

iodine, blisters, frictions with oil, etc., may be substituted, but with less effect.

When the swelling has somewhat subsided, but the joint still remains stiff and painful, the cold douche, with frictions, gives excellent results. In indolent cases, where there is formation of much new tissue in and around the joint, moderate compression and an immovable apparatus should be used. Should adhesions have formed between the articulating ends of the bones, causing spurious ankylosis, Langenbeck's method of forcible extension and flexion in the chloroform narcosis should be practiced. This practice should not, however, be resorted to until the inflammatory symptoms have ceased. In cases where there is evidence of purulent accumulation, with caries of the ends of the bones, the question of amputation must be considered. PRICHARD reports a case where amputation of the thigh had to be practiced for suppuration of the knee, affected with gonorrhœal rheumatism.

PROF. RICORD, PARIS.

929. R. Tincturæ scillæ,
Spiritus camphoræ,
Vini opii, āā f.ʒv. M.

A resolvent liniment, to be applied, in fomentations, to joints affected with gonorrhœal arthritis, when the pains have nearly disappeared.

RÉSUMÉ OF REMEDIES.

Acacia. Thin mucilage makes an excellent injection, as:

930. R. Mucilaginis acaciæ, f.ʒijj.
Carbolic acid., f.ʒij.
Aquam, ad f.ʒxij. M.

For urethral injection—f.ʒss as needed.

Acetum. Cider vinegar, more or less diluted, has been found of good service in chronic gleet.

Alumen. A saturated solution of burnt alum, used as an injection three times a day is commended by Dr. A. DE VOS, of Belgium, as the best of all injections in gonorrhœa when the acute symptoms are subsiding.

Argentii Nitras. The employment of this agent in gonorrhœa has been much discussed. The abortive method by strong injections (gr. xxx-ʒj, to water f.ʒj) has deservedly fallen into disrepute. This strength may, however, be safely applied to the vagina in specific vaginitis. It should be painted on the part with a brush through a speculum. In the male, the strength in the first stage should not be beyond gr. ʒ to the ounce of water. This may be used every three hours until the substitutive inflammation has been

established. In *gonorrhœal balanitis*, Dr. DARVOSKY recommends drawing back the prepuce in order to thoroughly cleanse the parts and to apply the medicine directly upon the inflamed surface. After all the secretion is washed off, the whole everted surface of the prepuce is penciled over with a solution of nitras argenti (thirty grains to the ounce); a small piece of linen saturated with the same lotion is then laid over the glans penis, and the prepuce drawn over it. During the first days the gray eschar produced by this cauterization is very quickly thrown off, wherefore the application of the nitras argenti should be repeated several times daily. Afterward, when the œdema of the prepuce has subsided and the discharge is greatly diminished, the eschar adheres for one day or longer, and the remedy must not be re-applied till the eschar is thrown off.

Belladonna is of service in *chordee* and the genitic erethism which precedes the disease. Dr. VAN DEN CORPUT prescribes:

931. R. Extracti belladonnæ, gr. ij.
Camphoræ, āā gr. xij. M
Lupulinæ,

For eight pills. From two to four at a night.

Dr. BUMSTEAD uses the ointment in epididymitis.

Bismuthi Subnitras is a popular ingredient in injections. It is best suspended in thin mucilage. Its action is mechanical, in keeping the inflamed surfaces asunder. The solution must be prepared fresh every day, as it sours and becomes irritating.

Chloral Hydrate of, has been used as an injection, gr. v-x to aquæ f.ʒj.

Cadmii Sulphas. This has been used in acute gonorrhœa, gr. j to aquæ f.ʒj-ijj.

Camphora. Professor RICORD's favorite remedy in *chordee* and *painful erections*:

932. R. Camphoræ pulvis, āā gr. ij. M.
Lactucarii,

This amount in a pill every hour from supper until bed-time.

Dr. DURKEE gives f.ʒj of the spiritus camphoræ in sweetened milk on going to bed. If the patient wakes with the *chordee*, he is to repeat the dose.

Carbolicum Acidum has been found efficient in recent cases. Mr. GEORGE ASHMEAD, L. R. C. S., Edinburgh, commends (*The Lancet*, Dec., 1871,) the following:

933. R. Acidi tannici, ʒj.
Acidi carbolic, ʒij.
Glycerinæ, f.ʒj.
Aquæ, f.ʒvij. M.

Half an ounce of this, as an injection, thrice daily.

Colchicum has been recommended by Sir BENJAMIN BRODIE in the gonorrhœa of gouty subjects. He also gave ℥xxx of the wine at night for *chordee*.

Copaiba is regarded by many as a specific in gonorrhœa. It is contra-indicated by hyperæmia, and should not be exhibited until the acute symptoms have been

conquered, and when the discharge is whitish and thick. Mr. BERKELEY HILL uses the following :

934. R. Copaibæ, ʒj.
Mucilaginis acaciæ, f.ʒij.
Aquæ cinnamomi, f.ʒviij. M.
Tablespoonful thrice daily.

The following is given by Dr. BUMSTEAD :

935. R. Copaibæ, f.ʒj.
Liquor. potass., f.ʒij.
Extr. glycerrh., ʒss.
Spts. æther. nitr., f.ʒj.
Syrup. acaciæ, f.ʒvj.
Ol. gaulther., gtt. xvj. M.

Mix the copaiba and the liquor potassæ and the extract of liquorice and spirits of nitre first separately, and then add the other ingredients. Dose, a tablespoonful after each meal.

This drug has been often used as an injection. LANGLEBERT employs an *aqua copaibæ*. Dr. DICK, of London, recommends :

936. R. Olei copaibæ, f.ʒj.
Pulveris acaciæ, ʒij.
Aquæ, f.ʒvj. M.

In subacute gonorrhœa and in gleet, this injection is to be used twice a day for a few days ; afterward, more frequently.

The formula of VELPEAU is as follows :

937. R. Copaibæ, f.ʒij.
Tincturæ opii, f.ʒss.
Mucilaginis acaciæ, f.ʒiss. M.

For an injection, to be repeated twice or thrice a day.

It is asserted that successful results have been obtained in this manner in cases in which the balsam could not be tolerated by the stomach.

Creosote has been administered in doses of gtt. j-ij, thrice daily. (*Half-Yearly Compendium*, January, 1874.)

Cubeba is often indispensable in gonorrhœa. It may be given in any and all stages of the disease with benefit. A pleasant form is the oleo-resin, gtt. x-xxx on a lump of sugar, three or four times a day. Some prefer the pill form, in which it may often be advantageously combined with copaiba and sandal-wood oil.

938. R. Cubebæ olei, ʒj.
Copaibæ olei, ʒij.
Santali olei, ʒij.
Magnesiæ, ʒij. M.
For sixty pills. Six to eight a day.

Cupri Acetas is preferred by some. Dr. REECE, of Paris, uses :

939. R. Plumbi acetatis, ʒj.
Cupri acetatis, ʒij.
Acidi acetici, gtt. v.
Aquæ, f.ʒviij. M.

Use as an urethral injection, thrice daily.

Cupri Sulphas is a valuable remedy. In a very weak solution (gr. j to aquæ f.ʒj) it may be used as an abortive. After the acute stage has passed, the following is a useful formula :

940. R. Cupri sulphatis, gr. iv.
Morphiæ sulphatis, gr. viij.
Liquoris plumbi subacetatis, f.ʒj.
Aquæ rosæ, f.ʒiv. M.

About half an ounce thrice daily, as an injection.

Erigeron Canadensis. The oil of the Canada fleabane, in doses of gtt. v-xx every two or three hours, has been found by Dr. G. A. STARKE, of Milwaukee, (*Canada Medical and Surgical Journal*, May, 1876,) to cure gonorrhœa in from two to six days. A good formula is :

941. R. Ol. erigeron Canadensis, ʒij.
Ol. lig. santal., ʒij.
Spt. vini rect., ʒij.
Syr. simplicis, ad ʒij. M.

Flavor with the essence of wintergreen. Shake the bottle before using. Teaspoonful every two, three or four hours, as deemed necessary.

Ferri Chloridi Tinctura has been found valuable as an internal remedy in the gleet of anæmic subjects.

Ferri Subsulphatis Liquor, in weak solution, gtt. v-x to aquæ f.ʒj, has been used with advantage in some obstinate cases of gleet

Gurjun Balsam has been used recently in Paris. It is said to act more rapidly than copaiba. The following is VIDAL'S formula, as used at the Hospital Saint-Louis : Gurjun balsam, 4 grammes (1 drachm) ; gum, 4 grammes (1 drachm) ; infusion of star anise, 40 grammes (10 drachms.) To be divided into two doses, and taken immediately before meals.

Hydrastin. The yellow root has been highly lauded in gonorrhœa. Professor R. BARTHOLOW says he has seen no injection so frequently successful as :

942. R. Hydrastiæ, ʒj.
Mucilaginis acaciæ, f.ʒiv. M.

A half-ounce as an injection.

Dr. J. N. BREDIN (*Medical Times*, Sept., 1874,) commends :

943. R. Hydrastin, ʒj.
Morphiæ liquoris (Magendie), f.ʒij.
Mucilaginis acaciæ, f.ʒiv. M.

Employ three times a day.

Iodoform. According to Dr. ALVARES, Italy, iodoform ointment relieves the pain of blennorrhagic orchitis better than any other application. This result is obtained at the end of one or two hours.

Kava Kava, the root of the *Piper methysticum*, in form of infusion, has long been used in the islands of the Pacific ocean as an agreeable popular remedy for gonorrhœa. It has lately been introduced into this country and France. A drachm and a half is macerated for five minutes in a pint of water, with frequent agitation. The infusion is filtered and given in two doses daily, before and after meals, until a cure is effected. Twenty minutes after the dose the patient experiences a pressing desire to urinate. The urine passed is large in quantity and of a clear, watery appearance. The smarting which is experienced at first in the discharge is removed, and a feeling of comfort supervenes. A cure is effected in from ten to twelve days. In addition to this the kava acts as a bitter tonic, is agreeable to take, promotes the appetite, does not incommode the digestive organs, and, finally, occasions neither diarrhœa nor costiveness.

Kaolin, or white clay, suspended in water, was introduced as an injection by Dr. F. W. GODON, of New York. He mixes the earth with water to a thin paste, and throws from one to three drachms into the urethra once or twice a day. The disease yields in five or six days.

Nitricum Acidum makes an excellent injection in gleet. The strength of the solution should be gtt. ij to water f.ʒj, of which f.ʒj-ij should be thrown up frequently.

Opium and its alkaloids render important service in the acute inflammatory stage of gonorrhœa. The following is a good formula :

944. R.	Extracti opii aquosi,	gr. viij.	
	Liquoris plumbi subacetatis,	f.ʒj.	
	Glycerinæ,	f.ʒij.	
	Aquæ destillatæ,	ad f.ʒiv.	M.

Use as an injection, two or three times a day, to lessen the painful smarting from micturition.

Plumbi Acetas forms a cooling and astringent injection. The following combination has been found excellent, in spite of the chemical change which takes place in it :

945. R.	Liquoris plumbi subacetatis diluti,	f.ʒiv.	
	Zinci sulphatis,	gr. viij.	M.

As an injection in inflammatory gonorrhœa.

Potassii Bromidum is a valuable injection in the acute stage :

946. R.	Potassii bromidi,	ʒiss.	
	Glycerinæ,	f.ʒijss.	
	Aquæ,	f.ʒiv.	M.

Use lukewarm, twice daily, in acute gonorrhœa.

It has also been given internally by Dr. J. W. BLIGH, of Canada :

947. R.	Potassii bicarbonatis,	ʒi.	
	Potassii bromidi,	ʒij.	
	Tincturæ hyoscyami,	f.ʒss.	
	Aquæ camphoræ,	f.ʒvss.	M.

One ounce thrice daily, on an empty stomach.

Dr. B. adds that when there is any disposition to painful erections of chordee, a draft containing about half a drachm of the bromide in an ounce of camphor mixture, administered at bed-time, will be found to allay this tendency almost to a certainty. In this combination its effect seems magical, and has only to be tried to be recognized as a boon of inestimable value.

Potassii Chloras is especially useful in specific vaginitis. A useful combination of the potash salts is :

948. R.	Potassii chloratis,	ʒiv.	
	Potassii permanganatis,	gr. x.	
	Aquæ,	Oj.	M.

Inject a teaspoonful, night and morning, in vaginitis.

Potassii Permanganas is extolled by Dr. WILLIAM A. HAMMOND. He believes it has the power of destroying the contagious property of the secretion from the mucous membrane :

949. R.	Potassii permanganatis,	gr. ¼-ij.	
	Aquæ,	f.ʒj.	M.

The weaker solution should be used first, and gradually increased. Eight or ten injections should be made in twenty-four hours.

Pulsatilla, gtt. j of the mother tincture every hour, is said by Dr. PIFFARD to relieve the pain of gonorrhœal epididymitis. (*Med. Record*, January, 1878.)

Quiniæ Sulphas has been used with great advantage in the acute stage, where there is much scalding and a profuse discharge :

950. R.	Quiniæ sulphatis,	gr. xvj.	
	Acidi sulphurici diluti,	f.ʒj.	
	Aquæ rosæ,	f.ʒviiij.	M.

Use half an ounce twice daily, as an injection.

Dr. HABERKORN, of Berlin, recommends the following in teaspoonful injections thrown into the urethra two or three times daily.

951. R.	Quiniæ sulphatis,	gr. vj.	
	Glycerinæ,	ʒij.	
	Aquæ,	ʒvj.	
	Acidi sulphurici diluti,	gtt. v.	M.

Santalum. Sandal-wood oil has of late been prominently urged as a cure for gonorrhœa. It is given in capsules, or in the following prescription, which is that of Dr. THOMAS B. HENDERSON, who introduced this product to notice :

952. R.	Olei santali,	gtt. xx-l.	
	Alcoholis,	f.ʒj.	
	Olei cinnamomi,	gtt. ij-v.	M.

This amount three times a day, in water.

Dr. FRANK F. MAURY gives gtt. xv, thrice daily, on sugar. This remedy sometimes causes vertigo, of which the patient should be notified.

BERKELEY HILL recommends the following formula:

953. R. Olei santali, f. ʒ ss.
Liquoris potassæ, f. ʒ j.
Aquæ menthæ piperitæ, f. ʒ iv. M.

A dessertspoonful thrice daily.

Tannicum Acidum, dusted on the part, is the best application in *balanitis*, *blennorrhæa* of the glans, and *herpes præputialis*. It may also be dissolved in glycerine, and applied with a brush. As an injection in subacute gonorrhœa, RICORD prescribes:

954. R. Acidi tannici, ʒ ss.
Vini rubri, f. ʒ viij. M.

A favorite combination with Mr. WILLIAM ACTON, of London, was:

955. R. Acidi tannici, āā
Zinci sulphatis, gr. ij.
Aquæ, f. ʒ ij. M.

This amount to be used repeatedly during the day as an abortive injection.

Terebinthinæ Oleum, in small doses internally, frequently hastens the cure of the discharge when it is accompanied with an atonic condition of the parts. Ten to fifteen drops in globules may be prescribed.

Zinci Biboras has been recently used with success in injections, gr. ij to aquæ f. ʒ j.

Zinci Chloridi, gr. j to water f. ʒ j, is useful in gleet.

Zinci Sulphas, a popular astringent ingredient, gr. j-ij to aquæ rosæ f. ʒ j, for injections.

EXTERNAL MEASURES.

Catheterism, by medicated bougies, is practiced by many surgeons in obstinate gleet. It is usually painful, and should be adopted cautiously. The following ointments may be used to cover bougies of wax or rubber:

956. R. Argenti nitras, gr. xv-xxx.
Adipis, ʒ j. M.

957. R. Acidi tannici, ʒ j.
Adipis, ʒ j. M.

958. R. Hydrargyri chloridi mitis, ʒ ss.
Adipis, ʒ j. M.

959. R. Potassii iodidi, ʒ j.
Adipis, ʒ j. M.

960. R. Extracti belladonnæ, ʒ iv.
Adipis, ʒ j. M.

Dr. S. D. GROSS thinks that in obstinate cases of gleet there is nothing in the world so good as the introduction of nickel-plated conical bougies and the simple overstretching of the inflamed parts.

Counter-irritation has frequently been employed in chronic urethritis. *Blisters* may be applied high up on the inner surface of the thigh. Dr. DURKKE extols them highly when there is no stricture present. In obstinate cases, the perineal integument may be strongly irritated with compound tincture of iodine with advantage.

SYPHILIS.

DR. M'CALL ANDERSON, ENGLAND.

This author is convinced that mercury is indispensable in constitutional syphilis, and believes that the patient should be brought fairly under the influence of the drug, although in no case should salivation be produced. His favorite formula for its exhibition is:

961. R. Potassii iodidi, ʒ j.
Hydrargyri chloridi corrosivi, gr. ij.
Potassii chloratis, ʒ ss.
Infusi quassiæ, f. ʒ viij. M.

One or two teaspoonfuls after each meal.

WILLIAM AITKEN, M. D., EDINBURGH.

962. R. Hydrargyri chloridi corrosivi, gr. j.
Potassii iodidi, gr. xxx.
Liquoris potassæ arsenitis, ℥ xxxvj.
Alcoholis, f. ʒ j.
Extracti sarsaparillæ fluidi, f. ʒ iij.
Aquæ cinnamomi, ad f. ʒ xij. M.

Two tablespoonfuls three times a day, after meals, in the treatment of some of the more intractable forms of syphilitic squamæ.

JOHN K. BARTON, M. D. (DUBLIN), F. R. C. S. I., ETC.

Our author recommends mercury as generally necessary in the first and second stages of the disease, though, with RICORD, he believes its action is limited to causing the disappearance of the symptoms present

when it is administered, and that it cannot be considered capable of neutralizing the poison. He lays great stress upon its gradual introduction into the system, and, in common with COLLES, BRODIE and SIGMUND prefers that this should be effected by inunction.

The patient's diet and daily habits should in the first place be regulated; the former should consist of meat once daily, without any stimulants beyond beer or porter, sometimes better without any at all. He should keep regular and early hours, going to his bed not later than ten o'clock, and not rising before eight in the morning; during the day he may be engaged in business, if it be not of a laborious or exciting description.

963. R. Unguenti hydrargyri, \bar{z} j.

Of this half a drachm should be rubbed in each morning after breakfast for twenty minutes or half an hour. The morning is the best time, because then the patient is the most vigorous; and besides, if rubbed at night, the heat and perspiration produced by lying in bed will cause a considerable loss of the ointment, and the patient breathes an atmosphere loaded with mercury. Unless the full time mentioned be given to the rubbing, half the ointment will be inefficient. It is usually necessary to impress the importance of this upon the patient, who, however, in a very short time lends a willing aid to the surgeon, finding his symptoms disappearing gradually, and his general health and strength improving rather than decreasing.

The inside of the thigh and popliteal space is the region where the inunction can be practiced. The patient should be told to rub in on each thigh upon alternate mornings, carefully washing off the old ointment with warm water and soap before commencing the new inunction; this prevents the skin from becoming irritated, and mercurial eczema appearing; if, however, a few scattered pustules do appear, the rubbing should be applied to the axillæ for a time. He is in the habit of directing the patient to take a hot-air or Turkish bath once or twice a week during treatment, and finds it not only preserves the skin from irritation by thoroughly cleansing it, but also facilitates the action of the mercury; patients, including those in hospital, always express a sense of comfort and relief from the use of the bath.

Many cases, particularly those belonging to the first division of the tertiary stage, are most benefited by a combination of mercury and

iodide of potassium. For this purpose add to the recipe gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{12}$ of the corrosive chloride, or the biniodide of mercury, to each dose.

When our author employs mercury internally in secondary syphilis, he considers the following a good combination:

964. R. Pilulæ hydrargyri, \bar{z} j. M.
Extracti opii, gr. v.

For twenty pills. One of these daily will be as good internal treatment as is possible.

Iron or quinine may at times be advantageously combined with some of the preparations of mercury, particularly when marked symptoms of anæmia show themselves at the commencement of the secondary period, which is very frequently the case in women.

965. R. Pilulæ hydrargyri, gr. xx.
Ferri sulphatis exsiccatae, gr. x. M.
Extracti opii, gr. v.

For twenty pills.

966. R. Hydrargyri cum cretâ, $\bar{a}\bar{a}$ $\bar{\theta}$ j. M.
Quiniæ sulphatis, gr. iij.
Extracti opii,

For ten pills.

The special treatment for *secondary ulceration of the throat* is:

967. R. Argenti nitratis, gr. xxx-xl. M.
Aquæ destillatæ, \bar{f} . \bar{z} j.

To be freely applied over the velum and back of the pharynx every day, or every other day, while any ulceration or redness continues. The solution may be used with the spray producer.

If toward the close of the secondary period sore throat re-appears, as it often does, it then does not yield so rapidly, and it will be necessary to prescribe the following mixture, which will quickly cause it to heal:

968. R. Potassii iodidi, $\bar{\theta}$ ij. M.
Potassii chloratis, $\bar{\theta}$ iv.
Aquæ, \bar{f} . \bar{z} viij.

Two tablespoonfuls thrice daily.

In the tertiary stage, our author employs iodide of potassium, in doses of from eight to ten grains thrice daily. A salt of ammonia added to the solution seems to increase the activity of the iodide; thus:

969. R. Potassii iodidi, \mathfrak{z} iv.
 Ammoniae muriatis, \mathfrak{z} ij.
 Tincturae cinchonae compositae, f. \mathfrak{z} iv. M.
 A teaspoonful in a wineglassful of water, thrice daily.

FREEMAN J. BUMSTEAD, M. D., NEW YORK.

970. R. Hydrargyri chloridi mitis, gr. xxxvj.
 Tincturae opii, f. \mathfrak{z} j.
 Cerati simplicis, f. \mathfrak{z} j. M.

For application to chancre when an unctuous dressing is required. It is much used in French hospitals. Unguents are less desirable than lotions, and should only be employed when the evaporation of a water-dressing cannot be prevented even with the assistance of oiled silk and glycerine, as may happen from the position of the sore, and during a journey, etc.

In most cases the lotion may consist of simple water or glycerine. When medicated, such ingredients should, as a general rule, be added as will not leave a deposit, or change the aspect of the sore, and thus render its condition obscure. The following may be used:

971. R. Acidi nitrici diluti, f. \mathfrak{z} j.
 Aquae, f. \mathfrak{z} viij. M.

The strength may be varied with the sensibility of the part. When the sore is situated upon the external integument, the dressing should be covered with oil silk.

Chancres located beneath the prepuce may be dressed with dry lint, which will be sufficiently moistened by the natural secretion of the part. Indurated chancres are not liable to give rise to successive sores in the neighborhood, and hence astringents and disinfectants are rarely required. When the chancre assumes an excavated form, as is commonly seen in the furrow at the base of the glans, scraped lint is preferable to dry linen, since it is a better absorbent.

The frequency with which local applications are to be changed must be determined by the amount of secretion. A second dressing should be substituted before the first is soaked with the discharge. The dressing of the most uncomplicated chancres need be renewed only two or three times a day; but phagedenic ulcers require a much greater frequency.

972. R. Ferri et potassii tartratis, \mathfrak{z} ss.
 Syrupi, \mathfrak{z} ij.
 Aquae, āā f. \mathfrak{z} ij. M.

From two teaspoonfuls to a tablespoonful three times a day, within an hour after meals, in phagedenic chancres, and a lotion containing the same salt to be applied to the ulcer.

RICORD calls this preparation the "born enemy" of phagedena.

Rules for Giving Mercury.—Avoid mercury in all chancroids and all doubtful cases. Even in well-marked cases of true chancre it is better to defer the administration of mercury until secondary symptoms appear. It should be used, however, if the chancre assumes a phagedenic form, or if circumstances demand that the sore be speedily healed.

When giving mercury, do so actively, and for short periods, rather than in small and long-continued doses.

The corrosive chloride is the least desirable of all the preparations for internal administration. He prefers either the pilulae hydrargyri or the protiodide. The latter should be given half an hour or an hour after meals, as it is irritating to some stomachs. He most frequently employs:

973. R. Mass. pilulae hydrargyri, gr. ij-ijj.
 Ferri sulphatis exsiccatae, gr. j. M.

This amount, in a pill, three or four times a day, one hour after eating.

BERKELEY HILL, M. D., LONDON, F. R. C. S., ETC.

Our author states that in the treatment of soft chancres the first thing is to remove general causes of irritation, such as too stimulating wine, and especially venery. All severe exercise must be relinquished; in fact, confinement to the house for some days is often time gained by the progress the sore makes with rest. While the wound is healing the patient should always avoid standing long at a time, to lessen the risk of bubo; the horizontal position, moreover, greatly promotes healing the sore. If erections at night are troublesome, they may often be prevented by the patient's last meal being a light one, taken two or three hours before bed-time. For persons of ordinary health it is not necessary to do more than this; but if patients are exhausted or in a debilitated condition, ordinary rules for improvement of the health are necessary; quiet rest, with good diet and stimulants, must be freely given. The digestion may be invigorated by tonics, such as:

974. R. Acidi nitrici diluti, f. ℥j.
 Extracti cinchonæ fluidi, f. ℥ij M.
 From thirty to forty-five drops, in water, thrice daily.

Or,

975. R. Tincturæ ferri chloridi, āā f. ℥j. M.
 Spiritus chloroformi,
 Glycerinæ,
 A teaspoonful thrice daily, in water.

LOCAL TREATMENT OF THE SORES.

Most sores need only cleanliness to allay irritation and induce them to granulate. The sore should be washed three or four times a day while the discharge is abundant, and covered with pieces of lint dipped in cold water, over which oil silk should be wrapped, if the sore is situated in an outward part, like the dorsum penis or groin. If the patient is a man, he should be directed to support the penis in a suspensory bandage or handkerchief against the abdomen, never to let it hang down, and to be particular that the dress is loose enough not to chafe the parts in walking. If the sore is underneath the foreskin, the lint should be so interposed that the skin does not touch it, both to prevent the sore being chafed and to avoid the formation of fresh ulcers.

As chancres may excite a bubo at any period of their existence, destruction of their surface with caustic may prevent this consequence whenever it is employed. Still, this advantage is not sufficient in practice to require the invariable use of caustics, as the chance of a particular sore not being accompanied by a bubo is two to one, even when left to run its course. Besides this, it is often exceedingly difficult to destroy several sores thoroughly by one application of caustic; hence the patient, after having undergone all the suffering and inconvenience of cauterization, may be disappointed on finding, in a few days, his sore assume its original character.

Among the most effectual caustics is one RICORD prefers. He makes a paste of powdered charcoal and strong oil of vitriol, which he lays on and rubs into the chancre. In a few minutes the surface is destroyed, and forms an eschar, or crust, which falls off in a week, leaving the sore a simple granulating surface. It is a very effective remedy, being not liable to overflow the sides of the ulcer and attack the healthy skin, as is the case with liquid caustics. But it is not

always at hand, hence less convenient than another—the *strongest nitric acid*.

The best way to use this is to daub it with a glass brush over the floor and edges of the ulcer, and allow it to soak well into the surface of the sore for a few minutes, before the excess of acid is neutralized with a little carbonate of soda dissolved in water. The skin surrounding the ulcer should be protected by grease, but the edges may be left clear for the action of the caustic. The chloride of zinc and caustic potash are slower in action, and must be left longer in contact with the sore, or they will not penetrate deeply enough to destroy it altogether. The actual cautery, by hot iron or galvanic wire, is at times very useful when a large amount of tissue has to be destroyed; otherwise it is not preferable to chemical caustics, while it alarms the patient much more than the latter. When the caustic has done its work and the excess is washed away with cold water, the sore should be wrapped in wet lint, and the pain, which often lasts several hours, can be assuaged by the constant application of ice-cold water. The eschar usually separates in four or five days, and leaves a clean granulating surface.

A favorite mixture of our author, in the late form of the disease, is the freshly-formed red oxide of mercury, which he makes according to the following formula:

976. R. Hydrargyri chloridi corrosivi, gr. iij.
 Potassii iodidi, ℥v.
 Ammonii carbonatis, ℥j.
 Tincturæ cinchonæ compositæ, āā f. ℥iv. M.
 Aquæ,
 A teaspoonful thrice daily, half an hour before meals.

E. L. KEYES, M. D., NEW YORK.*

This writer advocates the use of mercury in small, *tonic* doses. He does not think it worth while to commence the treatment until positive signs of constitutional poisoning are manifest, such as induration of the post-cervical glands and the early cutaneous eruptions.

Any preparation of mercury may be used. The protiodide is perhaps the most convenient.

977. R. Hydrargyri protiodidi, ℥j.
 Tragacanthæ, q. s. M.
 Make one hundred and twenty small pills.

**The Tonic Treatment of Syphilis.* New York. *Veneréal Diseases*, 1880.

Or the following very bland or unirritating form :

978. R. Massæ pil. hydrarg., gr. l.
Make one hundred pills

Or the following, where the iron is applicable to anæmic conditions :

979. R. Hydrarg. bichloridi, gr. j.
Ferri redacti, gr. l.
Gum tragacanthæ,
Glycerinæ, āā q. s.
Make fifty pills.

Or the following fluid form :

980. R. Hydrargyri bichloridi, gr. j.
Tinct. ferri chloridi, f. ℥ iij.
Aquam, ad f. ℥ vj. M.
A teaspoonful.

Having decided which preparation to employ, the patient must be prepared for his mercurial course. His teeth must be repaired by a competent dentist, he must stop tobacco absolutely, and live a regular life. Thus prepared, let him commence with the dose given above, as follows :

One after each meal, thrice daily, for three days.

On the fourth day, double his mid-day dose ; on the seventh day, double one of the other doses ; on the tenth day, double the remaining dose ; on the thirteenth day, triple the mid-day dose, and continue the increase in this manner until there is very positive evidence of irritation in the intestine, such as pains and diarrhœa, or the gums are touched. This is the patient's "full dose," which should be continued by the aid of opiates until the syphilitic symptoms disappear. As soon as this is accomplished, the dose should be cut down one-half, which will act as a tonic, and is called by Dr. K. the "tonic dose." This is to be continued unceasingly, day after day, month after month, waiting for new symptoms. Should they arise, the patient must at once be put upon the "full dose" until they disappear.

Should the syphilitic symptoms be slow to yield to this method, their disappearance may be hastened by a mercurial vapor bath or by mercurial induction.

This is the essence of the general treatment, though each case must of course be considered in its special features. The general treatment should last at least during two years, before which period the case cannot be supposed to be well.

Iodine, in its various preparations, ranks next to mercury. When the lesion is purely gummy, and as a general rule in all visceral syphilis, they must be depended upon. The iodides should invariably be administered immediately after eating and freely diluted with water. The three forms which Dr. K. prefers are the iodide of potassium, the iodide of sodium, and the compound tincture of iodine. The iodide of potassium is the most efficient, but also the most irritating. The compound tincture may be used in starch water (iodide of starch.) It does not disagree with even very sensitive stomachs, which cannot bear iodine in other forms. The dose is ℥ xxx largely diluted.

In combining mercury and iodine the following is a palatable and efficient combination, in which the active ingredients may be varied to suit the case :

981. R. Hydrargyri biniodidi, gr. ss.
Potassii iodidi, ℥ ij.
Syrupi aurantii corticis, f. ℥ j.
Tincturæ aurantii corticis, f. ℥ j.
Aquam, ad f. ℥ vj. M.
Teaspoonful in water after eating.

When it is desired to give one of the iodides at a fixed dose, it is well to administer it in solution with some bitter tonic, as the compound tincture of cinchona.

The *iodism* which supervenes on the use of the iodine preparations may be largely kept at bay by frequent warm baths and by causing the kidneys to eliminate freely. With these precautions, an occasional anodyne and the use of large quantities of diluents, the drug being taken just after a meal, large quantities may be tolerated. Dr. K. has given an ounce a day with advantage. In ordinary, gr. iij-v is enough to begin on.

PROF. EDMUND LANGLEBERT, PARIS.

For *soft chancres* (chancroids) it is often needless to employ cauterants. It is sufficient to dress them several times daily with one of the following

ASTRINGENT LOTIONS.

982. R. Aluminis, ℥ ij-iv.
Aquæ rosæ, f. ℥ iij. M.