

course of the day, and has rarely found it hurtful. He has observed while using both these remedies together, which he did on the recommendation of Cazenave, that the disease is cured in two different ways at the same time. The scales of the psoriasis are effaced by the pitch from the circumference to the centre, while, by the action of the arsenic, they diminish in thickness, and assume a grey-black colour. The ointment of the proto-ioduret of mercury, prepared with two scruples of the salt to four ounces of lard, may be very serviceable, when it is properly used, but it occasionally causes salivation. The next preparation in utility is the ioduret of sulphur. This is made into an ointment with lard, in the proportion of from one to four scruples of the ioduret to four ounces of lard. It is said, however, to be very irritating to the skin, and even to have induced an attack of erysipelas when made of the full strength, *i. e.*, with four scruples to four ounces. M. Emery tried baths containing seven drachms of the bichloride of mercury in each in twenty-two cases, and persisted in their use for some time, but without benefit. Very violent symptoms were produced by the baths in some cases, and evidences of salivation.—Undaunted by the failure, the baths being recommended by a medical man of high reputation, M. Emery again experimented with them on twenty other patients, eight being cases of lepra vulgaris, four of psoriasis affecting the knees and elbows, four of psoriasis guttata; and four of psoriasis of the limbs and body; some of these could not continue up to the twelfth bath; they lost their appetite and their rest, and their skin became very irritable. Others persisted to the thirty-second bath; but they slept badly, lost their appetite and became emaciated. A boy, fourteen years old, after taking the nineteenth bath, was seized with vomiting and cerebral symptoms, with signs of compression, which were removed by applying two leeches behind the ear; but a nervous trembling of the head and limbs continued for four months afterwards. In none of the cases of psoriasis was the disease cured, and in four it got remarkably worse. At M. Emery's request, M. Gibert, one of the physicians to St. Louis, also tried the baths, with the same want of success. He employed them in fifteen cases.

M. Emery employs the arsenic and

pitch ointment in the following manner:—The patient takes a bath, and the moment he leaves it, he gently rubs in the ointment on the part affected. This is repeated three times a day. At the end of two or three days, he increases the quantity of ointment used, and the activity of the friction. After six or seven days, the patient always has the ointment on him; and when the disease is of old date, M. Emery covers the large patches with compresses spread with the ointment a line in thickness. The patients take a warm bath once or twice a week. This treatment rarely requires to be suspended, except in those persons whose skin is very irritable, on whom some pustules, impetigo, or small boils may form. They often continue the treatment, notwithstanding. In the course of ten days in psoriasis the scales have fallen; a whitish circle surrounds them, and goes on increasing from the circumference of the centre. This shows the decrease of the disease, which generally disappears in two or three months, without the patient's health suffering. In lepra vulgaris, the centre separates, and the rings which constitute the rounded chin come away, and then behave like the patches of psoriasis.

The exhibition of Fowler's solution requires precaution. Five drops should be given at first in four or five ounces of *eau sucrée* in two doses. This is to be increased one drop every second day, until twelve are given, unless dangerous symptoms supervene. When the patches become less thick, and begin to assume a blackish grey colour, the dose need no longer be increased, these symptoms being a sign of saturation. If, on the other hand, these signs do not appear, and the patient bears the medicine well, it may be increased to fifteen or sixteen drops, but rarely to more.—*Bulletin de Thérapeutique*.—*Medical Times*, May 4, 1850.

SURGERY.

Case of Popliteal Aneurism. By JAMES SYME Esq., Professor of Clinical Surgery in the University of Edinburgh.—T. M., aged 35, a seaman, sent from Banff by Dr. Milne, to be under my care, on account of an aneurism in the left popliteal artery, was admitted into the hospital on the 18th of No-