

tissues. *Hydrated Magnesia*, as a quickly acting purgative; may be given in Linseed tea. *Copper Carbonate*, with sugar and water. *Avoid Oils, Fats and Milk*, as they dissolve the poison and promote its absorption. **ANTAGONISTS**.—*Opium*, to counteract the cardiac and systemic depression. *Transfusion*, to repair the blood.

Physostigma. **ANTIDOTES**.—*Emetics* or the stomach-pump. *Tannic Acid* or vegetable astringents. **ANTAGONISTS**.—*Atropine*, as to the effects on the respiration, heart and pupil; gr. $\frac{1}{30}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ hypodermically, repeated until effects are evident. The one nine-thousandth of a grain of Atropine, injected 5 minutes before giving a minimum fatal dose of Physostigma, prevents its fatal result (R). *Chloral*, is also antagonistic, and over a greater field of action, but to be effective must be administered very early in the case (R); gr. x by mouth or rectum every $\frac{1}{2}$ hour. *Strychnine*, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ of the sulphate or gr. $\frac{1}{12}$ of the nitrate, hypodermically; or the tincture of Nux Vomica, \mathfrak{mxx} by mouth or rectum, in very bad cases (Murrell). *Stimulants*, freely. *Artificial Respiration*. **FATAL DOSE**.—gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ is given as the minimum fatal dose.

Picrotoxin. **ANTIDOTES**.—*Emetics* or the stomach-pump. *Acetic Acid* gives relief in overdosing, and may have some antidotal power. **ANTAGONISTS**.—*Chloral*, is antagonistic to its cerebral and spinal action, but synergistic to its depressant power over the heart and respiration. *Anesthetics*, against its spasm-producing action. *Potassium Bromide*, in addition to *Chloral*, if tetanus (Murrell).

Pilocarpine and Jaborandi. **ANTIDOTES**.—Persalts of *Iron* and salts of the metals generally, are chemically incompatible. **ANTAGONISTS**.—*Atropine*, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ for gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ of the poison, is a complete antagonist, the most so known to physiological experimentation. Conversely, Pilocarpine is exactly antagonistic to Atropine, but Jaborine acts similarly to the latter. *Morphine* controls the nausea and vomiting.

Potash. See Alkalies.

Potassium Dichromate. **ANTIDOTES**.—*Sodium* and Potassium Carbonates and Bicarbonates. Soap. **ANTAGONISTS**.—*Opium* or Alcohol, for the nervous and muscular depression.

Potassium Cyanide. See Cyanide of Potassium.

Potassium Nitrate (Saltpetre). **ANTIDOTES**.—No chemical antidote. Emetics or stomach-pump. Demulcent drinks and emollient enemata. Milk. **ANTAGONISTS**.—*Opium*, for the subsequent depression. Aromatics. Brandy.

Ptomaines in meat, fish, etc. See Fish-poison. They cause symptoms of gastroenteritis and great prostration. The stomach should be evacuated and irrigated, sedatives administered, supporting measures when required, and *Opium* for pain.

Pulsatilla. **ANTIDOTES**.—*Tannic Acid*, followed by emetics. **ANTAGONISTS**.—*Alcohol*, *Opium*, *Digitalis*.

Quinine. **ANTIDOTES**.—*Emetics* and cathartics, also diuretics and sudorifics to promote elimination. **ANTAGONISTS**.—*Alcohol*, *Opium*, *Coffee*. *Morphine* antagonizes its cerebral action; *Atropine* that on the nervous system and heart, also its antipyretic power.

Rat-pastes.—contain Phosphorus or Arsenic. *Ratsbane* is Arsenic Trioxide (Arsenic). *Rough-on-Rats* contains Arsenic (which see).

Resorcinol. **ANTIDOTES**.—*Albumin*. Soda or Saccharated Lime, in plenty of tepid water, as wash for stomach. *Emetics* or the stomach-pump. **ANTAGONISTS**.—*Stimulants* freely. Heat to the extremities. *Amyl Nitrite*, inhaled. *Atropine* and other cardiac and respiratory stimulants, cerebral excitants, and agents which raise the arterial tension, are physiologically antagonistic. *Friction* with warm hand. *Galvanism*, the interrupted current. **FATAL DOSE**.— \mathfrak{z} ij nearly proved fatal (Murrell).

Rhus (Poison Oak or Ivy). **ANTAGONISTS**.—*Cocaine*, a 5 per cent. aqueous solution, or a 10 per cent. oleate, locally, is by far the most efficient application, promptly relieving the burning and itching. *Grindelia Robusta*, the fluidextract, \mathfrak{r} to \mathfrak{ro} of water,

or undiluted, is a very serviceable lotion. *Ichthyol* is one of the most effective local remedies (Klotz). Other applications found useful are:—*Phenol*, in a 5 per cent. solution; *Lobelia*, as infusion, \mathfrak{z} j to the pint; solutions of Corrosive Sublimate, Lead Acetate, Chlorinated Soda, Lime-water with Linseed Oil, Alum-curd. \mathfrak{R} . *Plumbi Acetatis*, \mathfrak{z} ij; *Ammonii Chloridi* (crude), \mathfrak{z} ss; *Aqua*, \mathfrak{z} viii; as lotion on cloths constantly wetted therewith, is used with uniform success (Burns). *Soap-suds* and Hot Water, frequent washing therewith the surest, speediest and best treatment (Couch). *Thymol Iodide*, dusted over the part, gives magical relief (Levick). *Hydrogen Dioxide*, a solution washed over the face and hands, as a preventive (Behringer). *Sassafras*, an infusion of the bark, taken internally and applied locally, is almost specific for the rash (Hinton). *Sodium Sulphite*, granular, \mathfrak{z} j; *Glycerin*, \mathfrak{z} ss; Camphor-water, q. s. ad \mathfrak{z} iv, is preferred as a topical application (Behringer). *Opium* or *Coffee*, to relieve the nervous irritability. Rest, low diet, and laxatives are appropriate measures.

Sanguinaria. **ANTIDOTES**.—*Tannin*, Alkalies, and most of the metallic salts are incompatible. **ANTAGONISTS**.—*Opium*, Atropine, Amyl Nitrite, to antagonize the depression of the circulation and the local irritant action.

Savin. **ANTIDOTES**.—*Epsom salt*. Demulcents. Emetics and purgatives, especially Castor Oil. **ANTAGONISTS**.—*Morphine*, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ hypodermically. *Poultices* of linseed meal to abdomen.

Serpent-venom. **ANTIDOTES**.—*Potassium Permanganate*, hypodermically into the vicinity of the wound, after ligating the part above it (Weir Mitchell). *Chloride of Lime* (Chlorinated Lime) in solution, \mathfrak{r} in $\mathfrak{60}$, injected in doses of 20 minims, produced recovery (Hodgson); after ligature applied above the wound, a solution, \mathfrak{r} in $\mathfrak{12}$, was injected in doses of 30 minims, 25 injections in all in different parts of the body, brought about recovery after severe symptoms from the bite of a tiger snake (Mackenzie). *Hypochlorites* of Lime or Sodium, Chloride of Lime, and Gold Chloride, are absolute antidotes against serpent-venom (Calmette). *Phenol*, strong, or a Mineral Acid, as caustic, after forcible sucking of wound by a person with perfect mucous surface of lips and mouth, and thorough cleansing. *Ammonia*, \mathfrak{mxx} ij of *Aqua Ammonia*, diluted with 3 volumes of water, hypodermically into the radial vein, for snake-poison (Halford); is shown to be unavailing by Brunton and Fayrer (B). **ANTAGONISTS**.—*Strychnine*, hypodermically, has proved eminently efficient in numerous cases (Baron von Müller). *Alcohol*, as brandy or whiskey freely. *Arsenic*, for the rapid prostration (B). *Bromine*, \mathfrak{l} . *Potassii Iodidi*, gr. \mathfrak{iv} ; *Hydrarg. Chlor. Corr.*, gr. \mathfrak{ij} ; *Bromi*, \mathfrak{z} v; *Aqua*, \mathfrak{z} j; of which gtt. x (or \mathfrak{mxx} ij) in \mathfrak{z} ij of Brandy, repeated if necessary (Hammond). *Viola Cucullata*, the common Violet, is used in Pennsylvania against rattlesnake venom. *Agave Virginica*, is known in South Carolina by the name of "rattlesnake's master." *Antivenene* has antagonistic and immunizing powers against the effects of the bites of poisonous serpents (Calmette). *Bile* of the biter snake is an active antidote to the poison (Fraser); should be injected into the immediate neighborhood of the wound when possible (W).

Silver Salts. **ANTIDOTES**.—*Sodium Chloride* (common salt), dissolved in water, largely diluted and freely used; precipitates the silver as the insoluble and harmless chloride, and acts as an emetic (R); vomiting should be induced at once, as silver chloride is soluble in a solution of sodium chloride and in the digestive fluids. Large draughts of salt and water should be taken and vomited, this being repeated until no silver remains. The stomach should then be filled with milk and the bowels moved by castor oil. Alkalies, especially Magnesium Bicarbonate (R). *Albumin*. **ANTAGONISTS**.—*Milk*, to allay the resulting irritation; it may serve as food until the stomach is restored. *Opium*, against results of irritation. [See Metallic Salts.]

Soda and Sodium Salts. See Alkalies, Potassium Nitrate, Metallic Salts.

Stramonium. See Belladonna.

Strychnine. See Nux Vomica.

Sulphonal and Trional. **ANTIDOTES**.—*Sodium Bicarbonate* in solution freely, by the mouth and by hypodermoclysis (W). Water in large quantities freely to wash

the poison out of the system (W). Saline cathartics and diuretics. ANTAGONISTS,—*Strychnine* gr. $\frac{1}{30}$ every 4 hours, used in a case in which $\bar{3}j$ of Trional was taken, the patient having then slept 4 days, but after six injections he was awake (Alksue). Alcoholic stimulants may be required.

Sulphur and Sulphides. ANTIDOTES,—*Chlorine-water*. Sodium Chloride (common salt). Potassium Chloride. Ferrous Sulphate. *Chlorine Gas* or *Calcium Hypochlorite*, for Sulphuretted Hydrogen; the former should be well diluted with common air. ANTAGONISTS,—*Artificial Respiration* is the best treatment for poisoning by Sulphuretted Hydrogen.

Tartar Emetic. See Antimony.

Tin. ANTIDOTES,—*Albumin*, Ammonium and Sodium Carbonates, Milk. [See also Metallic Salts.]

Tobacco. ANTIDOTES,—*Tannin*, followed by emetics, or the stomach-pump. Iodides. ANTAGONISTS,—*Strychnine* is the true physiological antagonist to Nicotine (or Tobacco) and vice versa. *Alcohol*, Ammonia, Ergot, Digitalis, Belladonna, antagonize its action on the circulation; Brandy is efficient, also strong Coffee. *Warmth* applied to the surface, also friction. *Artificial Respiration*. Recumbent position should be strictly maintained.

Trional. See Sulphonal.

Turpentine. ANTIDOTES,—*Magnesium Sulphate* (Epsom salt), $\bar{3}j$ in water Emetics or the stomach-pump. Demulcent drinks, as milk, barley-water, etc. ANTAGONISTS,—*Opium* or Morphine, if much pain, and for shock.

Tyrotoxicon (in milk, cheese, ice-cream, etc.). ANTIDOTES,—*Emetics*, if vomiting is not free; also the stomach-pump or siphon to rinse out the stomach with water. *Thymol*, Salol, Naphthalene, or other antiseptics. ANTAGONISTS,—*Opium*, or other sedatives, to allay irritation. *Stimulants*, when prostration.

Veratrum and Veratrine. ANTIDOTES,—*Emetics* or the stomach-pump. ANTAGONISTS,—*Alcohol*, Opium, Ammonia, Digitalis, and Belladonna counteract the cardiac depression. *Morphine* with Atropine hypodermically, or Laudanum internally, with alcoholic stimulants. *Heat*, dry, applied to the body. Recumbent posture strictly maintained. *Coffee*, strong, as enema. [See also Aconite.]

Wounds, Poisoned. ANTIDOTES,—*Ammonium Carbonate*, gr. v hypodermically in the vicinity of wounds caused by poisoned arrows, was repeatedly used with entire success by Parke, the surgeon to Stanley's last African expedition. [Compare Serpentine venom above, also the article on WOUNDS.]

Zinc Salts. ANTIDOTES,—*Sodium* or *Potassium Carbonate* dissolved in warm water, largely diluted, used freely. *Albumin*, as eggs and milk, with tepid water, freely. *Tannic Acid*, or vegetable astringents, or strong tea. Lime-water. Soap-suds freely Mucilaginous drinks. ANTAGONISTS,—*Opium*, or Morphine hypodermically. *Linseed-meal* as poultices to abdomen. *Enemata* of gruel or starch-and-water, if much abdominal pain.

Polypus.

Sanguinaria, has been employed as snuff for nasal polypi (P); with doubtful benefit (W). **Tannin**, finely powdered, as snuff blown daily into nostrils through a quill, is especially adapted to the soft and gelatinous varieties; while it has apparently no effect on the healthy mucous membrane it causes the complete withering of the polypus (Wa). **Zinc Chloride**, has been injected interstitially with success in a case of nasopharyngeal polypus (Barthélemy). **Iron**, a solution of the Chloride is advised as an interstitial application (Auger). **Acetic Acid**, glacial, injection into the body of the tumor, will cause it to shrink up and to drop off in a few days. **Alum**, in powder, applied to point of origin to prevent recurrence (D). **Surgical**,—a nasal polypus should be seized with polypus forceps and twisted off at the neck; it may be removed

through the mouth or the nostril; in a few cases the nostril must be dilated with a speculum, or the ala slit to give access to the root of the tumor (D).

Pregnancy, Disorders of.

Mercury, a few grains of blue pill to correct clay-colored stools (L). **Iodine**, the tincture internally for cardialgia (Wa). **Aloes**, has cured piles in pregnancy, by removing constipation; cautiously! (P). **Alum**, **Tannin** or **Catechu**, in medicated pessaries for vaginal leucorrhœa (L). **Castor Oil**, an excellent laxative (P); to clear out the bowels in diarrhea (L). **Cocculus Indicus**, when intestines much distended with flatus, and frequent desire to urinate from flatulent pressure on bladder (P). **Bismuth**, **Calumba** and **Antispasmodics**, with minute doses of Opium, for gastrodynia and pyrosis (L). **Potassium Bromide**, with Chloroform, as an antispasmodic in dyspnea (L). **Sumbul**, is invaluable in the restlessness; ℞xxx-xl of the tincture with a little Chloric Ether, giving quiet nights for a long time (P). **Galla**, Unguentum Gallæ cum Opio, the best local application to hemorrhoids, also fomentations with sponges wrung out in very hot water, to relieve pain (L). **Digitalis**, in infusion, very beneficial in the albuminuria (L). **Potassium Acetate**, with Basham's mixture (Liq. Ferri et Ammonii Acetatis), when albuminuria with anemia. **Calcium Phosphate**, believed to exert an influence on the fetus if administered during pregnancy, so that mothers who have borne only rachitic or scrofulous children will bear healthy ones (Wa). **Berberine**, found very useful in the periodical neuralgia of pregnancy, even in cases in which Quinine had previously failed (Maclagan). **Camphor Liniment**, for lumbar pains (Wa). **Senna**, the confection proves a mild and efficient purgative in the constipation of pregnancy (Wa). **Milk-diet**, the best remedy for albuminuria of pregnancy, if strictly carried out (Parvin). **Injections**, must be used carefully, even tepid water often induces uterine contractions (L). [Compare ALBUMINURIA, BRIGHT'S DISEASE, NERVOUSNESS, PTYALISM, VOMITING OF PREGNANCY.]

Prolapsus Ani.

Nux Vomica, or Strychnine, especially when in children, with constipation; in the latter event add Nux Vomica to a purgative, as tincture of Rhubarb (R, P); Strychnine hypodermically, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ for an adult every 48 hours, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch from anus and parallel to rectum, into the cellular tissue; generally requires 4 to 8 injections (Weber). **Piper**, the Confectio Piperis in doses of gr. lx to cxx, persevered in for 3 or 4 months, in chronic, weak subjects (Wa). **Sulphur**, has a beneficial effect in addition to its laxative value (R). **Alum**, in solution, gr. vj to the $\bar{3}$ (R). **Ice**, locally, when parts inflamed (R). **Ergot**, the fluidextract injected into the perineum, is followed by immediate relief (Vidal). **Ferrous Sulphate**, $\bar{3}j$ to $\bar{3}viiij$ aquæ, of which one-third by enema twice daily. **Podophyllin**, in small doses for rectal prolapse in children (P). **Tannin**, by injection to restrain the prolapsus (R). **Hydrastis**, by enema, or as a lotion (P).

Prolapsus Uteri.

Cimicifuga, to prevent miscarriage in prolapsus uteri (R); has a remarkable effect upon the uterus (P). **Astringents**, as Decoctum Quercus, Decoctum Gallæ (Wa); or Pomegranate bark (P). **Tannin**, as Catechu, Kino, Rhatany. **Alum**, a solution, gr. vj to the $\bar{3}$ (R); lb. j ad C j aquæ, as hip-bath; should also be passed well up vagina (Wa). **Ice**, locally when parts inflamed (R); applied to the spine (Wa). **Pessaries**, in any form, are of but temporary benefit, and in the end positively detrimental (E); they insure a better position than any operation (Küstner). **Operation** by ventral fixation, or by shortening the utero-sacral ligaments, permanently relieves the majority of cases.

Prostate, Hypertrophied.

Alkalies, for the cystic irritation with acid urine; great benefit from Liq. Potass. Hydroxidi or the Citrate of Potassium (B). **Triticum Repens**, benefit follows its

use in the prostatic enlargement of old men (Sir H. Thompson). **Ammonium Benzoate**, for the cystitis, urine alkaline (B). **Ammonium Chloride**, is occasionally useful, gr. xv-xxx, 3 or 4 times daily (Wa). **Iodine Injections**, through rectal walls (B); a weak ointment applied by rectum (Wa). **Iodine**, has been tried in all forms, but is of no value (Thompson). **Iodoform**, as suppository in the rectum, has proven of great value (B). **Colchicum**, in persons of gouty diathesis (Wa). Medicine is not likely to have any control over this condition, which is a simple hypertrophy; castration was suggested by J. Wm. White, and has been performed with successful results in three cases by Haynes, also by other operators. [Compare CYSTITIS.]

Prostatitis.

Cantharides, a drop of the tincture, 5 may be required, 3 or 4 times a day (R). **Triticum Repens**, is found to be of benefit (Sir H. Thompson). **Urino-Genitals**, especially Turpentine, Cubeb, Juniper, Cantharis (B); Cubeb, in doses of gr. xx daily, is found of much benefit (Wa); Buchu relieves (P). **Silver Nitrate**, a solution, gr. v-x to the ʒ, applied to the prostatic urethra, may be useful in chronic prostatitis (Wa). **Ichthyol** in 10 per cent. aqueous solution injected 3 or 4 times daily per anum, was used in 40 cases with most gratifying results, a small syringeful each time, without abscess in any instance (Scharff). **Helmitol** as a urinary disinfectant, is valuable in cases having a tendency towards alkaline decomposition of the urine (Goldschmidt). **Blisters**, in chronic prostatitis, a small blister on each side of the raphe of the perineum, kept open 4 to 6 weeks, has given the best results (Wa). **Tonic** medicines and regimen should be prescribed (Wa). **Hot Injections**, to relieve pain (R). [Compare PROSTATORRHEA.]

Prostatorrhea.

Iron, the Tincture of the Chloride, when there is much debility (B); chalybeate tonics with Quinine and Strychnine (Gross). **Atropine**, indicated in all cases, with Potassium Bromide (Gross). **Potassium Bromide**, when irritability and excitement (B); indicated in all cases (Gross). **Lead**, injections of Goulard's Extract, ʒj to ʒxx of water, night and morning, for 10 minutes at a time (Gross). **Ergot**, when relaxation exists (B). **Bougie**, methodically introduced, is one of the best local measures (Gross). **Hydrastis**, locally applied, a useful medicine (B). [Compare PROSTATITIS.]

Prurigo.

Antipyrine, as a symptomatic remedy, is efficient in true prurigo. **Alkaline Baths**, followed by a phenolized ointment, and Phenol internally, are of value in the papular eruption known as prurigo (Bulkley). **Sulphides**, Potassa Sulphurata, with Tar and Benzoinated Lard, as ointment in genuine prurigo (R). **Arsenic**, in doses of ℥v of Liquor Arsenicalis thrice daily and gradually increased, has exercised a more or less powerful influence (Wa); has only a moderate effect (Bulkley). **Belladonna**, controls cases which have resisted ordinary treatment (B). **Phenol**, both locally and internally, is especially serviceable in prurigo senilis (B). **Mercury**, the Bichloride gr. xx with Ammonium Chloride gr. xxx, in Oj of pure water, as lotion in prurigo contagiosa, the so-called army-itch; nothing equal to it (White). **Ichthyol** has cured when other remedies proved useless (Mueller); cured a severe case which had resisted other treatment for ten years (Lorenz). **Epicarin** as a parasiticide, is used with satisfaction, one inunction sufficient in most cases (Pfeiffenberger). **Borax**, a saturated solution in rose-water locally (R); gr. v-x to ʒj of hot water for pruriginous eruptions on mucous membrane of vulva and vagina (R). **Galvanism**, when prurigo is referable to alterations in the cutaneous nerves (B). **Tonics**, are required, nerve-tonics as well as general ones, Cod-liver Oil, Quinine, Strychnine and Phosphorus (E. Wilson). **Quinine**, in large doses, gr. v-x, will control violent exacerbations (Wilson). **Baths**, the Turkish, frequently repeated, with inunctions of the skin, may be regarded as curative in most cases (Wilson). [Compare PRURITUS.]

Pruritus.

Cocaine, in 5 per cent. solution or oleate, is by far the most efficient of all antipruritics; relieves the itching of scrotal eczema, pruritus ani et pudendi, and especially in lesions of the epidermis where the oleate or solution can penetrate at once to the true skin. **Phenol**, is the opium of the skin (Unna), and the most useful antipruritic agent; in combination with glycerin, as lotion to the itching surface, gives great relief (Bulkley); internally and locally in pruritus senilis (B); a one per cent. solution as lotion in pruritus ani (R). **Chloral**, with Phenol, gr. x of each to ʒj of water or oil, in the pruritus of the eruptive fevers. **Camphor** and Chloral, rubbed together, make a liquid which, added to vaselin, gives an ointment which is powerfully antipruritic (Bulkley); added to dusting powders, allays heat and itching of eczema and intertrigo (R). **Tumenol**, as tincture, is used locally with almost universal success (Neisser). **Menthol**, seems to be of marked value in almost all cases of pruritus, from whatever cause (Squibb); in 2 to 4 per cent. alcoholic solution, is one of the most valuable remedies, and the most generally serviceable (Bronson). **Resorcinol** 2 to 5 alcoholic or aqueous solution, modifies and cures persistent pruritus (Leredde). **Picric Acid** in 1 per cent. solution locally, for pruritus ani (Maddock). **Antipyrine** internally as a symptomatic remedy against itching, is promptly efficient in nervous pruritus, true prurigo, urticaria, erythema, pemphigus vulgaris and lichen ruber. **Alkaline Baths**, locally, followed by the application of phenolized ointment, give great comfort in all forms of pruritus (Bulkley); Sodium or Potassium Carbonate preferred (Tr); in solution locally, ʒiij ad ʒiv (B). **Tar**, as ointment, is strongly recommended (Tr); for general pruritus, if no cause can be found, the two best remedies are Tar and Sulphur, as lotion or bath (Sparks); ointments containing Tar give relief in many instances (Bulkley). **Sulphur**, may be employed as a bath, Potassa Sulphurata, ʒij ad C xv of hot water (Sparks); or the alkaline sulphites locally (Wa); the Iodide of Sulphur externally and internally in pruritus senilis (Wa). **Ichthyol** ʒj to the ʒ of Vaselin, gives prompt relief in pruritus ani (Schmitz); also in pruritus vulvæ and in general pruritus (Griffith). **Mercury**, strong solutions of the Bichloride, Black or Yellow Wash or Mercurial Ointment, in the itching of skin affections (R); Yellow Wash is one of the most efficient applications for pruritus ani: solutions of the Bichloride are very useful applications in pruritus vulvæ et ani (Tr); for pruritus vulvæ a lotion of the Bichloride 1 to 2500 parts of water, with Alum and Starch, is recommended (B): Calomel ʒj to ʒj of Lard, as ointment, is the best application, except in the pruritus of urticaria; very useful in pruritus ani, less so in pruritus pudendi (R): the Oleate, a 5 per cent. solution in Oleic Acid with one-eighth part of Ether, applied by a camel's-hair brush, in pruritus ani et pudendi (Marshall). **Alum**, a strong solution is very useful for pruritus vulvæ (Tr). **Hydrocyanic Acid**, diluted as lotion, often very serviceable; may be prescribed in solution with Borax (B); or Laurel-water as lotion, especially in pruritus senilis (P). **Potassium Cyanide**, ʒj to Oj of water, as lotion, for pruritus of various kinds when the skin is unbroken (R); as ointment or solution, if strong enough, relieves greatly, but must be used with caution (B); or ℥xxx of the dilute Hcy Acid of the Br. Ph. in ʒj of water or glycerin, may be used instead (R). **Silver Nitrate**, a solution, gr. xx to the ʒ, painted over the affected parts in pruritus vulvæ, is very effective (B). **Tobacco**, is an effective but dangerous application (B). **Iodoform**, as ointment, ʒj ad ʒj Adipis (R). **Iodine**, for itching of the nose or inner canthus, and sneezing, its inhalation has a marked effect (R). **Arsenic**, for itching of the nose accompanying asthmatic symptoms (R). **Benzoin**, the compound tincture painted on the skin, for the itching of eczema, urticaria, etc. (R). **Boracic Acid** makes an excellent lotion in pruritus pudendi, a teasp. to the pint of hot water (R). **Borax**, gr. v-x to the ʒ of hot water (R). [See PRURIGO.] **Balsam of Peru**, is a very good application in pruritus ani, scabies, and many other forms of itching (Auerbach). **Zinc Sulphate** and Alum, equal parts of each, are almost a specific in pruritus ani (Agnew). **Chloroform**, as ointment to allay itching of skin diseases. **Gelsemium**, ℥xv of the tincture every half hour, up to ʒj in all, for itching which is out of proportion to the cutaneous lesion (Pelcher). **Lead Lotions**, to ease the itching of urticaria, pruritus pudendi, etc.,

especially when the mucous membrane is red and excoriated (R). **Piperazin**, gives immediate relief in the pruritus of the uric acid diathesis. **Salicylic Acid**, as ointment, in pruritus ani et vulvæ (R). **Sodium Salicylate**, in 15-grain doses by mouth every four hours, will greatly relieve pruritus vulvæ, when due to diabetes (G). **Sulphuric Acid** internally in ascending doses until the urine becomes acid, proved effective in a case of severe general pruritus with alkaline urine and excess of earthy phosphates (Leo). **Zinc Stearate** with Tar or Menthol is very effective in pruritus vulvæ (Knapp); with Aristol is excellent for pruritus ani (Allison). **Brucine** in 20 per cent. solution locally, gives satisfaction in chronic pruritus (Mays). **Thyroid Extract** a serviceable remedy in the pruritus of jaundice (Gilbert). **Chlorine**, the Liquor Sodæ Chlorinatæ, diluted, a useful application in pruritus ani (Wa). [Compare ECZEMA, ERYTHEMA, PEDICULI, PRURIGO, SCABIES, URTICARIA.]

R. Potassii Cyanidi, gr. xv.
Aquæ Laurocerasi, ℥viii.
M. Sig.—Lotion. (Anderson.)

R. Acidi Benzoici, gr. cx.
Olei Caryophylli, gtt. xl.
Alcoholis, ℥ijss.
Solve et adde—
Cerati Simplicis, ℥viii.
Balsami Peruviani, ℥j.
M. ft. unguentum. Especially good for scabies, but may be used for any pruritus.

R. Gummi Camphoræ,
Chlorali Hydrati, āā ℥j-ij.
Rub together until liquefied,
then add slowly, with friction,—
Unguenti Aquæ Rosæ, ℥j.
Sig.—Ointment for itching. (Bulkley.)

R. Phenolis, ℥ij.
Glycerini, ℥j.
Aquæ Rosæ, q. s. ad ℥viii.
M. Sig.—Lotion for pruritus.

Psoriasis.

Chrysarobin, has the most decided effect on psoriasis, ℥ss-ij ad ℥j of ung. aquæ rosæ; often irritates, and should be employed at first with caution (Bulkley); gr. x-xxx to the ℥ of Petrolatum, applied to each spot twice daily, invariably successful (Hughes). **Thyroid Extract**, several cases of psoriasis treated with this remedy alone recovered completely in the course of a few weeks (Bramwell). **Arsenic**, at first apparently aggravates, but soon cures the disease (R); must be persistently used for a long time (B); exercises a powerful influence (Wa); maximum dose of Liquor Arsenicalis πv ter die, never on empty stomach (R). **Mercury**, in patches of obstinate psoriasis, especially of hands, even when not syphilitic; Calomel and Mercuric Nitrate ointment may be mixed and Tar ointment added (R). **Lappa Major**, a tincture of the seeds in whiskey, used by tablespoonful doses, cured several cases of long standing (Reiter). **Sulphur**, internally (R); a solution of Potassa Sulphurata in water, is excellent in chronic psoriasis (B); not in acute (R). **Sulphur Iodide**, externally and internally, in doses of gr. j-vj used with great advantage (Wa). **Ichthyol** with Chrysarobin or Pyrogallol is very effective, and prevents dermatitis from the use of chrysarobin (Brooke). **Thiol** the dry form, used as a dusting-powder, is very efficient (Squibb). **Thymol Iodide** an excellent application. **Iodipin** gives excellent results (Rille). **Silver Nitrate**, occasionally in psoriasis of tongue and buccal mucous membrane; if syphilitic, mercurials best (R). **Nitric and Nitro-Hydrochloric Acids**, when symptomatic of imperfect digestion and assimilation (B). **Phosphorus**, as substitute for Arsenic (B). **Coptis**, has reputation in New England (B). **Copper Sulphate**, applied solid to spots (R). **Lead**, the ointment of the Iodide (B). **Tar**, painted on, in obstinate cases (R); with Zinc Stearate makes an excellent application. **Röntgen Rays** cured a case of extensive psoriasis of 20 years' standing, which had resisted all the ordinary treatment (Ferris). **Oils**, Cod-liver Oil internally and locally, is the sheet-anchor, especially when of strumous origin (B); oils and fats to lubricate skin, also warm baths (R). **Diet and Hygiene**, nourishing diet, frequent small quantities of raw vegetables, Cod-liver Oil for growing persons, especially when stale fish the cause. Rest and change for overworked subjects. Open-air exercise is most useful. Warm or tepid soft-water baths at night, with use of pure soap; daily baths or cold sponge-baths.

R. Ichthyolis,
Chrysarobini, āā gr. xxv.
Ac. Salicylici, gr. xv.
Petrolati, q. s. ad ℥j.
M. Ft. unguent. Sig.—For local use. (Brooke.)

R. Ichthyolis, ℥vj.
Liq. Picis Carbonis (B. P.),
Pyrogallolis, āā ℥jss.
Aquæ, q. s. ad ℥vj.
M. Ft. lotio. Sig.—Apply on lint to large surfaces. (Brooke.)

Pterygium.

Silver Nitrate, locally, especially when pterygium with catarrhal conjunctivitis (Wa). **Treatment** is unavailing, and benefit is seldom derived from any operation (C). **Arlt's Operation**, the most satisfactory; cut away as little tissue as possible, dissect cleanly, close with suture (Green).

Ptosis.

Veratrine, gr. x in ℥ij of Sulphuric Ether and ℥j of Alcohol, brushed over the eyelids, brows and temples every morning, till a slight burning sensation is produced; conjointly with the use of electricity (W). **Ergot**, aqueous infusion as collyrium (Wa). **Electricity**, the constant current may often relieve recent cases (C). **Operation** for shortening the lid, by removing an elliptical piece of skin and subjacent muscle (C); is not advisable unless the ptosis is nearly or quite complete, and of great inconvenience.

Ptyalism.

Acids, as astringents, small medicinal doses (R). **Sulphuric Acid**, internally and with Decoction Cinchonæ as a gargle, of great benefit in mercurial ptyalism (Wa). **Potassium Chlorate**, in simple or mercurial ptyalism (R); in the latter form ℥j ad ℥vj aquæ as mouth-wash, and internally in teasp. doses, 4 or 5 times daily (St). **Belladonna**, very effective in mercurial ptyalism, and that of pregnancy; gtt. v-x, or Atropine, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{50}$ every 4 to 6 hours (B); is good treatment when ptyalism is the result of some reflex action, but not so when it is an effort of nature to eliminate some drug-poison, as mercury, iodine, etc., from the system (Whitla). **Pellitory**, to stimulate the salivary flow in the latter case, unless the gums are swollen and ulcerated (Id). **Hyosine or Opium**, may be used instead of Atropine (Id). **Astringents**, in ptyalism from excessive mercurialism when the gums are swollen and ulcerated; Alum \mathfrak{i} in $\mathfrak{40}$, Zinc Chloride 2 grains to the ℥, Tannic Acid \mathfrak{i} in $\mathfrak{40}$, or other vegetable astringents (Id). **Tannic Acid**, in mercurial ptyalism is an excellent gargle, ℥j of Tannin to ℥ij of Mel Rosæ, and ℥vj of water (B). **Alcohol**, diluted, as a gargle (R). **Potassium Iodide**, is sometimes beneficial in mercurial ptyalism, but often aggravates it (R). **Iodine**, the tincture ℥ij in ℥viii of water, as a gargle (R); is worthy of trial (Wa). **Borax**, the glycerite is an efficient local application, but must be used almost continuously (Whitla). **Potassium Bromide**, has proved useful in the salivation of pregnancy; it may be combined with small doses of Belladonna or Hyoscyamus (Id). **Chlorinated Lime or Soda**, in weak solution, for the fetor (Id). **Stimulants**, may be needed in severe cases. **Diet**, liquid food when swallowing is difficult.

R. Acidi Sulphurici, ℥ss.
Tinct Myrrhæ, ℥j.
Aquæ, q. s. ad ℥vj.
M. Sig.—Mouth-wash.

R. Sodii Boratis, ℥ij.
Myrrhæ, ℥j.
Aquæ, q. s. ad ℥vj.
M. Sig.—Mouth-wash or gargle.

Puerperal Convulsions.

Chloroform, by inhalation to narcosis (R); its utility unquestionable when convulsions are not due to cerebral hemorrhage (B); the combined chloroform and chloral treatment results in a death-rate of only 7.6 per cent. (Winckel). **Chloral**, after the chloroform, given with Bromides by the rectum to keep up the effect; full doses, 20 to

30 grains every 2 hours (B); a remedy of the greatest value, in full dose before proceeding to one of the bromides (Playfair, Barnes). **Bromides**, in large doses by enema, are distinctly indicated (P); Potassium Bromide, \mathfrak{zj} - \mathfrak{ij} by the rectum, after venesection if convulsions return (Whitla). **Veratrum Viride**, in \mathfrak{ss} doses of fluidextract every 15 minutes, to nausea, invaluable (R); the fluidextr., in doses of \mathfrak{viiij} - \mathfrak{x} hypodermically, may be repeated in half-hour with Morphine, or \mathfrak{xxx} by enema, promptly efficient in the worst cases (Elmer); a very bad case cured by 20-minim doses every hour for 5 days (Dunn); the worst case seen in my 30 years' experience, after 14 seizures was promptly cured by a hypodermic injection of \mathfrak{iv} of Norwood's tincture in a little water (Etheridge). **Aconite**, one of the best agents (P); $\mathfrak{gtt. j}$ - \mathfrak{ij} of tinct. every 10 or 15 minutes for the first hour, then at longer intervals (B). **Belladonna**, the tinct. internally with Atropine hypodermically, of verified utility (P). **Potassium Bitartrate**, administered for a month prior to confinement, in quantity sufficient to bring about free action of kidneys and bowels, will certainly prevent puerperal convulsions (Anderson). **Opium** is apt to induce eclampsia, unless its use be preceded by free purgation or venesection (Id). **Morphine** used in 60 cases with but two deaths (Veit); in the intervals to prevent recurrence, is efficient and of rapid action (Krusen); most cases are due to parenchymatous nephritis, in which morphine is used with comparative safety and with brilliant results, but a few are due to interstitial nephritis and in them it is a dangerous agent (Ty). **Apomorphine** $\mathfrak{gr. \frac{1}{2}}$ hypodermically, an excellent sedative and hypnotic (Kitchen). **Pilocarpine**, the Nitrate $\mathfrak{gr. \frac{1}{2}}$ hypodermically every 2 hours, successfully used in several cases (Finniss); dangerous, being liable to cause edema of the lungs (P). **Amyl Nitrite** by inhalation (B); may cause alarming hemorrhage (W). **Tropacocaine** by spinal sub-arachnoid injection, gave prompt relief in eclampsia (Kamann). **Thyroid Extract** in full doses, fulfils all indications for treatment in threatening eclampsia (Nicholson); the chief symptoms of eclampsia are those of hypothyroidea, and a certain number of cases are probably due to thyroid insufficiency (Richardson). **Oxygen** administered during the seizures (Strogonoff); may be used in conjunction with chloroform, also during the intervals (Krusen). **Ice-bags** to the back of the neck and head, have decided efficacy in warding off and controlling the convulsions (Id). **Venesection** during the intervals, is superior to veratrum viride to reduce the pulse and prevent recurrence (Id); is by far the most efficient measure (Wallace); when great cerebral congestion and vascular tension, shown by a livid face, a full and bounding pulse, and strong pulsation in the carotids (Playfair): remove 15-20 ounces of blood, and follow by enemata of Potassium Bromide, \mathfrak{zj} - \mathfrak{ij} , if convulsions return; Chloroform should be very cautiously used, if at all, after blood-letting (Whitla). **Compression of the Carotids**, Trousseau's method, often stops or materially modifies the attack, and may be used in most cases to gain time until chloroform narcosis is established (Id). **Saline Purgatives**, the best being Magnesium Sulphate, or the compound Jalap powder, with free use of the wet pack to act upon the skin, for the rapid elimination of the retained excrementitious products, urea, leucin, tyrosin, etc. (Id). **Salt Solution** copiously by hypodermoclysis or enteroclysis, to dilute the toxins and counteract the depressant effects of phlebotomy (Krusen). **Delivery** of the child as soon as possible, is indicated in all cases (Id); promises better results than any other treatment (Ballantyne). [Compare CONVULSIONS.]

Puerperal Disorders.

Cimicifuga, in puerperal hypochondriasis, and depression (Wa, P). **Opium**, either alone or with alteratives, highly serviceable in puerperal intestinal irritation; a few drops of the tincture effectually arrests the diarrhea (Wa); when shock and marked exhaustion, a moderate dose is of benefit (L). **Castor Oil**, undoubtedly the best laxative (L); purgatives generally are not required, castor oil the very worst (Fordyce Barker); action uncertain (Parry). **Rhubarb**, or enemata, best means of stimulating bowels after fourth day (L); $\mathfrak{gr. xx}$ - \mathfrak{xxx} in some aromatic water a good aperient (Wa). **Aliment**, in puerperal state should be easy of digestion and sustaining (L). **Catheter**, necessary often for several days when bladder paralyzed, if warm water lavements fail

(L). **Water**, tepid sponging of external parts, vaginal washings daily with warm water, with $\frac{1}{100}$ part of Phenol (L) [See AFTER-PAINS, HEMORRHAGE, LABOR, LACTATION, MASTITIS, NIPPLES, PHEGMAIA ALBA DOLENS, etc.]

Puerperal Fever.

Aconite, drop doses every one or two hours steadily, with an occasional dose of Castor Oil, and repeated hot poultices or Laudanum fomentations, the most successful treatment, even in the worst cases, but useless if not promptly efficient (P). **Veratrum Viride**, is used with great benefit in most cases (Barker). **Quinine**, only large doses are useful; $\mathfrak{gr. v}$ - \mathfrak{xx} every 4 hours (B); reduces the temperature (P). **Warburg's Tincture**, is more efficient than the largest doses of Quinine in cases of puerperal malarial fever, \mathfrak{ss} every four hours until fever abates, then in diminishing doses to \mathfrak{zj} - \mathfrak{ij} , until convalescence is established (Fordyce Barker). **Resorcinol**, doses of $\mathfrak{gr. xl}$ repeated when required, as an antipyretic (Braun); is less efficient and more dangerous than other members of its class (W). **Antipyretics** are dangerous and should not be used (Davis). **Opium**, for wakefulness and delirium (B); a very valuable remedy, tending to allay pain, and reduce excitement of the nervous and vascular systems (Wa). **Alkaline Sulphites**, especially valuable in early stages, internally and locally; $\mathfrak{gr. xv}$ - \mathfrak{xxx} of Magnesium or Calcium Sulphite every 2 or 3 hours, with injections every day (Wa). **Stramonium**, when cerebral excitement (P). **Potassium Permanganate**, $\mathfrak{gr. \frac{1}{2}}$ ter die, has been given with benefit (B). **Alcohol**, freely used, until all evidence of sepsis subsided, caused recovery in one of the most desperate cases of puerperal septicaemia of three weeks' standing, with temp. falling to 95° and rising to 107° (Hills). **Turpentine** for depression of the vaso-motor system, cardiac weakness and tympanites (P). **Collargol** by inunction and intravenous injection, is efficient in all forms of puerperal infection (Netter). **Digitalis** does good by its action on the heart, by contracting the uterine arterioles and lowering the temperature (Winkel). **Ergotin** contracts the uterine lymph channels and thereby forms a barrier against infection (Solt). **Streptococcus Antitoxin** was used in 14 cases of puerperal septicemia with only two deaths (Williams); successfully employed in cases due to streptococcus infection (Marmorek). **Irrigation** by Lysol or Creolin in 1 per cent. solution, or by the normal salt solution, after the uterus has been emptied; not with Mercuric Chloride which is very dangerous in the uterus (Davis). **Curetage** may be done once with extreme care lest the uterus be perforated or injured, may be of value in removing contaminated decidual and placental debris (Bacon). **Rest in bed**, quiet but attentive nursing, liquid food frequently. [Compare PUERPERAL PERITONITIS, SEPTICEMIA.]

Puerperal Mania and Melancholia.

Stramonium, will allay cerebral excitement and soothe the nervous system; when delirium wild and furious, but intermittent; tendency to suicide or to destroy the child; \mathfrak{xxx} - \mathfrak{xx} of tinct. every 3-4 hours (P). **Hyoscyamus**, in the milder cases; when nervous system is greatly excited (P). **Duboisine**, as calmative and hypnotic, acts efficiently for a time in puerperal mania. **Aconite**, in puerperal mania with high fever and restlessness; speedy and marked success follows if given soon after the chill (P). **Cimicifuga**, has cured (B); its effects are truly remarkable in the mania and hypochondriasis of the puerperal state (P). **Chloral**, often alleviates symptoms (B); to produce sleep (Wa). **Potassium Bromide**, in sthenic cases (R); its effects are very variable (Wa). **Anesthetics**, Chloroform or Ether inhaled in violent paroxysms of mania (B). **Tartar Emetic**, in frequently repeated doses (Wa). **Quinine**, when much weakness; skin cold and sweating (B). **Chalybeates**, Tinct. Ferri Chloridi, \mathfrak{xxx} - \mathfrak{xx} , in the anemic form (B). **Opium**, cautiously (B); gives the best results in such doses as may be necessary to allay irritation and procure sleep (Wa). **Poultices**, hot fomentations, enemata, or gentle laxatives; nutritious and stimulating diet. **Lochia**, should be watched (P). **Weaning**, imperative in melancholia; not so in acute mania.

Puerperal Peritonitis.

Aconite, has cured cases of the usual type (P). [See under PUERPERAL FEVER.] **Cimicifuga**, especially in rheumatic form, has remarkable effects (P). **Opium**, its curative power in this, one of the best established facts in therapeutics (B); is good, but **Aconite** often better (P); especially valuable in adynamic cases (Wa); the drug of all others to be relied on (Godson). **Mercury**, Calomel is strongly advocated by some and as strongly condemned by others; is indicated in the sporadic or sthenic form, but not in the epidemic or asthenic variety (W). **Turpentine**, as stimulant, \mathfrak{mxx} frequently repeated, better than Alcohol (B); by enema, also hot turpentine epithems may be used with advantage (Wa). **Quinine**, in considerable doses, with or without Opium (B); gr. x-xx twice daily as an antipyretic (Wa). **Antimony**, as Tartar Emetic, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ every hour to shorten attack and render it more mild (R). **Cathartics**, advised by many, prohibited by as many; evidence is in favor of mild aperients combined with Dover's powder or Hyoscyamus (Wa). **Venesection** is strongly indicated in the same form of the disease as Calomel (W). **Poultices** made thin and hot, are of very great value (B). **Water**, Ice in mouth or swallowed, hot fomentations to abdomen; in some cases cold compresses best. [Compare PERITONITIS, PUERPERAL FEVER.]

Pulse.

Aconite, for a quick, resisting pulse (P); a moderate dose, while it slows the pulse, renders it fuller, stronger and less compressible (R). **Veratrum Viride**, reduces febrile heat with abnormal rapidity of pulse (P). **Veratrine**, pulse at first quick and strong, then slowed; afterward quick, weak and irregular (R). **Digitalis**, for weak, quick pulse. [Compare HEART DISEASES, FEVER.]

Purpura.

Sulphuric Acid, often acts happily (B). **Ergot**, has been strongly urged (R); is most useful in removing purpura (P); many cases are recorded as cured by hypodermic injections of Ergotin (Wa). **Turpentine**, has been used (R); with invariable benefit (Wa). **Nux Vomica**, no prescription more generally useful than the Syrup of Iron, Quinine, and Strychnine (B). **Iron**, when due to anemia; the tincture of the Chloride (B); is preeminently the curative remedy for purpura hæmorrhagica, arresting the hemorrhagic tendency in 24 to 48 hours (Pize). **Gelatin** 2 per cent. in normal salt solution, of which \mathfrak{v} by hypodermic injection in purpura hæmorrhagica, promptly arrested the hemorrhage in two girls aged 10 and 13 years (Arcangeli); a 6 to 10 per cent. solution containing 0.6 per cent. of common salt, of which \mathfrak{ij} per rectum every six hours, cured a case of purpura hæmorrhagica in three weeks (Saroni). **Vinegar**, and water, is an excellent application by sponging over the body (E. Wilson). **Quinine**, or Huxham's Tincture of Bark, are much used (H). **Potassium Nitrate**, gr. x thrice daily in purpura simplex, used successfully (Wa). **Styptics**, as the Ammonio-ferric Alum, tincture of Ferric Chloride (Tr); Tannic and Gallic Acids, used in some cases (H). **Alum**, and brandy or whiskey and water at such temperature as is not chilling, applied by sponging the body, is the best local measure (H). **Wines** are generally indicated (B). [Compare HEMORRHAGE, SCURVY.]

Pyrosis and Cardialgia.

Capsicum, in atonic dyspepsia, with heartburn and diarrhea (P). **Nux Vomica**, of the highest possible value in atonic dyspepsia with heartburn, hiccup, and regurgitation; an excellent combination is \mathfrak{v} -x of the tincture with \mathfrak{mxxv} of dilute Nitric Acid for one dose (P). **Pulsatilla**, a good medicine in the heartburn of dyspepsia in phlegmatic subjects (P). **Podophyllin**, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ night and morning in obstinate heartburn, with liver derangement (P). **Almonds**, blanched, six or eight are said to relieve heartburn (P). **Rhubarb**, and other purgatives are often useful; also Magnesia,

Bismuth, and Ginger (Beale). **Opium** in small doses has been advocated for water-brash (Id). **Catechu** and **Kino**, also other astringents, sometimes do good, and bitter infusions, especially that of **Calumba**, have been given with advantage in water-brash (Id). **Diet**, lemon-juice, aerated bread, plain biscuit; but avoid new bread, much vegetable food, and pastry. [Compare GASTRIC ACIDITY, DYSPEPSIA.]

Rachitis.

Lime, as Lime-water, or the Carbonate, or the Syrupus Calcii Lacto-phosphatis (B); in small doses (R); the Phosphate may be advantageously combined with Cod-liver Oil (Wa). **Phosphorus** is valuable in rachitic cases, especially where there is a tendency to osteoporosis, and should be given in doses as large as can be borne without derangement of the digestion (W). **Iron**, the Syrup of the Iodide preferred; Calcium and Ferric Phosphates excellent in combination (B); must be continued a long time (R). **Nitro-hydrochloric Acid**, as baths, gives excellent results (Wa). **Quinine**, often very valuable (P). **Thymus Extract**, is suggested as probably useful. **Aliment**, food rich in Calcium Phosphate and other phosphatic salts; oatmeal, Graham bread (B); Cod-liver Oil, the best constructive agent (B); a full animal diet (Wa); cold sponging (R).

Rectum, Diseases of.

Podophyllum, in doses of gr. $\frac{2}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ night and morning, for a child, may relieve prolapsus of the rectum (P). **Belladonna**, the extract locally in fissure (R); and irritable ulcers (P); internally and locally to remove ulcers, also excellent for burning pain following defecation; or with mercurial ointment, equal parts of each, for fissures and ulcers (P). **Acetanilide**, in fine powder, is an excellent application to ulcers of the rectum. **Phosphorus**, in chronic inflammation of the rectum, has been highly recommended (R). **Cocaine**, gr. xl to \mathfrak{ij} of glycerite of starch, applied by Seeley's Pile-pipe, very efficient in controlling spasm of the rectum. **Potassium Bromide**, in 5 parts of glycerin, locally, for fissures and painful growths (R). **Iodoform**, as suppository in painful diseases, relieves greatly (R). **Pepper**, the confection, as gentle stimulant in fistula, ulcers, hemorrhoids (P). **Castor Oil**, in fissure and hemorrhoids, is commonly used as purgative (R, P). **Sulphur**, with Confectio Sennæ, in irritable rectum, is very soothing (Wa). **Stramonium**, an ointment of the fresh leaves to alleviate pain (P). **Conium**, the extract in doses of gr. x to allay pain and irritability in rectal cancer (Wa). **Spigelia Anthelmia**, an enema of the juice, also a decoction internally, are used by the Venezuelan natives with success in the epidemic gangrenous proctitis of that country (Ackers). **Lemon**, roasted, and one of the quarters introduced into the rectum once or twice daily, is used with very satisfactory results in the same affection (Id). **Purgatives**, are best for proctalgia (D). **Surgical**, an incision through mucous membrane, and in severe cases to divide part of the sphincter, in ulcer or fissure; a flake of cotton should be laid in the wound, so that it may heal by granulation (D). [Compare ANUS, DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, HEMORRHAGE INTESTINAL, HEMORRHOIDS, PROLAPSUS, RECTUM ULCERATION OF, SPRUE.]

Rectum, Ulceration of.

Mercury, the Red Oxide, \mathfrak{ij} to the \mathfrak{ij} of Unguentum, as ointment in flat ulcers of rectum existing just within the anus (Coulson). **Belladonna**, the extract locally for rectal ulcers, is very efficient (P). **Carbonic Acid**, per anum, is strongly advised (Wa). **Chloroform**, as ointment, in irritable ulcer of rectum (Curling). **Iodoform**, in suppository, extremely useful in painful ulceration (R); used in many cases with satisfactory results, but in some instances poisoning occurs; hence it should be used with caution (Wa). **Phosphorus**, as an internal remedy, is highly recommended in chronic inflammation of the rectum (R). **Copper Sulphate**, with Opium, may often be used internally with advantage, and a weak solution of the same, or of Silver Nitrate, locally (Curling); the writer had a case resisting treatment for three years, in which a cure was effected by the persevering use of a pill of Cuprum Sulphate, Extract of Opium,