

with other caustics, as in the following formula: R Chlor. brom. three parts, chlor. zinc. two parts, chlor. antimon., chlor. auri. ana one part. To be mixed in the air, on account of the fumes disengaged. In open cancer, Landolfi regards the chlor. zinc. as indispensable as hæmostatic; and the chlor. aur. seems to exert a special action in encephaloid. Cutaneous cancer, epithelioma, lupus, and small cysto-sarcomas may be treated by an ointment formed of one part of chlorid of bromine to eight of basilicon. The healthy parts around the tumour are to be protected by bands of linen one and a half to two inches broad, covered with ointment (four parts of chloroform to thirty of lard), and the patient is placed near a window, so that the fumes may escape. Small compresses, upon which the paste has been spread, are gently applied to the parts, in an imbricated manner, so as to secure exact juxtaposition, keeping two lines clear of the sound parts. The whole is then covered with charpie and dachylon. A sharp burning sensation is soon followed by severe pain, which may last for several hours, and is combated by repeated doses of anodynes. The paste is usually kept on for twenty-four hours, and on its removal a line of demarcation is generally perceived. The tumour is in part white, and in part reddish, or marked with yellow and blue. Bread or lettuce-leaf poultices, or basilicon ointment, are now applied every three hours. As the gangrene proceeds, the pain diminishes, and about the fourth or fifth day the eschar loosens, being removable by the forceps from the eighth to the fifteenth. A healthy granulating surface is then exposed, and if any vestige of the disease is observable, a little paste is reapplied to that spot. The wound is now to be treated as a simple ulcer, and if there is a deficiency of suppuration a lotion is to be applied, containing from twenty to thirty drops of the chloride of bromine in five hundred grammes of goulard water. The ulcer usually heals rapidly from the circumference, the cicatrix resembling that resulting from incised wounds.

In spite of severe pain, there is rarely febrile reaction, and no change in the patient's regimen is required. Although Landolfi believes the paste acts by absorption, as well as locally, he regards internal treatment as only adjuvatory, and only so employs it, in the hope of preventing relapse. The treatment, even in very bad cases, usually at least affords very notable relief, and in such as are quite hopeless or accessible to caustic, a lotion, containing ten to twenty drops in five hundred grammes of water, may exercise some useful modifying power.—*B. & F. Med. Chir. Rev.*

---

*Twins born at an interval of forty days.*—(Med. Neuigkeiten und Ann. der Medizin.) A country woman, 34 years of age, of good health, usually regular in her menstrual periods, primipara, gave birth, after an easy and regular labor, to a child, which, although completely developed, was weakly. It died eight days afterwards from the effects of a cold. The placenta came away naturally, an hour after the birth of the child. A few hours subsequent, the woman attended to her domestic