

present. Other remedies had been without influence. The nitrate of silver was given in the ordinary dose, and improvement rapidly ensued. The author believes that the remedy profoundly influences the capillary circulation by its impression on the vaso-motor nerves.

TREATMENT OF NÆVI BY ELECTROLYSIS.

In some years' experience MARSHALL has reached the conclusion (*Lancet*, Jan. 12, 1889) that, upon the whole, electrolysis constitutes the best method for the removal of nævi. Its advantages are: (1) That there is no after-pain; (2) It is free from danger; (3) There is no bleeding; (4) The scar is white, and does not tend to contraction in loose structures, like the eyelids. Its main disadvantage is its slowness, for, while in exceptional instances nævi may be cured at one sitting without sloughing, it is unwise to attempt so much, as the chances are against a satisfactory result. It is better to have recourse to several such applications at intervals. The author's method consists in inserting the needle attached to the *positive* pole well under the surface of the growth, and then, after remaining in one spot long enough for some effect, to move it to other parts without withdrawing the needle. The circuit is made by attaching a rheophore to the negative pole; in this manner an unnecessary puncture is avoided. Before withdrawal of the needle it is first rotated. The orifice is painted over with collodion. A current from five to ten Leclanché cells is generally sufficient. Change in color to a dusky hue is an indication that the action has been sufficiently long continued.

AN ANOMALOUS FORM OF ECZEMA.

MAPOTHER has met with (*British Medical Journal*, January 5, 1889) several cases of apparently eczematous disease involving the tragus and hairless skin in front of it, which have borne a striking resemblance to Paget's disease of the mammary areola. He quotes Crocker as having seen a similar condition on the scrotum. These regions have some physiological analogies: in all, the sebaceous glands are very large.

The several cases here embraced were characterized by a uniform, florid, oozing surface without granulations, hard and slightly raised, but without the rolled-over edges of rodent ulcer; without pain or much itching; stubbornness to treatment, and with, after healing, a slightly depressed unpigmented cicatrix remaining.

THE TREATMENT OF HYPERTRICHOSIS.

JAMISON (A.) describes in *The Practitioner* for July, 1889, a method which he has successfully employed in removing hairy moles and excessive hair growth upon unusual parts. It consists in the application of sodium ethylate. The notes of a case in which this plan was practised are given. The patient was a child of three months, the whole right half of whose forehead was closely covered with a growth of long hair. Under chloroform, after cutting the hair short on a part of the involved area, sodium ethylate was rubbed over the cleared surface "very freely and thoroughly till the skin had an orange appearance." Cold cream was then applied. At the end of