

and alimentary canal, again in the liver and kidneys, such outbreaks occurring whenever the eczema disappears or tends to disappear quickly, have been known for some time. Such cases have been published by eminent clinicians. Alternations between affections of the chest of bronchitic and asthmatic nature and acute outbreaks of eczema are recorded. The organ affected in the majority of cases are the lungs. A distant relation may exist between an eczema and some form of ill-health. In chronic patches of seborrhœic eczema, the healing of the eczema was followed by general malaise, anorexia, &c. Fortunately only a small percentage have such sequelæ. Brooke inclines to attribute it to an idiosyncrasy. Death may follow suppression of the eruption. The author cites cases in proof of his arguments. In these conditions it is well to stop further treatment or induce its reappearance, and treat the two states side by side.

Baumler, of Freiburg, holds erythema multiforme and erythema nodosum to be forms of the same affection, and considers the latter to be an infectious disease. This view is becoming more prominent in Germany and France.

Electricity in Elephantiasis. — Silva Aranjó, of Rio de Janeiro, whose experience is large in this disease, speaks highly of electricity.

Morrow, in a valuable article on the diagnosis of leprosy (*Jour. Cut. and Gent. Urin. Dis.*, Jan., 1889,) points out the difficulty of distinguishing anæsthetic leprosy and syringomyelia; here the neurologist and dermatologist meet almost on common ground. In the latter disease we have clinically analgesia, thermo-anæsthesia and muscular atrophy. Without the prior manifestations and pathological history of leprosy it would almost be impossible to differentiate.

R. W. Taylor describes two cases of new growth of the vulvar region of a purely inflammatory nature, distinct from any ven-

ereal disease, following chancroid.—*Jour. Cut. and Gent. Urin. Dis.*, Dec., 1889.

Formulæ—

Furunculi (abortive treatment),

R Hydr. oxidi. rubrgr. iss.

Lanolini..... ʒ iiss.

Sig—One or more frictions daily.—[Jorissenne.]

Pityriasis capitis,

R Ol. theobromæ..... ʒ iiss.

Ol. ricini..... ʒ xiiss.

Essentiæ bergamii. ... q. s.

Sig—To be rubbed in every evening—[Vidal.]

DERMATOLOGICAL CLINICAL MEMORANDA.

Hardaway (*Jour. Cut. and Gent. Urin. Dis.*, Dec., 1889,) reports what he takes to be a case of Kaposé's lupus erythematosus disseminatus; characterized by fever, great swelling of the lymphatic glands of the neck, great œdema of larynx and surrounding tissue. In the same number he also records a case of spontaneous involution of a sarcoma.

Ichthyosis Linearis Neuropathica is the name given to a peculiar form of ichthyosis following the line of the nerves of neuropathic organ by Dr. August Koren, of Christiana. He published a case, about the only one on record, running along the course of the radial, ulnar and median nerves. (*Norsk Magazin fer Lægevidenskaben*, Sept., 1889).

Prof. White in a paper on some unusual forms of dermatitis venenata (*Boston Med. and Surg. Jour.*, Dec. 12, 1889,) reports cases occurring from chlorine, violet water and box. (*Baxes Sempervirens.*)

Fox reports a case of lupus erythematosus of the oral cavity (*Jour. Cut. and Gent. Urin. Dis.*, Jan., 1890,) which he says is the only one recorded on this continent.

Creolin Eczema.—The number of drug eruptions, both in their internal and external application, is increasing every day. One of the latest is creolin. The dermatologist has "got it on his list." It may produce an eczema when applied externally.

NEW DERMATOLOGICAL REMEDIES.

Anthrotin and Hydroxylamin.—These have been sufficiently long under observa-