

842. R. Tincturæ opii, f. ʒ ss.
Sulphuris sublimati, ʒ ss.
Zinci oxidi, ʒ j.
Olei amygdalæ dulcis, f. ʒ j.
Adipis, ʒ iij. M.
843. R. Hydrargyri sulphureti rubri, ʒ ij.
Tincturæ opii, f. ʒ ij.
Sulphuris sublimati, ʒ ss.
Adipis, ʒ v. M.
844. R. Ammonii muriatis, ʒ j.
Pulveris hellebori albi, ʒ ss.
Adipis, ʒ iij. M.

For local prurigo.

A local remedy frequently of service in allaying the itching of *prurigo senilis* is glycerine, applied with a sponge.

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

Arsenic, properly administered and watched, may be regarded as a specific in prurigo. Much may be accomplished toward the restoration of a healthy condition of the skin by ablutions with the juniper-tar and carbolic acid soap, frictions and manipulations with the hand, after the manner of the shampooer, the tepid bath, the sweating bath, used with discretion, and moderately stimulating local applications.

DR. L. D. BULKLEY.

As a general anti-pruritic, Dr. BULKLEY offers to the profession the following formula :

845. R. Pulv. gummi camph., āā ʒ j.
Chloral hydratis, ʒ j. M.
Ung. aquæ rosæ, ʒ j.

Rub the chloral and camphor carefully together till fluid results, then add slowly the ointment, mixing well.

This, when applied to the healthy skin, produces no effect, but possesses great power in arresting itching without over-stimulating the parts. It does not answer when the skin is at all broken ; it is then necessary to employ other less irritating agents ; but the burning sensation caused on its first application lasts but a few moments, while the relief occasioned will last for hours, or even a whole day.

PSORIASIS,

DR. HENRY G. PIFFARD, OF NEW YORK.

This writer concedes *arsenic* a great repute in psoriasis, but believes that in the best practice it is being replaced by other means. *Balsam of copaiva*, four to eight capsules daily, is an efficient remedy. *Carbolic acid*, gr. j–ij thrice daily, is successful in some cases.

Local applications are strong alkalies, tar, emollients and baths.

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

846. R. Unguenti hydrargyri oxidi rubri, āā ʒ ij.
Unguenti hydrargyri, f. ʒ ss. M.
Glycerinæ, ʒ ij.

For psoriasis; to be rubbed in morning and evening, when there are no vesicles, after washing the parts with castile soap.

Internally,

847. R. Liquoris arsenici et hydrargyri iodidi, f. ʒ ss.
Extracti dulcamaræ fluidi, f. ʒ ijss. M.

A teaspoonful thrice daily, after meals.

Avoid fatty articles of diet, and those highly salted. The most important thing in skin diseases is to determine, not so much their character externally, as to ascertain with what internal conditions they are associated.

In the acute stages of psoriasis, the following may be used :

848. R. Cerati plumbi subacetatis, ʒ ij.
Glycerinæ, f. ʒ j. M.
Cerati simplicis, ʒ iv.

Attention should be paid to the digestive system. Then, after the acute inflammatory condition has subsided, the red precipitate ointment (F. 846) may be employed, or :

849. R. Sulphuris iodidi, gr. x.
Adipis, ʒ j. M.

To be rubbed in morning and evening.

Or,

850. R. Unguenti hydrargyri nitratis, āā ʒ ss. M.
Unguenti picis,
Cerati adipis,

Internally, Donovan's solution, combined as above. (F. 847.)

Or,

851. R. Liquoris arsenici et hydrargyri iodidi, f. ʒ ij.
Tincturæ cinchonæ compositæ, f. ʒ ij. M.
A dessertspoonful thrice daily.

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

852. R. Argenti chloridi, gr. v-xx.
Cerati adipis, ʒ vj. M.
A useful ointment in this affection.

If the disease is slight and localized to a few spots only, treatment may be commenced at once with tarry applications, for the scales are thereby removed sufficiently well.

853. R. Olei juniperis pyrolignei, f. ʒ ij.
Olei olivæ, f. ʒ j.
Adipis, ʒ j. M.
To be used night and morning.

Or,

854. R. Creosoti, gtt. vj.
Unguenti hydrargyri, gr. xv.
Adipis, ʒ ij. M.

In chronic cases, with thickening of the patches, or where there is much elevation of the disease, as in the *nummular* variety, a more decided impression may be produced by:

855. R. Picis liquidæ, āā f. ʒ ij. M.
Alcoholis, f. ʒ ij.
To be rubbed in with flannel.

When there is a tendency to "discharge," use:

856. R. Unguenti hydrargyri nitratis, ʒ ij.
Glycerinæ, f. ʒ ij.
Linimenti camphoræ, f. ʒ j. M.

PROF. MORITZ KOHN.

857. R. Acidi carbolici, gr. xv.
Pulveris glycyrrhizæ et syrapi, q. s. M.
Divide into twenty pills. Give at first six to nine a day, and increase gradually to twenty a day.

Professor HEBRA has also obtained good results from these pills in psoriasis. But it must not be forgotten in using them that the exhibition of large doses of carbolic acid irritates the kidneys and provokes the passage of albumen in the urine.

858. R. Sulphuris loti, āā ʒ ss.
Extracti gentianæ, q. s. M.
Altheæ pulveris, q. s.

Divide into twenty pills. From two to ten a day, in squamous skin affections. Sulphur baths.

ROSACEA (ACNE ROSACEA.)

This writer observes that *rosacea* is a disease of the blood vessels, especially of the nose, and is not a species of acne, though they often occur together. Cases with this disfiguring malady go about not cured, because physicians tell them nothing can be done for them. Dr. DUHRING has had excellent results from stimulating washes and ointments, especially from:

859. R. Sulphuris loti, ʒ j.
Adipis, ʒ j. M.
Rub on the parts daily.

Tonics, aperients, a carefully regulated diet, etc., should be remembered, if necessary. Three months should effect a cure.

DR. TILBURY FOX, LONDON.

In *acne rosacea*, diet and good hygiene are of vast importance. If there be many varicose vessels, they may be cut across, the incisions never being deeper than two lines. Cold water will stay the bleeding, and collodion may be subsequently used to contract and heal the incisions. Acids and pepsin, given internally, do much good. Much has been said of the efficacy of the iodo-chloride of mercury in *acne rosacea* and *indurata*. The following formula is used:

860. R. Hydrargyri iodo-chloridi, gr. v-xv.
Adipis, ʒ j. M.

The ointment requires care, as it produces a good deal of irritation.

SCABIES.

DR. HENRY G. PIFFARD, NEW YORK.

Put the patient into a warm bath, let him soak half an hour, then have him rubbed all over, except the face, with common soft soap and a scrubbing brush. Then rinse with clean water, dry, and rub in, with strong friction, the following:

861. R. Potassii iodidi, $\frac{ʒj.}{ʒj.}$ M.
Unguenti sulphuris,

Let him go to bed, and the next morning put on clean underclothes. One such application is usually sufficient.

Sometimes the above treatment must be modified for one more mild. Dr. McCALL ANDERSON recommends the following as less irritating than ordinary sulphur ointment:

862. R. Olei cadini, $\bar{a}\bar{a}$ $\frac{ʒij.}{ʒij.}$ M.
Sulphuris præcipitati, $\frac{ʒij.}{ʒij.}$
Glycerinæ amyli, $\frac{ʒij.}{ʒij.}$
Adipis benzoati,

UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS CUM ANTHEMIDE.

863. R. Unguenti anthemidis, $\frac{ʒij.}{ʒij.}$ M.
Sulphuris sublimati, $\frac{ʒij.}{ʒij.}$
Potassii carbonatis,

This is a mild ointment for scabies, and well adapted for persons of sensitive skin, and for children.

DR. LOUIS A. DUHRING.

This author states that sulphur, in one form or another, is the remedy which may be relied on in all cases. *Balsam of Peru* may be advantageously combined with it, constituting an excellent preparation for children, as in the following formula:

864. R. Sulphuris sublimati, $\bar{a}\bar{a}$ $\frac{ʒss.}{ʒij.}$ M.
Balsami Peruviani, $\frac{ʒss.}{ʒij.}$
Adipis,

For an ointment.

Styrax is also a valuable remedy, has a pleasant odor, is cleanly, and does not irritate the skin:

865. R. Styracis liquidi, $\frac{ʒij.}{ʒij.}$ M.
Adipis, $\frac{ʒij.}{ʒij.}$
Melt and strain.

A preparation much used at the St. Louis Hospital, Paris, is:

866. R. Potassii carbonatis, $\frac{ʒij.}{ʒij.}$ M.
Sulphuris sublimati, $\frac{ʒij.}{ʒij.}$
Adipis, $\frac{ʒij.}{ʒij.}$

The patient is well rubbed with soft soap for half an hour; he is then placed in a warm bath for half an hour; after which the above ointment is thoroughly rubbed into the skin, and the cure is completed.

Professor HEBRA'S formula is:

867. R. Sulphuris sublimati, $\bar{a}\bar{a}$ $\frac{ʒij.}{ʒij.}$ M.
Olei cadini, $\bar{a}\bar{a}$ $\frac{ʒij.}{ʒij.}$
Cretæ preparatæ, $\frac{ʒij.}{ʒij.}$
Saponis viridis, $\bar{a}\bar{a}$ $\frac{ʒij.}{ʒij.}$
Adipis,

Patients are rubbed, morning and evening, for two days, after which nothing is done for a week, when, for the first time, a warm bath is ordered, and the treatment concluded.

DR. ROBERT LIVEING, OF LONDON.

This practitioner says that in the treatment of itch the best plan for proceeding is as follows: Having once ascertained that scabies exists, order one thorough application at night of mild *sulphur ointment* to the whole of the body except the head, and direct the patient to sleep in the drawers, jersey and socks that he has used the day before; this will secure the death of any stray acari about the body or in his underclothes. In the morning, he should use a warm bath. The after-treatment should consist of the local inunction of the ointment into those parts only which are especially affected, for two or three nights. In all mild cases, the cure by this plan is quite certain, and is attended with very little inconvenience. The objections to sulphur ointment are its irritating qualities and its smell. The first is avoided by using an ointment made with half a drachm to two scruples of the precipitated sulphur to one ounce of lard. The precipitated is in finer powder, and less gritty than the sublimed sulphur, and more effica-

cious. A great part of the inconvenience arising from the smell of the sulphur may be avoided by using it only during the night. A drop or two of *sandal-wood oil* will quite disguise the smell. In cases of long standing it is necessary to have the clothes baked; but a temperature of 190° to 200° Fahr. is quite sufficient, and the bed may be easily fumigated by using a little sulphur sprinkled on the cinders (not too hot) of a warming-pan.

It often happens that the irritation of skin remains after the scabies is cured, and this induces people to go on with the sulphur treatment too long. Instead of doing so, a mild stavesacre ointment should be used, made with the oil of stavesacre and lard; this relieves the itching, and at the same time will kill any stray acari that may have escaped death from the sulphur.

SYCOSIS (MENTAGRA; BARBER'S ITCH.)

DR. LOUIS DUHRING.

In treating this disease, depilation and the use of parasiticides are both demanded. The crusts must be loosened with olive oil, and removed with soap and hot water. The face should be shaved every other day, allowing time between the shaving for the hairs to grow sufficiently to depilate. These measures—shaving and depilation upon alternate days—should be perseveringly practiced until the new hairs show themselves to be healthy.

In the choice of a parasiticide one should be guided by the stage of the disease, its extent, and the general condition of the skin. For the first few days it is well not to employ too stimulating remedies. *Corrosive sublimate*, with water or alcohol, gr. i-ij to the ℥j, constitutes an excellent lotion, suitable to any stage of the disease. It may also be employed as an ointment of the same strength. The *yellow sulphate of mercury*, as an ointment, gr. xv-xxx to ℥j, may often be used with the best results. Of the milder yet effective remedies, *sulphate of sodium*, as an ointment, or as a lotion, ℥j to ℥j; *sulphurous acid*, one part to two or four of water, must be considered as among the most valuable.

Whatever application is selected, it must be applied once or twice daily in such a manner that it penetrates the hair follicles. A lotion should be sopped upon the part for ten or fifteen minutes at each sitting; and an ointment should be slowly and thoroughly rubbed in for the same length of time. Two or more months will, in the majority of cases, be necessary to effect a cure.

DR. ROBERT LIVEING, M. D., LONDON.

This author states that there is but one way of curing sycosis with any certainty, and that is *epilation*. The best plan for doing this is as follows: All crusts must first be removed in the usual way by oil and poultices; the beard must be cut short with a pair of scissors, and wherever a yellow point is seen, the hair should be pulled out with a pair of depilatory forceps. This is quite unattended with pain, for the hair comes out very easily with its sheath attached to it. When this has been done, the compound sulphur ointment of Mr. STARTIN (see under Tinea) must be applied.

For the first day or two the epilation may be confined to the parts most affected, and only those hairs extracted which run through pustules; afterwards, however, the diseased surface should be divided into a certain number of patches, one of which should every day be thoroughly epilated. The healthier the part, the more pain there is in removing the hair; and as the disease lessens, the patience and perseverance of the patient will be taxed to the utmost. The young hairs which appear after epilation should be removed until the skin is quite healthy; and after each removal the sulphur or nitrate of mercury ointment should be well rubbed into the surface, and at night it should be applied on pieces of rag, kept in close contact with the skin.

Perseverance in this plan of treatment invariably cures the disease, whereas, if left to itself, it may last for many years, and lead, in the end, to the complete destruction of the hair, and the formation of permanent cicatrices. The patient should shave for at least six months after the disease has disappeared.

Sycosis sometimes produces small, raspberry-like growths, which must be destroyed by the application of nitrate of silver.

DR. C. A. SMITH, OF IOWA.

This practitioner deems depilation needless. (*New York Medical*

Journal, February, 1876.) He prefers, to all other applications, *dry sulphur*. To avoid any irritation of the skin, we should not even syringe with hot water to remove the crusts, but lift them up with the point of a lancet; precipitated sulphur is then to be applied with a brush, three or four times a day. Later, one or two applications a day will be sufficient. After this treatment is continued two or three weeks, the ulcers will present a clean, red base, and the final healing will go quickly on. It will certainly hasten the cure to remove the loose hairs; but if the hairs be pulled out they are not regenerated; if they be left untouched, a good many will remain, even on places where the ulceration is deep, and in the future help to cover the unsightly cicatrix.

DR. HENRY S. PURDON.

868. R. Acidi chromici, $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$. M.
Aqua destillata, f. $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$.
A useful application in sycosis menti, and other parasitical skin affections.

DR. VON VEIEL, OF CANSTADT.

This practitioner usually cures barber's itch in four weeks. He cuts the hairs short, removes crusts, and rubs in:

869. R. Saponis viridis, \mathfrak{ss} . M.
Picis, $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$.

He then removes the hairs with the forceps, and applies acetic acid, finishing with sulphur ointment.

DR. JEANNEL, PARIS.

870. R. Hydrargyri chloridi corrosivi, gr. vj .
Adipis, $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$.

Dissolve the corrosive sublimate in a little water, and incorporate with the lard. After having removed the crusts of the mentagra by the aid of poultices and warm fomentations, apply, morning and evening, a small quantity of this ointment.

DR. DAUVERGNE, PARIS.

871. R. Ferri sulphatis, gr. iss .
Carbonis ligni, $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$.

Reduce to a fine powder, and mix carefully. Cover the affected chin with this powder in the evening.

872. R. Ferri sulphatis, gr. xv-xxx .
Aqua, f. $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$. M.

To be employed in lotions. But at the commencement, when the affection is acute, recourse must be had to poultices and repeated purgatives. Later on, vapor douches every other day to the affected part are productive of benefit.

TINEA, RINGWORM.

DR. LOUIS A. DUHRING.

In *tinea favosa*, or scald head, the two remedies are parasiticides and depilation. The hair is first to be cut as short as possible with scissors, after which the crusts are to be removed by means of poultices or olive oil and soft soap and hot water. The hairs are then to be extracted with a pair of forceps. Immediately after this has been done, a parasiticide it to be well rubbed into the part. Any of the following may be chosen:

873. R. Hydrargyri chloridi corrosivi, gr. j-ij .
Aqua, f. $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$. M.

Or,

874. R. Sodii sulphitis, $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$. M.
Aqua, f. $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$.

Or,

875. R. Acidi sulphurosi, f. $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$.
Aqua, f. $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$. M.

Or,

876. R. Sulphuris loti, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$.
Cerati simplicis, $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$. M.

Or,

877. R. Hydrargyri sulphatis flavi, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$.
Cerati, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$. M.

The tarry preparations are also valuable, either alone or in combination with other more active remedies. From two to four months are usually necessary for a cure.

In *tinea circinata*, especially in children, mild applications are usually sufficient to effect a cure. An ointment of ammoniated mercury, gr. x-xx to ℥j, will very often suffice; or ointment of nitrate of mercury, ℥j to ℥j. Acetic acid, tincture of iodine, cantharidal collodion and sulphurous acid are all serviceable. Care should be taken that the applications be mild and the skin be not irritated. The ointments should be applied in small quantity, and well rubbed into the affected part once or twice daily.

In *tinea tonsurans* depilation should be practiced, as in *tinea favosa*, a portion of the hairs being extracted each day until the surface has been well cleared, and parasiticides applied. A preparation much used in London is the following:

878. R. Iodinii, ℥ij. M.
 Olei picis, f. ℥j.
 To be gradually and slowly mixed.

A small quantity of this mixture should be painted on the patches with a brush, and allowed to remain on until the crust is cast off, in the course of five or six days, when it may be re-applied. A few applications generally suffice. The late Mr. Startin, of London, esteemed the following:

879. R. Sulphuris sublimati, gr. xxx.
 Hydrargyri ammoniati, āā gr. x.
 Hydrargyri sulphureti nigri, āā
 • Mix, and add:
 Olei olivæ, f. ℥ij.
 Creosoti, gtt. iv.
 Adipis, ℥vj. M.
 For an ointment.

Painting the patches with glacial acetic acid or with cantharidal collodion once a week or oftener, and making use of one of the milder parasiticides in the meantime, is also a good method of treatment.

For *Tinea Sycosis*, see *Sycosis*.

DR. HENRY G. PIFFARD, OF NEW YORK.

The treatment of *tinea favosa* is to remove the crusts, to epilate the part, and thoroughly rub in a solution of corrosive sublimate, gr ij to water f. ℥j. Sulphur or turpeth ointment, gr. xx-xxx to lard ℥j, will destroy the parasite upon the surface, but in a few weeks the disease will return.

DR. TILBURY FOX, LONDON.

In *tinea favosa* the hair should be cut short; the crusts must be removed by soaking with:

880. R. Sodii hyposulphitis, ℥iv.
 Glycerinæ, f. ℥ij.
 Aquæ, ad f. ℥vj. M.

Or, if preferred, with:

881. R. Sodii hyposulphitis, ℥ij.
 Acidi sulphurosi diluti, f. ℥ss.
 Aquæ, ad Oj. M.

When the scalp is cleansed, the hairs must be extracted one by one, and parasiticides applied at once.

Our author prefers for this purpose:

882. R. Sodii biboratis, ℥j.
 Hydrargyri chloridi corrosivi, gr. x-xx.
 Aquæ, f. ℥ij-ij. M.

A certain portion of the surface should be cleared each day, and the whole head meanwhile kept moistened with sulphurous acid lotion.

This author adds that whenever a child is brought to the practitioner for his advice on account of the presence of what seem to be scurfy-looking places on the head, if these are small, and the general surface of the scalp is healthy, they are to be inspected for ringworm. A careful search should be made for broken-off hairs, and these or the scales, and any attached hairs, should be submitted for microscopic examination for fungous elements in them. In cases of chronic ringworm, all merely scurfy patches should be carefully examined, for a solitary piece of dead hair lodged in the follicle may explain the mischief, as it is generally loaded with fungous elements, which are readily sown broad-cast to re-light up the old mischief if parasiticide treatment is abandoned. Such ill-developed cases of ringworm, as before observed, may be the source of infection to many a child in public institutions and schools.

Dr. DYCE DUCKWORTH has suggested a simple and valuable means of recognizing true ringworm of the scalp. A few drops of chloroform are to be poured upon the head of the patient, who must be placed in a good light between the operator and the window. On evaporation of the chloroform, the hairs affected by ringworm are seen to become

of a yellowish-white color, opaque, and like fine filaments of a vegetable lichen. This change is observable not only upon the hairs, but also on the skin in the immediate neighborhood. Small whitish masses are seen upon the scalp, and especially at the point of emergence of the hairs. The healthy hairs are quite uninfluenced.

Goa powder and *chrysophanic acid*, prepared from it, have been highly extolled in true ringworm by BALMANNO SQUIRE and others. Some cases were treated by painting on the patches a saturated solution of chrysophanic acid in benzole, which retains ten grains to the ounce in the cold. Cases of *tinea circinata* were cured by this in about a half a dozen applications. Other cases were treated with an ointment consisting of chrysophanic acid gr. xx, acetic acid ℥ xx, simple ointment ℥ j, according to the formula of Dr. LIMA. Chrysophanic acid has, however, proved too irritating for general use.

DR. L. DUNCAN BULKLEY.

In *tinea circinata* this practitioner has derived excellent results from the nitrate of mercury:

883. R. Unguenti hydrargyri nitratis, ℥ ij.
Unguenti aquæ rosæ, ℥ vj. M.
To be well rubbed in, morning and night.

He has also used with success an ointment of the *liquor picis alkalini* (see Index) f. ℥ j-ij to ℥ j.

In *tinea tonsurans*, considerable reputation has been gained by

COSTER'S PASTE.

884. R. Iodinii, ℥ ij.
Olei picis decolorati, ℥ j. M.

It was first introduced by Dr. COSTER, of Hanwell Central London Schools. This preparation is painted on the affected parts with a firm brush. It forms a cake, which separates at the end of a week or fortnight. It may require to be repeated once or twice, but often more frequently. It causes little or no pain; is not liable to cause abscesses or destruction of the hair follicles, such as often result from deep blistering. The oil of tar is obtained by distillation from the common tar, and has a specific gravity of .835. It is the light oil of wood-tar. It is colorless when quite fresh, but changes to a sherry color with keeping. It has a specific gravity of .853 to .867. It is known in com-

merce as rectified spirit of tar, and in some districts is largely used as a sheep-dressing by farmers.

ALDER SMITH, M. B., LONDON.

In a monograph on *ringworm* (1881) this author says that in recent cases it is absolutely necessary to shave the hair. He then blisters the spots and dresses with *carbolic glycerine*, from equal parts to two or even six parts of glycerine, beginning with the weaker mixture. Where a large extent of surface is involved, he prefers the following ointment:

885. R. Acid. carbol. pur.,
Ung. hydrarg. nit.,
Ung. sulphuris, partes equales. M.

It is important to make up this ointment *without heat*, rubbing the citrine and sulphur ointments together, and then adding the carbolic acid. It should be made fresh every week. A cap should be worn. In chronic cases, *oleate of mercury* is preferable as an application.

URTICARIA.

WILLIAM AITKEN, M. D., EDINBURGH.

In the treatment of nettle-rash, emetics and purgatives are to be employed in the first instance; afterward, faulty digestion is to be corrected. The surface of the eruption may be dusted with flour, or the following lotion may be used:

886. R. Ammoniae carbonatis, ℥ j.
Plumbi acetatis, ℥ ij.
Aquæ rosæ, f. ℥ viij. M.

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

In *chronic urticaria*, the deranged functions are to be restored. The administration of the mineral acids with a bitter is serviceable. Very chronic cases require arsenic. The following may be used:

887. R. Liquoris arsenici chloridi, f. $\frac{3}{4}$ ss.
 Acidi muriatici diluti, āā f. $\frac{3}{4}$ ij.
 Aquæ aurantii florum, f. $\frac{3}{4}$ ij. M.
 Syrupi simplicis, f. $\frac{3}{4}$ ij.
- A tablespoonful to be taken alone or in water, with the meals, three times a day.

The local treatment consists in the use of remedies for the purpose of relieving the itching, tingling and smarting. For this purpose, employ sponging with hot water, ablution with the juniper-tar or carbolic acid soap, frictions with

UNGUENTUM PICIS JUNIPERI.

888. R. Olei juniperi pyrolignici, f. $\frac{3}{4}$ j.
 Adipis purificatæ, $\frac{3}{4}$ j.
 Sevi ovilli purificati, $\frac{3}{4}$ vj. M.
- Melt with gentle heat and make an ointment.

This is an elegant preparation. It may be used of the above strength or diluted. Or the

LOTIO HYDRARGYRI BICHLORIDI.

889. R. Amygdalæ amaræ, No. xx.
 Aquæ destillatæ, f. $\frac{3}{4}$ vj.
 Contuse and mix together, then strain and add:
 Hydrargyri chloridi corrosivi, gr. xvj.
 Spiritus vini rectificati, f. $\frac{3}{4}$ ij. M.

Or the

LOTIO ACIDI CARBOLICI.

890. R. Acidi carbolici fluidi, f. $\frac{3}{4}$ ss-j.
 Glycerinæ, f. $\frac{3}{4}$ ss.
 Aquæ destillatæ, f. $\frac{3}{4}$ vijss. M.

Or, sponging with hot vinegar, with a lotion of carbonate of ammonia, a lotion of aconite, and liniments of opodeldoc and chloroform or laudanum. When one application fails, the other must be tried. The tepid bath affords almost instantaneous relief.

XVII. VENEREAL DISEASES.

*Gonorrhœa, Acute and Chronic (Complications and Sequelæ)—
 Syphilis, Primary and Constitutional.*

GONORRHŒA.

DR. THOMAS F. BETTON, OF PHILADELPHIA.

This physician (*Medical Times*, October, 1871,) has found, by many years' experience, that weak injections of acetate of lead, gr. j-ij to rose-water f $\frac{3}{4}$ j, assisted by a cold sitz-bath morning and evening, is sufficient in all cases of simple clap, when taken early. He considers the abortive treatment by strong injections as both useless and pernicious.

DR. LOUIS BAUER, OF ST. LOUIS.

This surgeon strongly recommends the simple treatment of acute gonorrhœa. In addition to the usual hygienic rules, he prescribes:

891. R. Inf. sem. lini (ex $\frac{3}{4}$ ij parati), $\frac{3}{4}$ vj.
 Extr. opii aquosi, ℥xvij. M.

Use as an injection, warm, every three hours, and retain for a few minutes.

It is advisable first to clean the urethra with a warm-water injection. The discharge diminishes at once. Toward the end, a very weak solution of acetate of lead, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to the ounce, may be alternated with the above.

DRS. VAN BUREN AND KEYES, NEW YORK CITY.

These experienced writers do not countenance the abortive treatment in any form. The only one at all allowable is by means of exceedingly mild injections, as that recommended by NIEMEYER:

892. R. Acidi tannici, gr. v.
 Vini rubri, f. $\frac{3}{4}$ j. M.

This can do no harm, at any rate.

The *hygienic* treatment of gonorrhœa is often sufficient in mild
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