

chloride is very efficacious and may be applied a few times once in 10 days. It is absolutely necessary, however, to put the patient abed immediately afterward. Of course, the cause, if discoverable, must be removed and the cervix must be freely permeable.—*Gazette de Gynecologie*.

PATHOLOGY AND TREATMENT OF WARTS.

Dr. J. F. Payne, in a clinical note on the contagiousness of common warts, expresses the following theory: Common warts, including the so-called *Verruca vulgaris* and *Verruca plana* (which differ only according to the part of the skin on which they occur), but excluding the small pigmented warts and the pointed condylomata, of which the origin is not so clear, appear to arise by implantation of some contagious material at one or more points on exposed parts of the skin. There is also some idiosyncrasy, for whilst children especially are very liable to warts, others, though living under precisely the same conditions, never suffer from them. From the original wart or warts thus produced, others may by local inoculation be set up, just in the immediate neighborhood. At any period Dr. Payne believes that communication to another person is possible by ordinary contact, though a somewhat close contact appears to be necessary. As to the local treatment of warts, the commonest mistake is to attempt to destroy the wart at once by some powerful caustic, this process being often painful, and, if successful, apt to leave a scar. A better method is to apply several times daily some light caustic, as concentrated or glacial acetic acid, and in this lies the main secret of successful treatment.—*The Brit. Jour. of Dermatol.*

TREATMENT FOR VARICOSE LEG-ULCERS.

Basing his opinion upon numerous experiments and a large number of successful cases, Dr. J. Braun, in the *Allgemeine Med. Central-Zeitung*, May 6, 1891, advocates most highly the treatment of leg ulcers with the following formula:

R. Zinci oxid., 15.0 grammes.
Lanolini, 100.0 "
Unguent. moll., 40.0 " M.

The ulcer should first be carefully washed and dried, and the above salve, thickly spread upon a piece of linen, applied, and covered with light bandage. The patient should be kept in bed. Almost immediately after application of the ointment all pain and itching will disappear, and the copious discharge will soon lessen.

According to Braun, this salve forms a protective covering over the ulcer, and the lanolin

absorbs the purulent discharge, while further suppuration is checked. The ulcer will therefore become dry and heal. In discolored ulcers the salve should be applied four or five times a day. In about three or four days the ulcerated surface will assume a healthy appearance and cicatrization will begin. The author has even seen deep and extensive varicose ulcers heal in this way, without any transplantation of skin being necessary. After healing, the author advises that an elastic bandage should be worn for some time over the seat of the ulcer.

This same salve has been found by Braun to be of great service in eczema, and as an application to any granulating surface. In eczema capitis the addition of a little bichloride of mercury will be found excellent.—*Med. and Surg. Rep.*

SUGGESTIONS RESPECTING SCIATICA.

Dr. G. Eliot (*N. Y. Med. Jour.*) says:

A large proportion of cases of sciatica are neuritis, and not simply neuralgia.

Temporary relief of suffering should be secured by hypodermic injections of morphine, atropine, or of theine.

Among the curative agents salicylate of sodium and iodide of potassium are especially valuable—the former in acute, the latter in chronic cases.

Considerable benefit may often be derived from the administration of the more purely neurotic drugs—aconite, belladonna, and gelsemium.

Cantharidal blisters are of very great service in promoting the cure of the disease, when used in conjunction with appropriate internal treatment.—*Pittsburgh Med. Rev.*

ICHTHYOL.

Unna employs the following preparation in the treatment of skin diseases:

R. Ichthyol, ʒ vi
Carbolic Acid, ʒ ii
Starch, ʒ iss
Water, ʒ vss

The ichthyol and carbolic acid are dissolved in the water while hot, and the starch added.—*Medical News.*

RESORCIN IN ACNE.

Isaak recommends the following:

R. Resorcine, ʒ i
Zinc Oxide Powder, ʒ i
Starch, aa. ʒ iiss
Liquid Vaseline, ʒ v—M.

S.—Rub on the part affected, at night, and remove in the morning with sweet oil.—*Jour. Amer. Med. Assoc.*