

to other parts—has convinced him that the former is much superior as an antipruritic remedy. The objections to the use of coal tar in private practice have hitherto been its penetrating smell, its thick consistence, and the black stain which it makes; the difficulty has been to remove these drawbacks without impairing the therapeutic efficiency of the tar. The author has found it impossible to do so in the form of pastes and ointments, but he has found the following tincture unobjectionable: R Ol. lithanthracis, 3 parts; spiritus (95° C), 2 parts; ether. sulphuric., 1 part. When applied to the skin with a brush this dries quickly, and can easily be removed when required by means of a little olive oil. Leistikow has used this tincture in 200 cases, and has seen tar folliculitis only twelve times, and tar poisoning (evidenced by deep black discoloration of the urine) twice. The effect was in the majority of cases very satisfactory. The tincture was a much more powerful antipruritic than other preparations of tar, more energetic, more penetrating, and more lasting in its effect, so that relapse was less common. It is not, however, adapted in cases where the whole skin is involved; in these it should be applied only to the worst places. The tincture is indicated: (1) In dry forms of eczema of the hairy scalp, breast, belly, back, nuchal region, genitals, extremities and navel; on the face, as it is apt to cause tar erythema, it should not be used in patients who are going about; (2) in psoriasis, especially in patches on the scalp, elbow and knee; here a combination of it with 2 per cent chrysarobin is of special advantage; (3) in Hebra's prurigo; (4) in trichophytic affections.—*British Medical Journal*.

IN THE TREATMENT OF PLEURAL EFFUSION SEGALIA (*La Médecine Moderne*) has employed with success topical applications of guaiacol in the following formula:

R	Guaiacol	.....	℥ xxxv.	
	Glycerin	.....	℥ ss.	M.
	Tincture of iodine	.....	℥ ss.	

The applications are made by means of a brush to the entire posterior aspect of the chest, which is then covered with cotton and an impermeable dressing and a bandage.

In a case of anasarca, with anuria, in the sequence of scarlatina, in which other measures had failed, applications of the following combinations were soon followed by relief:

R	Guaiacol	.....	℥ xvi.	
	Glycerin	.....	℥ ss.	M.

—*Medical News*.