

The glyco-gelatines and varnishes are often of great service, as they are cleanly and require no mask or bandage. The formulæ for these will be given later on. It is most important that the patient be prevented from scratching, as little of a remedial nature can be done so long as the finger-nails continue to irritate and infect the already diseased surface. Two ways of preventing the child from reaching its face, and, at the same time, allowing a certain freedom of movement of its arms, are as follows: the use of a long-sleeved garment, the sleeves of which are fastened to the sides by safety pins, or, the placing of a light splint on each arm.

2. The seborrhœic: This form is always preceded by a seborrhœa of the scalp. It attacks the ears, cheeks, and eyebrows, and may extend to the neck, shoulders, and upper arms. There is not so much irritation and itchiness as in the nervous form, and the crusts and scales are distinctly fatty in character. In treating this form, the scalp, of course, must receive the same attention as the face, as the former is the source of infection. After clearing away all crusts and scales, any one of the following may be used with advantage. Sulphur sublimati vel præcip. gr. x., ungt. aq. rosæ ʒi. Sulphur præcip. gr. x., resorcin gr. x.—xv., ungt. aq. rosæ ʒi. Resorcin gr. x.—xv., ungt. aq. rosæ ʒi. Ihle's paste. Hydrarg. oleatis (10 per cent.), ʒ gr.—ʒii. ungt. simpl. ʒi. Thymol gr. v—x., ol. olivæ ʒi. Bassorin varnish with 1, 2, or 3 per cent. resorcin or sulphur (for face only).

3 The tubercular. This is caused and kept up by a discharge from the eyes, ears or nose. Stop the pus supply and the face lesions will rapidly disappear with the use of a white precipitate or any other antiseptic ointment.

*Eczema intertrigo.*—The parts covered by the napkin, and where two surfaces of the skin are in contact, are those usually affected by this form of disease. The first essential in treatment is extreme cleanliness and dryness. Powders may be used with benefit, such as equal parts of impalpable boric acid, kaolin and starch, carbonate of magnesia, or pulv. aluminis, acid boric aa gr. xv, acid carbolic gr. iiii calcii carb. præp. ʒiiss, pulv. amyllum ʒ ss.

As a general rule, however, absorbent antiseptic soft pastes are preferable. A very good application is ichthyol ammon-sulph. gr. v.—xx., zinci oxidum, magnes carb. aa ʒii., ungt. aq. rosæ ʒ ss. applied continuously.

*Eczema of the face in adults.*—This is usually erythematous in character, the surface being red, infiltrated and covered more or less with fine scales. Sometimes it may be moist and somewhat crusted. If the condition is an acute and irritable one, soothing and