propria seu miliaris" is a well-defined clinical process, different from lupus and all other forms of the so-called tuberculoses. Though rare, it is commoner than is generally supposed. It occurs in almost all cases together with other manifestations of tuberculosis, chiefly of the respiratory tract. Tuberculosis of the skin occurs very often with the same disease occupying the neighboring mucous membranes. These local forms (of the skin and mucous membrane) do not possess an absolutely unfavorable prognosis, as they may heal spontaneously or be cured by local or general therapeutics.

Treatment of Tuberculous Processes with Pyrogallol.—VEIEL (*Archiv für Dermatologie und Syphilis*, Band xlv.), as the result of considerable experience with this remedy, regards its use, in many cases, preferable to any surgical treatment, the only disadvantage attending this method of treatment being its long duration. The manner of employing it is as follows: The diseased parts are first destroyed by means of a 10 per cent. pyrogallol vaseline, which, spread upon lint, is applied for three to five days. The healing of the wound thus produced is allowed to take place under $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 per cent. pyrogallol vaseline, which is strong enough to destroy lupus tissue without hindering the formation of sound granulations.

Monochloracetic Acid in the Treatment of Xanthoma.—McGUIRE (*Journal of Cutaneous and Genito-urinary Diseases*, July, 1898) reports the cure of several cases of xanthoma by applications of monochloracetic acid. These applications were free from pain, but were sometimes followed by considerable swelling, which, however, soon subsided. The acid should be applied to a small surface at a time only. It first turns the lesions white, but in a short time a dark crust appears, which should be allowed to separate spontaneously.

Urticaria with Recurrent Hæmatemesis.—CHITTENDEN (*British Journal of Dermatology*, May, 1898) reports the following case: An unmarried female, aged thirty-three years, suffered from attacks of urticaria which, at first, differed in no respect from the usual type; but later these grew more severe, being accompanied by swelling of the lips, tongue, and nasal mucous membrane, and dyspnoea, lasting three or four hours. These attacks usually lasted about a week. Some three or four months after the beginning of the attacks the patient was seized one morning with severe nausea, and vomited large quantities of blood; this was followed by immediate relief, and the urticaria disappeared within a day or two. Two months later there was a similar attack, the hæmatemesis being followed as before by the rapid disappearance of the eruption. In subsequent attacks, which were much milder, there was no hæmatemesis, but melæna was present. In the way of treatment, change of air, with absolute rest and freedom from worry, seemed to give the best results.

Lactophosphate of Lime in Acne and Furunculus.—H. S. PURDON (*Dublin Journal of Medical Sciences*, February, 1898) refers to the researches of Dusart on this drug, and states that he has derived benefit from its use when given in certain forms of acne, especially when large or hypertrophied,