

CHRONIC GOUT.—The following was a favourite of the late Dr. A. B. Garrod :

R Ext. colchici acct.,
Ext. rhei,
Ext. aloes socot. āā vj.
Ext. belladonnæ gr. j.
M. Et. ft., pil. No. vi
Sig. Take one at night, twice a week.

—*Med. Review.*

TREATMENT OF LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS OF THE EYELIDS AND FACE.—Brocq recommends in this disease :

R Salicylic acid ʒss.
Lactic acid. ʒss.
Resorcin. gr. xlv.
Zinc oxide ʒij.
Vaselin. ʒxviij.

The following is also usually well borne :

R Salicylic acid. 1 part.
Pyrogallol 2 parts.
Vaselin. 20 parts.

This is to be rubbed in at night. During the day the first named may be applied, the two thus being used conjointly.—*British Journal of Dermatology.*

PURGATIVE FOR CHILDREN: Formulary :

R Castor oil. ʒss.
Coffee ʒij.
Sugar ʒvj.
Yolk of egg j.

Make emulsion.

GASTRALGIA :

R Valerianate of bismuth,
Subnitrate of bismuth āā ʒss.
Ext. nux vomica grs. vij.
Ext. gentian. q. s.

Make fifty pills. Coat with gelatine if desired (capsules). Two to four pills a day.

—*Times and Register.*

TO LANCE A SWOLLEN TONSIL.—Do not try to get round the anterior pillar of the fauces, but go straight back through the soft palate, and no effort on your part can possibly bring the knife into any relation at all with the carotid vessels. Open the upper part of the tonsil.—CHRISTOPHER HEATH, M.D., in *International Clinics*.

DERMATOL IN EYE DISEASE.—R. Roselli (*Rif. Med.*) encouraged by the favourable results of numerous experiments on rabbits, has tried dermatol in the human subject in twenty-five cases of pustular conjunctivitis, fourteen of simple or phlyctenular keratitis, eleven of parenchymatous keratitis, nine of ulcer of the cornea, five of trachoma and pannus, four of blepharitis, three of kerato-hypopyon with complete infiltration of the cornea, and two of diphtherial conjunctivitis. The insufflation of dermatol in cases of pustular conjunctivitis of scrofulous origin, with or without the simultaneous administration of the iodides, gave excellent results. Good results were also obtained in cases of corneal opacity and simple and parenchymatous keratitis, iodides being given internally and atropine being instilled when indicated. Dermatol was found useful in corneal ulcers, especially those of traumatic origin, and also in the cases of keratohypopyon after emptying the anterior chamber. In blepharitis it was of little or no use. It proved very serviceable in the cases of pannus, but no effect was observed in the trachoma cases. In the cases of diphtherial conjunctivitis the insufflation of dermatol modified the secretion and prevented the formation of false membranes.—*British Medical Journal*.

UTERINE FIBROID AND SYPHILIS.—Prochownick (*Deutsche med. Wochenschrift*) has distinctly traced a relation between constitutional syphilis and fibromyoma of the uterus in certain cases which he has reported. The administration of mercury and iodides led, in these cases, to a distinct, though not very marked, diminution in the size of the tumour, whilst pain and flooding disappeared. To the objection that these so-called fibroids might have been gummatous deposits in the uterus, he replies that the hardness and other characters of the tumours all indicated fibroid disease, whilst there were no signs of breaking down and no cicatricial contractions on the surface of the tumours, such as are observed in gummata. In two cases of fibroid disease, where the patients were free from syphilis, iodides and mercury did no good whatever. Prochownick has no belief in any specific action of these drugs on fibroids. On the other hand, he finds that syphilis may set up chronic metritis and endometritis. Such cases