

as gynecologists use it has a very good action on the skin in chronic inflammation. It is soothing and tends to reduce the inflamed condition. In order to be of use the water must be hot, but at the same time not hot enough to scald.

I have not mentioned the oleate, as upon extensive trial they have been found of little therapeutic value, oleates of mercury and lead excepted. These latter are, of course, very old preparations.

Calcium sulphide has come into extensive use during the last ten years. In small doses it no doubt has much influence as an anti-suppurative agent. I have found it of service in acne, in impetigo, and furunculi. The usual dose is one-tenth of a grain.

Under the third head I shall take up new and improved methods of making application to the skin. Perhaps greater advances have been made in this than in any other department. Formerly applications were made in the form of powders, lotions, and ointments, but we now have many other methods. Among these might be mentioned Prof. Pick's glycerin gelatin preparations, Dr. Unna's plaster, traumaticism introduced by Dr. Auspitz, elasticin and the use of sprays.

Prof. Pick, of Prague, introduced four or five years ago his glycerin gelatin preparation. They are of two classes, those containing a very small amount of glycerin, and those containing a larger amount. If you wish, for instance, to employ zinc oxide in this way, it is thoroughly mixed with the gelatin (previously melted), and a small amount of glycerin. It is applied in a fluid state, with a brush. When the gelatin dries it forms a thin crust in which the medicine is incorporated. I have used these preparations to some extent. They are convenient in many ways, more especially have they the advantage over ointments in being more cleanly. They are, however, troublesome to apply, as the gelatin must be heated over hot water before it can be applied. Many agents can be used in this way. Dr. Morrison, of Baltimore, speaks very briefly of a five per cent. preparation of salicylic acid for erythema. Dr. Morrow recommends very highly the following in obstinate eczema of the leg when there is much irritation :

R Glycerin 250 pts.
Gelatin 1,000 "
Water 2,000 "

Medicated with ten per cent. of oxide of zinc and one per cent. of carbolic acid.

Four or five years ago, Prof. Unna, of Hamburg, brought into use the various kinds of plasters which are now called Unna's plasters. The method of manufacture has not been published, so that they can only be obtained in Hamburg. He applies in this way such remedies as salicylic acid, crysophanic acid, etc. He can thus readily make an application of any one of these agents to the skin. He simply cuts a piece sufficiently large to cover the diseased patch, and places it on the skin. Owing to its great adhesive power, it will remain where it is placed. Those which have been found of greatest service are the salicylic and crysophanic acid plasters.

Tronnaticine was first extensively used by Dr. Auspitz, although it had previously been employed by others. Tronnaticine is a solution of gum elastic in chloroform. When applied to the skin it forms a thin adhesive coating. Any of the ordinary remedies can be combined with tronnaticine. I have used oxide of zinc, white precipitate, and crysophanic acid in this way.

Elasticin, a solution of gum elastic and benzol, may be used in a similar way.

These methods of application are only serviceable under certain circumstances, and cannot come into such general use as the ointment.

REPORT OF A CASE OF FOREIGN BODY IN THE LARYNX.

BY T. T. S. HARRISON, M.D.

(Read at Meeting of Ontario Medical Association, London, June 5th, 1885.)

I do not write this paper with the intention of showing you my acuteness in diagnosis or skill in my practice, but because I find that I have often learned more from my blunders than from my most brilliant successes, and because I think if our mistakes were more generally recorded it would be better for the profession.

When I attended lectures very little was said