

viz. :—Arch. Billing, F.R.C.P., Park Lane, 90; Joseph Hurlock, F.R.C.P., Brighton, 88; Sir Thos. Watson, Bart., F.R.S., 88; Alex. Tweedie, F.R.S., F.R.C.P., 86; J. A. Wilson, F.R.C.P., Holmwood, 85; Bisset Hawkins, F.R.S., F.R.C.P., 84; Sir James Alderson, F.R.S., late Pres. Royal College Physicians, 80; Chris. J. R. Allatt, F.R.C.P., of Dover, 80; Sir Geo. Burrows, Bart., F.R.S., late Pres. Royal College Physicians, 79; James Muscroft, F.R.C.S., of Pontefract, 95; T. M. Greenhow, F.R.C.S., of Leeds, 90; Robert Taylor, F.R.C.S., of Brighton, 91; James Moncrieff Arnott, F.R.S., late Pres. R. Coll. Surgeons, 87; J. F. South, F.R.C.S., of Blackheath, 84; Cæsar H. Hawkins, F.R.S., Sergeant-Surgeon to the Queen, 83; James Luke, F.R.S., F.R.C.S., of London Hospital, 83; Robt. McCormick, R.N., F.R.C.S., 83; this last named gentleman accompanied Sir Edward Parry, as Assist. Surgeon in H. M.'s ship *Hecla*, in the attempt to reach the north pole in 1827.—*The Daily Telegraph*.

TREATMENT OF ECZEMA.—M. Mook insists much, and with reason, upon the general treatment—the treatment modificatory of the diathesis on which the eczema always depends. Arsenic in herpetics, alkalies in arthritics, iodine and sulphur in the scrofulous should be placed in the front rank. As external treatment, he gives baths of half an hour's duration, at from 25 to 30 degrees (77°-86°F.); however, eczema rubrum is benefited by permanent baths. In this case Hébra gives baths, which continue from 8 to 10 days; arthritics, however, do not take well to baths; it is preferable in them to dust the diseased parts with powders. In the second period, characterized by rupture of the vesicles and formation of crusts, he employs cataplasms of cooked potato starch; lotions with an infusion of camomile or a decoction of eclecampane root, and caoutchouc to envelop the diseased parts. In the third period, when the surface attacked by eczema becomes dry and shiny, he ceases all emollient applications. He employs starch powder or lycopodium, with one-third of subnitrate of bismuth added, or the oxide of bismuth or zinc. When scales form he employs

cataplasms or leaves of caoutchouc to make them fall; then, when there is no more redness, he employs pomades. In the dry forms with pityriasis desquamation, M. Vidal employs the following glycerole:—Glycerole of starch, 20 grammes; tartaric acid, 1 gramme. In impetiginous (eczema), M. Vidal employs the following weak cadic glycerole:—Glycerole of starch, 30 grammes; pure oil of cade, 5 grammes. In arthritics he uses this pomade:—Glycerole of starch, 30 grammes; carmine, 2 grammes; calomel—a lavapour, 1 gramme. Mr. Lallier employs this mixture:—Distilled water, or marsh mallow water, 100 grammes; neutral glycerine, 10 grammes; or oil of cade, diluted with half or third of oil of sweet almonds. Erasmus Wilson considers the undermentioned pomade as a veritable specific in eczema:—Purified lard, 100 grammes; benzoin, powdered, 20 grammes. Triturate together, and afterwards melt at a gentle heat for twenty-four hours in a closed jar, and pass through muslin; then add from 3 to 5 grammes of oxide of zinc to 30 grammes of the pomade. If there is at the same time some itching, we may add a soothing substance, such as camphor 20 centigrammes, or cherry laurel water in the dose of 3 grammes for 30 of pomade. M. Hardy employs in his pomades the fresh cera or cold cream, and as active matter the mercurial preparations—as calomel, 20 to 30 centigrammes; the red oxide; the sublimated protoxide, in the dose of 5 to 10 grammes to 30 grammes of the excipient. M. Vidal's some time has used simple plaster (lithar and lard) in the third period. In chronic eczema oil of cade is employed, either pure or mixed with equal parts of glycerole of starch, oil of cade, on account of its bad odour, may be replaced by birch oil (*oleum rusci*). In the scrofulous one often sees produced, after a lengthened employment of humid topical remedies, a profound dermatitis, against which the following emulsion has been successfully prescribed:—Balsam of gurjun, lime water, partes aequales. For eczema with thick scales with thickening of the skin, we employ a solution of nitrate of silver, or a solution of potassium mixed with water in diverse proportions according to the extent, intensity, and acuity of the affection. M. Vidal, in the torpid cases, makes use of sparadrap diachylon, which, well applied and covered with wadding and a bandage, produces species of compression and occlusion.—*France Méd.*