ture of iodide, when she left this city for Buffalo, since which time I have had no intelligence of her.

Remarks.—I am not aware that any author has advised iodine, or other specific treatment, to arrest the growth and effect the absorption of pediculated tumors by the alterative process; but I see no reason why this class of tumors should be considered without the pale of constitutional remedies—only to be cured by mechanical extirpation. The idea, however, is not original with me. This patient was put upon the use of iodine at the suggestion of my friend Dr. Merryman, of Springfield, Ill., who informed me that he had successfully treated several cases of polypus of the womb with iodine *after extrusion from the uterine cavity*.

Polypus of the womb being a disease of not very frequent occurrence, yet one of much inconvenience, suffering, and oftentimes danger, and in general capable of being diagnosed before the tumor passes out of the womb and becomes accessible to the knife or ligature, the force of this suggestion as to treatment becomes obvious.

Chicago, March, 1850.

TREATMENT OF ERYSIPELAS.

[Communicated for the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.]

In the large and splendid work on surgery by Velpeau, under the supervision of, and with notes and observations by, Valentine Mott, M.D., of New York, I find the following treatment for erysipelas. (The whole article will repay a careful perusal.) It is in the first volume, and the treatment commences on the 68th page.

“The *antiphlogistic action* of the sulphate of iron has hitherto failed in no case where M. Velpeau has used it.” His *formula* is the following. Thirty grammes (*nine drachms*) to forty ounces of water. It is to be applied by compresses, kept *in loco* with bandages, so that the skin shall be constantly moistened with it.

He also gives an ointment to be used in some cases, of the following proportions. R. Sulph. ferri, grammes viij.; axungia, grammes xxx. This is to be applied three times a-day.

The American editor adds:—“We are not aware that this new remedy, which we trust will attract the general attention of the profession here, has as yet been made trial of in our country.”

It seemed very desirable to me, that a remedy recommended by so high authority, and as eminently successful above all others, should be brought before the profession in some more accessible form than in the work here named, the three volumes of which comprise more than three thousand pages, large octavo. In your valuable Journal all the profession will see it, and those who choose can try it.

Boston, April, 1850.

Yours, &c.

W. M. CORNELL.