

I refer to the liquor carbonis detergens. It is a saturated alcoholic solution of coal tar, and made by Wright & Co., of London, and J. P. Remington of Philadelphia, and may be had at Kenneth Campbell's. It is in great repute in England, and yields most beneficial results. The ointments which are most generally used in the treatment of chronic eczema in the London hospitals are the ungt. petrolei co., and the nitrate of mercury ointment. Both are excellent. The following is the formula for the ungt. petrolei co. :

℞ Liq. Carbonis Deterg. .... ʒ ss.  
Hyd. Am. Chlor. .... gr. x.  
Vaseline ..... ʒ i.  
M. Ft. ungt.

If the skin is greatly infiltrated, or the epidermis much thickened, solutions of potassa fusa used with excellent results, v gr. ad. ʒ i usually sufficient. When the eczema consists of very chronic, dry small patches the best treatment is to blister with acetum cantharides or the liq. episparticus. Professor Hebra's treatment will succeed some times when other treatment fails. It is of especial service in chronic eczema of the leg. It consists in the application of sapo viradis, followed by the immediate use of an oily ointment. The ointment used in preference by him being the ungt. diachyli. A small lump of the soap, the size of a nut, is smeared upon a piece of flannel. This is to be applied directly to the patch of disease and rubbed firmly, and with moderate pressure, upon the skin until all traces of the soap disappears. The piece of flannel is now dipped into warm water and again applied in the same manner to the part, when an abundant lather will be formed. More water is added from time to time until copious suds cover the skin, when with clean water the diseased surface is thoroughly washed off, freed from all signs of soap, and carefully dried with a soft cloth or towel. The rubbing should be kept up in mild cases from five to ten minutes, in severe to about twenty minutes. The first application should always be somewhat moderate that too great a destruction of epidermis be not produced. The sensations of the patient will always serve as a guide to this point. The application is not painful, as might be supposed, but, on the contrary, agreeable, and relieves the itching; as a rule, it at once affords ease to the patient. The skin immediately after the washing presents a red and angry appearance, and is now ready for the ointment; this is spread on strips or pieces of soft

flexible muslin. It is well not to make one large piece cover the whole, but it is preferable to have several pieces, in order that they may be the better adapted to the skin. The ointment should be spread thickly on the rags, finally the part should have outside cloths applied to prevent the oil from oozing through, and be bound down by a bandage. The bandage is a matter of moment, for its proper application contributes materially to the success of the treatment. It is essential that the ointment be brought in close contact with the skin and kept in position. The entire operation should be repeated twice daily, morning and evening.

*Eczema of Hands.*—Hands should be protected from all irritating influences; they should be kept out of water, and free use of soap prohibited, exposure to heat also avoided. Rubber gloves will be found useful. In the majority of cases stimulating ointments most useful, as calomel or boracic ointment.

*Eczema of Nipple.*—Best treated with sapo viradis and ungt. diachyli. Application of nitrate of silver xx gr. ad. ʒ i highly spoken of by Living.

*Eczema of Beard.*—Crusts removed by oil and poultice, hair cut away or shaved off; apply ungt. petrolei co. In chronic stage use stimulating ointments.

*Eczema of Eyelids.*—In mild cases apply nitrate of mercury ointment; in severe cases pull out eyelashes, and touch edges with solution of potassa in water, x gr. ad. ʒ i (McCaul Anderson). The alkali should be immediately neutralized with dilute acetic acid. Operation repeated every few days, after which nitrate of mercury ointment applied.

*Eczema of Leg.*—In cases of moist eczema the most successful treatment is that with sapo viradis and ungt. diachyli. The limb should be carefully bandaged, and when eczema is associated with varicose veins Dr. Martin's elastic bandage should be applied. Squire, of London, recommends the glycerole of the subacetate of lead, xv to xxx gr. ad. ʒ i, in these cases.

*Eczema Intertrigo.*—Dusting powders of oxide of zinc and starch with or without calomel used. Ungt. zinci one of the best applications. Parts should be seldom washed.

*Eczema of the Genitals.*—Sapo viradis and ungt. diachyli; in acute stage lotio nigra followed by ungt. zinci and calomel. Carbolic