

Arthur M., tavernkeeper, *æt.* 45, had a chronic indurated ulcer, of sixteen years' standing, extending over the superior face of the right leg, about four inches below the tubercle of the tibia, and spreading backward on both sides to the malleoli, covering a surface of about twenty-eight square inches, deep and burrowing in some localities, and in others merely superficial; the whole leg and foot were much swollen and anasarcaous, the toes merely protruding from a shapeless mass of flesh, closely resembling the foot of a young elephant. An ichorous discharge of a horribly offensive character, together with filthy dressings, augmented the destruction of the surrounding parts.

The advice of an eminent surgeon had been secured a few weeks previously, to the effect that but one alternative remained, amputation; and indeed, all appearances favored such a decision. Proper abstinence, tincture of iron and good diet were directed. The local use of a strong solution of the permanganate of potash and judicious bandaging have already done so much for this case that, at the date of writing, the tenth application of the potash, six square inches, will more than cover the small amount of ulceration remaining, so rapid have been the healing process and the formation of firm, healthy tissue; and, in a few days more, we can confidently prognosticate a complete cure — *Amer. Jour. Med. Sciences.*

DANGER ATTENDING EYE WASHES CONTAINING PREPARATIONS OF LEAD.

From practical observations, made at the Hospital of Saint Sauveur at Lille, upon the evil effects of Collyria containing acetate of lead, quite frequently employed as an astringent in light cases of ophthalmia, a precipitate of lead was observed upon the cornea, a layer of chloride of lead which renders it dim, and forms erosions upon it, by destroying its epithelium. Vessels are developed upon the cornea, as it were, to resist this morbid process, and the precipitate, after its disappearance, leaves behind it an ulcer of the cornea and pannus, which it is often very difficult to remove—in fact a greater evil than that which it was first intended to remedy. The sight of the right eye was thus completely lost in a case, for whom the following collyrium had been prescribed: sub. acetate of lead, ℥ss; Sydenham's laudanum, gtt xx; distilled water. ℥v. This is barely useful in some cases of pannus; and even blennorrhagic inoculation, instituted in Belgium, seems preferable in these cases; in proof of which several cases have been published in this "Revue." It is then safer to erase it entirely from the list of eye washes.