The author further notes that the "white spots" of this case do not come into the category of Schweninger and Buzzi's multiple benign tumour-like growths of the skin ("International Atlas of Rare Skin Diseases." Plate XV., I., 1897); C. Fox's case of Multiple circumscribed scleroderma or Morphœa (a girl of 7), or the same author's Epithelioma adenoides cysticum (a girl of 18). The case above described he considers unique.

GEORGE PERNET.

TREATMENT OF XANTHOMA OF THE EYELIDS. LEVISEUR. (*New York Medical Record*, December 7th, 1901.)

THE writer recommends electrolysis in the treatment of this affection. Internal medication is futile, and excision is liable to be followed by ectropion. The galvano-cautery and caustics cause too much destruction of tissue. Electrolysis has none of these disadvantages, its action being strictly local and under control. The hydrates of calcium, potassium, and ammonium, which form at the negative pole, are said to combine with the fat of the xanthoma-cells, forming a saponaceous material, which partly escapes and partly remains in the tissues, with continuing destructive action. The needle is connected with the negative pole and should be introduced horizontally. The patient holds a sponge electrode connected with the positive pole. A current of two or three milli-amperes is sufficient, and should be continued for about thirty seconds. A scab is formed on the second day. Large patches require two or three sittings.

C. F. MARSHALL.

OBITUARY.

MORIZ KAPOSI.

I PROBABLY knew Moriz Kaposi better than most English dermatologists, for my acquaintance with him dated from more than thirty years back. He was a man whom few can have known intimately; his manner was not expansive, and he did not wear his heart upon his sleeve. But though probably not many liked him, all must have felt something akin to admiration for the grim strenuousness with which he fought the battle of life.

For him, the fight in his earlier years, not so much for success as for existence, was indeed a hard one. He was an exemplification of the truth of Johnson's melancholy line:

Slow rises worth by poverty depress'd.

Born of poor parents, his education was a struggle for want of the bare necessities of life. He was a Jew, and as a student lived in that blighting solitude which is found only in a great city. He was fortunate in being taken up by Hebra, and when the great master

passed away it was felt that his mantle had fallen on a worthy successor. At the time of his death Kaposi was not only the acknowledged leader in dermatology, but he had trained many of those who are now foremost in the speciality. This is not the time to attempt a critical estimate of his work ; much of what he did was sound, but he was rather inclined to be what Dryden calls "stiff in opinion," though by no means "always in the wrong." His books have already had an extraordinary lease of life for treatises on dermatology ; this is probably due to the dogmatism of expression, which is one of his characteristics as an author, as much as to the wealth of clinical experience embodied in them. He was ever a fighter : he was a bitter enemy but a loyal friend.

He was President of the International Congress in 1892 which met at Vienna, and all Englishmen who were present will remember his uniform courtesy. The death of Moriz Kaposi may almost be said to mark the passing away of a dynasty in dermatological teaching. He was a link of continuity with Hebra, and whoever succeeds him it may truly be said, *Novus rerum nascitur ordo*.

M. M.

NOTICE.

SECOND INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS FOR THE PROPHYLAXIS OF SYPHILIS AND OF VENEREAL DISEASES.

THE above Congress will be held at Brussels on September 1st to September 5th, 1902. The following subjects have been chosen for discussion:—

- I. Public prophylaxis (1) relative to prostitution ; (2) not associated with prostitution.
- II. Individual prophylaxis.
- III. A uniform basis on which the statistics of venereal diseases in all countries should be formulated.

Personal communications may also be introduced on subjects not dealt with in the programme. Mr. J. Ernest Lane, 46, Queen Anne Street, W., is secretary to the Congress for Great Britain, and will be glad to give any further information regarding the proceedings.