

manifest in a reduction of pain and hemorrhage.

In bleeding fibroids, the kind of current is of importance, the positive pole being the hemostatic and relieving congestion. There are neither low, medium nor high intensities. The method requires the highest possible dose, according to the case, always taking care to stop on the appearance of pain. The stronger the current the shorter the time necessary to cure the fibroids; although weak currents relieve pain, they are generally ineffectual for arresting hemorrhage. He used intensities varying from 30 to 250 milliamperes, averaging 120 to 140 in most cases.

This method is neither powerless nor dangerous; and in the face of the death rate of 42.85 per cent. in hysterectomy, and of 13.3 per cent. in removal of the appendages, according to Championniere, it is the treatment *par excellence* for all fibroid tumors of the uterus. The 106 observations of Keith, 79 of Slavienski, 200 cases of Sneguireff, added to the 600 cases of Apostoli and 67 of my own, and those which have been treated in Europe and in America, make a total of more than 2,000 cases which plead in favor of the value and harmlessness of intra-uterine treatment; and what are, moreover, strong and irrefutable proofs of its value are the facts that eminent surgeons are laying aside their knives in the presence of Apostoli's method, considering it as the most efficient medical treatment of fibroids of the uterus.

PROGRESS

ON

DERMATOLOGY AND SYPHILIDOLOGY

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ERYSIPELAS—*New Method of Treatment.*

—Rosenbach's Method—Wash affected and surrounding portions of skin with soap, then apply 5 per cent. solution of phenic acid in absolute alcohol.

Nolte's Method—Mucilage of acacia con-

taining 3 per cent. to 5 per cent. solution of phenic acid and applied to affected and surrounding parts twice daily.

Dr. Ebstein dissolves the phenic acid in vaseline.

Koch's Method.—With a soft camel's hair pencil apply a thin layer of the following ointment: Creoline, 1 part; idoform, 4 parts; anoline, 10 parts. Mix. Cover with rubber tissue.

Nussbaum and Brunn's Method.—Ichthylol with or without collodion.

Hallopean's Method.—Solution of sodium salicylate (5 per cent.) applied on compresses covered with tissue to prevent evaporation.

Hueter's Method.—Carbolic injections in surrounding healthy skin, 1 to 2 centimetres ($\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inches) from edge of affected portion with following solution: Acid phenic pure, alcohol absol., of each 3 parts; distilled water, 94 parts. Mix. (Very painful; only applicable in grave facial erysipelas and erysipelas of the hairy scalp.)

Kraske's Method.—Scarification of the borders of the affected portion before applying antiseptic substances.

Dr. Lauenstein uses incisions in the healthy skin, and uses cloths wet with solution of phenic acid or sublimate.

Wolfer's Method.—Mechanical compression with strips of adhesive plaster applied at borders of the affected skin, on the healthy surface, completely circumscribing it.

Dr. Koll suggests the employment of rubber tubes or bands, to take the place of the adhesive plaster.

Dr. George C. Kingsbury uses ergotin applied with a camel's hair brush to and around the affected area, and he has found it a painless, rapid and almost certain cure; in fact, he cannot recall a single case in which it has failed. It is best used in the form of a fifty per cent. solution in distilled water, painted on frequently. Generally one or two applications suffice to diminish all feelings of tension, and it is rare that the pain is not quite conquered in twenty-four hours, leaving the patient compara-