

## DERMATOLOGY.

RINGWORM. (Dr. Henry Brown, Manchester.—*British Medical Journal*). The subjoined formula for the local treatment of ringworm is suggested by Dr. Payne's lecture on the treatment of that epiphytic disease. In sending it I am simply handing down a form received from others, and used in the out-patient practice of the Manchester infirmary, many years before the publication of the British Pharmacopœia. When the acidum sulphurosum was made official, it was used for a time instead, but we had to revert to the old form made up of materials fully recognized and explained in Squire's Companion. The form is: R. Sodæ hyposulphitis dr. j; solve in aquæ fl. oz. viij; et adde acidi hydrochlorici fl. dr. j; for outward use only. The use of this lotion, as water-dressing covered with oiled silk, and accompanied by daily washing in soft soap and water, has proved as perfectly satisfactory, as Dr. Payne says the principle of the treatment of ringworm is perfectly simple. It fulfils Dr. Payne's conditions, and kills the fungus. I presume the sulphurous acid gas acts beyond the limits of the aqueous solution.

URTICARIA. (*Lond. Med. Record*). Pilocarpine. In the case of a woman aged 53, suffering from widely spread urticaria, which had invaded the pharynx and caused intolerable itching, M. Piogey at first tried emetics, quinia, belladonna, and hypodermic injections of morphia, without decided benefit. He then injected two-thirds of a grain of pilocarpine, after which considerable improvement took place. Three injections effected a complete cure, and the eruption did not reappear.

REMEDIES FOR SKIN DISEASES IN THE FORM OF SPRAY. (*Jour. of Cut. and Ven. Diseases*). Dr. Hardaway highly recommends spray as a vehicle in the treatment of affections of the skin. His usual habit is to prescribe a solution of definite strength, from which the bottle of an ordinary handball apparatus is filled, and the patient is then directed to throw the fine spray on the parts affected. Any substance that is "sprayable" either in its liquid form (diluted or pure) or in a state of solution, may thus be employed; e. g., carbolic acid, sulphate of zinc, lotions of grindelia robusta, thymol, liq. picis alkalinus, and fluid cosmoline, (medicated or not). In the case of the fluid cosmoline, the tube of the atomizer should be large. The spray finds its greatest range of usefulness in diseases affecting large areas, and in that class of disorders accompanied by itching and a more or less unbroken cuticle; viz., pruritus, urticari, papular eczema, and the like. In generalized pruritus he had good results from spraying on a lotion of the following sort: carbolic acid three to four drachms; glycerine one ounce; water, one pint. After the bottle of the atomizer has been filled, he sometimes directs the patient to add from five to ten drops of the oil of peppermint. The atomizer-bottle should be thoroughly shaken before the bulb is compressed, in order to diffuse the peppermint through the mixture; otherwise it would float on top.

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## COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

On the 28th of this month (September) a committee, named at the first meeting of the new Board of Governors held in July last, to take into consideration and put into shape the proposed amendments to the Medical Act, met in Quebec. This committee was composed of the following governors: Drs. Hingston, George Ross, T. A. Rodger, F. W. Campbell, J. L. Leprohon and E. P. Lachapelle, of Montreal, and Drs. Lemieux, Belleau and de St. George, of Quebec. All were present except Drs. Hingston and de St. George. Their sitting was very protracted, extending over twelve hours, but their work was so well and thoroughly done, that when, on the following day, their report was presented to the governors of the College at their regular semi-annual meeting in Quebec, and discussed clause by clause, it was practically adopted without alteration. The changes which have been made and which, if assented to by the Legislature, will come into force after the 1st of January, 1888, are very sweeping in their character. First of all, our already really very hard preliminary examination is increased by the addition as obligatory subjects of Philosophy—(as taught by the books in use in the French and English schools) Physics and Elementary Chemistry. Only one examination will be held each year, and it will take place early in July. The fee will be \$10, and either total or partial failure means loss of it all. No money will be returned. Those who fail *partially* will have a supplementary examination in September. A fee of \$10 must be paid for this examination. Botany is cut out of the Medical Curriculum demanded by the College. Most likely, however, the Universities will con-