

—viz., sulphur, resorcin, chrysarobin, and pyrogallol. Of these remedies resorcin is the best, as being the least likely to produce local or general ill-effects. It may also be used in an alcoholic or watery solution, or in the form of ointment, paste, soap or powder. Dr. Unna's favorite formula is a solution of three drachms of finely powdered resorcin with an equal quantity of glycerine in six ounces of alcohol diluted with four times the quantity of water or camomile tea. A thin layer of cotton, well moistened with the solution, is applied, covered with some waterproof material, and fastened by a bandage. These applications are particularly useful when the treatment is prolonged, or when it is carried out by night. They are, of course, impossible in general eczema of adults, but not in that of infants. Dr. Unna describes an especially important effect following the application of resorcin—viz., a swelling of the epidermis, by which all painful fissures are healed in a single night. In order to ensure healing, he advises that the skin should be anointed after the removal of the bandage, and that washing with soap should be avoided. A few people suffer from a resorcin idiosyncrasy, which necessitates the immediate cessation of this treatment, and the application of powder to the affected parts. This idiosyncrasy is, however, very rare, as he has only met with it ten times in five years' observation, during which time he has seen 2,000 cases. He remarks that his treatment is not adapted to cases of long-existing eczema in which strongly-infiltrated or thickly-indurated patches occur.—*Lancet*.

THE LOCAL TREATMENT OF ERYSIPELAS.

It is now tolerably well recognized that the destructive fever in erysipelas can only be arrested through the prevention of the spread of the local process, and unless this be accomplished all antipyretics will fail in arresting the fever. For more than a decade numerous remedies have been employed with more or less success in the local treatment of erysipelas. In many cases marked success will be attained through the use of Professor Wolfer's so-called mechanical treatment of erysipelas.

In the *Wiener. Med. Wochen* for July 6, 1889, Dr. Berthold Hamburger writes that he has obtained more satisfactory results by a much simpler and more practical method, which he has employed for more than ten years. His plan consisted in painting with tincture of iodine around the margin of the erysipelatous spots a border about one or two inches broad, the application to be repeated at least twice daily as long as there is any tendency of the disease to spread. Dr. Hamburger claims that in this way the extension of the disease may be readily prevented, even when it occurs on the

head. No complaint is made as to any irritation being produced by the constant use of the iodine tincture, a fact which is, however, explicable on the ground that not more than a few days at the most are required to arrest the spread of the affection. In a few cases the author states that in twenty-four hours the local process will be ameliorated, and will be accompanied by a corresponding fall of temperature. The author states that the skin must be tested by the touch in order to accurately determine the limit of the disease. For extreme sensibility may be present considerably beyond the visible limits of the disease, and the iodine should be applied on the healthy skin beyond the limits of increased sensibility. Local application of oils and cold on the erysipelatous localities will prove most agreeable to the patient.—*Therap. Gaz.*

TREATMENT OF ENDOMETRITIS.

In the treatment of the milder cases of endometritis, Terrier introduces medicated pencils into the cavity of the uterus. He recommends for this purpose, in the *Semaine Medicale*, iodoform or corrosive sublimate:

R Iodoformi, gr. cl.
Gummii tragacanth, gr. viiss.
Glycerini,
Aquæ destil. āā q. s.
Ut fiant bacilla (pencils) No. X.

The pencils made according to this formula are said to be about the size of sticks of nitrate of silver. Resorcin or salol may be used instead of iodoform.

Terrier recommends the following formula for making corrosive sublimate pencils:

R Hydrarg. chlor. cor., gr. viiss.
Talc, ʒ viiss.
Gummi tragacanth gr. xxiiij.
Aquæ destil.,
Glycerini āā, q. s.
Ut fiant bacilli, No. L.

The vagina is first washed out with a one per thousand solution of corrosive sublimate, and then the pencils are introduced into the cavity of the uterus. They are prevented from slipping out by tamponing the vagina with iodoform gauze.—*Wiener med. Presse—Med. and Surg. Reporter*.

The following pleasant purgative for children is suggested by a writer in *Med. Age*:

R. Olei ricini,
Syrup. rhei aromat.,
Cascara cordial, āā ʒj. M.

Sig.—Dose, a teaspoonful, or more if needed.