

He sometimes uses :

768. R. Hydrargyri chloridi corrosivi, gr. v.
Alcoholis, f. ℥j. M.
To be applied with a compress for two hours.

At other times he applies, two or three times a day :

769. R. Hydrargyri chloridi corrosivi, gr. j.
Tincturæ benzoini, f. ℥j.
Aquæ, f. ℥vj. M.

DR. LOUIS A. DUHRING, OF PHILADELPHIA.*

Acne is a functional affection, and treatment must be adopted to correct the general disorder. Dérangement of the stomach and bowels will be at the bottom of a vast number of cases. When the tongue is furrowed and the alimentary canal irregular in action, the following acid aperient mixture will frequently give excellent results :

770. R. Magnesii sulphatis, ℥ iss.
Ferri sulphatis, gr. xvj.
Acidi sulphurici, f. ℥ij.
Aquam, q. s. ad f. ℥viij. M.

A tablespoonful in a goblet of water, half an hour before breakfast.

The natural laxative mineral waters are also useful. If vegetable cathartics are preferred, pills of aloes and rhubarb are the most useful.

Iron and cod-liver oil are frequently called for in the acne of anæmic young persons. The mineral acids are of value in bringing up the general health. In the papular variety and where the lesions are imperfectly developed, arsenic is of decided service in tonic doses, *liquoris potassæ arsenitis*, gtt. j–ij. *Glycerine*, in tablespoonful doses, two or three times a day, has been extolled in the punctate variety. Stimulating drinks and all indigestible food should be prohibited.

Locally, in the vast majority of cases, stimulating applications are demanded. *Sulphur* may be ordered as follows, with good results in many cases :

771. R. Sulphuris sublimati, ℥j.
Glycerinæ, f. ℥j.
Cerati simplicis, ℥j.
Olei rosæ, gtt. iij. M.

For an ointment. To be thoroughly rubbed into the skin at night.

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

Several mercurial preparations, the biniodide, (gr. v–x to ℥j,) the corrosive chloride, (gr. ¼–ij to ℥j,) the protiodide, (gr. v–xv to ℥j,) and in severe cases of indurated acne, the emplastrum hydrargyri, are valuable applications.

For Acne Rosacea, see Rosacea.

DR. L. DUNCAN BULKLEY, OF NEW YORK.

In cases of the simple and punctate forms of acne, this practitioner frequently commences the treatment with *acetate of potassium* internally, gr. xv thrice daily, well diluted, followed by tincture of the muriate of iron as soon as the new elements of disease cease to form. Where the skin is thick and doughy, he has had good results from administering *glycerine*, with citrate of iron and quinia dissolved in it. He has found some cases do well under citrine ointment, diluted three times, and well rubbed in at night. The first effect is stimulating, and the patient appears worse, when the treatment is to be suspended and returned to in a few days. He has also prescribed very largely the following lotion :

772. R. Sulphuris loti, ℥j.
Etheris sulphurici, f. ℥iv.
Alcoholis, f. ℥iijss. M.

For a lotion.

Dr. SYDNEY RINGER and others have used with success the *sulphide of calcium*, gr. 1/10 to 1/2, four times daily.

ALOPECIA.

DR. L. DUNCAN BULKLEY, NEW YORK.

773. R. Tincturæ capsici, āā f. ℥ss.
Tincturæ cantharidis, f. ℥ij.
Tincturæ nucis vomicæ, f. ℥ss.
Glycerinæ, f. ℥ss.
Aquam, ad f. ℥iv. M.

Use as a lotion, to be well rubbed in, night and morning, in *alopecia areata*.

Dr. BULKLEY does not believe this is a parasitic disease. The prognosis is fair, but there is a tendency to relapse.

When the baldness is the result of *seborrhœa*, as shown by the abundant dandruff, use:

774. R. Tincturæ cantharidis, f. ℥j.
 Unguenti hydrargyri nitratis, ℥ij.
 Unguenti aquæ rosarum, ℥vj.
 Olei amygdalæ amaræ, gtt. ij. M.

As a stimulant in the loss of hair after febrile disease, simple debility or syphilis, the following is serviceable:

775. R. Tincturæ cantharidis, f. ℥ij.
 Tincturæ capsici, āā f. ℥ss.
 Olei ricini, ad f. ℥iv. M.
 Aquæ coloniensis,

Rub on the scalp with a bit of flannel, night and morning. The cantharides should be increased till a slight tingling follows the application.

DR. BOUCHUT, PARIS.

776. R. Zinci chloridi, ℥ijss.
 Beef marrow, ℥j. M.

The head is shaved, and frictions made morning and evening with this pomade until a minute purulent eruption is produced. The frictions are then stopped, to be re-commenced when the eruption has disappeared.

777. R. Tincturæ cantharidis, f. ℥j.
 Olei ricini, f. ℥ss.
 Purified beef marrow, ℥j.
 Spiritus amygdalæ amaræ, āā gtt. xij. M.
 Spiritus limonis,

To be rubbed, morning and evening, on the scalp.

778. R. Olei tiglii, ℥ xv-xxx.
 Olei amygdalæ dulcis, ad f. ℥ss. M.

Shave the head and rub this pomade on the scalp twice a day, until an eruption is produced.

779. R. Tincturæ iodinii, f. ℥ iss.
 Extracti hyoscyami, ℥iv.
 Beef marrow, ℥j.
 Spiritus bergamii, q. s. M.

To be rubbed on the scalp, morning and evening, when falling of the hair takes place after a confinement or a serious illness. In addition, preparations of iron, bark and, in some cases, of arsenic, are to be given internally.

MR. ERASMUS WILSON, LONDON.

780. R. Tincturæ cantharidis, f. ℥ iss.
 Spiritus rosmarini, āā gtt. x.
 Spiritus lavandulæ, f. ℥ iss. M.
 Eau de Cologne,

Rub the scalp gently with a piece of flannel dipped in this mixture, in order to stimulate the growth of the hair.

781. R. Tincturæ cantharidis, f. ℥j-ij.
 Cupri acetatis, gr. ij.
 Olei amygdalæ dulcis, āā f. ℥vj.
 Olei ricini, q. s. M.
 Spiritus lavandulæ, to perfume,

Apply, every evening, a small quantity of this liniment to the roots of the hair, in order to prevent it from falling, and to stimulate its growth.

For ordinary falling or thinning of the hair, of the various stimulants, Mr. WILSON prefers *ammonia*:

782. R. Liquoris ammoniæ fortis, āā f. ℥ss.
 Olei amygdalarum, f. ℥ijss.
 Chloroformi, f. ℥ss. M.
 Alcoholis, f. ℥ss.
 Olei limonis,

The instructions for the use of this lotion are that it should be dabbed upon the skin of the head after thorough friction with the hair-brush.* No doubt there are cases in which this lotion must be used with caution. It may be diluted, if necessary; it may be applied sparingly or abundantly; and it may be used daily or otherwise.

There are cases in which a less stimulating and even a refrigerating lotion may be required, and where an objection may be raised to the quantity of oil contained in the former lotion; in which cases a lotion of borax and glycerine, two drachms of each to eight ounces of distilled water, is cooling and refreshing. This lotion allays dryness of the skin, removes scurf and subdues irritability.

In cases of complete baldness, and in *alopecia areata*, he prescribes:

783. R. Linimenti camphoræ, āā partes equales. M.
 Linimenti ammoniæ,
 Linimenti chloroformi,
 Linimenti aconiti,

This is to be well rubbed into the bare places daily, or even twice a day, so as to produce a moderate amount of stimulation. In cases of ophiasis, due to neuralgia of the cutaneous nerves of the scalp, this liniment is very valuable. In other cases the liniment of iodide may be painted on the bare patches daily, or they may be stimulated by friction with the ointment of cantharides or any other powerful stimulant. Painting the discs of area with the epispastic fluid of the Pharmacopœia may also occasionally be resorted to, or the epispastic fluid may be diluted with spirits of camphor. The intention of all these local remedies is to stimulate without setting up irritation, to increase the energy of circulation and innervation of the part, and, in some in-

stances, to abstract the excess of fluids from the tissues of the skin, by inducing exudation; but these results must be accomplished, as far as possible, without pain and without severity.

The constitutional treatment of alopecia should consist in the adjustment and regulation of the functions of digestion and assimilation, and where no other special conditions are to be fulfilled, the adoption of a tonic regimen and the administration of tonic remedies. Of these last, arsenic bears the palm, and may be advantageously prescribed in doses of two to four minims three times a day, directly after food, and in any convenient vehicle.

Alopecia Syphilitica will yield very readily to the treatment applicable to the parent disease—namely, iodide of potassium, with the local inunction of the nitric oxide of mercury ointment, diluted in the proportion of one part to three or four of benzoated lard or vaseline, or the use of a lotion of the perchloride of mercury.

ECZEMA.

DR. L. DUNCAN BULKLEY, NEW YORK.

This author states (*Transactions American Medical Association*, 1875,) that acute eczema can seldom be abated, and we must aim at a soothing treatment only. For this purpose he recommends lotions which on evaporating leave a finely-divided powder on the surface, *e. g.*:

784. R.	Zinci carbonatis,	ʒ ij-iv.	
	Zinci oxidi,	ʒ j-ij.	
	Glycerinæ,	f. ʒ ij.	
	Liquoris picis alkalini,	f. ʒ j.	
	Aquæ rosæ,	f. ʒ iv.	M.

When exudation has ceased, ointments are useful, of which simple mutton suet is as good as any.

The *liquor picis alkalinus* mentioned above is praised by Dr. BULKLEY as a very valuable preparation in chronic eczema. The formula is:

785. R.	Picis liquidæ,	ʒ ij.	
	Potassæ causticæ,	ʒ j.	
	Aquæ destillatæ,	f. ʒ v.	M.

Dissolve the stick potassa in the water, and then gradually add the solution to the tar, with rubbing in a mortar.

It may be applied diluted, undiluted or in an ointment. For constitutional treatment, alkalies and cod-liver oil are needed, but arsenic has been greatly overrated.

Dr. BULKLEY praises the use of *tannin* in ointment, ʒ j to ʒ j. He has also employed bismuth subnitrate in ointment, half a drachm or one drachm to an ounce; and with many skins it acts very much better than the zinc ointment. He has also returned, in a measure, to the employment of the old unguentum picis, or tar ointment, of the Pharmacopœia, diluted two, three or even more times, either with simple or rose ointment, or in combination with oxide of zinc ointment, and finds that it does not merit the neglect into which it appears to have fallen.

Baths at times render great service. As is well known, the application of simple water to eczematous skin does harm, and is to be avoided as far as possible; but the same does not hold true in regard to water medicated so as to offer a soothing element, by means of the carbonate of potash and soda, borax, acetate of potash, etc., combined with starch.

DR. LOUIS A. DUHRING, OF PHILADELPHIA.

This writer, in some remarks on *eczema rubrum*, says that in many cases local treatment alone is all-sufficient. In the earlier stages of the disease, when there is considerable watery exudation, the following formula is serviceable:

786. R.	Hydrargyri chloridi mitis,	ʒ ss.	
	Unguenti zinci oxidi,	ʒ j.	M.

Or the following:

787. R.	Bismuthi subnitratis,	ʒ ss.	
	Unguenti zinci oxidi,	ʒ j.	M.

When the itching is severe, the following may be employed, whether the eruption be moist or dry:

788. R.	Acidi carbolici,	℥x.	
	Unguenti zinci oxidi,	ʒ j.	M.

This will usually relieve the pruritus. Another ointment which generally acts very well:

789. R.	Pulveris camphoræ,	ʒ j.	
	Unguenti zinci oxidi,	ad ʒ j.	M.

Half a drachm to a drachm of glycerine added to this will often prove advantageous.

All these may be called soothing applications, and are to be employed during the acute stages of this affection. They should be applied morning and evening, the excess of the former application being gently removed with a soft cloth previous to applying a fresh quantity.

After two or three weeks of treatment, improvement, as a rule, ceases, and a change must be made. The following ointment is usually useful at this stage:

790. R. Picis liquidæ, $\frac{ʒj.}{ʒj.}$ M.
Cerati simplicis,

Or some other ointment, as the dilute nitrate of mercury or red oxide of mercury ointment, may be employed.

DR. TILBURY FOX, LONDON.

791. R. Zinci oxidi, $\frac{ʒj.}{ʒj.}$ M.
Calaminæ preparatæ, $\frac{ʒj.}{ʒj.}$ M.
Glycerinæ, $\frac{ʒj.}{ʒj.}$ M.
Aquæ rosæ, q. s. ad $\frac{ʒj.}{ʒj.}$ M.

Used in eczema generally when the surface is tender and red. The part should be lightly bandaged with this lotion, which should be used very freely, so as to keep the surface moist, and exclude the air if possible. If the itching or sensation of burning is bad, the following may be used:

792. R. Potassii cyanidi, gr. iij-v.
Adipis, $\frac{ʒj.}{ʒj.}$ M.

In the second, or exudative stage, ointments should be generally avoided. In proportion as the heat or itching, the redness or swelling disappears, astringents should be employed; but whenever there are signs of irritation, soothing and emollient remedies should be used externally. This treatment, together with aperient tonics, generally controls the discharge. The diseased parts should be most gently handled at all times. Soap should not be used, and no friction with the clothes allowed. When the third, or scaly stage, is reached, it is often still highly necessary to avoid the use of any application which acts as an irritant, for irritability is one of the chief characteristics of the skin of an eczematous subject.

Astringents are generally called for in simple forms of eczema, such

as is seen in the scalp. Our author prefers, in connection with tonics, the use at the outset of:

793. R. Sodii biboratis, $\frac{ʒj.}{ʒj.}$ M.
Plumbi acetatis, gr. ij.
Glycerinæ, f. $\frac{ʒj.}{ʒj.}$
Adipis, $\frac{ʒj.}{ʒj.}$

A stronger ointment is:

794. R. Unguenti hydrargyri nitratis, $\frac{ʒj.}{ʒj.}$ M.
Glycerinæ, f. $\frac{ʒj.}{ʒj.}$
Adipis, $\frac{ʒj.}{ʒj.}$

Where thickening and induration finally remain, these may be regarded as secondary and ordinary results of congestion, and should be treated accordingly, by revulsives. Our author often uses:

795. R. Argenti nitratis, $\frac{ʒj.}{ʒj.}$ M.
Ætheris nitrosi, f. $\frac{ʒj.}{ʒj.}$

Or:

796. R. Olei juniperis pyrolignei, f. $\frac{ʒj.}{ʒj.}$ M.
Adipis, $\frac{ʒj.}{ʒj.}$

Should this not suffice, order:

797. R. Hydrargyri iodidi rubri, gr. v-xv.
Adipis, $\frac{ʒj.}{ʒj.}$ M.

The above line of procedure holds good in the case of children; but here, in addition, an absorbent powder is serviceable. It may be:

798. R. Zinci oxidi, $\frac{ʒj.}{ʒj.}$ M.
Calaminæ preparatæ, $\frac{ʒj.}{ʒj.}$ M.
Amyli, $\frac{ʒj.}{ʒj.}$

Our author prefers a lead or calamine lotion, with exclusion of air, and at night a layer of elder-flower ointment, to anything else, as simple applications in *eczema infantilis*.

799. R. Pulveris aluminis, $\frac{ʒj.}{ʒj.}$ M.
Infusi rosæ, Oj.

Used in *eczema sine crustis*.

800. R. Potassii cyanidi, gr. v.
Sulphuris, $\frac{ʒj.}{ʒj.}$ M.
Potassii bicarbonatis, $\frac{ʒj.}{ʒj.}$ M.
Cocci cacti, $\frac{ʒj.}{ʒj.}$ M.
Adipis, $\frac{ʒj.}{ʒj.}$

In eczema with pruritus.

801. R. Camphoræ, $\bar{3}$ ss.
Alcoholis to dissolve, q. s.
- Add:
Zinci oxidi, $\bar{3}$ ss. M.
Amyli, $\bar{a}\bar{a}$
- Use as a powder to allay the *burning heat of eczema*.
802. R. Camphoræ, gr. viij
Tincturæ conii, f. $\bar{3}$ ij.
Cerati adipis, $\bar{3}$ j. M.
803. R. Saponis mollis, $\bar{3}$ j.
Aquæ bullientis, Oj. M.
- Scent with some essential oil, and use in the second stage of eczema, to counteract the infiltration.
804. R. Saponis mollis,
Alcoholis, $\bar{a}\bar{a}$
Olei cadini, f. $\bar{3}$ j.
Olei lavandulæ, f. $\bar{3}$ iss. M.

This preparation is more elegant than Hebra's "Tinctura saponis viridis cum pice."

805. R. Olei juniperis pyrolignei, f. $\bar{3}$ j-vij.
Adipis, $\bar{3}$ j. M.
- Mix with $\bar{3}$ ss of mutton suet.
806. R. Picis liquidæ, f. $\bar{3}$ j.
Camphoræ, gr. x.
Adipis, $\bar{3}$ x. M.

Dr. WATSON recommends in chronic eczema:

807. R. Tar ointment, $\bar{3}$ j.
Calomel, $\bar{3}$ j. M.
- To which cosmoline may be added to dilute the tar, if it be too stimulating.

ERYTHEMA.

DR. L. DUNCAN BULKLEY, NEW YORK.

In *erythema simplex*, as well as in other acute skin diseases, this author has derived great benefit from the use of "Startin's mixture:"

808. R. Magnesie sulphatis, $\bar{3}$ j.
Ferri sulphatis, $\bar{3}$ j.
Acidi sulphurici aromatici, f. $\bar{3}$ ss.
Tincturæ gentianæ, f. $\bar{3}$ j.
Aquam, ad f. $\bar{3}$ ij. M.
- One teaspoonful after meals.

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

809. R. Unguenti picis, $\bar{a}\bar{a}$
Unguenti hydrargyri oxidi rubri, $\bar{3}$ ss.
- To be applied morning and evening, in *chronic erythema*. Internally, *Donovan's solution*, gtt. x, thrice daily.

In *acute erythema*, a useful sedative ointment is:

810. R. Liquoris plumbi subacetatis, $\bar{a}\bar{a}$
Glycerinæ, f. $\bar{3}$ j.
Cerati simplicis, $\bar{3}$ vj. M.

Or,

811. R. Cerati plumbi subacetatis, $\bar{3}$ vj.
Glycerinæ, f. $\bar{3}$ ij. M.

PROF. J. LEWIS SMITH, OF NEW YORK.

812. R. Pulveris ziinci oxidi, $\bar{a}\bar{a}$
Lycopodii, $\bar{3}$ vj. M.
- To be dusted occasionally over the inflamed surface in the *erythema intertrigo* of infancy, when the inflammation is severe and accompanied by moisture.

In slight cases of this affection, due to friction of opposing surfaces of the skin, or to the irritation of certain discharges, if not accompanied by moisture and destruction of the epidermis, dusting the surface thickly with *powdered starch*, so as to prevent attrition, will be all the treatment required. The disease may also be satisfactorily treated in most cases by the following wash:

813. R. Cupri sulphatis, gr. ij-iv.
Aquæ rosæ, f. $\bar{3}$ ij. M.
- To be kept constantly applied by means of linen saturated with it and pressed between the inflamed surfaces.

When this disease is caused by frequent acid stools, remedies which cure the diarrhoeal affection also cure the erythema.

HERPES.

DR. L. DUNCAN BULKLEY, OF NEW YORK.

In *herpes zoster* this author has found the following most efficient in controlling the neuralgic pain :

814. R. Zinci phosphidi, āā gr. ʒ.
Extracti nucis vomicæ,

This amount in one pill every three hours.

For local treatment, he dusts the whole of the affected part with powdered starch, then dusts a wide bandage of muslin with starch, and covers with it the diseased surface. This bandage is not to be removed for a week or longer.

TILBURY FOX, M. D., LONDON, PHYSICIAN TO THE SKIN DEPARTMENT,
CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL, ETC.

815. R. Acidi carbolici, ʒj.
Glycerinæ, f. ʒj.
Aquæ rosæ, ad f. ʒ vij. M.

Use in *ring-worm*, of the surface especially.

DR. LOUIS A. DUHRING, OF PHILA.

In *herpes zoster* the vesicles should not be punctured, but preserved as far as possible intact. Dusting powders, anodyne ointments and anodyne lotions may be employed. Carbolic acid, gr. x to aquæ f. ʒ j, is often of service ; or the part may be painted with flexible collodion containing morphia, (gr. x to f. ʒ j,) to be painted over several times a day. Or with :

816. R. Fld. extr. grindeliæ robustæ, ʒss-j.
Aquæ, ʒj. M.

Use as a lotion.

One of the most successful plans of treating zoster is by the *galvanic current*. It offers a prompt and effectual means of relief. The constant current is to be applied directly to the seat of the eruption, and over the course of the nerves, by sponge electrodes. Five to ten cells are sufficient in the majority of cases, the application being continued from fifteen to thirty minutes at each sitting, and repeated every day, or twice a day, until recovery takes place. The after-pains of zoster are also successfully treated by the galvanic current.

IMPETIGO.

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

817. R. Unguenti picis, āā ʒss. M.
Unguenti hydrargyri oxidi rubri,

For *impetigo*. To be rubbed in morning and night.

If this fails, apply :

818. R. Cupri sulphatis, ʒi-ij.
Aquæ, f. ʒj. M.

Or use the solid sulphate of copper.

TILBURY FOX, M. D., M. R. C. P., ETC.

819. R. Plumbi acetatis, gr. xv.
Acidi hydrocyanici diluti, ʒxx.
Alcoholis, f. ʒss.
Aquæ, f. ʒvj. M.

Use in *impetigo*, as a lotion.

Subsequently :

820. R. Hydrargyri ammoniati, ʒj.
Olei olivæ, f. ʒj.
Adipis, ʒj.
Olei rosæ, ʒvj.
Tincturæ tolutani, gtt. xx. M.

As an ointment.

DR. HENRY G. PIFFARD, OF NEW YORK.

The treatment of *impetigo contagiosa* is simple. All that is necessary is to remove the crusts and apply a mercurial and sulphur ointment two or three times a day, and in a short time all traces of the affection will disappear, except the bluish-red discolorations which mark the site of the eruption, which will gradually fade away.

LEPRA.

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

821. R. Sodii sulphitis, $\frac{3}{i}$ ss. M.
 Aquæ, $\frac{3}{i}$ vj.
 To be used as a wash, in *lepra*.

The patient at the same time being ordered, internally:

822. R. Liquoris potassii arseniis, $\frac{m}{i}$ l. M.
 Tincturæ gentianæ compositæ, $\frac{f}{3}$ iv.
 A dessertspoonful thrice daily.

In true leprosy, no cure is known. Of late, much has been said of "gurjun oil," obtained from a species of *Dipterocarpus*, and of cashew-nut oil, from the fruit of the *Anacardium occidentale*. Dr. VON SOMEREN (*Medical Times and Gazette*, April, 1874,) believes the latter tends to disperse the tubercles.

LICHEN.

DR. L. DUNCAN BULKLEY, NEW YORK.

The eruption of acute lichen arises from digestive diseases, and will yield to an active cathartic, followed by a course of "Startin's mixture." (F. 808.) To check the itching, a lotion of an ounce of bicarbonate of soda to a pint of water, may be used.

ERASMUS WILSON, F. R. S., ETC., LONDON.

The constitutional treatment of lichen requires mild aperients, followed by bitters and mineral acids, by chalybeates and quinine. In chronic cases arsenic will generally effect a cure.

The local treatment of lichen calls for the use of ablutions with the juniper-tar soap, tepid bathing, and anti-pruriginous and moderately stimulating lotions.

But the most certain and powerful *anti-pruriginous lotion* is:

823. R. Olei juniperi pyroligniei, $\frac{aa}{f}$ $\frac{3}{3}$ j. M.
 Alcoholis, $\frac{f}{3}$ j.
 Aquæ, $\frac{f}{3}$ vj.

This is very successful in *lichen urticatus*.

DR. TILBURY FOX, LONDON.

In *lichen circumscriptus*, an alkaline course is beneficial; and if there be any tendency to rheumatism, bromide of potassium may be given in addition. In this variety of lichen, the following ointments are serviceable:

824. R. Unguenti hydrargyri nitratis, $\frac{3}{3}$ ij. M.
 Adipis, $\frac{3}{3}$ vj.
 825. R. Unguenti hydrargyri ammoniati, $\frac{3}{3}$ j. M.
 Adipis, $\frac{3}{3}$ viij.

In *lichen agrius*, maceration with glycerine, or the following, is useful:

826. R. Sodii biboratis, $\frac{3}{3}$ j-ij. M.
 Glycerinæ, $\frac{f}{3}$ j.
 Adipis, $\frac{3}{3}$ j.

Or paint with:

827. R. Argenti nitratis, $\frac{gr}{f}$ ij-x. M.
 Aquæ, $\frac{f}{3}$ j.

When the disease is very chronic, and there is much thickening of the skin in general, and in *lichen pilaris*, a course of bichloride of mercury is necessary.

828. R. Hydrargyri bichloridi, $\frac{gr}{f}$ $\frac{3}{3}$ iv. M.
 Tincturæ cinchonæ compositi,
 A dessertspoonful thrice daily.

This will cause an absorption of the plastic material poured out into the derma; and local stimulation to the skin, with sulphur vapor baths, may then be employed.

PROF. HARDY, FACULTÉ DE MÉDECINE DE PARIS.

829. R. Hydrargyri chloridi mitis, gr. xv.
Acidi tannici, gr. xxx-l.
Adipis, ℥j. M.
To be applied several times a day in lichen. Alcoholic and vapor baths.
Bitter infusions with bicarbonate of soda.

830. R. Potassii cyanidi, gr. ¼-iss.
Adipis, ℥j. M.
This ointment is useful in calming the itching occasioned by lichen.

PHTHEIRIASIS, PEDICULI.

DR. L. DUNCAN BULKLEY, OF NEW YORK.

The cutaneous phenomena caused by the presence of lice are of frequent occurrence, especially in dispensary and hospital practice. The treatment employed for lice in the head by our author is by soaking three times in *kerosene* oil within twenty-four hours; then washing thoroughly with castile soap and warm water, and applying afterwards *cod-liver oil*, if the head be very sore, or zinc ointment, or the *white precipitate* diluted three times. He has used this plan in private practice, and does not find that it is objected to; whereas the thoroughness and certainty of cure by a single soaking renders it a treatment to be recommended. It kills the nits, and they become detached on repeated combing, which does not happen when an agent has been used which does not penetrate them. In private practice good results are obtained, but not so quickly, by means of highly-scented white precipitate or citrine ointment, diluted three times; and the nits may be separated by means of a wash of equal parts of *acetic acid* and *cologne*.

DR. LOUIS A. DUHRING.

The various remedies used to destroy lice comprise the *mercurial* preparations, *staphisagria*, (seeds of *Delphinium staphisagria*), *pyrethrum*, (flowers of *Pyrethrum carneum* and *roseum*), *sulphur*, *sabadilla*, *cocculus indicus*, *tobacco*, *carbolic acid* and *petroleum*. They are employed in the form of ointment, powder or lotion, as may be deemed most convenient.

For lice in the hair, powdered *sabadilla* or *staphisagria* may be

sprinkled throughout the hair. Decoction of *cocculus indicus* is a reliable remedy. Where eczema or excoriations are present, white precipitate, gr. x-xv to cerati simplicis ℥j, will be found valuable.

The nits are to be removed by repeated washings with alkaline or acid lotions, such as of soda, borax, soft soap, vinegar or alcohol.

In body lice, the clothes should be baked or boiled to kill the ova, or where this is impossible, an ointment of powdered *staphisagria*, ʒij to ℥j, applied freely to the skin, will cause the parasites to disappear temporarily. Lotions of carbolic acid, f. ʒj-ij to aquæ Oj, with glycerine ℥j, will be found useful in allaying the irritability of the skin. The undergarments should be changed frequently, and baths of hot water and soap be often taken.

For crab lice, which infest the pubis, the following lotion is most effective.

831. R. Hydrargyri chloridi corrosivi, gr. ij-iv.
Alcoholis, āā
Aquæ, f. ℥j. M.
For local use only. To be well rubbed in.

The tincture of *cocculus indicus* is another cleanly and effectual remedy. The parts should be well washed twice daily with soft soap and water, and the remedy applied for several days after the pediculi have been destroyed, so as to insure complete destruction of the ova. Infusion of tobacco, white precipitate ointment and mercurial ointment are also well-known remedies.

PITYRIASIS (SEBORRHŒA, ACNE, SEBACEA, DANDRUFF.)

DR. LOUIS A. DUHRING.

Where there is obvious functional disturbance of some of the organs of the body, there is need for general constitutional treatment. The preparations of iron are exceedingly valuable, and may be given for some months. The following will be found serviceable:

832. R. Tincturæ ferri chloridi, āā f. ℥j.
Acidi phosphorici diluti, f. ℥ij. M.
Syrupi limonis,
Half a teaspoonful thrice daily in a half glass of water.

In some cases arsenic in small doses may be advantageously combined with the iron :

833. R. Liquoris potassii arsenitis, $\text{f. } \frac{3}{4}$ j.
 Vini ferri, $\text{ad f. } \frac{3}{4}$ iv. M.
 One teaspoonful three times daily, directly after meals.

Seborrhœa capitis calls for special directions. Any accumulation of sebum or scales on the scalp must be removed. Olive or almond oil should be rubbed in at night, and in the morning the scalp washed with warm water and soap. A stronger preparation than ordinary soap is the following valuable one introduced by HEBRA :

834. R. Saponis viridis, $\frac{3}{4}$ viii.
 Alcoholis, $\text{f. } \frac{3}{4}$ iv.
 Dissolve and filter. To be used as a scalp-wash.

A tablespoonful may be poured upon the head, together with a small quantity of water, and rubbed in vigorously. The hair having been well dried, in the majority of cases moderately stimulating, oily preparations will be found of benefit. Carbolic acid acts very favorably, combined as follows :

835. R. Olei ricini, $\text{f. } \frac{3}{4}$ iv.
 Acidi carbolici, \mathfrak{m} xx.
 Alcoholis, $\text{f. } \frac{3}{4}$ iss.
 Olei amygdal. amarum, \mathfrak{m} iv. M.
 To be applied after washing.

Of ointments, the red oxide of mercury and ammoniated mercury are especially useful, prepared in the strength of gr. v-x to $\frac{3}{4}$ j.

836. R. Hydrargyri oxidi rubri, $\text{gr. } v$.
 Cosmolinae, $\frac{3}{4}$ j. M.
 For an ointment. A small quantity to be applied once a day.

The treatment by the washing and subsequent ointment must be persisted in for weeks or months. The prognosis is not favorable for a speedy termination of the complaint.

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This specialist has had the best success in this disease by a preliminary green soaping for several days, followed by tar ointment for a week or two, succeeded by a mercurial ointment (white precipitate or nitrate), and finally the prolonged use of some bland, oily preparation, as :

837. R. Hydrargyri sulphatis flavæ, $\text{gr. } xv$.
 Unguenti rosarum, $\frac{3}{4}$ j. M.

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

838. R. Unguenti hydrargyri nitratis, $\bar{a}\bar{a}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ ss. M.
 Cerati simplicis,

For *pityriasis of the scalp*. To be applied morning and night. The hair should be cut short, and poultices applied before using this ointment. The scalp is to be kept clean with soap.

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839. R. Creosoti, $\text{gtt. } xl$.
 Glycerinæ, $\text{f. } \frac{3}{4}$ iij.
 Aquæ, $\text{f. } \frac{3}{4}$ vj-viiij. M.

Use in *pityriasis*.

840. R. Hydrargyri ammoniati, \mathfrak{D} j.
 Olei olivæ, $\text{f. } \frac{3}{4}$ j.
 Adipis, $\frac{3}{4}$ j.
 Olei rosæ, \mathfrak{m} vj.
 Tincturæ tolutani, $\text{gtt. } xx$. M.

Use in *pityriasis capitis*.

PRURIGO AND PRURITUS.

ANTI-PRURITICS.

The best applications suited for the temporary relief of pruritus are *vinegar, lemon-juice, weak solution of corrosive sublimate, tincture and watery solution of opium, creosote ointment and lotion, tar ointment, and especially that of juniper-tar, ointment of opium with camphor, the diluted nitrate of mercury ointment, ointment of lime, ointment of cyanide of potassium, lotion of hydrocyanic acid, aconite, acetate of ammonia, sulphuret of potash, chlorate of soda, etc.*

The following formulæ are all useful :

841. R. Calcis hydratis, $\frac{3}{4}$ ij.
 Sodii carbonatis, $\frac{3}{4}$ ss.
 Tincturæ opii, $\text{f. } \frac{3}{4}$ ss.
 Adipis, $\frac{3}{4}$ j. M.