of iodoform gauze. Instead of this latter, "basket strapping" and tight bandaging were used. The strapping was done with the old-fashioned diachylon plaster, extending from the toes well up the leg, and it was a noticeable fact that, although the dressings were not renewed until the outer bandages were soiled with secretions, this extending over a period of from seven to fourteen days, and sometimes longer, yet no offensive odor emanated from them. I have been led to ascribe this, in the light of more recent experiences in anti-septic wound treatment, to the exclusion of the atmospheric air; and further, to the fact that the plaster used contained lead compounds which, coming in contact with the wound secretions, formed combinations with the latter possessing anti-septic properties. Prof. Sayre writes that he has used the method for over thirty years, and that, as far as he is aware, it is original with himself.

An advantage not to be lost sight of in

the method of Dr. Sayre, is that it allows the patient to walk about, or at once return to work, a matter of no small importance to the class among whom chronic, inveterate and indolent varicose leg ulcers occur.)—F. Spaeth (Centralblatt f. Chirurgie, No. 14, 1888).—*Polyclinic*.

POISONS AND THEIR ANTIDOTES.

Summary of simple antidotes to the commoner forms of poison, compiled for the *American Analyst* by Dr. Francis Wyatt:—

POISONS.	ANTIDOTES.
1. Acid—Carbonic, sulphuric, nitric, muriatic, nitro-muriatic, creosote, iodine, phosphorus.	White of egg well beaten up with water. A teaspoonful of mustard flour in a cup of hot water. Very thick lime water—(in case of sulphuric, nitric, muriatic or nitro-muriatic acids).
2. Chromic acid, chromates, all preparations or compounds of chromium, antimony, copper, mercury or zinc.	Abundance of white of egg in water. A teaspoonful of mustard flour in water. Copious draughts of an infusion of salt herbs.
3. Ammonia, soda, potash, alkaline, silicates, and sulphates.	Strong vinegar and water. Large doses of oil. Large doses of milk.
4. Prussic acid and its salts all cyanides, oil of bitter almonds and nitrobenzene.	Continuous and heavy douches of ice-cold water over the head and spinal column. Mustard plasters on the stomach and soles of the feet. Prevent sleep.
5. Ether, petroleum, benzene, fruit essence, concentrated or absolute alcohol.	Plenty of mustard flour in large quantity of hot water. Cold-water douches. Fresh air. Prevent sleep absolutely.
6. Compounds of baryta and lead.	A teaspoonful of mustard flour in warm water. Strong solutions of Epsom salts and Glauber's salts in cold water.
7. Compounds of arsenic.	A teaspoonful of mustard flour in warm water. A teaspoonful of dialysed iron mixed with the same quantity of calined mag-nesia every five minutes for one hour. Then plenty of oil, or milk, or some mucilaginous tea, say linseed.
8. Oxalic acids and its salts.	Very thick paste of lime and water by large spoonfuls at the time. After several of these, large draughts of lime water. Finally, 4 ounces of castor oil.
9. Nitrate of silver.	Large doses of ordinary kitchen salt dissolved in water, a tea-spoonful, one teaspoonful of mustard flour in warm water.
10. Nitrous fumes of vapors arising in vitriol or chemical works.	Frequent and small doses of strong acetic acid—the stronger the better.