

*Eczema of the legs* is seldom seen except in middle-aged or old people, and is generally associated with varicose veins, which must, of course, receive appropriate treatment. Rest in a horizontal position will always hasten the cure. When the condition is acute, and œdema, swelling and weeping are present, a simple 3—4 per cent ichthyol lotion, continuously applied, is indicated. Kaposi uses the following: Aluminii sulph., cryt. 30.0, acid. acetic 30.0 ; calcii. carb. 13.0, aquae 100.0.

Burow's solution is another good one—diluted 1—10 to 1—50 : Plumbi acetatis 5x, alum 5v, sodii sulphatis 5i, aquae 3x. Dissolve the pb. in 3x of water, and the sodium in the remainder. Mix, stir and let stand for two days, filter without washing the residue.

In those cases of painful eczema of the legs seen most frequently in women, equal parts of lead lotion and black wash, with gr. xxx of oxide of zinc to the ounce will often give prompt relief.

For chronic moist eczema, with marked infiltration and hardening, spiritus saponis viridis (3ii green soap—3i spts) or, the compound tincture of green soap of Hebra, ol. cadini, saponis vir. spts. vini rect. aa 3i, spt. lavandulæ 3ii ; or soft soap itself, with diachylon, salicylic or tar ointments.

The glyco-gelatine preparations are : Gelatin alb. 15.0, zinci oxidum 10.0, glycerinum, 30.0, aqua 40.0 ; or Gelatin alb. 15.0, zinci oxidum 10.0, adipis 10.0, glycerin 65.0.

The consistency can be altered as desired by increasing or lessening the proportion of glycerine. While the part is being cleaned, made aseptic and thoroughly dried, the pot containing the glyco-gelatin should be in hot water so that its contents will be liquified. Apply evenly with a bristle-brush, and, before it sets, place over it a film of absorbent cotton or a piece of thin, soft muslin.

Plasters (made by J. & J. and S. & J.) containing salicylic acid 10—50 per cent., salicylic acid and oxide of zinc or ichthyol and salicylic acid.

Martin's rubber bandage may be used during the day and an ointment applied at night.

*Eczema of the hands* may be acute or chronic, but usually it is chronic with acute exacerbations.

When acute the treatment does not differ materially from that already described for the same process elsewhere. In the subacute and chronic form first remove the thickened epidermis by one of the following :

1. Unna's plan of applying 20 per cent. salicylic acid plaster which form a sort of splint to the fissured surface, acts continuously and needs renewal only at intervals of a day or two.