

a certain number of capillaries more or less, produced suddenly, presents a similar state of parts to that before described under the head of stimuli.

I am likewise of opinion, that extraneous matter produced by contusions act as stimuli in cases where Inflammation succeeds. But it is possible that the injection of the capillaries produced by extraneous force, may of itself be sufficient in some cases to account for the engorgement of the trunks of these vessels, which in turn re-acting more violently than usual, may produce over distention, and engorgement of capillaries in the vicinity, and thus establish the disease.

In my next paper I will endeavour to make a few remarks on the sequelæ of Inflammation, viz., resolution, suppuration, and gangrene.

ART. XII.—*A Note on the value of Collodion in Scabies.* By J. BOVELL, M.D.

Several authors have lately recommended Tar and fats as remedies against Scabies, their action being to exclude atmospheric air, and thus prevent the propagation of the disease. Having lately had under my care some aggravated cases of Scabies, on which the oils and tar, &c., failed to make much impression, Collodion was substituted with the most marked benefit. In one case the disease had infested the body so extensively, that I was afraid to apply the Collodion at once over the whole service, lest ill effects should follow the occlusion of so large a portion of the cutaneous surface. It was therefore painted first over the chest, back, and arms, and then over other affected parts on alternate days. At the end of the fourth day the affection was completely arrested, and it was only necessary afterwards to cover the little isolated points which shewed themselves.

The Collodion of course acts in a similar manner to the fats and unguents, but *inasmuch as it is a much more cleanly application*, patients of the better class who may happen to become affected with Scabies, would prefer its employment.