

In all cases the use of these agents must be long continued; and it is better to take them at the springs, as patients more willingly submit themselves to proper regimen there than at home.

Sea-air and Water. Few agents exert a more happy influence on the strumous diathesis than sea-water. In France a large institution has been established at Berck, where annually several hundred scrofulous children are sent for treatment. In its earlier years, from sixty to seventy per cent. were cured, but since experience has taught a more just discrimination of cases, yet more favorable reports have been made.

According to Dr. BERGERON (*Annales d'Hygiène Publique*, 1868,) the marine treatment is especially indicated where there are ganglionic enlargements not yet passed to the state of suppuration, cold abscesses, gummata, or white swellings of the joints.

Hardened cervical glands not unfrequently are completely resolved.

On the other hand, where the prominent symptoms are chronic strumous blepharitis and ophthalmia, scrofulides of the skin, otorrhœas, deep-seated caries of the bone, and open, obstinate sores, this method of treatment produces little benefit.

The plan adopted is to have the patients bathe twice daily in sea-water, and to drink a small quantity daily, moderate exercise in the open air, substantial food and warm clothing. No drugs whatever are given, and in favorable weather patients are advised to spend most of the time out of doors. The treatment should be continued from three to fifteen months.

XVI. DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

General Therapeutics of Skin Diseases—Acne—Alopecia—Eczema—Erythema—Herpes—Impetigo—Lepra—Lichen—Phtheiriasis (Pediculi)—Pityriasis (Seborrhea)—Prurigo and Pruritus—Psoriasis—Rosacea—Scabies—Sycosis (Mentagra, Barber's Itch)—Tinea (Ring-worm)—Urticaria.

GENERAL THERAPEUTICS OF SKIN DISEASES.

DR. LOUIS A. DUHRING, OF PHILADELPHIA.*

Both constitutional and local remedies are generally necessary in the treatment of diseases of the skin.

Among *constitutional* measures, much is gained by a well-ordered *hygiene*, out-door exercise, cleanliness, and often by change of climate. A well-regulated and suitable *diet* must be looked to. Of medicinal agents, *cod-liver oil* is especially useful when the general health is run down. The dose should always be liberal—from a teaspoonful to a half-ounce or more. The preparations of *iron* are given with particular benefit in diseases dependent upon chlorosis, and in exudative diseases connected with general impoverishment, as in certain forms of eczema, psoriasis and the like. *Quinine* is of particular value in the neurosis, (dermatalgia, pruritus,) and in other diseases complicated by a well-defined nervous element. *Arsenic* is the most valuable of all remedies in the treatment of a number of skin diseases, especially in those involving the most superficial part of the skin. Its action is slow, weeks and months being required to produce its effects. It should never be given in the acute inflammatory stage of any disease of the skin, nor where there is great heat, burning, intense itching or rapid cell change. The most desirable form for ordinary use is Fowler's solution. It may also be given in pill form, as in the "Asiatic pill," a modified and improved formula of which is:

* *A Treatise on Diseases of the Skin.* 2d Ed. Phila., 1881.

742. R. Acidi arseniosi, gr. ij.
 Piperis nigri,
 Pulveris glycyrrhizæ, āā gr. xxxij.
 Mucilagini, q. s. M.
 Make thirty-two pills. One to be taken three times a day directly after meals.

The liquor potassii arsenitis is best given combined with a bitter tincture, or with the wine of iron, as there is less likelihood of gastric or intestinal derangement.

Phosphorus has been used with success in psoriasis. It is best administered in the form of phosphorated oil, enclosed in capsules, the dose being about $\frac{1}{50}$ of a grain of the phosphorus. *Tar* and *carbolic acid* are at times employed internally in psoriasis with good results. The tar should always be ordered in capsules. The internal use of *mercurials* is invaluable in skin diseases of a syphilitic nature. *Iodide of potassium* finds its chief use in scrofuloderma, lupus and the late syphilodermata.

DR. TILBURY FOX, OF LONDON.

This writer, speaking of skin diseases of general character, remarks, as regards *local* remedies, there are three main rules to be observed, viz.:

1. Whenever active hyperæmia is present, be the disease what it may, applications of a stimulating nature should not be used, but the treatment should be essentially *soothing*, otherwise the inflammatory symptoms will be increased and the disease spread.

2. The action upon the skin of an external irritant—as scratching—should be prevented, and the air excluded from inflamed or excoriated surfaces, especially by oil-packing and otherwise.

3. Not until the stage of active hyperæmia has passed should astringents, stimulating applications or revulsives be employed. These, and absorbents, are to be reserved for the stages of vascular sluggishness and inflammatory induration and thickening.

As regards internal or general remedies, it is proposed to indicate below, in as practical and concise a form as possible, the conditions which should be taken into consideration in framing the treatment of such diseases as erythema, intertrigo, urticaria, eczema, lichen, prurigo, pemphigus, hydroa, ecthyma, furunculus, pityriasis rubra and psoriasis; and inflammatory conditions of the glands and hair follicles, as acne, dysidrosis and sycosis, which are analogous to, and only differ in regard to

their anatomical seat from those preceding. This short sketch or chart, inasmuch as it applies to the bulk of skin diseases, should be used regularly in determining the treatment, which must necessarily vary with the different combinations of the influencing agencies referred to. These conditions are:

A Syphilitic Taint, which tends to induce induration, from the presence of syphilitic tissue; or ulceration, cachexia, and general debility in eczema, psoriasis, pemphigus, ecthyma, acne and intertrigo (infants.)

Constipation, which causes dyspepsia, liver torpor and retention of excreta, and occurs in all forms of skin diseases.

Debility, including anæmia, which retards recovery from want of recuperative power in the system, all functions sharing in the debility. It is especially operative in furunculus, eczema, pityriasis rubra, pemphigus and ecthyma.

Diabetes, which increases any inflammatory condition, favors phlegmonous inflammation, and leads to freer development of disease and to chronicity. Its influence is often seen in eczema, psoriasis, intertrigo in adults, furunculus and anthrax.

Dyspepsia, which induces debility, leads to liver disturbance, impurifies the blood and increases hyperæmia by reflex action, as in acne, eczema, urticaria and sycosis.

Errors of Diet, which introduce special irritative substances into the blood, cause dyspepsia, lead to accumulation of nitrogenous matters in the system, to liver disorder, etc., and complicate all forms of inflammatory eruptions without exception.

Gouty and Rheumatic Diseases, which cause accumulation of uric and lactic acids and allied compounds in the blood, and give an inflammatory character to disease, as seen in eczema, psoriasis, lichen, ecthyma, sycosis and urticaria.

Lack of Hygiene, which disposes to torpor of the skin, and favors the occurrence of morbid action and disease, as seen in acne and sycosis, eczema, intertrigo, and erythema especially.

Repression of the special normal eliminatory functions, (skin and menstrual,) which throws the necessity of compensatory elimination on the skin, which may fail to respond, and so become diseased. In dependent parts this leads to increase of fluid tissues. It occurs in furunculus, ecthyma and eczema.

Retention of Excreta, from kidney, liver and bowel inactivity, which

gives the blood an irritative quality and aggravates hyperæmia in all inflammatory skin diseases. It also leads, in the case of kidney torpor, to increase of watery fluid in the tissues, as in eczema of the legs.

Strumous Diathesis, which imparts an unusual purulent character to eruptions, and favors the application of the connective tissues, as in eczema, psoriasis, acne and sycosis.

DIET IN SKIN DISEASES.

There are one or two observations to be made on this subject that may be of use in the management of these diseases :

First. A distinction must be made between the diet of the private and hospital patient. The latter often only requires to be well fed up, and his disease then speedily goes; the former, on the other hand, often needs to have a check put on the quantity and quality of his food.

Second. In children, skin diseases may arise directly from defective alimentation, as in the case of eczema; and it is frequently the case that the child, the subject of eczema, intertrigo or psoriasis, has not a sufficient supply of *milk*, either from excessive dilution or otherwise.

Third. The regulation of the diet, setting aside the question of quantity or quality, is, as a rule, needed not so much to directly influence the skin disease as certain states of the general health, which modify the particular disease present; for instance, to meet especially dyspeptic, gouty and rheumatic conditions, but particularly the former.

In dyspepsia in connection with eczema, acne, psoriasis or congestion of the face, it is advisable, especially if the urine be very acid, to avoid sugar, tea, coffee, alcoholics, beer, raw vegetable matter, with unripe or uncooked fruit, veal, pork, seasoned dishes, pastry and the coarser kinds of vegetables, but especially all articles whose use is followed by heat or flushing of the face, and by flatulence and the like. Milk, the common meats, a light kind of bread and some very light wine should be the diet of dyspeptic patients whose skins are at all in a state of irritation. In very many cases the stomach is at fault at the outset, and a careful regulation of the diet is of the utmost importance as an aid to the other means adopted to correct faults in other parts of the system.

In gouty subjects much the same line is to be pursued. As regards

stimulants, hock, a good light claret, or Moselle even, but not the sparkling, or whisky in Vals water, are the best beverages.

In strumous subjects, the diet should consist of as much fatty matter as possible.

Fourth. In children who suffer from ringworm, it is desirable to give as much fatty matter as possible, by means of milk, cream, eggs, and fat meat, if they can be got to eat it.

Fifth. In syphilis, the greatest care should be taken to avoid anything beyond the most moderate use of stimulants; their abuse in this disease is a source of the greatest aggravation.

Sixth. In all cases in which the onset or early stage of a skin disease is accompanied by febrile disturbance, however slight, or in which the disease is very hyperæmic, stimulants should be avoided, and the plainest and simplest diet ordered. In marked cases of this kind, a milk diet for a while is often found to be very beneficial.

Seventh. In some cases in which the skin is hyperæmic, this condition is much increased by the indigestion of food, especially if dyspepsia exist, in consequence of the sympathy existing between the stomach and the skin of the part affected. This state of things is especially marked in such diseases as acne, congestion of the face and non-parasitic sycosis. Stimulants must be avoided, except they be diluted with some alkaline water; the use of a diet appropriate to the dyspepsia must be rigorously enforced.

Eighth. It is said that psoriasis requires an ample meat diet; but the patient must be dieted, and not his disease—*i. e.*, the diet should be plain and nutritious, and adapted to the constitutional peculiarities of the individual, according to circumstances.

Ninth. In all cases where a skin disease has become chronic, and where there is debility, the patient should be allowed a full, unstimulating diet.

ARSENIC IN SKIN DISEASES.

DR. L. DUNCAN BULKLEY, OF NEW YORK.

According to this author, arsenic is valuable in chronic rheumatism; hence it is useful in arthritic eruptions. It is serviceable in certain neuroses, as chorea and neuralgia; therefore in skin diseases with neurotic elements; and it possesses anti-malarial properties, and is consequently serviceable in diseases of the skin showing periodic symptoms,

as intermittent urticaria, etc.; likewise in patients with other skin diseases who have been exposed to miasmatic influence.

Arsenic is certainly also valuable in psoriasis, eczema, pemphigus, acne and lichen, in proper cases, and when due regard is paid to the secretory organs, and to diet and other elements of general health; of less certain value in lupus, ichthyosis, sycosis, verruca, and epitheliomatous and cancerous diseases. It is absolutely useless or harmful in the syphilodermata, the animal and vegetable parasitic diseases, (except in rare cases,) in elephantiasis græcorum and arabum, in pupura, true prurigo, herpes zoster, scleroderma, molluscum contagiosum and fibrosum, keloid, vitiligo, nævus, etc.

In reference to its administration, it is quite sure that it is eliminated very rapidly, chiefly by the bowels and kidneys, so that the urine shows evidence of it in a few hours; no trace of it can be found on careful analysis of the body after death, two weeks after the last dose of arsenic. The drug, therefore, does not accumulate in the system, and no fear of this need be entertained; but when it is administered in increasing doses, absorption may be hindered, and when the dose becomes very large, active absorption of a large dose may give rise to a suspicion of cumulative action.

The first symptom of a full dose of arsenic, in a very large share of cases, is a fullness about the face and eyes, and conjunctival irritation and tenderness. This need not be exceeded, but may often be kept up with advantage to a slight degree till the disease yields. Before any harm is done by the arsenic, either this or a slight nausea or diarrhoea manifests itself. It should always be given with or just after meals. It is often best to give it alone, or with a small amount of bitter infusion. The bowels should be first well purged, and an occasional laxative will both assist the action of the drug and prevent or modify some of its unpleasant effects. If the urine becomes loaded and the tongue coated, it is best to stop the medicine for a short time and give diuretics; some of these disturbances can be prevented by combining an alkali, as acetate of potassa, carbonate of soda, or aromatic spirits of ammonia, with the arsenic.

In regard to the most serviceable forms in which to use arsenic, they are named in the order of their value: Solution of the chloride of arsenic, solution of the arseniate of potassa, that of the arseniate of soda, and the arseniates of ammonia, arsenious acid, iodide of arsenic,

and the arseniates of iron and quinia; of as yet untried efficacy, solution of the chloro-phosphide of arsenic and arseniate of antimony.

The dose of arsenic, small at first, is to be increased slowly until some of its physiological effects are manifested or the disease yields; it may then be somewhat diminished.

It is very important that arsenic be taken very regularly and persistently, and always under the supervision and frequent inspection of the physician.

Frequently, arsenious acid is better tolerated when combined with opium, as:

743. R. Acidi arseniosi, gr. j.
Pulveris opii, gr. iv. M.
Make sixteen pills.

NELIGAN recommends highly what he calls the *iodurated solution of the iodide of potassium and arsenic*, after the following formula:

744. R. Liquoris potassæ arsenitis, ℥lxxx.
Potassii iodidi, gr. xvj.
Iodidi puri, gr. iv.
Syrupi florum aurantium, f. ʒ ij. M.
Each f. ʒ of this contains ℥v of Fowler's solution.

In skin diseases of a nervous type the following formula, after ROUTH, promises well:

745. R. Acidi arseniosi, gr. j.
Phosphori, gr. ʒ.
Acidi hydrochlorici diluti, f. ʒ j. M.
For an adult, ℥xv-xx thrice daily.

The only local application of arsenic which is justifiable is either one where the strength is so weak, and the extent of its use so small, that there is no danger from absorption, which may occur when not expected, or one of such a strength as to kill the adjoining tissue at once, and so prevent absorption, as is the case with Marsden's mucilage. (Index.)

MR. THOMAS HUNT, F. R. C. S., LONDON.

Mr. HUNT has urged the claims of arsenic in skin diseases more strongly than any other writer; and as he claims that everything depends upon the particular mode of administering it, his directions should be closely scanned. He remarks that there are few medicines

less likely to do harm than arsenic when administered in the manner about to be described. *Its curative powers seem to reside alone in doses too small to be mischievous.* It is impossible to push it. But a patient administration of small doses under favorable circumstances, for weeks, months or years together, will be found to exercise an almost omnipotent influence over the cutaneous diseases to which it is adapted.

The numerous failures of arsenic may be traced to one or more of the following sources: 1. The syphilitic character of the cutaneous disease; mercury is then wanted; arsenic has no influence whatever. 2. The administration of arsenic during the inflammatory or febrile stage of cutaneous disease, under which circumstances it rarely fails to increase the inflammation, and never does any good. 3. Its administration on an empty stomach, thus exciting gastric irritation. 4. Too large doses and too long intervals between the doses. 5. The serious error of directing *gradually increasing doses.* The proper method is to increase the dose one-fifth, once or twice a month, if after a fortnight it produces no sensible effect whatever. So soon as it begins to assert itself, the full dose is arrived at, and it should be continued without further increase. Five minims of Fowler's solution thrice daily is sufficient to begin with, and this may be reduced as occasion may require. It should be mixed with a little water, or with the beverage drunk with or after meals. Children above five years old will bear nearly as large a dose as adults.

A full dose being first administered at regular intervals, in a few days (or possibly weeks) a pricking sensation is felt in the tarsi, and the conjunctiva becomes slightly inflamed. *At this crisis the disease is brought under arrest, and generally from this period appears to be shorn of its strength.* The dose may now be reduced, and in some cases a very small dose, taken with exact regularity, will suffice to keep the eyelids slightly tender and the skin healing, until at length even the disposition to disease appears to die away under the influence of the medicine. The patient should be examined at first once a week. The medicine must not be entirely abandoned *until weeks or months after all disposition to morbid action appears to have subsided.* The arsenical course should be protracted, in reduced doses, for about as many months after the final disappearance of the disease as it had existed years before. This will prove the best security against a relapse. In plethoric and inflammatory subjects the disease will be liable to relapse, unless the diet be so regulated as to keep the system always free from in-

creased vascular action. In some cases stimulants must be entirely abandoned; in others, a sparing allowance of animal food appears to be essential to the preservation of health, and, in a few, vegetable diet for life. Cutaneous diseases are sometimes complicated with diarrhœa, dyspepsia or general irritability of the stomach. Arsenic, in small doses, will be found to soothe the bowels (*the pulse being quiet*) in proportion as it allays the irritability of the skin. This assertion of our author, when first made, was treated with ridicule; but after twenty years' further observation he repeats it.

Arsenic, if rightly used, is adapted to the treatment of six out of every seven cases of chronic skin disease the physician is called upon to relieve. More than this, the diseases which are curable by arsenic are also absolutely incurable without it, try what you will.

Our author gives the following specific directions for the use of Fowler's solution:

First. It should be given in divided doses, three doses in twenty-four hours, simply to avoid an unnecessarily large dose.

Second. It should be diluted with pure water, or if the case require the influence of antimony, the following should be ordered:

746. R.	Liquoris potassæ arsenitis,	f. ʒ ij.	
	Vini antimonii,	f. ʒ xiv.	
	Aquæ,	f. ʒ j.	M.

A teaspoonful, diluted, three times a day.

Third. This dose should be taken with or immediately after a meal, in order that, being mixed with a patient's food, it may find a ready entrance to the blood, and that the bare possibility of its irritating the mucous membrane of the stomach or bowels may be avoided. Not that there is any danger of mischief, but the patient aware that he is taking arsenic, may thus be disabused of all fanciful or imaginary sufferings of this kind.

Fourth. It should be clearly understood that arsenic acts very slowly, and therefore it is best to begin with an average dose, say five minims of Fowler's solution, and this should be increased, not day by day, but after two, three or four weeks. It should always be freshly prepared.

MERCURY IN SKIN DISEASES.

DR. R. LIVEING, LONDON.

This writer attaches much importance to mercurial plaster in many skin diseases:

747. R. Hydrargyri, $\frac{3}{3}$ iij.
 Olei terebinthinae, $\frac{1}{3}$ ss.
 Emplastri plumbi, $\frac{3}{3}$ xij. M.

Of this he says it is most commonly used in the treatment of syphilides. In hard chancre it is the best local application, and can be conveniently used when spread on linen and wound round the penis. It is very useful in enlargement of the inguinal glands previous to the formation of an abscess. It is indicated in squamous and ulcerated forms of cutaneous syphilides; when its value may be shown by covering one portion of the affected skin with the plaster, and leaving the other exposed, when it will be found that the former soonest recovers. It is very advantageously applied to the condylomata of children, and in psoriasis. It is also useful in chronic, non-syphilitic skin affections especially sycosis, acne indurata and lichen. Of other mercurial preparations, he especially commends the following:

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI AMMONIATI COMPOSITUM.

748. R. Hydrargyri ammoniati, $\frac{3}{3}$ aa gr. xl.
 Zinci oxidi, $\frac{3}{3}$ gr. v.
 Hydrargyri oxidi rubri, $\frac{3}{3}$ j. M.
 Unguenti simplicis,
 Used in chronic skin diseases.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI CINEREI.

749. R. Hydrargyri oxidi cinerei, $\frac{3}{3}$ gr. xx.
 Unguenti cetacei, $\frac{3}{3}$ ss. M.
 Used in syphilitic and other ulcerations of the Schneiderian membrane; applied to the nose, night and morning, with a pencil.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI CUM PLUMBO.

750. R. Plumbi acetatis, gr. x.
 Zinci oxidi,
 Hydrargyri subchloridi,
 Unguenti hydrargyri nitratis, $\frac{3}{3}$ aa gr. xx.
 Adipis recentis, $\frac{3}{3}$ ss.
 Olei palmæ purificati, $\frac{1}{3}$ ss. M.

An ointment largely used at the Skin Hospital, Blackfriars road, in the treatment of eczema capitis, etc.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI CUM SULPHURE.

751. R. Hydrargyri oxidi rubri, gr. iij.
 Hydrargyri ammoniati, gr. xl.
 Sulphuris sublimati, gr. xx.
 Unguenti simplicis, $\frac{3}{3}$ j. M.
 Used in parasitic diseases, acne, etc.

DR. L. CANE, OF LONDON.

In some obstinate cases of ringworm of the scalp, this writer (*Lancet*, August, 1873,) commends as the best of the mercurials the *oleate of mercury*. Other writers also emphasize its value in various skin affections. Dr. CANE states that the advantages which oleate of mercury seems to possess over other remedies are:

1. It is a *certain remedy*, if carefully applied.
2. It *produces no staining* or injury of the skin. In cases where the disease appears on the face, it is of great importance to avoid any disfigurement or staining.
3. It is *painless* in its application. This is not the case with the ordinary strong parasticides, most of which produce vesication, etc.
4. It *readily penetrates* into the sebaceous glands, hair follicles, and even into the hairs themselves, the mercury being in a state of solution in an oily medium, and it is therefore much more likely to destroy the fungus than the spirituous or aqueous solution of mercury, etc. This penetrating power of the oleate may be increased by adding a small quantity of ether (one part to eight) to it.

In very sensitive skins the irritation sometimes produced by it may be avoided by using a weaker solution, (five per cent.,) and by applying it with a camel's-hair brush.

As the oleate of mercury is not officinal, the following formula—that used at the University College Hospital, London—is added:

752. R. Hydrargyri peroxidi præcipitati, $\frac{3}{3}$ j.
 Acidi oleici, $\frac{1}{3}$ x. M.

Agitate the acid in a mortar, add the peroxide gradually, triturating frequently during twenty-four hours, until it is dissolved, and a viscid solution is formed.

ON PARASITICIDES.

DR. H. S. PURDON, LONDON.

Parasitocides may be divided into those derived from the vegetable, animal and mineral kingdoms; but without going deeply into the subject, it may be briefly stated that the most valuable obtained from the first are *iodine*, *creosote*, *carbolic acid* and *acetic acid*. The last three check the development of spores; creosote, according to Mr. BEAUCHAMP, although it allows the mycelium to form, prevents the spores from germinating. From the second, the only remedy in use is *cantharides*, which, when used in the form of the liniment of the *British Pharmacopœia*, (about the strength of the cantharidal colloidion, U. S. P.,) quickly cuts short the disease, especially tinea tonsurans, circinnata and alopecia acuta; it likewise stimulates the affected skin to take on a more healthy action. From the mineral kingdom we have *mercury*, especially the bichloride, chromate, nitrate and white precipitate; *sulphur*, *borax*, etc. The first has a well-earned reputation, and the *chromate of mercury* our author has carefully tried in tinea versicolor and some other forms of vegetable parasitic diseases. An objection to its use is that it does not mix with water; indeed, it is insoluble in any fluid, but may be used as an ointment. He has added glycerine and rectified spirits, so as to endeavor to suspend it in solution, but without success. The only way to manage is to shake the bottle before applying it. A useful auxiliary to the above remedies is epilation, which should be performed in inveterate cases. Of course, constitutional treatment is of the utmost importance, *quinine* being our chief remedy, which substance, it is asserted, has the property of destroying vegetable growth. The tincture is the best preparation for children.

No doubt the growth and development of a fungus is favored by some peculiar condition of the system; for example, tinea versicolor flourishes and is common on the bodies of consumptive patients.

In all cases of vegetable parasitic diseases, our author prescribes constitutional as well as local treatment. *Cod-liver oil*, *pancreatine*, the *syrup of the iodide of iron*, *quinine*, and, in hospital practice, *sali-cine*, are the remedies relied on. The therapeutical fact should be remembered that parasitical affections are rarely, if ever, "cured" by destroying the parasite; but they can be eradicated by administering

appropriate tonics and alteratives, which are capable of correcting the blood dyscrasia, which tends to keep up the disease.

The following formulæ for parasitocides are recommended:

DR. MALASSEZ.

753. R. Hydrargyri sulphatis flavæ, gr. xv
Butyri cocœæ,
Olei ricini,
Olei amygdalæ dulcis, āā ʒv. M.
A mild parasitic ointment. Apply twice daily in pityriasis, tinea, sycosis, etc

DR. R. LIVEING.

LOTIO ACIDI SULPHUROSI.

754. R. Acidi sulphurosi, āā f.ʒiv. M.
Aquæ destillatæ,
Used in all parasitic skin diseases.

LOTIO CALCII SULPHURETI.

755. R. Calcis vivæ, lb ʒ.
Sulphuris, lb ss.
Coque cum aqua, O v.
Evaporetur, ad Oijj. M.
Used in scabies and other parasitic diseases.

LOTIO HYDRARGYRI PERCHLORIDI.

756. R. Hydrargyri perchloridi, gr. x.
Bismuthi subnitratæ, gr. cxx.
Spiritus camphoræ, f.ʒss.
Aquæ, Oj. M.
Used in parasitic diseases and acne.

UNGUENTUM CREOSOTI.

757. R. Creosoti, ℥vj.
Unguen. hydrargyri, gr. xxx.
Hydrargyri oxidæ rubri levigati, gr. xx.
Adipis recentis, ʒj. M.
Used in parasitic and other skin diseases.

J. M. DA COSTA, M. D. PHILADELPHIA.

758. R. Calcis hyposulphitis, āā ʒss.
Sodii hyposulphitis, f.ʒiv. M.
Aquæ,
A useful lotion for *sycosis menti*.

The following is useful :

VESICATING, VEGETABLE PARASITICIDES.

759. R. Tincturæ iodinii compositæ, f. ℥j.
Iodinii, gr. x.
Potassii iodidi, gr. xv. M.
- Used in chronic stages of vegetable parasitic diseases.

ACNE.

HENRY G. PIFFARD, M. D., OF NEW YORK.

In *acne sebacea* this writer commends a weak solution of tannin ; or a powder containing tannin ℥j to rice powder ℥j ; or touching the points with *tinctura ferri chloridi*. In *acne simplex* he has found the following lotion very useful :

760. R. Sulphuris sublimati,
Alcoholis,
Tincturæ lavendulæ compositæ,
Glycerinæ,
Aquæ comphoræ, āā ℥j. M.
- Use as a lotion.

J. M. DA COSTA, M. D., PHILADELPHIA.

761. R. Acidi carbolici fluidi, ℥xxx.
Glycerinæ, f. ℥ij.
Cerati adipis, ℥vj. M.

Employed in the treatment of acne and other pustular skin affections, in some cases with signal effect. If it produces too much irritation in this strength, it may be diluted with fresh lard.

762. R. Liquoris potassæ arsenitis, f. ℥j.
Extracti cascariillæ fluidi, āā f. ℥x. M.
Tincturæ rhei dulcis, āā f. ℥x. M.
- A teaspoonful thrice daily. Locally, iodide of sulphur ointment (gr. xv to adipis ℥j) twice a day, in chronic cases.

In simpler cases try first a very mild ointment. None is more soothing than one of lard :

763. R. Liquoris plumbi subacetatis, ℥xx.
Glycerinæ, f. ℥j.
Cerati simplicis, ℥vij. M.
- To be rubbed on thoroughly, morning and evening.

DR. TILBURY FOX, OF LONDON.

In the treatment of acne it is necessary, first of all, to insure cleanliness ; secondly, to remove any cause of debility present, correct menstrual deviations, cure dyspepsia, etc., and especially to prevent constipation. These preliminary cares are *sine qua non* to success. Then, in the simpler cases, which exhibit little inflammatory action, recourse may be had to friction and gentle stimulation ; borax, soda and calamine lotions, or the following, will suffice :

764. R. Hydrargyri chloridi corrosivi, gr. ij.
Emulsionis amygdalæ amaræ, f. ℥vij. M.

In the severer forms much more remains to be done. The general condition of the health must be improved, and whatever special indications are present be fulfilled. Locally, if there be much inflammation, warm poultices, hot vapor douches and warm lead lotions are called for. When these have allayed the irritation, absorbents may be used—oxide of zinc lotion or the oxide of zinc and glycerine. Our author generally prescribes :

765. R. Hydrargyri chloridi corrosivi, gr. ij.
Sodii biboratis, ℥ss.
Glycerinæ, f. ℥j.
Aquæ, f. ℥vij. M.
- To be frequently used.

PROF. HEBRA, OF VIENNA.

This author treats acne as follows : He gives vapor douches to the face, applies soft soap, or

766. R. Potassæ causticæ, ℥j.
Aquæ, Oj. M.

In other cases he washes the face with soft soap, and at night applies a paste made as follows :

767. R. Sulphuris, ℥j.
Alcoholis, f. ℥j. M.

To be painted on by means of a camel's-hair pencil. This is removed in the morning by means of soap. Cocoa butter is kept on all day.