effectual as the iodide of potassium, you may combine it with the iodide of sodium or iodide of ammonium. If the bichloride of mercury disagrees, then try the effect of hydrarg. cum cretæ or grey powder. In grown up persons the proto-iodid of mercury in ¼ grain doses night and morning may be used. The constitutional treatment in a diminished dose must be continued for some time after the local disease has disappeared or else it will recur. As regards local treatment cleanliness is of the first importance. Tepid water impregnated with chlorinated soda should be applied freely, either by means of a sponge or a syringe. Perfect rest must be enjoined and the parts kept completely apart. To repress the growth chromic acid applied once in twenty-four hours will be found very useful. In a few days, as a rule, the patches shrivel up. The solid stock of nitrate of silver, nitric acid, liq. ferri perchlor. and the acid nitrate of mercury are all recommended as local applications. They are, however, all very severe and somewhat uncertain. No matter what application you may use in the interval, the excrescences must be dusted with some dessicating substance as calomel, cretæ, preperatæ or carbonate or oxide of zinc, iodol, aristol, nosophene or iodoform. A piece of dry lint should separate the patches, and this may be kept in place by a T bandage.

## ARCUS SENILIS.

I have repeatedly of late drawn the attention of the Clinic to the presence, among many of the patients, of the condition in the eye known as arcus senilis. This is caused by fatty degeneration of the corneal tissue just within its margin. As a rule it first appears beneath the upper lid and then beneath the lower lid, forming two narrow white or yellowish crescents, the horns of which finally meet at the side of the cornea. It is met with in advanced age, very often about the age of fifty, and is looked upon as being indicative of fatty degeneration in distant parts, as for instance in the heart, also in the muscles and bloodvessels of the eye.