

toms disappear altogether on the fourth day, and ameba is not to be found. After this the emetine and enemas are given only once daily for a week, and thereafter two or three injections of emetine a week for two or more weeks. As to the diet, on first three days only small amounts of milk diluted with weak tea, or greasy soups prepared with fresh butter, are allowed, together with two to four lemon drinks in the twenty-four hours. On and after the fourth day, macaroni, rice, or arrowroot well boiled in water with fresh butter, once or twice a day, is added, and after a week, light solid food, *e.g.*, chicken or fish. Among some 3,000 cases of amebic dysentery only four were fatal, and these had received treatment by the old method.—*New York Medical Journal*.

GLYCERIN SUBSTITUTES.

Continuing his discussion of the preparation of formulæ for external use without employing glycerin, P. G. Unna (*Berliner klinische Wochenschrift*, October 11, 1915) states that a satisfactory preparation for application to ulcers and wounds can be made as follows:

℞ Tincturæ iodi	30.0
Syrupi	20.0

The oxidizing property of iodine is diminished by the reducing property of the syrup and the action of the idoine is therefore milder. The preparation is especially valuable in the treatment of atonic wounds, since the iodine disinfects the granulations and the syrup hastens epithelialization. A thoroughly satisfactory zinc plaster may be prepared by the formula:

℞ Gelatini	15.0
Zinci oxidi	15.0
Syrupi	25.0
Aquæ destillatæ	45.0

M. et fiat emplastrum.

Or two parts of the water may be replaced by two or ichthyol if the actions of this drug are sought.—*N. Y. Med. Jour.*

INFLUENCE OF WAR ON SKIN AFFECTIONS.

Brocq (*Bull. méd. No. 3; Journ. de méd. et chir. prat.*, March 10th, 1916), after a passing reference to the terrible increase in the prevalence of venereal diseases since the outbreak of hostilities, discusses the modifications which the war has produced in pruriginous dermatoses, psoriasis, and certain fistulous wounds. In almost all the civilians who before the war had suffered from pruriginous affections of