

precipitate ointment answers better than these preparations. Besnier (abst. *Brit. Journ. Dermat.*) has recently recommended *B-naphthol*. He rubs in this ointment—*B-naphthol* 10, adipis 90—every evening. In the morning the ointment is washed off with warm water and soap, and the skin is powdered with starch. According to Kaposi, who introduced *B-naphthol* into practice some years ago, the fifteen per cent. ointment, which he prescribes, is a valuable application for the hands, face, and scalp, inasmuch as it does not discolor the skin or the hair. Bulkley believes that local applications used early prevent the development of the eruption. There is no doubt that treatment is most successful when the eruption is fading, and least so when the eruption is coming out, the spots rapidly extending and the exfoliation very great.

ANTISEPTIC TREATMENT OF OTORRHOEA.

In the *N. Y. Medical Record*, July 27, 1889, Dr. Robert L. Randolph of Baltimore says that he is every day, as surgeon in charge of a large ear clinic, together with frequent confirmations from his colleagues, being convinced of the positive good effected by the following prescription, in the treatment of otorrhœa:—

R Hydrarg. bichlor.,	gr. ss
Acid tartar.,	grs. xx
Aque,	q. s. ad f 3 v

The patient is first required to syringe the ear out with warm water, and then to pour the sublimate solution into the ear till the latter is quite full. The fluid is allowed to run out after remaining in the ear ten or fifteen minutes. A piece of cotton is then moistened with the solution, and with it the external opening of the ear is closed. This treatment is repeated two or three times a day. As far as possible, then, the tissues of the drum-cavity, its remote connections, and the whole external auditory canal are kept in a condition unfavorable for the growth of organisms. A marked diminution in the discharge is seen almost immediately, and not infrequently a patient will remark upon the absence of odor after the first day's applications. In granulations and in polypi, sublimate solutions have only the effect of removing the fetor; the discharge is not lessened to any extent. Such conditions demand special treatment. But in the ordinary otorrhœa resulting from otitis media, which affection forms so large a percentage of the dispensary patients, the acid sublimate solution has given him most satisfying results. About seventy-five cases have been collected by Dr. Randolph during the past year; but he has been able to follow up only forty to the point of complete recovery.

As regards relapses, since he began treating the majority of suppurating diseases of the ear

with an acid sublimate solution he thinks he can safely say that the good done here has been no less permanent than when the majority of cases were treated with boric acid or other agents. The greater part of the time a similar case was always kept on the boric-acid treatment, to judge of its relative merits, and in by far the majority of the cases the improvement was quicker when the sublimate solution was used. The fetor certainly disappeared more promptly when the latter agent was employed.—*Med. and Surg. Report.*

CREOLIN IRRIGATIONS IN DYSENTERY.

The encouraging results obtained by Kortum, Neudorfer, and Esmarch in the treatment of dysentery with irrigations of a creolin solution, have recently led Dr. Nicolai P. Ossowsky to test its efficacy in a large number of cases of the disease occurring in soldiers. His experiences with the drug, which are reported at length in the *Gazette Hebdomadaire*, October 4, 1889, were most satisfactory. In every instance the treatment was followed by a speedy and complete recovery. In many cases all symptoms of the disease disappeared in two or three days; in few only was it necessary to continue the treatment for a week.

The irrigations were made two or three times a day, according to the severity of the case, and a one-half per cent solution of creolin employed. Ossowsky used a long rubber catheter in giving the irrigations so that high portions of the bowel could be reached.

Dr. Kolokoff, of St. Petersburg, has likewise used the drug in a large number of cases with equally happy results.—*Medical and Surgical Reporter.*

CANCER ORIS, AND ITS SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT BY THE LOCAL APPLICATION OF CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE.

Drs. Yates and Kingsford report in the *Lancet* of May 4, three cases of this fatal disease, which were successfully treated by corrosive sublimate in the following manner: the sloughs were immediately cut away, as far as possible, with scissors, and the surface freely swabbed with a 1 in 500 solution of perchloride of mercury, and dressed with lint kept constantly wet with a similar solution (1 in 1,000). This dressing was continued every twelve hours until the surfaces were perfectly clean and healthy, when the mercurial lotion was discontinued. The first of the author's cases was treated by the application of fuming nitric acid, without any marked result, and it was then decided to try the efficacy of the solution of the perchloride of mercury, on the assumption that the disease was probably due to some micro-organism.