

endometritis. In such cases, he has recourse to vaginal injections of a liquid containing a teaspoonful of liquid formaldehyde in a litre of water, and to cauterization of the cervix and intra-uterine mucosa with the same solution. In gonorrhea in the male Lamarique (*Mercredi Med.*, September 11th, 1895) speaks very highly of its value. For irrigation he uses a 1:500 solution; for instillations a 1:10 solution. The application causes a sharp but transient pain.

Other conditions in which most favorable results are reported are whooping-cough and diphtheria, in which either vapor or spray are inhaled, strength usually a 1 per cent. solution; atrophic rhinitis and ozena, in which dilute solutions, preceded by cocaine to prevent pain, will sometimes entirely control, not only crust formation but also odor. Solis-Cohen employs a solution containing from 1 to 10 per cent. of liquid formaldehyde, which he considers superior to any other remedy for the treatment of laryngeal tuberculosis, whether infiltrative, ulcerative, or vegetative.

T. J. Gallagher, of Denver, in cases of tubercular laryngitis, cleans with hydrogen dioxide, cocainizes, and applies from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 per cent. of formaldehyde. It shrinks vegetations, gives comfort, penetrates infiltrated tissues. If too strong it may cause dry gangrene.

J. M. Davidson (*British Med. Jour.*, No. 18,291, p. 143) speaks very highly of 1:2,000 or 1:3,000 solution in septic and infiltrated abrasions of the cornea. He claims that the severe pain of hypopyon ulcer is speedily relieved by solutions of that strength, and that they produce no irritation. Gessner (*New York Med. Jour.*, lxi, p. 727) has cured purulent ophthalmia with corneal ulcer in four days by washing the eyes every two hours with a 1-10th to 1-15th per cent. solution. The absence of poisonous properties, and great power of penetration to deeper tissues render it most valuable in all corneal inflammations of a suppurative type.

The following summary which appears in *Merck's Archives* for March, 1899, gives a general idea of the purposes for which formaldehyde has been employed as a therapeutic agent and the proportions recommended. It should be remembered, however, that the following proportions are those of absolute formaldehyde, and that $2\frac{1}{2}$ parts of the 40 per cent. solution should therefore in every instance, replace 1 part of formaldehyde as given below:

A solution of formaldehyde containing 1 part in 125,000 kills anthrax bacilli. 1 part in 50,000 prevents the development of typhus bacilli, etc.; 1 part in 25,000 forms a useful injection in leucorrhœa, etc.; 1 part in 2,500 is said to destroy the most persistent micro-organisms in one hour: 1 part in 500 for the irri-