Thesis in competition for the Degree of M.D. submitted to the Medical Faculty of the University of Edinburgh for its approval by H. D. C. King.
Bachelor of Medicine, Master of Surgery (M.A. and B.S.c.)

I hereby certify that the following thesis has been composed by myself, according to the regulations of the Medical Faculty

H. D. C. King
The Times
Linton
Cambridgeshire
England

April 24th 1898
The Treatment of Syenoma:

being a consideration of the various remedies, constitutional and local, that have been recommended for its alleviation or cure.

by

Herbert Dove Rov. M.B. C.M. BSc.

The Sumis
Shipon
Cumbns

April 25th, 1885
The Treatment of Eczema

Eczema is an inflammatory disease of the skin, constitutional in its origin, and accompanied by an exudation which often levis. This fact of the Eczema being accompanied by exudation, causes it to resemble catarhal conditions of the mucous membranes.

Hence it is by some, with a certain show of reason, been called a catarhal affection of the skin. The inflammation in a case of Eczema begins with redness, heat, swelling, goes on to exudation, if the disease continues, to thickening and infiltration of the tissues, thus passing through stages similar to those of an acute catarrh which becomes chronic - Eczema is not contagious and may be acute, sub-acute or chronic.

The elementary lesion of Eczema was at first (Willan, Ackerman, said to be a vesicle), but it is now generally allowed that this is not always the case, but that the primary are by hemation, vesicular, papular, squam and facultative variety.

The acute stage of Eczema is generally marked by heat, redness, swelling and exudation. When this stage is in the case chronic, we get crusting, itching, infiltration and fissuring of the affected surface.

Eczema is by far the commonest form of
disease, it having been calculated that 1 from about 33% of all the cases treated. The period of life, from early infancy to old age, is equally from it. It being a disease of constitutional origin, we may expect, when we meet with it, to find some constitutional derangement, as abnormal depression, deficient sexual action, nervous debility, uterine derangements in the female, and lethargy in children.

It is not distinct sufficient the same cases seem to favor the opinion of the hereditary causes. The constitution that predisposes to it may, of course, be inherited as the gout in strong-willed constitution. Climate has an influence upon it, its occurrence being favored by alternations of heat and cold.

Various conditions of the skin predispose to it as is seen in the case of syphilis in the body. A curious connection has been pointed out between syphilis and syphilis and syphilis. The two are both these cases often alternating with one another. Indeed, in the latter case, (syphilis) is marked in the connection with them between the two that has been considered. (Bubophe, syphilis.) In each case of syphilis, these may be a similar affection of the lymphatic veins and veins, mucous membrane is that of the lymphatic veins.

With regard to the varieties of syphilis, the condylomatous adapted to destroy and reparation.
is very confusing. Bubuley's calculations show that not less than 126 Latin names have been given to the different phases of this eruption. Whilst the total number of such names including English, French and German is said to be about one hundred and fifty. (Egypt, p. 34.)

In the remarks that follow as to treatment, I have been contented to divide Egypte into Acute, Sub-acute and Chronic, in order to further distinguish the varieties, I have used the terms which denote the predominant anatomical lesions: as Vascular, Depapular, Efflorescent. Regnum - these the seat of the eruption has to be taken into account in the treatment, as in the case of some local applications. I have distinguished the varieties according to the localities in which they occur, as: Regnum of the scalp, of the lower extremities, of the trunk, Regnum occurring in very young children or Regnum Infantis has also to be spoken of as a distinct variety of the disease; not because it has distinct anatomical or pathological features, but because the age of the patient & various other clinical features of the disease, render it necessary, in such cases, to modify the treatment somewhat.

In concluding these short introductory remarks, we may mention that in the following pages, we have taken separately each remedy that has been proposed for the treatment of
This disease, indicating in each case, as far as possible, the form of Eczema for which it is suited, the best preparations of the drug to be used, and the proper mode of its administration or application.

Our task has been rendered somewhat more difficult from the fact of our living in a rural district, at a distance from libraries, and in a neighborhood not affording so free for the following only any "specialized" information —

In discussing the treatment of Eczema, the first question that confronts us is: Should the disease be cured at all? Or is there any danger if we stop the discharge and cure the disease? If during the eruption is it

Attempts Medical Practitioners some years ago and even — until some years a day — the idea prevailed that it was dangerous often to cure these eruptions; that, in the case of children, convulsions or other ills were pretty sure to follow a sudden arrest of the discharge, attended upon an Eczema; and that, in adults, various internal and disorders follow a similar event. Always concludes that in bad cases of Eczema in children we should 03 attempts to mitigate the disease, and, he attempts to cure it being fraught with danger to the life or health of the patient. (Thom. Bax) 142. (Medici's jokes)
The same opinion is shared by Mr. Littledyke (Steele's, p. 182), and by Sayer, who looks upon stomatitis as "natural wear and tear of the system." (1) The removal of which it is followed by certain symptoms of a different kind. Mr. Littledyke has even seemed to think there is sometimes a danger in curing the symptoms, recommending in such cases the re-establishment of counter irritation upon the trunk and head, before endeavoring to arrest the secretion. Clowes has considered some eruptions as salutary, does not class stomatitis among them.

N. B., speaking on this subject, says he investigated the question, classing together all the diseases which had been pronounced salutary, to see whether they had any one property in common. He came to the conclusion that the most distinguished feature shared by all was that they all were difficult to cure. He considered that these plagues which are liable to suffer from gastroenteritis having an eruption cured, are diseases no deficiency of natural cause, that it is impossible for them to lose all their signs in perfect health at the same time; one is sure to flag. To avoid this danger he advises to attack the disease from within. By constitutional and from without by local remedies. (N. B. in the 2nd Ed. 243-5.) Debra on the other hand, who trusts to local remedies almost entirely, says that he never saw disorder of any kind arise from anest.
II. Sozema, just as he never saw any serious affection relieved by an ointment of Sozema—
(See reference to Sozema at the woman's memorial). He then further says that he knew of no remedy that
will affect such a sudden, rapid cure as that
of Mr. J. B. H. in the case of Opisthoblastosis,
Who died, 31st, 1843.

Milton says that out of the 500 cases of Sozema
he has treated, he has never had a single
untoward result from the use of Sozema.

Bulkeley asserts that there is no danger
of the eruption, when properly treated, either spreading
or being driven in; nor to have any that
the disease may fly to some other part.

"Sozema, if properly managed in cases of severe
Sozema, is not the result of any internal ferment or poison,
seeking and reforming the system, and the lesion
upon the skin is not beneficial in any sense of the word.
Sozema is the result of an affected circulation and assimilation."

He further states
in, 300 cases of independent Sozema.
analyzed in his book, he has not seen a single care in which treatment has been followed by convulsions or internal disorders (Ezema). He thus sees that the balance of modern opinion is in favor of curing an Ezema, even when occurring in its early, as rapidly and effectually as possible. We now have to consider:

The Constitutional Treatment of Ezema.

Great difference of opinion has existed as to the value of constitutional remedies in Ezema. Some, as blunt, looking upon them as the only remedies to be used to the exclusion of almost all local treatment; others, trusting almost entirely to local treatment, using constitutional remedies but sparingly.

More modern opinion, seeing an Ezema as a constitutional disease, is not merely a local affection, is in favor of combining the two lines of treatment; correcting, by means of the proper remedies, any internal disorder which may be causing or keeping up the Ezema, and, afterward, endeavoring by to improve the patient's general condition and assimilation. It should always be remembered that Ezema is a disease of disease of constitutional and local and must be treated so as to cure the body. Any absolute
In the Constitutional treatment of epilepsy there is not much difference to be made between acute and chronic cases. It is in the local treatment that the differences of management are found chiefly.

The first thing to be done is to seek out and rectify any derangement of the internal organs which is likely to cause or to keep up an attack of epilepsy, especial attention being directed to the micturition.

The treatment of any such deviations from the ordinary conduct of general good health is to be conducted on the general principles which ordinarily guide the modern practitioners in the treatment of disease.

Of the Constitutional measures we will take first Depressants—while we more recommended by older practitioners as Hayler and Bristow than they are now.

Chaulmoogra is recommended by the latter in such cases as will check the appetite during the acute stage of the disease (4 in the 5th ed. 139). Bleeding recommended also by Bristow is now so much practised at asylum Milton (in 114) says that in his experience Antipathologic treatment failed entirely in every case of severe epilepsy both to cure the complaint or to prevent relapses. The late Anderson (Eugene C.) considers that Bleeding or local deflection ... are never safely.
required - injurgiates answering all the ends
in view

Of more importance far than the admin-
istration of remedies in any form is
it to attend to the condition of secreting
organs - Selby Hall [Din the Clin Sci]
reminds us that in many cases a mere
or less sluggish action of the secreting organs
allows the blood current to become loaded
with effete products which tend to retard
the reparative process, if not to aggravate
the equation.

Scordyrics were at one time given in cases
of pyrexia but are not recommended now
it being often difficult in these cases to
induce free perspiration even if produced
no beneficial effect following them. The
Aperients are of decided benefit but
must be used merely as introductory to some
other line of treatment. They have no speck
remitting effect merely clearing out the system
thus giving "the liver & kidney a better
chance to ricate effete products" [Sel-
bury Hall. Loc. cit. p. 56]. There is no doubt
that moderate furgation almost always
induces an improvement in cases of Ec-
gruma. For this reason Bulkeley Egan
has this improvement will pass if after
unless some other treatment follows the injyg-
ation. He next considers furgation as more
serose at intervals than the administration too frequent " (St. John of Ly.)
the purgatives must not however be continued too long, or they increase the debility
which lies at the root of the attack of ezerica
Skillfully used, for thus mus bolon consider
that aperients, instead of at laxatives have a
powerful tonic effect on the entire function rendering absorption and nutrition
more active (Dr. Wilson Ezerica p. 298)
We have now to consider the aperient
to be used in different cases
In an acute attack of ezerica with
evident liver derangement, as indicated by
swollen tongue — catarrh. Right evacuation
with Calomel will be found useful
Bulkeley prefers 5 Grey Powder (p. 66)
It may be given alone, as in cases of infant
Ezerica, where grt. 1 upward given occasioning
is often very beneficial; or combined with
three Bleach of 1/7 upward (Bulkeley p. 823)
or sugar grt. as recommended by Dr. Bolone to grt. 1 Cal. repeated once or twice a week —
or every other night for 2 or 3 nights (p. 258)
The same authority recommends grt. — 1/7 of
Bleach of Must as a useful addition to the
Calomel and Sugar (p. 253)
Bulkeley recommends the Calomel to be given
in the morning so that its effect may be
watched at the night rest on the diastasis
and this is the twice daily in the habit.
ordering it to be given (B. Exema f. 1607).
For Adults the Gal Anderson recommends:

K. Hydrargyi Sulphoridae. 1/4
Pulvis Scammonici. gr x 2
brused in tbl. IV.

Sf. One every week.
or the following:

K. Hydrargyi Sulphoridae. gr IV
Flav. Pel. Odorc. gr v
Fr. Belladonnae. gr. IV.
brused in tbl. IV.

Sf. One at bed-time, and a Seidlitz pow-
der in the morning. Repeat once or twice a week
(For Gal Anderson Exema f. 3.)

Instead of the Salome, we may use
Grey Powder or Hydr. e Colta.

This is especially useful with children, and
myself when in the habit of giving it with
Laid. Pelvis. Pulv. Rheii. gr i - gr ii, which
made into a powder is taken in the
morning.

For children, Muller says
-guests to he given with an aromatic,
be himself giving gr i - gr ii Laid. Linnæae
with gr. Hydr. e Colta - the dose to be
doubled for children between 1 to 3 years of
give. (Muller f. 98. f. 119)

Anderson recommends combining it
with Rhubarb and Salicina, or Piscinie
if the patient be not very strong and pre-
a formula for its exhibition as 1/10 of the
work on Egeria.

Before leaving the mercurials we must
notice: Blue Pills recommended by
Bulkeley (Ed. 3rd ed., p. 264) as a laxative in
the beginning of the treatment of Egeria
of the Acrid General region. He combines
with Colocynth and Cacae, as follows:

N. Pel. Hydroargyri
Ext. Colocynthidis l. a. gr. 10
Pulveris Ycacuanuae. gr. 5
Micine est dividis in pilulas 1. 2

Take 2 at night and 2 on the second night
after; to be followed each morning by a
Sedum powder or Kissenur Tincture (Ed. 3rd ed.,
pp. 322-323).

Bulkeley cautions against these pills being
used continually. They are to be taken only
hence the 3rd day if the may be used again after
an interval of a week or so (Ed. 3rd ed., p. 265).

Rhubarb is often of use in cases of my
nur action of the bowels in Infarcti
tion, combined with Grey Pott's as
mentioned above, or in a mixture con-
taining 3/1 of each of Rhb. Rhei, and Tod.
Bicarb. or 3/1 of Peppermint Lact. One
tablet per day is to be taken in lactic acid
after meals (Bulkeley, Egeria, p. 161).

The purgative of Rhubarb also may be em-
ployed in repeated small doses either
alone or with Magnesia (Buckingham, 3rd ed., p. 192).
Albus. The Pill of Albus and Iron has been much recommended by Bulkeley (p. 265) for overcoming the habit of constipation which is so almost invariably associated with dyspepsia of the Acute Jaundiced type. He directed them to be given in regular, but gradually increasing doses, as the habit of having one good evacuation a day is acquired; still and a habit is acquired we can't life to treat this variety of dyspepsia successfully—dyspepsia is often given for the latter variety of dyspepsia also. Bulkeley however considers they should be used only very rarely for definite purposes. He condemns the habit of dependence on water injected into the bowels to excite the intestines to contraction, as worse even than having them depend on frictional friction. It would be the other end of the syphilitic type. They are apt to "burning or the bowel action, making a slow of slowing complete evacuation, while the real cause of evil is left untouched" (Phil. p. 130).

A saline aperient containing Magnesia is considered by Dr. Smith very useful when preceded by a dose of pilocarpine. He recommends it especially in the following conditions: 1. In acute cases. 2. In the final stage of the illness. 3. In sudden onset.
relapses of Chronic Fever. (4.) At commencement of treatment where tongue is coated
5. In a patient nauseated with tonics or
6. Where progress after being satisfactory in some degree begins to flag.

(See note X. p. 257.)

The Sulphate of Magnesia may be given in an effervescent mixture. (See E. p. 390)

R. Sulphuris Sulphatis 3 iv.
Soda Bicarbonatis fl. 3 3
Aqua.

R. Saci Liti spirit.
Acidi Tartarici z 3 3
Acidi Sodici 3 3
Aq. vas. 3 iv. m.

Stir the two solutions in a large tumbler
and drink during effervescence. (For adult.)
The Sulphate of Magnesia may also be combined with both-the ordinary Aperient
from mustard is useful.

Sulphur is a remedy which has always
been approved, especially by the laity; it is
especially useful in skin diseases. When
indeed attained a reputation for usefulness
was in these complaints considered above
what it deserves. In some cases it is
useful as a mild laxative. It is partly
eliminated through the skin, hence it has
been supposed to possess stimulant or alterative
properties, in addition to its action as a base.
Barlow in his edition of Tillius's works recommends its administration in the incipient stage of Impetiginous Legena, in such quantities as not to induce purgation, e. g. there is much irritability or inflammation of the cuticle, a portion of the emulsion of fats to be combined with it. (Barlow's Cutaneous Diseases, 1816, p. 152)

Perron makes it a condition of its administration that there should be no acute inflammatory symptoms present. The temperature being the preparation employed. He considers that internally, it exerts a curative influence to a slight extent 'cooling the blood' and acting as a gentile laxative. (Perron's Art of Medicine, p. 57)

Buckley considers it very useful in Legena of the Anus and Vagina, especially when there is congestion of the hemorrhoidal veins, as there often is in coxoma of that region, just as Legena of the lips is often associated with a varicose condition of the veins of the lips. He recommends the precipitated sulphur to be given in combination with the Balsam of Mastick, of each 3ij. — one to two teaspoonfuls of the former to be taken every two to three hours with hot water at this time. It may be continued for some time. (Buckley, Legena, p. 264)

Anderson considers it "not nearly so useful"
a Jungermannia as Colonel, though more
universally employed (Segm. 2 88)
A useful Tonic Aperient, recommended
by Anderson especially servicable where the
bowels are easily moved is the following:

N. Potas. Thaophiatric 3
Acet. Roffell. d. el 3\textsuperscript{v}
Syr. Juniper. 3-3\textsuperscript{v}
M. Gentian. 60

Fl. Zizyph. 3\textsuperscript{v}

Let a large wine glass full of
water three days.

In many cases of Leucoma one finds the greatest
benefit derived from the administration of Diuretics,
especially when, as in often the case, the Leucoma
is accompanied by deficient renal action; while
it does not cause the eruption, as any rate,
tends to aggravate it. The medicines given as
Diuretics are often alkaline. While
therefore be as well to discuss
Diuretics and Alkalies together as it is often
difficult to say how much of the good effect
of Alkaalic Diuretics is due to their Diuretic
and how much to their alkaline properties.

Diuretics are often of especial use in
the Leucoma rubrum of the legs in elderly
patients; as it is then often dependent on a
deficient kidney action. Letting
the Leucoma
rubrum will often rapidly improve when the quantity of urine
passed rises to a good amount from a
Said quantity before. He considers it most
important that Diocletian should form an
ingredient of the Humetic mixture (Ep. 265).
Bulkeley considers the well-known
Quineticum
useful in Eczema of the Anus, Genitals.

-associated as it often is with stools, high colour,
swelling, or frequent calls to micturition. The Patient

resists the Potash, or the liquor Potassae alone,
or with a little Belladonna or the preparations
he recommends. Although these remedies are
ostensibly found useful, there are cases of Eczema
in this region associated with xanthia in
which the greatest relief is obtained by gradu-
ally the Diocletian route of treatment: e.g., the ad-
mixture of Nitric Acid or Hydrochloric Acid.

(Bulkeley, Eczema 287)

In Eczema of Eczema, the Alkalies: Alkaline
Humetic silt added to the milk, or given
to the mother are often of great service. The
Acetate of Potash recommended by Bulkeley is
one of the best. This authority (Bulkeley)

prefers the Potash Salt altogether to the soda
salt, both as to their action on the stomach
and for their effects on the Eczema. A mixture
he recommends is the following:


Intritiae Rhiici Vomicae 3 iv.

Infus. Racemae ad 3 iv.

(sure. and co)

89. One teaspoonful in water after

meal.
In infantile Eryema the above medicine may be administered to the mother. Where there is looseness of the bowels and mind, a concoction of Spirits of Petrol, and Cascare, is often useful in such cases. In these cases where there is a good deal of restlessness at night, and the skin is matter, dry, and hard, may give the following:

Hy. Macc. Acet. 3 vii


Liquor. Comm. Acet. ad 3 iv. in

2 vii. These soon pull well diluted on an empty stomach. If there be much debility, action, Aconite may be added. (Bulkeley Egema p. 162.)

Wurzburg considers alkali and dilutes useful in Eryema occurring in elderly, weak, or Rheumatic patients, or in those who are addicted to the pleasures of the table. He recommends the Acetate and Carbonate of Petrol in full doses, and Liquor Potassa, or the natural Alkaline. Giving waters to which Colchicum tincture may sometimes be added if necessary. (Skene's Diseases of 195)

Anderson. (Egema p. 104) recommends similar remedies and directs that the alkali be given largely diluted with water, and be done gradually increased, till the Medicine does agree or the eruption be
tion to fade. This special alkaline remedy, however, is the carbonate of ammonia, which decreases gradually increasing from 10-30 or even 40 grains three times daily, care being taken that the preparation is fresh and of full strength. In cases of Dr. Eygma Rayer also recommends the acetate + also the chloride of meth.

For the successful treatment of Eygma, a great deal depends upon the Medical man's ability to distinguish between those cases of Rheumatic patients with disorders of digestion who require a deperative course of alkalies + chlorides as recommended above and those patients who being of a weakly + Rheumatic constitution require building up with cod liver oil, ferrugineus tonics etc.

In treating Eygma, Dyspepsia often leads to the combatant and this is especially the case in Eygma of the Scalp and face. In such cases we must first direct our attention to the state of the bowels, one of the aperients formerly considered being preferable. After this we shall find the Alkalies or Acid Tonic Masters of the greatest service. Lathbury recommends alkalies in conjunction with Bromide + small doses of aquarena (eg, 10 or we may give a wine tonic as Quinine and Sulphuric Acid with a Beller Infusion.
These remedies however are of use only so far as they improve the appetite and the general health. "Their control over the Eryema is very limited." — Milton, (P. D. 9, Skin diseases, p. 20)

Torrington states are called for in many cases where there is great debility and a severe taint as well as those are often combined with arsenic — we shall speak of them later on. When we come to consider the use of that drug —

One of the most useful medicines in this disease (indeed almost cures it) is the one medicine that can be compared with arsenic in its power over the disease. — so good Liver Oil —

that it is of great benefit in many cases is the almost unanimous opinion of physicians who have studied the subject in these days.

Some is true that its internal uses are for constitutional diseases consists a "little in fever. This" is useful as a local application.

(Torrington, Skin diseases, P. D. 9, p. 74.)

Anderson speaks very highly of it saying that he has repeatedly cured very severe cases of Eryema by the systematic administration, in a couple of months, of Liver oil, and with great success.

All other treatments of importance having been omitted. (Eryema, p. 99.)

Mackay recommends it for children and for delirious patients. (Skin Diseases, p. 95.)
Milton considers it one of the most valuable remedies in Sceumia and that almost every case of chronic Sceumia is benefited by it and if it be taken long enough in a proper way (Part I, Sec. 78, Vol. I, p. 125).

The best way of giving it is to begin with a small dose, say a teaspoonful, and increase gradually to a tablespoonful for an adult. The small dose at first is not as apt to nauseate the patient as it causes a diuretic for the oil. Besides this, it is to be remembered that only a certain quantity is taken up, small at first, but the quantity absorbable increasing till full dose is taken. Too large a dose is both wasteful and injurious (Thompson, Therapeutics 2d Ed., p. 314). Some practitioners recommend that it be taken after a meal, others advise it to be taken the last thing at night before going to sleep. Where, the latter, it can often be taken without nausea, it is best present, because it causes nausea (Plumer, Hc. 314). A little salt taken before or after the dose, or a small bunch of Prunes taken an hour after the oil, ameliorate nausea some times. Balthazar Ferran recommends it to be taken with 10–15 drops of wine. It may also be taken as an emulsion (Savy & Fossey) or with Sceumia Pteraeas as recommended by Alexander Sceumia (f. 93). The best Sceumia oil to use is from Sceumia, introduced by Ormonde I, and appreciated.
Preparation of the to many people nauseous day.
If it can not be taken by the mouth, or in addition to its being or taken, it may be
rubbed into the skin's 2 or 3 times a day.
(Act. Sivans 9:2) A hoof of licorice or licorice
stuffed in the oil may also be worn around
the waist. (Milton. Act. i. p. 125)

Strychnia has been recommended by Dr.
Flagon (see his paper in the Journal of Art
Med. Vol. 1. p. 35). It is especially indicated
as one would suppose, in chronic cases and
is especially useful where the eruption is ac-
companyed with intolerable itching. Faring's
prescription is:

R. Strychnia, gr. 6. —
Aur. aurea, dir. 3 5
Ludr. aurantii, 3 5
Infus. Corydiis, 3 5
Sig. 3 5 tot. die.

Another remedy recommended by the same
author for some of the chronic forms of
the Pachyderma is Mercury. The foot and
cases benefited by the administration of 6 - 10
grains for the in chronic. Dowling of
Auricula (see paper quoted above)
& others also recommends in his iv some
what smaller doses 6 - 50 gr.

Purdon in his Cutaneous Medicine (p. 57)
directs smaller doses of 1 to be given when
great infilibration & thickening of the subcutaneous
layers exists, as is obvious in a case of the lues.
Anemic. This medicine has attained a great reputation as a specific almost for the
lame, & edema under their designation. Although
some of the German physicians, as Helle, do not trust much to it, yet the general
opinion of the profession in the present day is
largely in favor of its administration. General
judging. In considering its value
in edema we may consider it first as a
lame especially a severe topic. 2nd in
acting a specific action on the epidermis itself.

1. That it is a Terre Lonic of no mean order is
from its great value in China, Berber-
avis and other brands. In France
it is known as consider it and says that so and it
gives force to confirm the deductions of
the terrenos matter, accelerating those actions
of the skin which tend to its nutrition.
Rehydration (Symptoms 4) - we know that
Epigene often depends on terrenos debility, either
general or local, and it is in such cases and
in those inhibited terrenos element that it
is especially indicated (Bulkeley, Epigene 132).

2. Anemic has a special action upon the
cells building up the epithelial structures.

On Ruey-J. Hennelle, in their experiments
on typhoid found that Anemous acid in small
gauges produced disgust in a few
hours, first on the mouth, then in the lips.
The article Seidel RF, on many handling the
The effects were shown conclusively to be due to the direct action of arsenic on the skin. (Finger, "Handbuch" pp. 296.)

From the experiments of Mr. Bunn (as described in Finger as above) we learn that arsenic acts directly on the epidermic cells themselves attacking first the lowestmost or innermost portions of the epidermic, and that its action advances from the derm (which is least affected) outwards. The results of the action of arsenic on the epidermis was to cause desquamation of the corneous and intermediate layers sometimes separately, sometimes perhaps most frequently together. The hypodermic layer remains attached to the derm, and its cells become necrotic so that the whole layer collapses. This effect the investigators attributed to an exclusive, i.e., a lethal, irritation, by which the destructive stages of the metabolism of the cells are hurried on beyond the reparative power of the constructive stages.

As we might have expected from the results of the above experiments, it has been found that the administration of arsenic is of most use in the case of diseases involving the more superficial parts of the skin, this remedy possessing not little power over the effects which have their seat in the deeper structures.
Amongst authorities on the subject very different opinions have been expressed as to the value of arsenic in cases of Eczema and allied cutaneous diseases. Helv. does not believe in it much, he occasionally uses it, and condemns English Physicians for trusting too much to it, as at that time there certainly seemed to be a danger of their doing. Nearly the same almost solely upon it and threw aside every local measure as not only without but harmful. In the present day, Bulkeley says, "Arsenic is unquestionable benefit in many cases but... it is important to select the case, as well as the time, for its administration." (ibid. 3rd ed. p. 129) which Helv. we cannot endorse. Bulkeley uses it extensively as a "specific," and rightly says that in some cases it is unnecessary and even harmful (e.g. p. 124 3rd ed.) Why do another American writer to these opinions we do not feel inclined to attach so much importance to as that of the two last authorities quoted? considers it as an uncertain remedy in all cutaneous diseases, excepting as in Eczema, in which disease he says it has unquestionably aggravated more cases than it has relieved (ibid. p. 129). Helv. says that he cannot even concede to arsenic the indefinite blood-vulgarifying Eczema curacy.
journs which are attributed to it by English and French physicians" and considers that, if used at all, it should only be "in cases of obstrucions and severe chronic eogsma" (Medici on the Skin. New York. P. 46. Trans. Vol. II, p. 143-4).

In administering arsenic, there are certain precautions to be taken:

1. It should never be given in the acute stages upon this all authorities are agreed (Kendall, Ringer, Dr. Whyte, etc.). In stimulating the body when rest is demanded (Butting, p. 99).

2. Small doses only are required and the dose does not require to be increased. Kendall gives the maximum dose as m. or two drachms: as m. or two drachms. The same patient may require more (the above dose one of the few). At the beginning of the dig. ( tinder)

3. It should not be given on an empty stomach, but towards the end of a meal, as it is not likely how to irritate the mucous membrane as disagreeable to the patient. Dr. Erasmon Wilson considers that the dose of a mixture containing arsenic should not be greater than 3 or in order to lessen the chance of it irritating an injurious effect upon the mucous membrane of the stomach (Erasmon, p. 218).

4. Care is to be taken that the bowels are kept open during its administration especially if the skin become more inflamed.

5. Kept considered of necessity to induce the toxic symptoms of the drug to a slight extent in order to ensure a beneficial result from itsadministration.
location. The dose then to be reduced & then the conjunctiva to the right affected throughout the cornea.

It soon becomes obvious that the beneficial effect can quite well be obtained without inducing toxic symptoms. This is Roux's Guinin. (Humphreys' Guide p. 235.)

Anderson does not recommend the clipping of the drug of toxic symptoms as indicated by the idea of reducing the dose. He quotes Bayle in saying "too often the administration is stopped just as the medicine is doing good, because the effect becomes frightening by the appearance of toxic symptoms." (In tall Anderson's Econ. p. 39).

6. The action of Arsenic upon the skin is slow and hence it is necessary to continue the treatment for some time after the disappearance of the symptoms of the disease - to give smaller doses perhaps for some weeks or even months.

With regard to the kind of cases in which Arsenic is especially useful we have that it is contra-indicated in the acute inflammatory types of the disease. It is on the other hand very great use in certain chronic constitutional cases.

Waddington (see bmj p. 99) recommends it as especially useful in the papular necrosis, Zoonoma Lezava, and also "where the true primary lesions are ill defined and there is bright infiltration of the skin." Certain fibrinoid localization and abortive vascular eczema as well.
grants new absurd ex ample about the figures
also often yield readily to it.

3. Infantile Eczema, it is especially useful
and is much lauded by Dr. Symonds in his "As an effect of a harmless tonic, arsenic
stands alone and without its fore in this ort-
aversal disease (Infantile Eczema). Indeed in Eczema
infantile it is cheaper, it comes rapidly, perfect
unfailingly" (Dr. Wilson Eczema, p. 262). He
further says that "The urgent infant fever Arsenic
well, that it very speedily shows its tonic -
assimilative effects on them" (p. 263).

Dubrui & Balfour both recommend Arsenic
in the above form of Eczema the latter assert-
that many cases of Dr. Eczema will yield to
Arsenic alone. (Dubrui 8th Ed. p. 99. Balfour
Ecz. 2nd Ed. p. 30.)

It may here be remarked that children of ages
7-10 years and at puberty girls especially often
require double the usual dose. (Kend all on the Skin
p. 22.)

It is also useful in red form of "Rebellious Eczema
which erupts the cutis - the verge of the Arsenic, and
the Sorbium" (Keigor Tier 8th Ed. p. 296).

With regard to the mode of administration,
Arsenic Acid is sometimes the most frequent
now given in the form of pills. Hebrew Arsenic
remedy was "Arsenical Pillo which consisted of
808 Arsenic Acid and 37.25 Powdered Black
Pepper with gum Arabic and water in a t
make 800 pills - each pill therefore contains 0\textsuperscript{0}0525 g arsenious acid. 30 pills form one dose, before dinner, generally being sufficient.

He also gives a pill containing Acid Arsenious.

\[ \text{Pot. Ars. gr. } 4 \text{ and } \text{Sulf. } 1 \text{vni until } \text{Saf. } 1 \text{ to make } 16 \text{ pills.} \]

Two or three taken on the evening and two in the evening. (Hibbert, A.S. 3. Brown, Vol. i p 29-30)

The two most usual forms of its administration are the \textit{Liquor Arseniacin} and \textit{Acqua Arsenicitum} which is really a mixture solution of Arsenic + Carbonate of Arsenic + Alkaline. To this paper: and to the \textit{Liquor Arseniacin Hydrochloricum}, \textit{Hydrochloricum Solution of Arsenic} which is acid in its reaction.

The \textit{Liquor Arseniacin} is m\textsuperscript{7}-vii of the Merck.

The principal objection to the \textit{Acqua Arsenicitum} is by far the most common, no doubt, that it is apt to agree with the stomach. The compound spirit of lavender which is usually mixed with it is thought by some to be the offending substance. It is consequently omitted (Condor Applied POI)

\[ \text{In Arsenium Intem cognosco p 214} \]

If the objective organs are weak, the Arsenic may be combined with a bitter infusion as Cascara, Colubrum, Gentian.

It is also at times usefully combined with an alkalai.

Sir. Jameson horizon was in the habit of larger prescribing the Arsenic with donor: thus - (Coffey) 8

\[ \text{P. Nux Vomica } 3 \text{ g} \]

\[ \text{Symp. mul. } 3 \text{ vni, nit. ac. } 3 \text{ vni, dil. } 3 \text{ vni} \]

\[ \text{Liqu. Arseniacin } 3 \text{ vni} \]

\[ \text{Ag. nit. anthracis } 3 \text{ vni, } \text{sig. } 3 \text{ for return } \]
A mixture recommended by Bulkley somewhat resembles this -

R. Ferri et Aegheas Car. 3 f
Leg. R. Aescultis 2 f
Leg. Blasbei 2 f

New Ferri Franges dulcis 2 1/2 m

3 f foot column

We may also prescribe the iron arsenic together with citric acid and R. secundum an efficacious mixture.

But Eremides helios was also in the habit of combining the arsenic with both tinct. ool.

R. St. Thormuse 3 f
Tellus Ovi 1

Leg. Arsenicatis 2 1/2 m LXIV
Leg. acridis 2 f

3 f tur de juxta citrum

In Hydantite Esgoma Bulkley's plan is to give 1/2 of Thormuse's solution three times daily in Aconitum water. The dose gradually increases by 1/4 drop until 2-3 or even up to 10 drops were taken with food three times daily. If diarrhoea supervenes the dose must be reduced - (Esgoma 2 Ed. p162)

With regard to the liquid solution of boronwax, the

Leg. Hydrocrotalicis, by doerji. Aremnica -

the general opinion is that it is useless

and considered very dangerous & unrewarding.

He calls it a villaneous compound.

Dr. S. Wilson cautions his readers to avoid

(Pandon Clustr, p57) (Dr. Sirs tilson Esgoma p12)
Mr. Burke combines the iodide of potash gr. iv.
with liquor aminicis mj in the treatment of
rheuma languidum. This favorite remedy how-
ever is the syrup. Ferric iodide which he
regards as a laxative, diuretic and antispasmodic
at doses of m v - m x v let die.

Steele is a remedy much extolled by Tulloch
in his Pathology of Feat. Blis J. The Skin (p. 120-23)
he advocates its use when the discharge is
purulent, when even at the very first signs
of fever, when even at the very sign of fever
was evident for a long time, and in all cases
where improvement has come to a standstill.
In adults, he prescribes the liquid ferris aceticum
in doses of $35 - 37$. The constitution is restored
being corrected by a full containing albes-
in depending upon the age of the patient.
Steele gives the dose of three times 35 - 37
let die or the Secularized carbonate gr. iv.
twice daily.

The key for Johnstone of Erda. Luke, is iron
as also the Lacte-Johnstone of iron are recom-
mended by Tulloch in his work on begematosis.

Tulloch is a remedy particularly recommended
by Mr. Callander. He has found it very
beneficial in some cases. Especially three
bland cases of rheuma limited to the joints
of the hand. (p. 193) He prescribes 2 drachms
of the liquid to commence with, taken in
beads full or capsule. The dose to be increased
to m x x x - x x. It is used in the dry form from
rheuma, occurring in appendices otherwise healthy.
...subject, the latter is most likely to be removed.

(Caselli & Barba, 1736)

Cathartic acids may sometimes take the place of... or as a measure.

F: Acid: Castorii 3 f. o f.
Glycerini 3 f.
G. Acetatis. 3 f. 2 h.

...3 f. in a large bottle, full of bitter

3 c. daily on an empty stomach.

Hydrocotyle Aesculii: The great transplant

ment of India has been considered very effica-

cious by some French doctors. The 'Aegae

(Sezen) - Indian aegaeum f. 7.8' says it is found

less in skin diseases.

Carpwort has been recommended for bronchic

tonus, but nevertheless considered non-effective.

(P.R. S. B. S. 1925, 1926, Vol. 1, pp. 161, 162)

Vida tricolor is a very old remedy.

advice on treatment of which in infantile E-

grema. It has lately been revived. Bateham

speaks of it as being valuable, in the author-

of 5r attacks, especially in the Egeoma Capitate.

childen. The latter gentleman asserts

that taken in wine, it goes the urine to

orders of the urine yellow! Which may be

taken as a sign that the disease is about to

terrminate! (Bateham on Cutaneous Diseases, 1812, p. 165)

Burkeley considers that, as it is generally given

in secreto, it becomes difficult to say how much

of the beneficial effect is due to the Verla.
show much the severe (l. 2 80 p. 168)

Vaccination, may in the euv do

eaw of a therapeutic potent to

cure the disease (ed. 2 p. 181). Such the

British med. journal for 1827 gives two

cases in which vaccination cured long standing

eruption of eczema infantitale. The results

of these cases are rather at variance with the opin

ion of Dr. Bonomo, who that the Eczematous

children generally refuses to respond to the

Vaccine cream. (fig. 193.) He however

conceives an effect of vaccination brought on by vaccination might also have been considered the principle constitutive

local remedy employed in the treatment

of eczema. Now remains to say a little about

not and physic; in connection with the subject,

and in doing so will longer draw upon the

chapter on that subject (Bulkeley's Eczema p. 289)

With regard to the quality of food, eaten should

be moderate. In many cases of eczema, the quan-
ty taken is in excess of what is necessary, even when

we find a deficiency in amount. Here the general

law is, that in which the digestive organs of the

patient have been impaired by over-eating

(Bulkeley, p. 24). The Accent should only be

taken when the appetite is deficient.

The patient should be encouraged to eat more,

at the same time to take small and often meals,

to aid its complete combustion. (B. P. 30.) This

may be one reason why cod liver oil is useful.
...in as many cases.

Starch and sugar are to be diminished especially in cases of acute jaundice. The whole meal should be taken in not too much advantage, but bulkily, and the same quantities of the taking of oatmeal or rice. Also, a brisk exercise to a great extent gives the place of meat in leguminous plants. The more meat is eaten, the more work is shown upon the already over-educated kidneys. Soups are not thought to be good as bulkily, the long

and the heat, burning and itching in the stomach.

Red meat dishes, bread, fat, oily, cheese, etc., are to be avoided.

Bread, wine and beer are to be forbidden, especially in acute jaundice. If any alcohol is to be taken, a little brandy or whiskey are the best from which to take it.

Of course, regularity of meals, the avoidance of fast mastication and the condition of the intestines are to be attended to.

A light and stimulating diet is suitable for the acute form of jaundice, whilst a full and nourishing diet will be more suitable for the chronic form. Care being taken by attention to the bowels, to remove the effects matter from the system. The use of fucus is said to act fre
In dyspeptic subjects, it is necessary to attend to the diet of both the mother and child. The feeding or rather suckling of infants too frequent, whenever they cry often, and at irregular times, must be discontinued. The child feeds a suckling at intervals: the first month or two, about 2 hours, and afterwards 3 or 4 hours may elapse between each meal.

The giving of starchy foods to children before they are able to digest it should be prohibited. If they require anything in addition to the mother's milk, in place of it, cord milk, properly diluted, and sweetened, should be given. Of the sherry vinegar, and limited in use, in other cases. Jellied peaches, a little sugar, 3 eggs, 2 nap little. Leave water or kvass before he adds to the milk.

Occasionally a little cream will be useful, given to the child; or beneficium derives from uncertainty that milk morning with oil, preferably cod-liver oil.

In dyspepsia of the case of children with dyspepsia, it will be well to give beef-tea, both meals, subject to, in sparing quantities only.

With regard to the mother nursing an dyspeptic child, we must regulate her diet, and see that any dyspepsia that may be present is corrected. In the latter instance, a mixture containing acetic acid, taking
Rice, Tonic, and Influenza. In Croton will find beneficial. Malt Elixir & Wine must be for drunkenness, hence place being supplied by milk, &c. If some form of stimulant is necessary, spirit or whiskey are taken. Constitution must be correct of persons.

Mercurial baths. These are of use in some cases of Eczema, tho' we must use judgment and discrimination in recommending them. The Saline & Alkaline Bichromate, as those of Epsom in England & of Kristoffel, Bichromate is abroad, are if used in some acute cases with derangement of the Liver, alteration of Alimentary Canal. They may be drunk as off-hoarse or in bottles; but their good effects the more if all purgatives are left.

The Alkaline Sulphate Baths (Karlofate and Ars la Chapelle) to be useful, as they undoubtedly are in some cases, should be both drunk before & after, and ought to be followed by a visit to Chalybeate Springs. Represented by the Springs of Schieflach & Zula.

The Soothing Springs are of much value whilst they are. Bubonic Bathing is rather detrimental than otherwise.

Sea bathing & Sea Air are often beneficial to Eczema quite different, but the bathing is generally in puros, to the Lungs, Effects: until the eruption.
Proper Laws for recreation and sleep, together
with in some cases a complete change of scene
and rest from work, tending to restore the general
health the measures not to be lost sight of
healing Syphosis due to general debility.

The author seems to have forgotten her former
air of 20 to 30 days further with these

Local treatment.

This part of the subject is of great importance.
There is not need to speak of disease of passion
as forming on this subject. Indeed, treated as
we have seem to local treatment alone; and,
undoubtedly, some cases can be greatly ben-
fit and even cured by external remedies.
Necrotic or the hardware reparation local
-treatments altogether even going so far as to
consider it harmful; "To cure Syphosis
Syphosis by topical applications. The man who
attempts it must indeed be ignorant of the
tendency of the disease (disease in the skin) (p. 139)
The use of local application is recommended in
for softening the skin. Glycine or glycerine diluted
5 times its volume of orange flower water (p. 15).

There can, however, be no doubt
of the very great benefit of topical application.
No idleness, it may be necessary to use this
in conjunction with internal remedies.
In discussing the local treatment of Eczema, I shall do as I have done in treating of constitutional measures for its relief: take the Remedy one by one, beginning with those substances most useful in acute cases, then pass on to those beneficial in sub-acute or chronic stages of the disease. I shall endeavour, under the head of each remedy, to indicate the mode of application in this kind of Eczema it is suitable for.

In treating Acute Eczema, when the surface is irritable, itchy and discharging, the great thing to be aimed at is to keep the part as free from the irritation as possible. All irritating applications are to be avoided, and the remedies must be soothing and stimulating, otherwise the Eczema, instead of being benefited, is very aggravated.

The Removal of Crusts is one of the first things to be done in treating such cases. Unless these are removed, the remedial agent cannot get to the diseased surface, and has no chance of benefitting it. In some cases, it is true, the remedy may be applied at once, it only helping to soften and detach the scales. This generally however requires to remove them first. This may be done by a poultice of bread and water, or mashed turnip, the softened crusts then being washed away with hot water. (Egg. Bullen's Dripping 131) or a Yarrow may be rubbed in (Fletaby's 76)

Eg. p. 52
Cod-liver oil is one of the most valuable agents for the purpose, as it will penetrate deeply and remove thick crusts. (Bullock, by was p. 71)

A potato poultice is often useful, or a little sand may be poured into some warm laurel or olive oil, but a stiff potato poultice is made thus to be applied at night, and the crust removed with the poultice in the morning.

This is the plan generally recommended by Bullock: recommends the application first hot in the crusts which are then washed away by water & soap, or alkaline waters. (Skin diseases p. 197) Andreason recommends a poultice, similar to that of Bullock.

If this is not successful the use of a poultice composed of crumbs of bread and hot almond oil at night, the crusts being softened and removed away with the poultice in the morning, or again with oil & cream, if necessary, with the poultice—this is to be repeated as often as the crusts re-form.

**Water.** For degenerates patients, ordinary spring or well water is not to be recommended for cleansing the skin, as it is sure to contain various salts in solution, likely to irritate the skin. Rain water, or even, in the case of very delicate skins, distilled water is to be used in preference. Water containing some mucilaginous substance is useful.
Hebra recommends boiling water to be poured upon bruised almonds or flour; to be used when it is cold. (Herby, p. 159.) Francis Halliburton (p. 159) recommends milk or of luke warm water for cleansing tegumentor surfaces. (Herby, p. 156.) See also Milled (p. 156.)

Milton: (Note to note, 1858, vol. 1, p. 260.) recommends warm milk water or yolk of egg in water—

Batterson (Col. fac., 1819, p. 156) also recommends milk or water for the seed to be boiled down in it and considered. See Milled (p. 155.) He (p. 156.) advises the use of cold water, but considers the use of fresh milk to be the best. The addition of a little water to the fluid is not done. He considers an improvement.

Of this he says: he recommends a decoction of Linseed, masticated, to be boiled down to a thin, smooth cream that—

Whenever of the above preparations are used, the frequent washing is to be avoided, as having a tendency to accelerate already morbid conditions. (Herby, p. 155.) On the other hand, Dr. B¢nham (p. 152) states, that in the case of a fever he:—

Accordingly, he states, that in the case of a fever he—

Bulkeley, as to young children, the parts—
should be washed only once or twice a week and
further presses on the opinion that the existing
and continuable cause of Eczema in old persons
is often to be found in the injudicious use of
water upon a delicate skin; or, when the skin
employs in washing - too frequent washing:
"remove the newly formed outer epidermal cell,
and a new layer of epidermis is immediately formed
it repair hindered." In Eczema of the face itself
especially, he says he has seen many cases in
which the principal hinderance to cure was too
much washing (Bulkeley Eczema 2nd Ed. p. 169,
170, 171, and 172) - The same authority says
further still, that too frequent or severe wash-
ings will often bring on an attack of Eczema.
"In very cold life; the tissues not being suffi-
cently formed to resist the action of the water.
The alkaline baths often employed (id. p. 169)
water, as a remedial agent, is often useful
in Acute Eczema, to relieve the pain, heat, sticking [neuromus.
Anderson p. 125 Eczema] Dr. Estelles, while recommending whole oozings
in the above cases, cautious against their being
prolonged after they have relieved the acute
symptoms, as they then tend to lower the tone
of the tissues and perpetuate the eruption.
(Eczema p. 109) Dr. Hyde considers cold baths
useful only when it can be continued to apply
of aphres intermitentes the reaction in the Cutane-
ous capillaries causes a great increase in the
itching, which had been relieved at first by the cold application (Newman, p. 128).

Neumann recommends his "Cold Water Cure" in acute general Eczema. The patient is drenched, after which he is wrapped up in wet sheets, and covered up tightly in blanket, a covering thrown over all. This gives a feeling of warmth; the patient perspires, the itching and burning at the same time subsiding. This is to be repeated 4 times in the 24 hours. The room is to be kept warm, the patient to move about some time before lying down.

(Pollins trans. of Neumann's Die Blaue Seite.) (Page 182. Have not the book before me.)

The subject of Baths may now be considered.

1. The Donche Bath. Hebra recommends its use preceded by a warm bath as a rule in cases, especially in Eczema of the face scalp. The warm bath is for the warming and softening the Eczematous produkt, is preparing the patient to receive the subsequent Donche, which is the effective part of the treatment. The bath for the Donche should be considered as warm, and should fall from a little distance or above the head. (Hebra, 1st ed. Newman, about 2 feet.) The Donche is to be repeated 8 or 12 times a day, for 5 or 10 minutes each time, and the patient should spend half an hour after each application, or walking either in the open air or under cover. In this way
some cases Erysima may be cured at all reate unless I get the cure compleatly this
means. It especially mitigates the most violent
Erysima cases (Helen to 83.3 Reso. Vol. 7. $466)
Warm or Lepid Baths or fresh water are
recommended & need in Chronic Erysima as
giving much comfort to the patient (Wood's I had.)
The same may be said of fermentation.
Trotzer recommends the Brown bath (see paper
extract above). - Miller considers the Bathes
hot or cold, simple or medicated, Saline or
Chaly Bates, Tucker or Russeque, are all re-
all under or injuries in Erysima more gen-
unally the latter, (Bath 136) Bagini
in his "Affectons Cutaneae" (635) recommends
bathes in sulphur water or alkaline
bathes, at the same time prescribing that
they be vapor bath occasionally - Hanly in
his "Egres on les Maladies de la Peau" (677)
recommends baths in Erysima,
using bicarbonate of alkali.
Buckley does not believe in bathes in this
affectons considering them often too prove in
the Acute cases and useless in the Chronic
Erysima for it.) - It is certain that baths are
not so much prescribed now as formerly in
this disease and we cannot help thinking that
though in acute cases it may be for the time
relieve the severe symptoms yet this does so at
the expense of aftercare aggravating them.
In the case of Infeants if it is ground reason
to give a bath at all, the water should be medicated, no soap used, and the child dried without friction, some soothing application being used to the above surface directly after
the drying. The mixture to be used in the medicating of the bath may be something similar to that recommended by Bulkeley viz.
Powdered Borax - Carbonate of Soda - Carb. of
Potash - in the proportion of 1:2:3 parts, with double the amount of dry starch. Two
or four teaspoonfuls of this to be dissolved in
each gallon of bath-water (Bulkeley's *219*).
Alkaline baths in some cases are beneficial, improving the condition of the whole system as well as that of the diseased surface. They are specially indicated in chronic *Sydenham's* *Eczema* of the
Trunk (Bulkeley *216*) - Bulkeley's formula for the Balneum Potassic et Alkalicum only to

\[ \text{Potasii Carbonate} \quad 3\text{iv} \]

\[ \text{Sodiui Carbonatic} \quad 3\text{ij} \]

\[ \text{Boroaci Rubris} \quad 3\text{7 m} \]

Take two pounds of 30 gallon bath with 2 1/2
of starch.
Such a bath as the above may be taken as
just every night, afterwards once or twice a
week - the temperature to be from 87 to 90°.
The time to lie in the bath to vary from 15 min.
to 1/2 an hour, the latter in cases of severe
itching or great thickening of moves. On coming
out of the bath, the body is to be thoroughly
without friction, or else to have the following applied to it, without dry air:

P. Acid. Carbolic. 27 - 37
Glyceriti Auranti i vel Uni. Petri 3 1/2
A Magnesia i 1/2 use after bath

This is to be spread over the body or part of the face, and gently rubbed into all parts of the surface, into the healthy as well as into the diseased skin (Bulkeley, Esg. 222).

Some such application as the above prevents the skin being left dry and hard as might otherwise be the case after the alkaline bath.

Hot water is sometimes useful. It may be applied in the form of a warm bath, as close as can be borne, when it often affords at least temporary relief from itching.

Very hot water is said to be beneficial in the case of leucoma of the ends of the fingers. If the fingers are to be dipped into, and the palmar parts to be laid on to the surface of water as hot as can be borne, this is to be done several times in succession. The first then dried, and some ointment, preferably balsam, to be used medially - affixed. (Bulkeley, Esg. 223)

A similar application is recommended in leucoma of the Anus and Genitalia. (Bulkeley, 4th Ed. 183) It has found that as hot as can be borne to relieve the intolerable...
Itch is often complained of in this region, especially of the face. A little vinegar added to the water renders it more efficacious.

Bulkeley recommends very hot water to be applied by means of a handkerchief dipped in it, to the head, with a mass of the liquor to gesticulate the patient sitting over the basin containing the water. This is to be done about 3 times, the whole operation to last 2-5 minutes. The hair then is to be renewed, dressed without friction, and left in the dent etc. (Torr's Juice) spread on a woollen handkerchief to be applied at once, so as to exclude the air. The hot water is to be used only once in the 24 hours, viz. at bed time. Care being taken not to scratch the part before the application. [Bulkeley, Erg. 2 Ed. p. 265-71]

In acute eczema the most useful article of drugs are the various EYESTEWSLY powders. They are especially useful in "acutely inflamed eczema," with the development of vesicles or fetters, with much burning heat. [Bulkeley, Erg. p. 375-85]

They consist in the most part of some soothing or mildly antiseptic remedy combined with some dried or medicated powders. In preparing these, the choice of powders, great care is to be taken that the particles are finely divided, and not at all gritty or large. [Bulkeley, Erg. p. 324]

Ringer considers dry powders as inferior to mild gipsy applications, which he allows that
certain cases are certainly more beneficial by their than by ointments (Harpenden in Oct 1829)
One of the powders most frequently used, and
prescribed with slight variations by Buckley
(1828 in 1928) Dr. Wilson (Exp. 1301) Buckley (Exp. 1928)
is the following: N. Rub. Camphorae 3f. 3f-
Guzii robi 31v.
Rub. Anghi 3f. m

§§ A dusting powder.
The camphor is added to allay irritation, itching.
Carbonate of Lime, Slate, Lycopodium.
Carbonate of Magnesia are often used for
this purpose. A powdered recommended by
Buckley (Exp. 324), consists of Light Carbonate of
Magnesia and Powdered Lycopodium, Yeal
half an ounce. If a more astrigent powder
is needed, Alum may be made up of, con-
trived with Starch, or with a little Glucose [
Buckley 324. Audens Exp. 1316. Heler. Exp. 1359 405]
To allay the burning heat of Eczema, following
the recommendations in the appendix to his New Treatise
the following: N. Camphorae 3f-
Alcohol. g. s.
Guzii robi
Anghi 3f. m

If there is much itching, Chloral Hydrate
may be made into a powder and combined
with Camphor as follows:
N. Chloral. Hydrat. 3f.
Camphora 3f.
Rub together until liquid & incorporated.
and Pulveris Amphi. 3/3 - 3/3

Keep tightly corked in a wide-mouthed bottle. By: her externally, rubs on the skin until the Loci (Billich, Lociema, p. 349).

In Acute Lociema Soothing lotions are sometimes to be preferred to Anodyne
powders; and are borne where greasy applications would irritate.

Such lotions, however, one oft to leave behind a Lociema and dryness of the skin, which may be treated, in great measure by mixing some glycerine with them. There are some patients, however, whose skin not

scent of glycerine - the peculiarities of each patient must therefore be studied in the matter.

In the majority of cases, it is better not to

cover the dressing with oil silk, but to allow the new lotion to evaporate, so that the

excess may NOT be found covering the skin

and advantaeges, acting as a protecting film
to the diseased surface.

It is often preferable to apply a soothing

lotion in the day time, and a milde greasy

application, as the med of glicacet, under
the gum or oiled coat, at night.

The Lociema Plumbi Diacetatus is a remedy

application, either alone or combined with glycerine, in the form of the ordinary lead

and Glycerine lotion. 3/3 of each to theفذ

water. A lotion may also be made into
The glycerol of the subacetate of lead (the described later on) and glycerine, about 3/4 of the former 3/4 of the latter is 3/4 of water (Bulley, Esq. p. 327) as the lead may be con-
trasted with a little of pure glycerine. If there is much itching a little tannin water
should be added.

For Stantin's ulcer this a complex mixture may be used with benefit: Pe. Peili Calamus 3

Oleata preparata 5

Acet Hydrargyri 3f

Glycerina 3

Aqu. Calcis 3

Aqu. Sambuci 3

For Lotea:

Black wax in acute tegarea is recommended by several authorities, amongst others by Dr.
Dr. Park who combined it with 1/4 part glycerine. He directed that it be
wrapped in the lotion and applied in an
infused manner on the diseased surface the whole to be retained in motion by a
Calico bandage (Cutaneous treat., Park, 387).

Dr. Dabney also recommends it in con-
junction with some of Buine ointment, but does
not apply it continuously like Dr. Fender
his (Dr. Dabney's) method is to bathe the
part with the lotion, followed by necessary with
Buine water for 15-20 minutes at a time, and
at intervals of a few hours or longer.
He allows the deposit to remain on the skin gently rubbing in the Ointment of Zinc, outlined, after the applications. As a rule, the itching and burning are relieved at once, and the disease often arrested in its course, (see Dr. Duhrling, p. 198.)

Alkaline lotions are often of service in Acute Eczema. Even when no exudate has appeared, almost equal in their application. Consider these useful and soothing at times. (Montheiner, p. 139.) He recommends them to be changed frequently during the day, the covered with oiled cloths during the night to preserve the moisture.

These lotions are especially useful in the early and middle stages of the disease, when the red and raw surface weeps especially, then there is an emollient stage succeeds the excoriation. This remedy succeeds better. (Ruger, Therapeutics, Vol. 3, p. 183.)

The fluid exuded during the weeping stage of eczema is neutral or alkaline. Ruger says, strong alkaline. (Kemp, p. 118. Bulkley, p. 370. Kypre, Ten., p. 183.) Hence one may use alkaline lotions in this stage for arresting the discharge; for it is a well-known fact that alkaline of solutions are useful to a surface secreting an alkaline fluid and arrest such secretion. Besides the power of arresting the secretion, the alkaline
Various solutions may be used. A weak solution of CaSO₄ \( \text{Bicarbonate of Soda} \) 3% to 3% (Murphy) a saturated solution of Boracic Acid or 3% Soda Bicarbonate or 3% Borax to 3% Bicarb (Murphy).

Lime water fulfills all the requirements as mentioned above. Combined with glycerine it is often of great service after the inflammation has been allayed, but the discharge continues profuse (Rugey, lib. 32. ch. 9)

Among the compounds with oils in equal quantities a is the proportion of 1 of lime water to one of oil; and should these be applied either directly to the foot or on a piece of felt. This is useful alone or boiled for eczema of the scalp, especially in infants.

Rugey recommends a lotion composed of:
Acid of Bicarbonate of Glycerine 3% of lime water 3% (As seen in Rugey, lib. 39. ch. 9)

When the itching is so severe that we are called upon specially to treat this symptom, we find the remedied remedy to be hydroxy-acid combined with an alkaline solution or alone. Rugey recommends a lotion made into 3% of Glycerine 3% Bicarbonate of Soda to a 1% solution of Hydroxy-acid or 3% Bicarbonate of Soda, or Glycerine. (Idem)
lagenus, the action of the Prussic Acid is helped
by the Alcohol in Combination (Reynolds p 539
Anderson Science p 126) when a strong solution
of Hydrocyanic Acid is used, care must of
course be taken not to apply it too extensively
or too closely.

But Ermorus Wilson recommends as an
Antiseptic: The lotion of fumigations of bitter
almonds, pomegranates or other kernels to six ounces
of water, dilute Hydrocyanic Acid, two
droshles, and Spirit Glucine fourteen droshles
This forms an admirable lotion, cooly
washing after the aqueous lunes (Egusa p 202)

Another useful lotion recommended is formed
as: Two droshles of Benzene, with six of
Benzoletil oil or Glycerine, and seven ounces
Emulsion of bitter almonds (Holl p 208)

And Carbolic Acid are both useful to
allow itching, but we shall consider them later
on when we come to speak of remedies more
suitable for chronic conditions. Yregonia
A lotion which has been found useful ini
forma from Yregonia is the Fluid Extract of
Grindelia Robusta. It is well spoken of
by Dr. Baring, who has used it successfully.
He urges caution however in its use. The
strength should be 37 to 37 of the Fluid Extract
31:37 of water.

This may also may be used as a lotion,
g1:45 combined with Glycerine 37 and
Alcohol 3f. Water 3f. If it is indicated in diffused or non-papular eczema, (Dear and Bunting 1992).

Soaking ointments or greasy applications are often indicated in acute, sub-acute eczema, rather than applying powders or lotions, or they may be used after these two forms of application.

The main indications fulfilled by these are:

1. They protect the diseased surface from the air and from external irritation; and do this without the influence of the diseased part.
2. Anderson considers that they do good on account of the active ingredient they contain (p. 13).

Time and care is required in their preparation. The base or greasy preparation should be perfect.

Pruritus, the ointment will not irritate the skin, and aggravate the disease. The ointment must be smooth and perfect free from gritty, foamy, or solid particles.

Ointments prepared with traurine are not so apt to become septic as those prepared with oils; but they have the disadvantage of being very thin and unconsolidated, and therefore not forming a sufficient film over the diseased surface.

Ointments of the greasy preparations are perhaps the best, the composition and use of which we shall consider later on.

Before using any of these greasy applications, the surface should be freed from all crusts.
by one of the methods previously described. The
solution in acetate or subacetate bases
should be spread on linen rags or applied
to the affected surface and never rubbed
into the skin. It is often advisable to make
a mask, in the case of the face and a cap
in that of the gums of the scalp. Spread the
ointment so that it is spread over the face or head
as the case may be, so as to keep the ointment
constant in contact with the excreting surface
and at the same time to exclude the air.

This keeping the affected surface continually
covered by the ointment is of great importance
as well to ensure success with greasy apphili-
ations. At the same time the ointment
should not be allowed to accumulate on the
skin to such an extent that the lower layers
get become saturated, nor so that the discharge
prevented from escaping, decomposes under the
layer. This would cause further
irritation & suppuration of the diseased
part. When it is necessary to cleanse the surface,
it may be done with this quickly or ointmentless
water or preferably even to rain water and
the ointment must be reapplied at once
before a fresh suppurate has had time to
form.

In infants & children soothing ointment & dust
powders are indicated. Laxatives being rarely
called for (Dr. Straton Legume, p. 261)
The ointment that has attained the greatest repute in the treatment of Eczema, and observed so is the Ointment of Guic Ointment, which is in highly celebrated by Erasmus, particularly when Bengzalot, or the Pharmacopoeial preparation now is. The prepared as follows:

Guic Oint. gr. xxx to 3 of Bengzalot, and
the Bengzalot being in the proportion of 4 gr. to 1 st of Land - Buckley's genus to the Bengzalot in the official preparation, as being too mitigating for a good many cases. He seldom also employs more than gr. 66 to be used for more often, but gr. 30 of Guic Oint. to the ounce of Land.

Kleemann recommends an ointment prepared after his own formula:

B. Adisper preparatus. 3 v

Gummis Bengzalot, 3 f

Liquifiable, cumo, licet calore, fer loricen xxiv. in vaso clausum, des est a fer lentis, et addo Oxide Guici fumificata 3 f.

Amica beeta et fer lentis siphone thro this be considered an ointment well adapted for those cases in which there is not much infiltration. (Pullor's trans, p. 114)

The addition of a little Camphor to the ointment will make it more sedative.

Nebre recommends the 3r. of Sper. Vinc. Recti to the 3 f.

Erasmus, himself claims for the Guic
Ointment that "it softens and protects the moist surface" and creates "an artificial layer to take the place, for the time being, of the lost cuticles" (Lesure p. 199).

According to Lesure, the Jesse ointment is useful when, inflammation having subsided, the raw surface is left in an incipient stage, with very little desquamation. (Therapeutics Ail. p. 265)

It is useful sometimes to combine Benzoin 3 parts, luffa juice 2 parts, and 4 parts, of Jesse beneath the ears. This combination is recommended by G. Granger-Thomas.

The Oleats are remedies of recent introduction which have proved, in some cases, very valuable additions to our remedies. The Oleat of Jesse is often preferable to the Jesse ointment.

There are two ways of getting the Oleat of Jesse and other bases: The one is Synthesis, the other is double decomposition.

1. Synthesis: Take one part of Jesse and 2 parts of Oleic acid; mix together; allow to stand 2 hours; feel until dissolved. On evaporation a yellowish or white mass results, which, to the touch, may be dissolved in warm fat or oil, for an ointment. (Cooker, New Med. Hospital 26/4/58, Hyde, New Med. 132.)

2. By double decomposition from Jesse in
Oleate which is used as the derivative for all oleates in this method. The Sodium Oleate is dissolved in hot water, and mixed with Zinc Sulphate, when Zinc Oleate is precipitated. The precipitate is washed with hot water, expressed & reduced to a powder. The fine powder with a soft, sappy feel, and very much like powdered French chalk. This both an astringent and a stimulating action, and may be used alone as it is, or added to some saline tablet in varying proportions to make liniment.

(Shoomaker Med. and Surg. Journal 1919, 217 p. 750)

One great advantage claimed for the Oleate is that they are more penetrating than the oleum, for they can penetrate into the follicles and glands. The natural openings of the skin - they are not however absorbed into the blood as was at first supposed. This was proved experimentally by Shoomaker (see pages above). In the same article (ibid. 1919, 217) Shoomaker states that he has found Oleate of Zinc especially useful in acute vesicular eczema, in which the parts become covered with small vesicles, swollen, hot, inflamed, or raw, peeling and attended with intense itching. And in such cases, the combined protecting, astringent and stimulating action of the Zinc Oleate will usually cause all the inflammatory
symptoms abate, the discharge to dry up, and the swollen skin to resume its normal condition. The beneficial effect of the Quercus has been verified by Dr. McCall Anderson, especially in Eczema Nauvoo, and also by Dr. James Sawyer of Birkmurrymerry.

Hyde considers it especially useful in the regular form of Eczema. (McBryde, p. 132)

Dr. McCall recognizes the following:

Quercus Quercus 3s
Adonis Burgundy 3s
Vaselinum 3s
Balsam Peruv 1s 6d
Their

Brasomith may be used, in the form of the
Sublimate, in a somewhat similar way
To the Quercus.

He said it is very useful in cases of Eczema
Infantum. 3s - 3s of the Sublimate to 3s Land
(Bulkeley, Eczema p. 152)

The following formula is recommended by
Dr. McCall Anderson - Bulkeley (p. 850) and
Dunkin (p. 220) - 1s.

Brasomith acidum 1s
Adonis Alca 3s
Cerat Albae 3s
Vaselinum 3s 6d.
At Rosea. 71/2 m

In this and other forms the Cheese of Brimstone
prepared in the same manner as the Ointment of Jure is often of great service.

It is especially indicated in the treatment
of the different varieties of acute Eczema, so that it assists rapidly the irritative antiseptic effects,
also useful for cracked or sore nipples.

Sheerman in the above paper also recommends
the Ointment of Jure in the inflammatory
form of Eczema, where the skin cracks, by its happy and invigorating effects, and the
most beneficial influence upon the denuded, raw— and bleeding surface. He considers
it also effective in phlegmasia Eczema—

Lead. The official continues: The
Requirements: Rubra. Rubra Acetate: 1 oz. Plumbi
Sulphacetata 2 oz. and the Suaventum Plumbi.
Carbonatia may be used in this complaint. A
will be found both sedative and antiseptic. The
Preparation of Lead, however, which has
the greatest reputation, is that recommended by
Haeber. The Calceolus Gentianae and its
modifications. In its preparation
Haeber gives the following directions
No. Olei Olivarum 2 oz. 3 x v.

Lithangyria 3 7/16 oz.

Ague dezin adda.

Olei Lavandulae 3 7/16 oz.

F. Suavent.
He directs the oil to be mixed with about
2 lbs of water, and 1/2 of the IndianMadison to be added in gradually, the whole being constantly stirred, and the boiling kept up till the minute particles of discharge have disappeared, water being added from time to time as necessary. The heating to be continued till the ointment is cool, then it is about the color & consistence of butter. The lavender oil is to be added last.

The above ointment may also be made by heating the treacle to fluster, adding oil, and allowing the mixture to cool. The former is however preferable being the more elegant preparation.

Kapudji have modified the above by combining equal parts of Tumebou, Thuubi and Nobeou.

Anderson's formula is the English Library 3d.

After Lead into the plaster is melted, and then stir till the Providence looks (Eugene p. 116). The Lead Ointment is often good use in Eugene. Shoemaker. (Method 1.1859.)

claims for it that it allays very effectively the intense irritation that is often present in popular Eugena, especially when it occurs in the fissures of the joints, around the axillae, and inner part of the thighs.
Phenium. It is also useful in the purulent form of Eczema Infantum, clearing the inflammation, discharge and itching. It is very beneficial in fissured eczema of the fingers or plantar surfaces; but if the fissure are deep, it is well to combine with the Oleum some stimulant — as oil of cade or
Another very good preparation of lead, of recent introduction, is the Glycerate of the Subacetate of Lead. For this no one could do better than Mr. Balfour W. Squire. (Sect. Paper in The Medical Times & Gazette March 28 and 29, 1876.) His formula is:

| Mr. Plumbi | Acetatis gr. cxx | Plumbi oxide gr. li
| Glycyrrhiza | 
\[

\text{Digest the Acetate of Lead and the Glycerine (Leaded to } 300^\circ \text{F. in an oil bath) for half an hour, constantly stirring. Then filter in a chamber cooled to } 300^\circ \text{F. Then use, diluted}.
\]

The above may be diluted with 5-10 times the amount of Glycerine, or water. Glycerine is useful in eczema of the legs, where there is thickening, or the surface is red and scaly. (Buckley Eczema 324.) I myself have found the preparation fresh useful in such cases.

Subling recommends it in eczematous conditions when the "disease is extensive, of a dry key
red line, accompanied with weeping, infiltration, oedema, swelling, and various conditions." (Skin diseases $f. 200$)

Hyde (ibid. $f. 137$) also considers it a very valuable preparation, but does not admit its superiority to the Beachly

ointment.

The remedies we have hitherto been considering are those of a soothing and mildly

stimulating character, and are more applicable for the acute stages of the disease or

where that stage is passing into the subacute. They are more applicable to the vascular

manifestations or fluctuating stage.

We now come to treat of the more stimulating remedies suitable for the sub-acute or chronic

conditions. The papular or squamous stage and shall here first be considered. These

severe remedies required for the acute or

rebellious chronic forms.

And here we may mention with regard to the application of the ointments, stimulating and

also some of the strong alkaline preparations that it will be found advantageous to rub

them firmly into the diseased skin, not the

finger or with a piece of flannel or

the firm friction employed being an important factor in the treatment.

Foremost amongst the more stimulating remedies for the more chronic cases, we must
Place the Tarry Preparation which require hot water to be used with some care in discrimination. They are never required in the acute stage, with edema, swelling, and discharge. In such cases, their use will only serve to irritate the disease. They are indicated in those chronic cases where some application is required to stimulate the diseased surface to healthy action, and their value increases with the chronicity of the disease. They are useful where there is great itching, scaliness, and formation of papules (see Neilson, p. 34). Anderson’s foot, $128. Felton’s (see Leaven, p. 195).

The Tarry preparations are more often used as ointments, as they may, in some cases, be employed with most benefit in the form of lotions. We may use the simple preparations of Tarry itself, in the more expensive, but more elegant, empyreumatic oils. After this, there are:

1. Pot liquidum or Tarry Salts, prepared from the wood of Pinus sylvestris. The solid form by destructive distillation. Of this the oily Pinus liquidum is officinal consists of Stor or $3/7 of this

2. Pot Binguerdia or resinous exudation from the stem of Abies excelsa. Starch or flat, melted I. Strained, imported from Switzerland. This enters into the Composition of Emp/iastreu. Pinus, the true Binguerdia
Pitch is rare in this country, that is called being often made from Common resin—
3. Pith Moninalis (Anderson) or Coal tar
obtained by the destructive distillation of tar.

Of the Empyreumatic oils Albugenos:
1. Eleum Empyreumaticum coniferaum which
   is the oil found in Picea liquida.
2. Eleum Seci obtained from the reed,
   by dry distillation.
3. Eleum Cadiitioner, or oil of Cade, obtained
   from the Juniperus oxycedrus, by dry
   distillation. The composition of this oil is
   probably almost identical with that of Common
   tar oil; in fact, a preparation of common
   tar is often sold in place of this. Anderson
   therefore advises that it should be obtained
   from Aix-la-Chapelle. (Egena § 129)
4. Eleum Betulacae seu Ruscii—obtained
   from the bark of the White Birch.

The principal advantage of the preparation
of the above Empyreumatic oils over those of
common tar is in the pleasant and stimulating
powers. The essential oil of the betula is nearly
identical, and it is a matter of choice whether
the fumadines which are then formed—
the one most generally used for fuel in the
oil of Cade. Filling Fox uses the Empyreu-
maticum oil of Lumber. 37-31v to the 47-
Land. (Egena § 195) They may all
be employed as Ointments. Sideris, 74.
In the use of these tarry preparations great care is necessary, as a good many of them are too sensitive to bear the application, and the scab may even be aggravated by them. It is therefore, before applying them to any large surface, to test their action upon a small portion of the diseased skin. In some persons a single application is sufficient to cause a marked dermatitis which then runs its full course after an interval on the discontinuance of the remedy. In others, however, the continued use of the solvent has the same effect: to avoid the risk of this occurring during the application of these preparations, one solution in five parts, Nebra recommends a directive to be taken at the same time.

Whatever preparation is chosen should be applied two or three times a day. Anderson directs it to be rubbed firmly into the part, the application to be repeated with soft soap or a balsam trap before each reappllication. (And Syrour 1829.) Nebra, on the other hand, directs it to be applied at least twice a day, if reapplied each time it is washed off by the cosmetic's secretion. This is to be done until the layer last put on sticks to the skin, as well as it does to the healthy skin around. It should then be left in till the growths.
cuticle underneath detaches the tars of itself.
(Hebra Med. B.S. Trans Vol ii. p 155.) The new
epidermis formed underneath, and now laid
beneath the detaching of the tars, should be for
a time protected by a detaching powder.
(Chyote Skin Tonic p 185) If there are the signs
of any relapse, of course the tars must be
re-affixed.

Sarpy Ointments

Dr. Cruickshank considers that ointments of varying
depth of strength are the best means of healing
tars, as, in addition to the stimulation, emollient
effects are produced. (St. Barth.) The
cremants are to be preferred when the skin
is dry, and Lanzel, with a tendency to the
formation of cracks and fissures.

The aqueous Picro liguid is a very conve-
nient preparation, but is usually made too
strong to be employed alone. A mixture
of it with Gicus ointment, in
the strength of 3f to the 3f will be found
strong enough for many cases — Bickley
gives the following formula:

\[
\text{Ad. del Ung. (Ac. Ro) Simplici ad 3f m}
\]

Ad. del Ung. (Legume f 3 31)

Anderson's for Fip Bunanali (Coal tar):

\[
\text{Ad. del Ung. (Legume f 3 31)
}\]

\[\text{Ad. del Ung. (Legume f 3 31)}\]

\[\text{Ad. del Ung. (Legume f 3 31)}\]
If the Empyremmatic oils are preferred, about 3 oz. of the oil of Cade in the liquid Queesse may be added to the 3 ½ of Queesse, or the following may be used:

Re. Olei Cadini vel Risci. 3 lb. 3 oz.

Gucci vina

(Aug. 80. Prae.) Adjung. 3 ½

H. Vinif. (Balkley, Eupheme 1331)

Re. Olei Risci Senificatis. 3 lb.

Gucci vina

Oleol Arvygdalae

Adjung. Benguet. 1 lb. 3 oz.

Oleol Rosae

Let a little 2 rub firmly into the eruptions two or three times daily. (And. Eup. 130)

Some one of the various Saps soaps may also be used with advantage. They should be rubbed in over the affected skin, sometimes should be allowed to dry on. Of these the best known is perhaps, Bright's Fat Soap. Carbonic Detegens. There are also, Sellers transport Soaps. The Ark-la Chapelle Cade Soap, and others.

Of the Liquid Preparations of soap perhaps the best is that of Dr. Bulkley, his "Liquid Ricii Alkaline." The mixture is as follows:

K. Ricii liquidae 3 ½

Polassae causticae 3 ½

Aquaee. 3 ½

Dissolve the KCO in water and add the
to the jar in a mortar until frosted.

27. Soke used diluted.

This must be diluted with water to use as a lotion, or it may be added to ointments in varying proportions. One of its greatest advantages is that it is miscible with water. About 1 part of the above with 20 parts of water has been found very useful, giving great relief in the eruptions of infantile eczema, as well as in eczema occurring in adults. It should be followed by some soothing mild ointment (Bulkeley, Eczema p. 169).

His nightly consideration a valuable premonition, but care must be taken not to use it too strongly at first, as the caustic alkali in it renders it irritative in contact with the skin. (Schoeng, Diseases p. 39) (Hyde Skey Diseases p. 134).

Anderson has a somewhat similar preparation intended to avoid the disagreeable sensations produced by some of the applications; it also to allow of dilution with the object of making the application less stimulating.

P. Picea Mineralis 3 ⅓

% Rectificata 3 ⅓

cole et addes

Ligii. Ammoniae forte. m. m. v. m.

Glycerinc (Pnee) 3 ⅓

Aquæe distillatæ ad. 3 x ⅓ m.

8 ¼. Strong the first 2 or 3 times daily (def p. 52).

Anderson also recommends the Ligii Carbonis
Detergents of Wright which he believes to be
popular in composition to the above, but
more expensive. He also Francis Hebrew
"Lectura Saponis Vindemiae Fisci" which
is a mixture of equal parts of Common
Tar, Methylated Spirit and Spirit of
(Acridan Extract f 131)
The two following formulae are useful:

\[ R_1: Saponis mollis \]
\[ R_2: Rectificata \]

\[ A: Cadinii \quad & 3j \]
\[ C: Lavandulae \quad 3j \]

\[ S: Rub a little firmly over the eruptions night
and morning and wash it off before each
application \]

\[ R: Resinae Tuscae \quad gr. 1/2 \]
\[ G: Rectificata \]
\[ C: Ruscis \]

\[ E: Eau de Cologne \quad & 3j \]

\[ S: To be applied in the same way as the
preceding. (And. Eszona f 131) \]

These Spirits of Solutions of Tar are especially
useful in Eczema of the Scalp, and may
however be well rubbed into the Scalp, care
being taken to bring the solution into direct con-
tact with the skin. or it may be found
upon the hands. (Hebra f 3f) Sir. From Pitt's
(Catholic Acid) resembles the preceding
preparation with its properties, and is
so generally found to be inferior to them.
Like them it is contra-indicated in the acute stage. Rubbing consider as a very valuable remedy for Pupular Eczema also as an Antipruritique - for Vesicular Erythematosus eczema, he combines it with the infusion of m x - m x v. to 3; 3th volume (Bower's i 207).

Anderson has found the lotion of Carbolic Acid extremely useful in the case of Eczematous eruptions between the toes; he having by this means, effected a cure in a few days after the failure of almost every other local application (Eczema, p 125).

In the lotion of Eczema it is a valuable remedy, for where it does not come up to this, a few drops may be added to ointment Carbolic Acid Soap may be used, but it is generally found to be too stimulating for continual use in Eczema.

The Acid may be combined with Fraction of Rose and Glycerine as follows:—

Mr. Acidi Carbolici Aqu.
Glycerini. (Prae.)
Hvi. Roseae.

69 George the First night and morning and when itching is complained of—

(Author, 87, p 133)

So behooves the Order of Lenin introduced the line of treatment which we shall
now consider the treatment with the Caustic Alkalis ... the utmost care must be used with great caution, so if the utmost value in troublesome chronic cases.

At one time he used a very strong solution of Caustic Potash (1 Part to 2 of Water). This he now does not so frequently employ, considering it his "ultima ratio," during with no exceptions, but causing a great deal of pain at the same time. I may be wrong to conceive that a strong solution might cause the cancer in the cancer of an unhealthy practitioner.

Sulphuric mode of using it was as follows:—

The crust, dead epidermis, so long been removed, is to be surfeated the scabs and scurf. The solution is spread evenly over the foot with a brush. The spreading is then made more effective by rubbing the lotion in with the fingers or a piece of flannel dipped in water, when a froth like soap forms drops. A considerable quantity of fluid is then spread upon the surface. Rags dipped in water are then to be continuously applied. These relieve the pain, prevent subsequent scabbing. The wet rags are to be changed frequently during the day and kept moist during the night by being covered with Sula Pacha or oil cloth. These wet dressings are continued for a week.
at the end of which time the itching will
reappear, and on examination, the raw-
places, previously denuded of the epithelium
by the Caustic application, will be found to
have recovered their epidermal covering.
Besides this, red spots appear here and
there, and vesicles are to be seen. The Caustic
solution, however, can be re-applied, follow-
by the red rays as before, and this is to be
continued weekly as long as the above-
mentioned symptoms return. The several
cases will not require treatment for more
than 12 weeks, as, should some small
spots show a tendency to relapse, some
milder treatment will suffice [Hebr.
Hebra soon found that this longer line of
treatment brought with advantage he modified.
and we wonder how he could have persuaded
patients to submit to the above line of treatment.
He now replaced the Caustic Mustard solution
by the Potash or Soft Soap - or Soap Vitriolic.
He also used an alcoholic solution of this
Which he termed Spiritus Saponatus Kalkicus
Consistit of 2 parts of Soap dissolved in one
part of spirit. The solution filtered and scented
by half of lavender or any other aromatic spirit
(Hebra aside 7-76 -
This remedy may be applied to the whole body
in general regimen, but other remedies are better
in such cases. His specially useful in localized patches of Eczema rubrum. It cures Chronic Eczema of the legs, after this means have failed, as it does infiltrated Eczemas of the hands and arms. This useful also in Chronic Eczema of the face, and indeed in any region where the affection is localized (De Burgh Petros 200).

(Ince in Anderson 1844).

Hebra employed this remedy in 3 ways.

1. By immersion of the whole body. The soap is rubbed in firmly and thoroughly over the whole body. It is not washed off, but is left in contact with the skin for three days or even weeks, the patient being wrapped in blankets, and the soap being re-applied about 20 a day; the gradual drying each day being gradually increased. This method of application to be used when it is desirable to soften and destroy the epidermis.

2. By external immersion or the combination use of soft soap and a soothing ointment, preferably the treacle liniment.

The method used is as follows:

A piece of soft soap, about the size of a walnut, is spread upon a flannel napkin and rubbed into the eczematous part for several minutes, the length of time varying with the degree of infiltration, and the sensation
ness of the skin. During the rubbing, firm pressure is to be made on the foot, and the way to be directed occasionally into some warm water, or so to make a better touch. After a copper plate has been formed, the ointment is washed off, and the skin carefully dried. The ointment, previous spread on strips of muslin, is now carefully applied. No fold or wrinkles should be allowed. The cloths may be put on over these on which the ointment is spread, and the whole kept in position by a neat bandage. The cloth is to be repeated twice daily. After the application of the deep red, raw, moist points will be noticed abounding on the diseased surface. These are the florid vessels, the epithelial roofs of which have been removed by the applications, and they will become fewer with each application; until at last they will leave no trace of the action on her, by that means, healthy skin. The application is not painful, but agreeable, as it removes the itching, and the ointment when it is applied has a soothing effect.

3. Vepra has also used this as a plaster. The first step is then, spread on a piece of flannel, the thickness of the back of a knife, then laid on the affected part. This can not be kept a generally for a few days at the most, and must be
left off as soon as any considerable evolutions have formed, and applied again till the raw places have regained their epithelium—(See Debowski, S. S. From Mem 1207, 1547—)

Anderson uses solutions of Picea true in chronic, infiltrated, localised leucora, but much weaker than Debowsky solution: 9v to 9r xxx in 4r. 1/2, according to the degree of infiltration. The thirty-grain solution is to be used with great caution: it is not to be repeated oftener than once a day. (Debowski § 118-120) If the irritation caused by this remedy be too great, the application may be washed off with tepid water.

The above (Anderson) has found useful in cases of leucora of the toes, which he treats in the following way: the feet of all syrups the crusts are removed all epithelial scales & debris, having previously dropped on a little alcohol oil of the eruption box scales. The then proceeds to paint the soles with a solution grr to the 3r, but the solution may be as weak as grr to 3r. If it is necessary to use a stronger solution as gr xxx to the 3r, the application should be made by the physician himself once or twice a week, the patient in the interval syringing the corns with Carbolic Acid and Glycerine,

16. New Carbolic Acid. 3r
Glycerine. 3r
Ag Rose. 3v

Having moderated the infiltration, to the
above means to complete the cure by the in-
gestion of hot water - an emulsion of lig.
Carbonic detergents (spirit) 3f to 3f, 1/2-
boiled water, or by applying the active med-
remedy to the lesion (Eczema Aph. 181-183).
It is sometimes advantageous to combine
Hydrocyanic acid with these strong caustic
preparations, when there is much itching
with the infiltration. The following may be used:

R. Acid Hydrocyan. ful. mxt.

| Alum Lapid.       | 3f  |
| Saponis moli.     | 3f  |
| Al. Arum.         | 3f  |
| Spirit. Rect.     | ad.  |

To be rubbed firmly over the front
night and morning (Audouyn Eup. 610).
As stimulating applications, especially in cases
of localized patches. Eczema, having no tendency
to spread, the Mercurial preparations are
often useful.

Drying combines Calomel as internal medicine.
The most valuable of the Mercurials, the recom-
mends it as an emulsion 3f to the Bj in
Eczema aurium (Eup. 610. 218). Rijgers
has seen it succeed where other remedies
have failed. He recommends it in milder
eczema of the head in children, accompanied
by a degree of itching, and latter symptom
it controls. It should be used about 3f. 3f to
the Bj inead. (Rijger Therapeutics 615.)
Hyde recommends it in localised patches of papular eczema, covered over the foot and covered with adhesive plaster (18. Bio., p. 122)

Acrylic Ointment (Ugovent: Hydrozyri Ammoniaci) is useful in Eczema, even in the weeping stage, provided there be but little inflammation. It is however especially useful in the stage of desquamation, when the skin has healed. It will be found to relieve that troublesome form of the complaint occurring in the ears, parts of the face, even when it does not cure it (See Ringer's, p. 242). Anderson also recommends it in the latter form of Eczema but directs that the hands be pulled out before its application. It will be found to act like a charm, curing old standing cases in a few weeks (Eczema p. 166). It, and the next preparation, are also useful in Eczema of the Scalp.

Anderson (Eczema p. 176)

16. Acrylic Ointment 3

- Ung. Hydro. Ammon. 37-31 v
- Ung. 2° Resin (or Adolph Berg) ad 3/7 m

17. Ung. (Buckley, Forum, p. 222)
Mr. Martin's prescription is:

Hydrargyri Ammoniaci 3f
Adipsi Benzata
Glycerini Aquae à 3
Acidi Carboxici 2 f
m-

Apply 2 or 3 times daily.

The Ammoniaci Mercury may often be prescribed with good result in the
puberal eruptions of children (Buller). Sp. 267

Hydromelum Hydrargyri oxiidi

Lubrum - is useful in Eczema of the
eyelids. The lids to be bathed every night
with a hot solution of Bicarbonate of Soda
3 f - 3 f of that and the lids to be
afterwards anointed with dilute Red oxide
of Mercury ointment 3 f - 3 f to the 3 f.

P. Land. (See Bulkeley's Eczema p. 203 x 332)

Tammin may be used in the form of
an ointment, 3 f to the 3 f of Land. It
is sometimes useful in Infantile Eczema,
where there is a dry, red, and somewhat
scaly surface. It has been also recommended
in the cases of Eczema of the Meatus. Nett
has been advised in the Meatus 3 means of a
Cream of Tartar 1/2 gr. or

The Meatus is to be syringed
out every few days with a little Bora or
Soda Water, & the ointment immediately
applied. The Glycera of Tammin may
be used in the same way. (Buller, Eczema
p. 167 x 362) We have found Glycerra
and tannin very useful as a leguminous

shakes about the nipple, and also in the

Astringent lotions are sometimes useful.

Alum will be found to check the dis-

charge from a freely weeping leguminous sore,

but will require to be followed by some

other remedy to complete the cure.

The solutions of the Sulphate of Zine-

Lophius have been sometimes used in dose.

of Chronic leguma - about gr. 3/2 to gr. 4

to 3/4 of Iod. spirit. The strength should em-

ployed. Other remedies are generally to

be found, however, superior to these.

Nitrate of Silver is indicated in some cases.

When you get a state of Bismuth irritability

accompanying leguma, as strongly irritat-

ing, and intolerance of every remedy,

even the most soothing, then we have to

fall back upon Nitrate of Silver, from gr. 1/16

to the gr. 3/4 of a British grain or twofifths.

This facilitates over an irritable

and irritable surface, acts like a charm;

from bearing nothing the leguma will bear

everything, and a dressing with the Genic

ointment becomes its greatest solace. If the

irritability returns, the remedy must be repeated.

(See Bismuth boreum Leguma, p. 22.)

Similar patches of leguma are sometimes seen

fils in the same way. This remedy forms.
most removable after the Heyman stage.

Intrate of silver is recommended by Bakh-
ley in Eosma of the anus and Genital
Organs, especially where there is any
tendency to formation of the Anal Muc-osa.

Intrate of silver can also be applied to the
anus to treat ulcerated folds. The site may be either

contacted with the solid salt (very cautious
ly) or painted, painted with a solution of
Intrate of silver in 10% spirits of rose

water to the B. (Eosma to 229). This
remedy is also sometimes applied to the

area in Eosma of the anus.

12. Antiseptic Agents — "When the Eosma-

tumor is in a chronic state for several years

this, of course, more tedious to cure, has

then become a fixed local disease, case, not

under the influence of internal means;

since we must by more powerful medicos

endeavor to stimulate the Contraction to

remove infiltration without which the cure

cannot be said to have taken place. For this

purpose blistering fluid is to be placed over

the affected part of a limited extent.

(Purdon: Art of the Medicine 156) Purdon

also agrees with the case Anderson that blistering

is very successful in Eosma of the Lungs — (that 57)

It will also be found

useful in some chronic scaly conditions of

the Scalp (Dr. Anderson Eosma to 149-50)

Beck's chloride of mercury 37 to 37 of alcohol
may be employed as a blistering agent. The fluid is to be painted on the surface, and allowed to dry upon it. This is not however so good an agent for the surface as Caustaneous in some form or other. The Glacial Acetum Caustante is a preparation which is found useful. The chief objection to it being that it is apt to cause a good deal of pain. To obviate the latter disagreeable consequence the Composition Caustanteis Liqueum (Prep. till Smith) may be employed. If the former (The Acetum) be used, it must be freshly prepared and kept well stopped, as it is apt gradually to lose its strength. Whenever the tincture is used, it must be painted on the part with a brush but the skin is whitened after which a poultice is applied. One application of the blistering fluid often removes the eruption, if it does not do so, the application may be repeated weekly, (see also Acute Eczema p. 48). The Caustanteis Blistering Tinct. prepared by T.B. Borrow of Birmingham should be applied in strips to the affected skin. After the pustule has risen the foot is to be treated as an ordinary blister (see p. 160-161). Indelicacy may be employed in cases similar to those where blistering reheines. Hyde recommends the following combination of Tincture and Sulphuric acid:...
Acid Carbolic. Cyst. 3½
Strychnin.
Alcohol. 2a 3½
Ag. nitrat. ad 3½

Aqueous solution of carbolic acid

(Sydenham, 1845, p. 136)

Chaulmoogra oil, or Gyno-Cardic acid, has been recommended by Wundram & Cottle in a paper in the British Medical Journal for June 25, 1879. It is used as an ointment or applied to the parts 2 or 3 times a day on linen rags. It is said to be useful in both acute and chronic cases, especially in persons with delicate skins, and over-exposed surfaces.

Sulphur applied locally in the form of ointment is not a very successful application. There are however cases while it may benefit. Sulphur finds it useful in the chronic stage of Eczema barbae. 3fp - 3½ g Sulphur to the 3½ g Lind.

Salicylic acid, as an ointment, has been recommended in some cases. Sulphur finds it useful in Eczema interiginosum (mixed with Alcohol) to the 3½ g Lind. It may also be used as in these cases as a dusting powder with starch. Also useful
in Eczema manusae (burning then tro. 222g)
Hyde gives the following, which he says is
the J Lassans formulae (see Annals de Derm.
e de Syphil. 1848, 41) and is useful in cases
of Chronic Infantile Eczema, Generalized
as it cannot be rubbed off during sleep.

4. Salicylic Acid. 316
Oxide j Zinc. 3\textfrac{1}{2}
Vaseline. 3\textfrac{1}{2} mix.

(Shade from Practice No. 137)
Iodine, as an ointment, has been
recommended by Fraser in this paper in
the British Medical Journal Dec. 16 1847.
It is used in the strength of 40 + 40000
to 3\textfrac{1}{4} of sand.

The use of Impermeable dressings, made
of Vulcanised or Pure India rubber, was
introduced some years ago by Dr. Hardy of
the St. Louis Hospital. They have been found
of great service in some cases of eczema, nota-
ably in Eczema of the leg, whether complicated
or not with Varicose veins. They serve to
exclude the air, and to protect the foot.
To obtain the full benefit of the apparatus,
they should be made to fit tightly, and to
keep on continuously, or at any rate all the
day, the feet being otherwise protected (as
by cotton wool and an ordinary bandage)
at night. The Rubber may also be made
into gloves for the hands, stockings for the
feet, or a cap for the head. Care must be taken that there is no greasy substance on the skin when the bandages are applied, otherwise their elastic value will be destroyed. They should be cleaned at night in water, at night, if taken off them, and left till the morning to dry.

Anderson advocates their use, claiming for them that they exclude the air, keep the foot warm, and at a uniform temperature, promoting & retaining the secretions from the cutaneous glands, and thus macerating favoring the removal of the epidermis (Egg. 65 42). The materials employed are Vulcamare India rubber and Vulcamare India-rubber cloth.

Bulkeley recommends these appliances also, and directs that they "should be made of the best, selected, pure rubber, as thin as possible, i.e. very elastic." They should be put on before getting out of bed in the morning. Many cases of Eryema of the hands may be cured by this local treatment alone. In the case of Eryema of the fingers ends and nails, little rubber caps may be employed. (Bulkeley Eryema fig. 243 & fig. 244.)

Hebra, whilst acknowledging the value of these appliances, considers their efficacy to be due partly to the sulphur they contain. This however is more than
In regions of the legs various other bandages are sometimes used. They may be of linen or flannel, applied dry or soaked in some lotion. If it is desirable that the leg should be encased in some stuff bandage, Dureng's plan may be followed—

the bandage first dipped in solution of strychnine in boiling water, or as Sturm advises, in a mixture of equal parts of melast, stearic, and rook paraffine.

Among the newer applications for the skin may be mentioned the Russian plaster introduced by Lenin and described by Hein in the Berlin Klein. Wochen schrift, No. 35, (1890). These consist of a layer of ointment spread on one or both sides of a sheet of untouched muslin. As a basis for the ointment he recommends Russian fat. These plasters adapt themselves most to the surface to which they are applied, and they afford a more complete covering to the foot than ointment spread on linen or band to the muslin would do. They are not as frequent made in England, the usual place of manufacture, but can be obtained from B. Corrigan and Co., the Russian Gellers. Plasters are very useful. The Russian salicylic plasters are also useful; in sores, they can be obtained made with different percentages of salicylic acid. These latter must be applied to the diseased skin, charged about every two to three days.
In the case of chronic and recurrent dermatitis, a paste of zinc oxide and boric acid has been found beneficial. This paste is prepared by mixing equal parts of zinc oxide and boric acid. It is especially suitable for cases where moistening of the skin is a problem. The paste is applied thickly to the affected area, and the patient should avoid contact with water to prevent further irritation. When using this paste, it is important to keep the area dry and protected from moisture. In cases of chronic dermatitis, the paste is applied several times a day to maintain its effectiveness.

In conclusion, it is important for physicians to be aware of the importance of maintaining a dry and clean environment for the treatment of dermatitis. While some cases may respond well to topical treatments, others may require the use of systemic medications. It is also important to consider lifestyle factors and environmental triggers that may contribute to the recurrence of dermatitis. By taking a comprehensive approach to treatment, including dietary changes, stress management, and avoidance of irritants, many patients can achieve long-term relief from their symptoms.