

ment need not be employed for so long a time; after three years of active treatment with mercury, "the mixed treatment," followed by mercurial treatment for a month twice a year for three years more, will serve, he thinks, to prevent any further destructive action in ordinary cases.—*The New York Medical Journal*.

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THE TREATMENT OF HYPERIDROSIS.—At a recent meeting of the Dermatological Union in Berlin (*Monatshefte für praktische Dermatologie*, Feb. 1, 1896), Herr Frank said that an alcoholic solution of formalin, of the strength of from ten to twenty per cent., would speedily check excessive sweating. Tannoform, he added, was a mixture of formalin and tannin that had lately been put upon the market by Merck, of Darmstadt. This powder, dusted on the affected part, acted very favorably in cases of hyperidrosis or bromidrosis. He had used it in about fifty cases with strikingly good results, especially in cases of offensive perspiration of the feet.—*The New York Medical Journal*.

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GONORRHOEA IN WOMEN.—The course of gonorrhœa in the female (*Philadelphia Polyclinic*) is a rapidly progressing one, the infection quickly spreading from the vagina to the endometrium and then to the Fallopian tubes. Appreciating this fact and also that the danger to the patient increases in an alarming ratio with the progress of the infection, the aim of the physician would naturally be to prevent the spread and to destroy the disease in the parts already infected. When the disease is limited to the vagina, Dr. Talley recommends the daily washing of the mucous membrane with solution of *mercuric chlorid* (1:2000) and the filling of the upper part of the vagina with dry powdered *tannic acid*. A dry cotton tampon is then introduced to secure the retention of the powder. The cervix must be carefully watched for evidence of the infection of the endometrium, which will be shown by a red or granular condition of the external os and the flowing of mucus from the cervical canal. Should this be noticed, irrigation of the uterus with one or two gallons of a mild alkaline antiseptic solution at a temperature of 110° F., followed by the injection of equal parts of Churchill's iodine and carbolic acid, will, in the majority of cases, prevent the spread to the tubes.—*Buffalo Medical Journal*.