

Pharmacopoeia of St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, Leicester Square, London, W.C.

Contributors

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PHARMACOPŒIA

OF

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL

FOR

DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

LEICESTER SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.



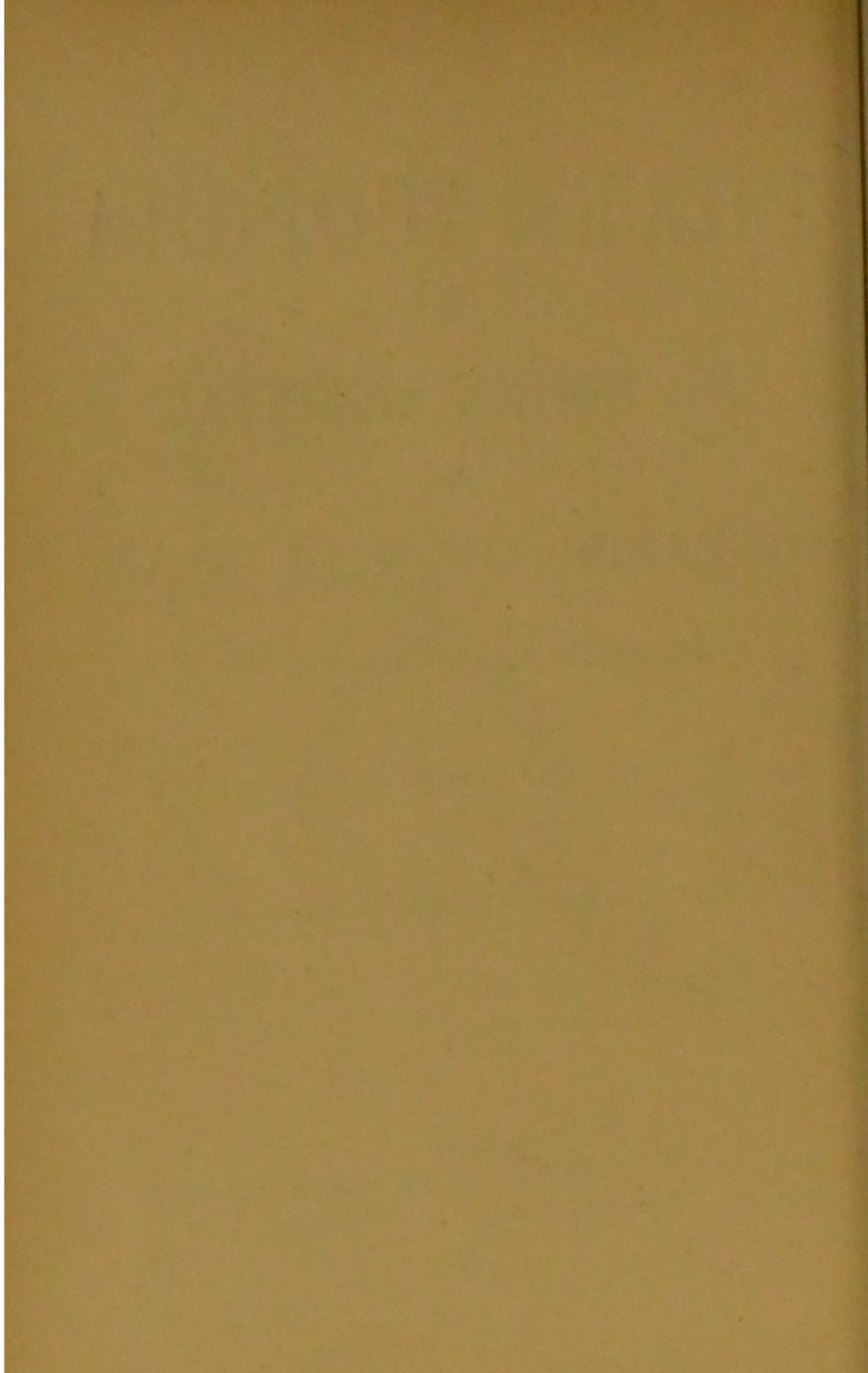
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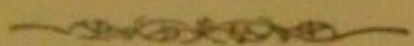
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1888.



INTRODUCTION.



SINCE the opening of the Hospital in 1863 56,346 patients suffering from Diseases of the Skin have been admitted.

The formulæ which follow are those which have been most frequently used in the treatment of these cases.

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL,
LEICESTER SQUARE, W.C.
October 31st, 1888.

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BATHS.

These are of three kinds—Medicated Liquid, Simple Vapour, and Medicated Vapour.

MEDICATED LIQUID BATHS.

1. BALNEUM ACIDUM (Milton).

R	Acidi nitrici	..	..	..	3 jss.
	Acidi hydrochlorici	..	..	..	3 j.
	Aquæ calidæ ad	..	..	..	Cxxx.
	Misce.				

Useful in congested state of the liver, particularly in the case of patients who have been long in such climates as those of India and China. The patient should remain in the bath for a quarter of an hour, and may take it at least once or twice a week. This bath seems quite as effectual as the chlorine bath, while it produces much less headache and backache. Should a lichenous rash appear the bath must be discontinued; and indeed by this time it has usually effected the purpose in view.

2. BALNEUM ALKALINUM.

R	Sodæ bicarbonatis	..	..	..	3 viij.
	Aquæ	..	..	..	Cxxx.
	Misce.				

Useful in lepra and eczema.

3. BALNEUM BORACIS.

R Boracis ʒ iv.
 Aquæ q. s.
 Solve; dein adde aquæ ad .. Cxxx.
 Misce.

Used in affections of the skin attended by the formation of crusts, as scabies. Appears to possess simply the power of softening those formations, so that curative applications act more energetically after a bath of this kind has been used. It has also the advantage of being a good disinfectant. In cases of lepra and pityriasis daily immersion of the body in this bath adds materially to the patient's comfort. In cases of scabies, the patient is directed to use the pharmacopœia soft soap while in the bath, rubbing it in freely. Possibly some portion of the partially disintegrated scarf skin is thus dissolved by the alkali, and the itch-mite more exposed to the operation of remedies. The compound borax bath is said to be still more energetic in this way, particularly when the skin is very dry and harsh, as in some advanced cases of lichen, ichthyosis, old pityriasis and eczema.

4. BALNEUM BORACIS COMPOSITUM.

R Boracis ʒ vj.
 Glycerini ʒ xxx.
 Aquæ ad Cxxx.
 Misce.

5. BALNEUM CARBONIS.

R Liquoris carbonis detergentis	..	3 viij.
Aquæ ad		Cxxx.
Misce.		

Useful in certain forms of skin disease associated with itching, such as pruritus, prurigo, &c.

6. BALNEUM SULPHURIS COMPOSITUM.

R Sulphuris præcipitati		3 ij.
Sodæ hyposulphitis		3 j.
Acidi sulphurici diluti		3 ss.
Aquæ ad		Cxxx.
Misce.		

Sometimes useful in scabies when objections exist to the employment of the sulphur fume bath. The latter, indeed, proves too strong for some few patients, bringing on an outbreak of lichen, which entirely prevents the continuance of the remedy.

SIMPLE VAPOUR BATHS.

BALNEUM VAPORIS.

The simple vapour bath is extensively used at the Hospital for lepra, prurigo, lichen, the dry stage of eczema, declining stage of acne, and generally for any case or affection of the skin complicated by a dry, harsh state of the cuticle, whether fleeting or

enduring, recent or of old standing. Very hot vapour is employed, it being found safer and less prostrating to use this for a short time than steam at a lower temperature for a longer period. Consequently, the patient is in almost all cases at the beginning, and in many throughout the course, directed to remain only six or eight minutes in the bath, but to take it as hot as it can be borne. On stepping out of the bath patients are instructed to dry themselves as gently as possible; indeed, wrapping up the whole frame quickly in a large turkish or bath towel seems to answer as well as any plan. It has not been observed that any state of health, which allows of the patient attending at the Hospital, is prohibitory as respects the bath. People constantly urge that they have been recommended not to venture upon a vapour bath—cannot, indeed, take one on account of suffering from weak or irritable heart; that the use of such a remedy renders them more liable to cold, bronchitis, and so on; that they are too low to bear it; and, finally, that they have tried a turkish bath, which is the same thing, and have derived no benefit from it, or have even been made much worse. This is all a mistake. The vapour bath given as directed has not been found to induce or aggravate irregular heart action; according to the reports of the patients themselves, it does not bring on prostration, and patients using it are not found to be more liable than others to cold and bronchitis, but quite the contrary.

MEDICATED VAPOUR BATHS.

1. BALNEUM HYDRARGYRI.

The mercurial fume bath is given as follows:—
The patient takes the simple vapour bath till the skin is thoroughly heated. A scruple of calomel is placed on a hot metal plate, and introduced into the body of the bath through a sliding door, which is then closed. The mercury is thus sublimed and rises along with the steam, by means of which it is so far diluted that towards the close of the process it can be inspired from two or three to four or five times, beyond which it has not been found necessary to push the inhalation. It is never requisite to stay more than a quarter of an hour in this bath; usually, indeed, not beyond ten minutes, at the end of which time the patient should dry the skin gently and dress, resting a little on a couch if tired.

2. BALNEUM SULPHURIS.

The sulphur fume bath is taken by means of a metal plate, on which is placed a teaspoonful of sublimed sulphur; the plate being introduced into the interior of a box, the same as used for the vapour bath, is brought over a strong gas jet and the door is closed. The patient sits in the vapour five to ten minutes.

CAUSTICS.

Those generally employed at the Hospital are a 95 per cent. solution of Calvert's carbolic acid and the acid nitrate of mercury. The former is extensively used in all forms of lupus, in verruca, epithelioma, mole, &c. Common slate pencil has been found an excellent medium for applying it, while free use of hot water rapidly relieves any smarting set up by the acid, which, however, is generally bearable enough. When it is employed for lupus, the crusts should be thoroughly scraped off, and the bleeding from the vascular surface stopped by means of blotting paper or cotton wool. Some milder and slower acting caustics are occasionally used for warts and hirsuties. They are as follows:—

1. CAUSTICUM ARGENTI NITRATIS.

℞ Argenti nitratis 3 j.
 Spiritûs ætheris nitrosi 3 vij.
 Misce.

2. CAUSTICUM ACIDI CHROMICI.

℞ Acidi chromici gr. ij.
 Aquæ 3 j.
 Misce.

3. CAUSTICUM BARI.

℞ Barii sulphidi
 Zinci oxidi āā 3 ijss.
 Pulveris amyli 3 ij.
 Misce.

4. CAUSTICUM ZINCI CHLORIDI.

R Zinci chloridi	..	..	..	3 iv.
Antimonii chloridi	..	..	..	5 ij.
Pulveris amyli	..	..	..	3 j.
Glycerini	..	..	..	q.s.
Misce.				

The so-called depilatory powders all have for a base some ingredients of this kind. For use a portion of one of these powders is made up into a paste with water and laid on the affected or hairy part, allowed to remain for ten minutes and then scraped off. The part is then gently washed with hot water, dried, and dressed with any bland ointment, such as that of zinc.

 LOTIONS.

1. LOTIO ACIDI CARBOLICI (Milton).

R Acidi carbolic	..	..	..	gr. x.
Aquæ	..	..	..	3 ij.
Misce.				

An exceedingly useful application in pityriasis rubra and eczema, particularly when accompanied by much itching. In lichen and acne its efficacy seems to be materially increased by the addition of a grain to a grain and a half of perchloride of mercury to the quantity of lotion just given. For private

practice this lotion, made up with rectified instead of methylated spirit, and with the addition of three or four drachms of essence of jasmine or best lavender water, forms an elegant as well as a useful preparation. In the rising stage of eczema or red pityriasis, especially when there is a large tender surface, it should be dabbed or brushed on very gently at first and only once a day, but, as the complaint advances towards a cure, it may be applied more and more freely till the patient can scrub it well in three or four times morning and evening.

2. LOTIO ACIDI SULPHUROSI (Dow).

℞ Acidi sulphurosi	..	..	..	
Glycerini āā	..	..	..	3 vj.
Aquæ ad	..	..	..	3 iij.
Misce.				

Employed in cases where a mild disinfectant and deodoriser is called for; can be dabbed on two or three times a day.

3. LOTIO BISMUTHI COMPOSITA (Dockrell).

℞ Bismuthi subnitratis	..	..	
Zinci oxydi āā	..	..	3 ss.
Spiritûs rectificati	..	..	
Glycerini āā	..	..	3 ij.
Aquæ ad	..	..	3 iij.
Misce.			

Employed in erythema and rosacea; may be applied several times daily by means of a piece of sponge.

4. LOTIO CAJUPUTI (Milton).

R Acidi carbolici	..	..	..	gr. xij.
Olei cajuputi	..	..	..	℥ L.
Spiritûs methylati	..	..	..	℥ iij.
Misce.				

A more powerful remedy in intense itching than even the carbolic lotion; particularly useful in the more aggravated forms of lichen and urticaria, especially for patients who have contracted these affections in tropical countries.

5. LOTIO HYDRARGYRI PERCHLORIDI (Dockrell).

R Hydrargyri perchloridi	..	..	gr. jss.
Spiritûs methylati	..	..	℥ j.
Misturæ amygdalæ	..	..	℥ iij.
Misce.			

Used for freckles, being applied freely every day. Though almost the only remedy having any control over these formations, its utility is very limited.

6. LOTIO HYDRARGYRI PERCHLORIDI ET ACIDI CARBOLICI (Bowie).

R Hydrargyri perchloridi	..	..	gr. vj.
Acidi carbolici	..	..	℥ jss.
Spiritûs methylati	..	..	℥ iij.
Glycerini	..	..	℥ ss.
Aquæ ad	..	..	℥ iv.
Misce.			

This is a powerful lotion for the treatment of tinea of the scalp. The head may be shaved, and the lotion kept constantly applied for a week.

7. LOTIO SODÆ BICARBONATIS (Milton).

R Sodæ bicarbonatis	..	..	..	3 j.
Aquæ camphoræ	..	..	..	3 vj.
Misce.				

Useful in eczema, sprinkled on linen. In bad cases the discharging surface is kept constantly moist with this lotion.

8. LOTIO ZINCI.

R Zinci oxidi	..	..	..	..
Calaminæ præparatæ āā	..	..	..	3 j.
Glycerini	..	..	..	3 ij.
Liquoris calcis	..	..	..	3 ij.
Aquæ ad	..	..	..	3 iij.
Misce.				

A useful sedative lotion in vesicular, squamous, sebaceous, and pustular eruptions. Much used at the Hospital.

9. LOTIO ZINCI SULPHIDI (Duhring).

R Zinci sulphatis	..	gr. xv. ad xxv.
Aquæ	..	3 jss.
Misce, fiat solutio; deinde adde		
Potassæ sulphatis	..	gr. xv.
Soluta ex aquæ	..	3 jss.
Misce; fiat lotio.		

Most useful in the irritation set up by lupus, particularly the sycosiform variety, which is sometimes so severe that the patients tear the papules every day with their nails. It can be dabbed on several times daily, and rarely fails to do some amount of good.

In private prescribing the potass is dissolved in an ounce of water, being previously well rubbed in a mortar with two drachms of the best lavender water and two of spirit of æther.

MIXTURES.

1. MISTURA ACIDA.

R Acidi nitrici diluti ℥ xx.
 Tincturæ capsici ℥ ij.
 Aquæ caryophylli ad ʒ ss.
 Misce.

Useful in anæmia, the result of gastric disturbance and accompanying disease of the skin. The dose may be taken two or three times a day, directly after a meal.

2. MISTURA ACIDI ARSENICALIS (Dow).

R Acidi nitrici diluti ℥ xx.
 Liquoris arsenici hydrochlorici .. ℥ ij.
 Infusi gentianæ compositi ad .. ʒ ss.
 Misce.

Used in all cases where it is desirable to use an acid mixture.

3. MISTURA ACIDA CUM GENTIANÂ.

R Acidi nitrici diluti ℥ xx.
 Infusi gentianæ compositi ad .. ʒ ss.
 Misce.

Used in general debility accompanying any disease of the skin.

4. MISTURA ACIDI HYDROCYANICI (Milton).

R Acidi hydrocyanici diluti	..	..	℥ iij.
Sodæ sulphitis	..	..	gr. x.
Aquæ menthæ piperitæ ad	..	..	℥ ss.
Misce.			

Often given with good effect in the dyspepsia accompanying rosacea, lichen, and nettlerash; frequently succeeding where preparations of bismuth, charcoal, cascara, and so on have failed. The dose is given two or three times a day immediately after meals. When great exhaustion accompanies this state, as in cases of erythema gangrenosum, this medicine may be most beneficially supplemented by dessertspoonful doses of syrup of lacto-phosphate of lime, taken five minutes before a meal twice or thrice a day. For private prescribing ℥ j. of aromatic confection Ph. Lond., as made by Slinger & Son, York, and two-and-a-half to three minims of tincture of capsicum can be added to each dose.

5. MISTURA ARSENICALIS ALKALINA (Dow).

R Liquoris arsenicalis	..	..	℥ iv.
Liquoris potassæ	..	..	℥ x.
Sodæ bicarbonatis	..	..	gr. x.
Magnesiæ carbonatis	..	..	gr. v.
Aquæ menthæ piperitæ ad	..	..	℥ ss.
Misce.			

Used in cases where an alkaline form of arsenic is desirable.

6. MISTURA BISMUTHI (Milton).

- R Liquoris bismuthi et ammoniæ citratis ʒ j.
 Acidi hydrocyanici diluti ʒ iij.
 Aquæ menthæ piperitæ ad ʒ ss.
 Misce.

Often useful in the dyspepsia which accompanies many kinds of cutaneous disease, notably lichen, rosacea and old standing eczema.

7. MISTURA CINCHONÆ COMPOSITA (Dockrell).

- R Liquoris arsenicalis ʒ v.
 Tincturæ cinchonæ compositæ .. ʒ x.
 Aquæ ad ʒ ss.
 Misce.

8. MISTURA FERRI ACIDA.

- R Magnesiæ sulphatis ʒ ss.
 Ferri sulphatis gr. v.
 Acidi sulphurici diluti ʒ xx.
 Infusi quassiaæ ʒ ss.
 Misce.

9. MISTURA FERRI ARSENICALIS (Dow).

- R Acidi phosphorici diluti
 Tincturæ ferri perchloridi āā .. ʒ x.
 Liquoris arsenici hydrochlorici .. ʒ vj.
 Glycerini ʒ ss.
 Aquæ ad ʒ ss.
 Misce.

A favourite prescription when anæmia is combined with disease of the skin. The above dose is generally given three times a day.

10. MISTURA FERRI SULPHATIS (Milton).

R Ferri sulphatis	..	..	gr. iij.
Magnesiæ sulphatis	..	..	℥ j.
Acidi sulphurici diluti	..	..	℥ x.
Aquæ menthæ piperitæ	..	..	℥ ss.
Misce; fiat haustus bis terve quotidie sumendus.			

In eczema and rosacea this mixture is often of great service when the medicines ordinarily prescribed for these affections seem to be losing their control over them and when improvement, having once begun, suddenly ceases. It is generally very well supported when taken three times a day. Some few persons, peculiarly sensitive to the action of iron, cannot bear it more than twice.

11. MISTURA ACIDI NITRICI (Milton).

R Acidi nitrici diluti	..	..	.. ℥ x.
Solutionis solventis mineralis	..	..	.. ℥ vj.
Infusi quassiæ	..	..	.. ℥ ss.
Misce; fiat haustus bis terve quotidie sumendus.			

Useful in most diseases of the skin when the appetite is bad and the liver sluggish. Much employed in lichen, pityriasis rubra, acne and prurigo. The dose should be taken in a tablespoonful of water.

12. MISTURA POTASSII IODIDI (Milton).

R Potassii iodidi gr. iij.

Infusi quassiae ʒ ss.

Misce; fiat haustus bis terve quotidie sumendus.

Constantly prescribed in secondary disease when it is proposed to treat the case by means of the calomel bath, and in all cases of tertiary syphilis, especially affecting the tongue. When preceded and accompanied by a daily dose of the saline mixture, iodism does not seem to occur.

13. MISTURA SALINA (Milton).

R Magnesiae sulphatis ʒ j.

Magnesiae carbonatis gr. xv.

Potassae nitratis gr. x.

Aquae menthae piperitae ad .. ʒ ss.

Misce; fiat haustus mane sumendus.

Perhaps the most extensively used medicine in the Hospital. It is well adapted to those cases which are accompanied by thirst, feverishness and an adhesive state of the stools. Often extremely useful in rosacea, lichen, strumo-derma and lupus. The quantity above given is taken as soon as the patient wakes up, and is followed by either a cup of hot tea or a third of a tumbler of water with the chill off. The dose is regulated by its operation on the bowels, one copious but gentle stool immediately after breakfast being apparently all that is required. The dose can therefore be increased or lessened at the discretion of the practitioner.

14. MISTURA SODÆ CUM MAGNESIÂ.

R Sodæ sulphatis	..	..	..
Magnesiæ sulphatis	..	..	
Potassæ sulphatis āā	..	..	gr. x.
Sodæ bicarbonatis	..	..	
Sodii chloridi āā	..	..	gr. v.
Aquæ carui ad	..	..	3 j.

Misce; fiat haustus.

Of service in certain gastric and hepatic conditions, especially where a gouty diathesis exists.

15. MISTURA SOLUTIONIS FERRI ACIDÆ.

(CUM SOLUTIONE MINERALI) (Milton).

R Solutionis ferri acidæ	..	..	
Solutionis solventis mineralis āā	..	..	3 iij.
Aquæ	..	..	3 xv.

Misce.

Valuable in the weeping stage of eczema, and often useful in refractory cases of lichen, red pityriasis, prurigo and scabies. Possesses a certain value in strumo-derma and lupus; contra-indicated in most cases of acne and rosacea, which often support tonics of this class very indifferently. On account of the extreme demand for large supplies of it, especially for patients in the country, it is made up in the concentrated form given above, 3 j. being taken as the basis instead of 3 ss. It is, in fact, usually ordered for grown-up persons in 3 j. doses three times a day, but this quantity is often increased to 3 jss., or even 3 ij. ter die. The patient is instructed to measure

the dose accurately, which is easily effected by means of one of the small cheap measures now generally sold by chemists. The dose is taken freely diluted with water and after meals. As this medicine constipates most persons, an aperient must be ordered with it, and for this purpose the colocynth and hyoscyamus pill of the Hospital or the extract pill can be ordered for use three or four times a week. The mixture has this advantage, that it can be prescribed for infants at the breast suffering from eczema, the dose being then two-thirds of a minim to a minim two or three times a day. The formulæ for the solutions used in the preparation of this mixture will be found under the head of Solutions.

16. MISTURA POTASSII BROMIDI (Milton).

R Potassæ nitratis	..	..	..	
Potassii bromidi āā	..	..	..	gr. xv.
Potassii iodidi	..	..	..	gr. ijss.
Chloralum hydratis	..	..	..	gr. v.
Aquæ menthæ piperitæ	..	..	..	℥ ss.

Misce; fiat haustus ter quotidie sumendus.

Given for gout or rheumatism accompanying diseases of the skin, its operation being less distressing and much more rapid than that of any preparation of salicylic acid tried at the Hospital. The half ounce is generally ordered three times a day, but it may be taken every two or three hours.

OINTMENTS.

Hospital patients should always be directed to keep ointments carefully covered up and in a cool place. From want of such directions, or want of attention to them, these preparations are frequently spoiled. It is also well to warn patients, and the mothers of the younger ones, that ointments strong enough to do any good in the way of cure are apt to set up some irritation at the outset. Every part to which an ointment is applied should be covered with irish linen; and when a preparation of this kind is used for the hands the gloves worn should be without dye, severe and refractory dermatitis having been set up by the ointment extracting dark pink or green dye and thus poisoning the skin.

1. UNGUENTUM ACIDI CHRYSOPHANICI COMPOSITUM.

Rx Acidi chrysophanici gr. x.
 Unguenti petrolei compositi .. ʒ j.
 Misce; fiat unguentum.

Used in ringworm.

2. UNGUENTUM AMMONII CHLORIDI (Dow).

Rx Ammonii chloridi gr. xv. ad xxx.
 Aquæ m xxx.
 Adipis ʒ ss.
 Misce; fiat unguentum.

Useful in chronic forms of psoriasis.

3. UNGUENTUM CALAMINÆ (Dow).

R	Zinci oleatis	..	..	..	..
	Calaminæ præparatæ	āā	..	..	gr. x.
	Adipis præparati	..	..	..	3 j.

Misce; fiat unguentum.

A soothing application in eczema and other irritable conditions of the skin.

4. UNGUENTUM CARBOLICUM (Dow).

R	Acidi carbolic	..	..	..	gr. x.
	Zinci oxidi	..	..	..	3 ss.
	Adipis præparati	..	..	..	3 j.

Misce; fiat unguentum.

Useful in eczema. One with double the quantity of carbolic acid is recommended for the itching of eczema and prurigo.

5. UNGUENTUM CARBONIS DETERGENTIS (Dow).

R	Liquoris carbonis detergentis	..	..	..	℥ x.
	Zinci Oxidi	..	..	..	gr. L.
	Calaminæ præparatæ	..	..	..	gr. xij.
	Vaselini	..	..	..	3 vj.

Misce; fiat unguentum.

Useful in cases of constitutional skin disease and ulcers of the leg.

6. UNGUENTUM CREASOTI COMPOSITUM.

R	Creasoti	..	..	..	℥ xij.
	Hydrargyri oxidi rubri	..	..	..	gr. xx.
	Plumbi oxidi vel carbonatis	..	..	..	gr. xl.
	Adipis præparati ad	..	..	..	3 j.

Misce; fiat unguentum.

Used in both squamous and vesicular affections.

7. UNGUENTUM CUPRI OLEATI.

R Cupri oleati gr. xxiv.
 Adipis bullientis ad ʒ j.

The proper way of preparing this is to drop the cupric oleate into heated lard and stir till it is melted; the above strength, however, represents only the initial stage, one of 10 or even 15 per cent. being frequently ordered. This ointment is an excellent remedy in tinea sycosis and tonsurans. The affected surface is first gently washed with Pears' soap and hot water, and gently dried; a piece of ointment is then rubbed gently but perseveringly in for three or four minutes, after which the part is covered with a single thickness of fine irish linen, fastened by means of a white elastic cord passed under the chin. The ointment is rubbed in daily, but the head is only washed twice a week. If any irritation or tenderness be set up, if the affected surface become upraised and papular, and especially when this state is accompanied by weeping from the surface, the ointment should be given up for a few days, during which time a turnip poultice may be applied daily, followed up by dressing with some unirritating ointment, like the unguentum simplex of the Pharmacopoeia or that of oleate of zinc. The turnip poultice is made by simply boiling and mashing a turnip as if for the table, and applying it hot in a piece of fine old linen or muslin.

8. UNGUENTUM FERRI OLEATI.

Prepared in the same way and of the same

strength as the oleate of copper ointment, as are also the ointments of the oleates of mercury and zinc.

9. UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI NITRATIS CUM VASELINO
(Milton).

R Unguenti hydrargyri nitratis .. 3 ij.
Vaselini albi 3 vj.
Misce; fiat unguentum.

An excellent application in the stationary and declining stages of eczema; may prove much too irritating in the ascending stage or in cases of sudden relapse. For children and persons with a very delicate skin it may be farther diluted, the proportion of nitrate ointment to the vaseline being reduced to one seventh or eighth. Once a day is usually sufficient for the application, but there can be no objection to employing it more frequently if thought desirable. This ointment represents the smallest degree of oxidation attending on dilution of the nitrate which has ever yet been effected at the Hospital, the use of simple ointment, the purest lard, yellow vaseline, and all the oils tried, including sweet almond and neat's-foot, being attended with a much greater amount of change. Several trials were made with lanolin, both alone and thinned down with sweet almond oil and water; but they proved entire failures, the resulting compound being stiff, adhesive and irritating. In some obstinate cases of eczema no plan seems to answer so well as that of directing the patient to rub the nitrate ointment down each day with sweet almond oil, employing just enough of the latter to

reduce it to the consistency of Devonshire cream. An old plate or a tile with a knife of almost any kind may be used for the rubbing down, but the nitrate ointment should be taken out of the box with a piece of wood or ivory. This dilution freely and perseveringly rubbed in will often master eczematous spots which have remained unaffected by other preparations.

10. UNGUENTUM PETROLATUM COMPOSITUM.

R	Liquoris carbonis detergentis	..	3 ss.
	Hydrargyri ammonio-chloridi	..	gr. x.
	Vaselini ad		3 j.
	Misce.		

Used in Psoriasis.

11. UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS CARBOLATUM. (ST. JOHN'S.)

R	Sulphuris sublimati	..	..	..
	Saponis mollis āa	..	..	3 j.
	Acidi carbolicī	..	..	℥ viij.
	Adipis præparati	..	..	3 vj.
	Misce; fiat unguentum.			

Used for scabies. It is stated that the efficacy of friction with this ointment is much increased by the previous use of a borax bath.

POWDERS.

PULVIS HYDRARGYRI COMPOSITUS (Milton).

R Hydrargyri cum cretâ gr. ij.

Hydrargyri subchloridi gr. j.

Misce; fiat pulvis.

Often most useful in the eczema of children. The dose above given is fairly well suited to a child of from one to two or three years old. But this is one of the things which constantly require modifying. The powder ought to act two or three times on the bowels, and the quantity is increased or diminished in proportion as this effect is more or less perfectly attained. It is given two or three times a week at bed-time in any thick material. This powder is also extensively given for lupus and strumo-derma, but principally in mild and hot weather, not answering always so well during the prevalence of raw east winds.

PILLS.

1. PILULA ARSENICALIS (Milton).

R Acidi arseniosi gr. $\frac{6}{25}$.

Pulveris capsici gr. vj.

Extracti gentianæ gr. x.

Misce; fiant pilulæ vj.

The following strengths, varying only in the proportion of the arsenic, are kept in stock at the

Hospital:—gr. $\frac{1}{10}$, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$, gr. j. This form of pill has been found extremely useful in the declining stage of lepra, succeeding where large doses of the fluid preparations of arsenic have quite failed, or have not been tolerated by the patient's system. It has been found by experience that many patients suffering from lepra bear a grain pill three times a day perfectly well, after having gone through a preliminary course of small doses.

2. PILULA ARSENICI CUM FERRO.

R	Acidi arseniosi	..	..	..	gr. $\frac{6}{20}$.
	Ferri carbonatis saccharatæ	..	..	..	gr. xij.
	Extracti hyoscyami	..	..	..	q.s.
Misce; fiant pilulæ vj.					

One may be given three times a day where iron and arsenic are indicated.

3. PILULA COLOCYNTHIDIS CUM HYDRARGYRO (Milton).

R	Pilulæ hydrargyri	..	..	..	gr. v.
	„ colocynthidis	..	..	..	gr. xv.
	Extracti hyoscyami	..	..	..	gr. x.
Misce; fiant pilulæ vj.					

Where an active aperient is required for a patient taking steel, perhaps no formula surpasses this. Some patients think it rather too strong, especially at first, in which case directions are given to take half or two-thirds instead of a whole pill. When not strong enough it may be supplemented by a small dose of the saline taken the following morning. The pill is taken at bed-time from once to four or five times a week.

4. PILULA CREASOTI CUM RHEO.

R Creasoti	..	..	..	..	℥ vj.
Pulveris capsici	..	..	..	..	gr. vj.
Pilulæ rhei compositæ	..	..	..	..	gr. xvijj.
Misce; fiant pilulæ vj.					

Said to be useful in gastric disturbance accompanying eczema of alæ of nose and cheeks. The dose is one pill five minutes after dinner.

5. PILULA EXTRACTORUM (Milton).

R Extracti rhei	..	..	..	..	
„ jalapæ	..	..	..	..	
„ hyoscyami	..	..	..	..	
Saponis duri āā	..	..	..	..	gr. vijss.
Misce; fiant pilulæ vj.					

A much milder pill than that of colocynth and mercury; seems to suit particularly well with the acid and bitter mixture, and is a great favourite with the more delicate patients.

SOLUTIONS.

SOLUTIO FERRI ACIDA.

The base of the acid solution of iron mixture. It is made by pouring a pint of chemically pure hydrochloric acid over two ounces of the iron known as magnet-drawn. The mixture is shaken every day for a week, at the end of which time it is generally found

that the iron is dissolved, or nearly so. The solution is of course strongly acid, but this has not proved any obstacle to its employment, as it does not usually disturb the stomach unless dyspepsia is present, and patients find it much less nauseous than the neutral preparations of this class. Indeed, two attempts made to substitute the latter failed in consequence of the strongly expressed objection of the patients to their vapid taste.

SOLUTIO SOLVENTIS MINERALIS.

R	Acidi arseniosi	..	..	..	3 ss.
	Acidi hydrochlorici	..	..	..	3 jss.
	Aquæ destillatæ ad	..	..	..	℥ j.

Dilute the hydrochloric acid with one ounce of the distilled water and dissolve the arsenic in the mixture. The remainder of the water is then added.

The formula for this old preparation is to be found in the London Pharmacopœia and Squire's Companion, where it is called indifferently Solutio Solvens and Solventis. It is undoubtedly the least irritating preparation of arsenic, and patients constantly take an amount of this drug in this form, the acid and bitter mixture being used as a vehicle, which in the shape of Fowler's solution would speedily make them ill.

CLASSIFICATION.

PAPULÆ.

- A. STROPHULUS.** 1. *S. intertinctus*; 2. *S. confertus*; 3. *S. volaticus*; 4. *S. albidus*; 5. *S. candidus*.
B. LICHEN. 1. *L. simplex* (*agrius*); 2. *L. urticans*; 3. *L. tropicus*; 4. *L. planus*; 5. *L. scrofulosorum*; 6. *L. ruber*; 7. *L. lividus*; 8. *L. pilaris*.
C. PRURIGO. 1. *P. mitis*; 2. *P. senilis*. Pruritus.

SQUAMÆ.

- A. LEPRA.** 1. *L. vulgaris*; 2. *L. verrucosa*; 3. *L. nigricans*; 4. *L. annularis*.
B. PITYRIASIS. 1. *P. alba*; 2. *P. rubra*; 3. *P. rubra generalis*; 4. *P. nigra*.
C. ICHTHYOSIS. 1. *I. simplex*; 2. *I. verrucosa* (*histris*); 3. *I. cornea*; 4. *I. sebacea*; 5. *I. congenita*.

ECZEMATA.

- A. ECZEMA.** 1. *E. rubrum*; 2. *E. siccum*; 3. *E. ulcerans*.
B. ULCER. 1. *U. commune*; 2. *U. arteriale*.

ERYTHEMATA.

- A. ERYTHEMA.** 1. *E. simplex*; 2. *E. fugax*; 3. *E. læve*; 4. *E. perstans*; 5. *E. papulatum*; 6. *E. nodosum*; 7. *E. gangrænosum*.

B. ERYSIPELAS.

C. DERMATITIS. 1. *D. simplex*; 2. *D. ferox*; 3. *D. follicularis*; 4. *D. herpetiformis*; 5. *D. maligna papillaris*; 6. *D. generalis exfoliativus*; 7. *D. papillaris capillitii*.

D. URTICARIA. 1. *U. acuta*; 2. *U. communis*; 3. *U. evanida*; 4. *U. tuberosa*; 5. *U. pigmentosa*; 6. *U. gigantea*.

E. PURPURA. 1. *P. simplex*; 2. *P. hæmorrhagica*; 3. *P. senilis*; 4. *P. urticans*; 5. *P. rheumatica*.

F. PERNIO.**G. PELLAGRA.****EXANTHEMATA.**

A. SCARLATINA. 1. *S. simplex*; 2. *S. anginosa*; 3. *S. maligna*.

B. RUBEOLA. 1. *R. simplex*; 2. *R. notha*.

C. ROSEOLA. 1. *R. simplex*; 2. *R. symptomatrica*.

D. VARIOLA. 1. *V. discreta*; 2. *V. confluens*; 3. *V. nigra*.

E. VARICELLA.**VESICULÆ.**

A. HERPES. 1. *H. zoster*; 2. *H. gestationis*; 3. *H. perstans*; 4. *H. iris*; 5. *H. solaris*.

B. PEMPHIGUS. 1. *P. vulgaris*; 2. *P. solitarius*; 3. *P. gangrænosus*; 4. *P. foliaceus*; 5. *P. syphiliticus*.

C. RUPIA.**D. MILIARIA.**

PUSTULÆ.

- A. IMPETIGO. 1. I. communis; 2. I. contagiosa.
 B. ECTHYMA. 1. E. vulgare; 2. E. luridum;
 3. E. vesiculosum.
 C. ACNE. 1. A. punctata; 2. A. simplex; 3. A.
 rosacea.
 D. SYCOSIS.

FURUNCULI.

- A. FURUNCULUS. 1. Furunculus communis; 2.
 Anthrax.
 B. PUSTULA MALIGNA (Charbon).
 C. FURUNCULUS ALEPPO.
 D. FURUNCULUS DELHI.

TUBERCULÆ.

- A. LUPUS. 1. L. exedens; 2. L. non-exedens;
 3. L. erythematosus; 4. L. squamosus;
 5. L. verrucosus; 6. L. hypertrophicus;
 7. L. corneus; 8. L. erythematosus aggregatus
 (Kaposi); 9. L. scrofulosorum; 10. L.
 traumaticus; 11. L. pruinosis.
 B. STRUMODERMA.
 C. LEPROSY. 1. L. anæsthetica; 2. L. tuberculosa.
 D. CHELIS.
 E. EPITHELIOMA. 1. E. superficiale; 2. E. perforans
 (Rodent ulcer) (sub-div. Alveolar sarcoma).
 F. MOLLUSCUM. 1. M. contagiosum; 2. M. fibrosum
 sub-div. 1. Adeno-sarcoma. 2. Actino-mycosis.
 3. Inflammatory fungoid Neoplasm (Duhring).

G. MUCUS TUBERCLE.

H. MILIUM.

SCLEROSES.

A. SCLERODERMA. 1. *S. diffusum* (scleriosis);
2. *S. locale*; 3. *S. verrucosum*; 4. *S. lethale*
(Rasmussen); 5. *Rhinoscleroma* (Hebra); 6.
Xeroderma pigmentosum (Kaposi) (sub-div.
Keratosis senilis).

B. CLAVUS.

C. VERRUCA.

D. CORNU.

HYPERTROPHIÆ.

A. H. VASORUM; NÆVUS. 1. *N. planus*; 2. *N.*
communis; 3. *N. verrucosus*; 4. *N. papillosus*;
5. *N. pigmentosus*.

B. H. NERVORUM (NEUROMA).

C. H. CUTIS. 1. *H. C. diffusa*; 2. *H. C. circumscripta*
(*Vitiligoidea plana*); (sub-div. 1. *Rhinophyma*;
2. *Papillomatosis diabetica*; Kaposi).

D. H. EPIDERMIDIS.

E. H. CRINIUM.

F. H. UNGUIUM.

ATROPHIÆ.

A. A. CUTIS. 1. *A. C. vitulina* (*Vitiligo*, *Morphea*);
2. *A. C. diuturna flava*; 3. *A. C. chronica ardens*.

B. A. CRINIUM. 1. *Alopecia areata*; 2. *A.*
decalvans; 3. *A. generalis*. (sub-div. *Fragi-*
litas Crinium).

HYDROSES.

- A. HYPERIDROSIS.
- B. BROMIDROSIS (OSMIDROSIS).
- C. CHROMIDROSIS.
- D. HÆMIDROSIS. Ephidrosis cruenta (Bloody Sweat)
- E. ANIDROSIS.

DECOLORATIONES.

- A. D. CUTIS. 1. Ephelis ; 2. Chloasma ; 3. Morbus Addisonii ; 4. Myxoedema ; 5. Cyanoderma ; 6. Leucoderma ; 7. Melanoderma ; 8. Porphuroderma.
- B. D. CRINIUM.

NEUROSES.

- A. NEURALGIA CUTIS.
- B. HYPERÆSTHESIA CUTIS.

TINEÆ.

- A. T. CONTAGIOSA. 1. T. circinata ; 2. T. tonsurans ; 3. T. sycosis ; 4. T. favosa (favus) ; 5. T. versicolor.
- B. T. SIMPLEX. 1. T. mucosa (kerion) ; 2. T. ulcerans ; 3. T. marginata ; 4. T. flava.

PARASITICÆ.

- A. SCABIES.
- B. PHTHEIRIASIS.

