

uses the hot bran douche, and after careful drying the suet is gently applied to the face and left on. In the morning the face is not to be washed, and is to be freely powdered with the powder by means of a puff. In ten or fifteen minutes this is to be brushed off with a very soft brush, and carries the ointment with it. The redness and burning in *acne rosacea* are effectually allayed by an ointment consisting of sulphur 3 ss, pulverized camphoræ gr. v, adipis 5 j, applied two or three times a day.

Dr. Peters considers acetate of potass as one of the most useful of remedies when the urine is scanty and dark-colored. In doses of from 20 to 40 grains it is a mild and efficient diuretic, not only increasing the quantity of urine, but also of its solid constituents, in a remarkable degree—acting as a depurative and eliminative remedy. The carbonate of potash, too, is an antacid, alterative, and diuretic, and in inflammatory *acne* ten or more grains may be given with from three to five grains of nitrate of potash a few hours after meals. Borate of soda is a refrigerant, diuretic, and emmenagogue, in doses of five to thirty grains; and Copland strongly recommends it for external use. A good lotion may also be made of Borax 3 j, alcohol 5 ss, water 5 iijss; or borax 5 ss to 5 viij water; or borax 3 ss to aq. flor aurant. and aq. rosar. aa 5 ss. It is especially useful in *acne* attended with amenorrhœa and uterine disease. When there is constipation with amenorrhœa, three or four grains made into a pill with one grain of aloes is very useful. The muriate of ammonia is very useful when there is amenorrhœa with bilious derangement—given in five or ten grain doses three times a day in water, or made into a pill with aloes. It should also be used as a lotion. In very obstinate cases of *acne indurata*, and *rosacea*, the iodide of sulphur may be given in quarter or half-grain doses, increased to one or three grains, aided by an ointment containing five, ten or even thirty grains to the ounce of cerate. The green iodide of mercury is useful, also, in the indurated variety, and especially when there is an old chronic disease of the liver. It may be given in quarter or half grain doses, combined with conium or aloes, and an ointment (five to ten grains to the ounce) may be applied. In obstinate and rebellious cases, the ammonia-chloride of mercury (five to ten grains to the ounce) is useful.

Dr. Howard says that he has used all the various local applications for *acne*, but had found none of great value. If evulsion can be provoked without too much irritation, the worst follicles may be emptied at the outset; and any remedy which prevents desiccation of the orifices and keeps the skin pliant is indicated. Constitutional treatment, according to the indications present, is what should be chiefly relied upon. Constipation is a very common coincident, and this is best treated by cream of tartar taken as a drink morning and evening in sufficient quantities to become slightly aperient. If there be indigestion, especially combined with acidity, the following powder may be given three times a day:—℞ Pot. bitart. et sod., 3 j; rhei pulv., gr. x; bismuth subnitr., gr. x.; sod. bicarb., ʒ j—divide in

pulv. x. Under the use of this remedy the great majority of cases get well.

Dr. Taylor is of opinion that the essential point in topical applications should be to stimulate, and that want of success is often due to lotions being too mildly applied. He has derived benefit from sulphur, and especially from a lotion formed of lac sulphur 3 ij, spt. camphor 3 ij, water 5 iv. This should be rubbed firmly into the skin and allowed to dry over night, anointing slightly with cold cream in the morning. He has also derived benefit from iodide of sulphur ointment and from lotions of bichloride of mercury, from two to five grains to the ounce. Both he and Dr. Draper, at the College clinic, have seen marked advantage from the application of caustic potash solution (twenty to forty grains to the ounce), which is freely applied to the spots and allowed to dry, being afterwards washed off by very hot water. This is done at night, and next day the face is smeared with cold cream. Although *acne* is a troublesome affection, there is no necessity for the amount of polypharmacy that has been expended upon this disease, as relief can be obtained from sulphur, iodine, mercury and potash. He has seen good results from mild ointments of red oxide or deuto iodide of mercury, and in many cases from mercurial plasters. He has been disappointed in the use of diachylon ointment recommended by Hebra, having found it slow and unsatisfactory. In *acne* of the nose the scarifications recommended by Hebra are absolutely necessary, and of great use. Not only should applications stimulate sufficiently, but they should not be changed too frequently, many failures being due to the remedies being continued for too short a time.

Dr. Caro states that he had been led by accident to discover that, while not neglecting internal remedies, obstinate cases of *acne* may be effectually treated by solar heat. He concentrates the sun's rays upon the part by means of a lens until the whole periphery is well burned. In a short time the skin becomes intensely red, and small vesicles full of serum begin to appear. These discharge during three or four days, when the healing commences, leading to the final cure. Cloths wrung out in cold water soothe the pain caused by the heat, and promote free secretion. If the *acne* is only a follicular affection of certain parts of the skin, with abnormal secretion, this blistering action of the sun is the best remedy, although the process is a painful one.

#### CARBONATE OF AMMONIA IN SCARLET FEVER.

By G. J. S. CAMDEN, Esq., Rhyl.

The following treatment of scarlet fever has come down from master to pupil through four or five generations of medical men,—to myself from a partner I joined in 1828—therefore extending over a period of nearly 150 years. I was nearly losing a patient, when my partner told me if I persisted in treating scarlet fever *secundum artem* I should lose many; He then told me what he had been taught by his master, and had used for thirty years with the great-