Pharmacopoeia chirurgica; or, a manual of chirurgical pharmacy; comprising all the valuable formulae of our several pharmacopoeias appertaining to this branch of science: with notes. And observations as well, on the method of compounding, as likewise on the properties and use of each / By J. Wilson.

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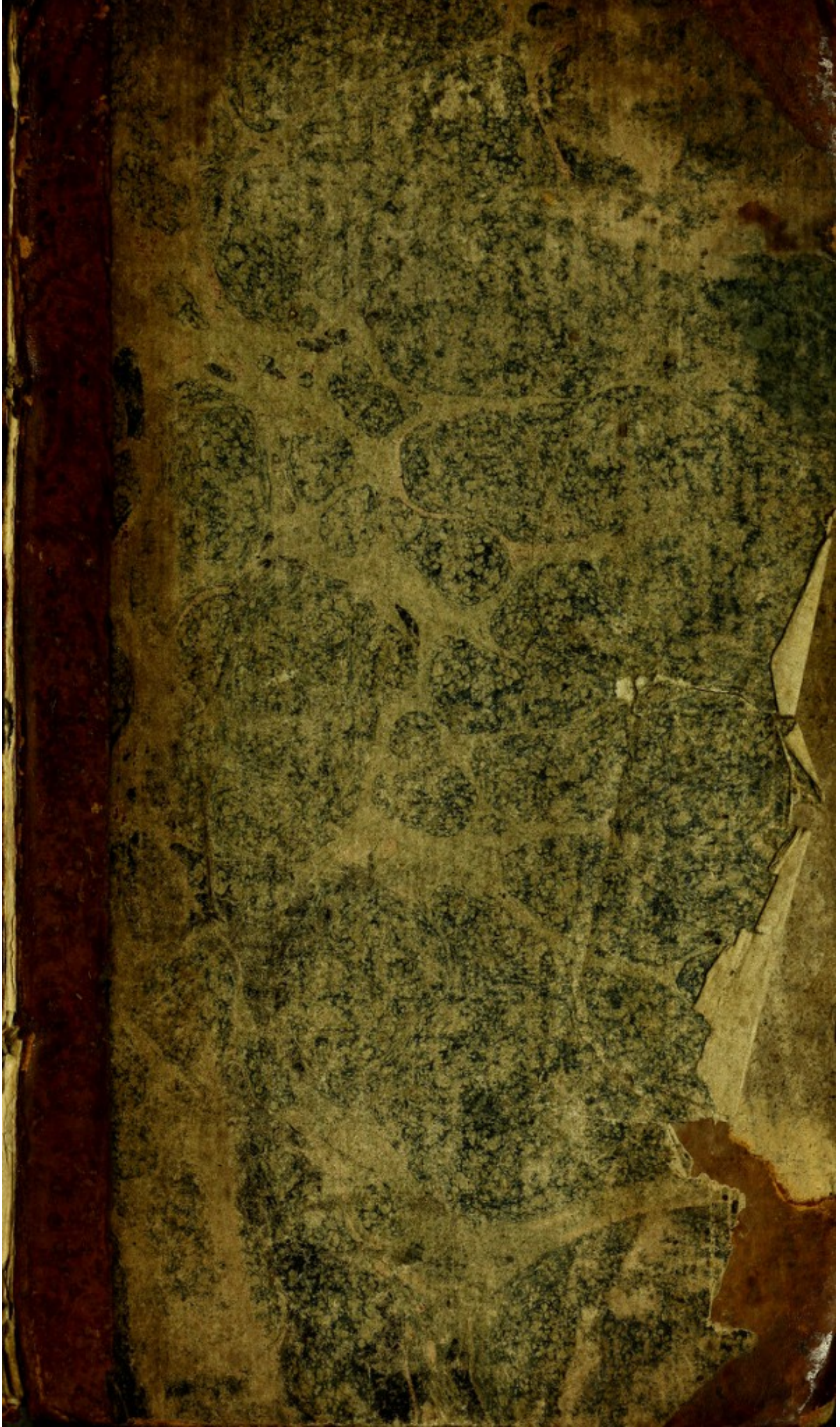

53373/A

Rj. Balz. Copaiv. ℥ss
M. Other Aethios ℥ss.
Misce Cochl. j. mix bis terve die
pro gonorrhoea

Mist Cathartic.

℞ Fol. Senna ℥iij. Sem. Coriand ℥j. — Carui ℥ij. Cremor Tart. ℥iij Aq. Bullient ℔ij. Macera per horas duodecim et colat. Addeque Natron Tartar. — Vitriolat ana ℥iss. Spir. Cervin. Tinct Senna ana ℔ss. M.

Pil Cathartic.

℞ Pulv. Jalap: Aloes Soc. Extract Colocynth Comp. ana ℥iij Sapon. Rast. ℥j. R. Carui ℥j. et F. Aloes q. s. ut f. pil 120 -

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For the Ring worm

℞ Ferri Sulphas ℥ss Aq. Rosa ℥j. M. bis terve die applicand.

Tinea Capitis

℞ Hydrarg. cum Sulph. ℈j. quoque die.

℞ Sapon: Mollis. ℥iss Potass. Sulphuret. Pulv. piper aiger ana ℥iij. M. fly.

Ring worm. ℞ Nitr. cum Sulphure.

℞ Potass. Sulphuret. ℥iij. Sapon. Alb Rish ℥iss Aq Calcis ℥viss. Spir. Vin Rect. ℥ss M. fiat

Pharmacopoeia Chirurgica;

OR

A MANUAL

OF

CHIRURGICAL PHARMACY.

75622

Pharmacopoeia Chirurgica;

OR,

A MANUAL

OF

CHIRURGICAL PHARMACY;

COMPRISING

ALL THE VALUABLE FORMULÆ OF OUR SEVERAL PHARMACOPŒIAS APPERTAINING TO THIS BRANCH OF SCIENCE:

WITH

NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS,

AS WELL ON THE METHOD OF COMPOUNDING, AS LIKEWISE ON THE PROPERTIES AND USE OF EACH.

By J. WILSON, Surgeon,
Huntingdon,
Honorary Member of the Medical Society of Guy's Hospital, and several years Assistant Apothecary to that Institution.

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1810.

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TO

ASTLEY COOPER, Esq. F.R.S.

SURGEON OF GUY'S HOSPITAL,

&c. &c. &c.

DEAR SIR,

Permit me to return you my most grateful acknowledgements for the honour you have done me, by allowing so humble a work, as a Manual of Chirurgical Pharmacy, to be presented to the public under your auspices. The kind and disinterested manner in which you proffered to receive and patronize the attempt, whilst yet in its infancy, is only an additional proof of those liberal and enlarged principles which, upon all occasions, you so nobly mani-

fest in the advancement of that science you pre-eminently adorn.

The satisfaction arising from the termination of a work, which is favoured by your kind partiality, is greatly increased by the opportunity afforded me of expressing my obligations to you, as a Patron and a Friend.—Nor is it less pleasing to me to acknowledge the grateful sense I feel, of having been honoured with the confidence and good opinion of those, who so ably support you in administering relief to the indigent and afflicted, in an establishment which combines the improvements of science with the beneficence of charity, and wherein the views of each are promoted by characters, equally conspicuous for their humanity and their skill.

If, in bringing together the more common and improved Formulæ of Medical Sur-

gery, I have been fortunate enough to render their composition less precarious, or their application less uncertain, I shall consider myself amply recompensed by the undertaking.

With sentiments of unfeigned gratitude and respect, allow me,

DEAR SIR,

TO SUBSCRIBE MYSELF,

YOUR OBLIGED HUMBLE SERVANT,

J. WILSON

Huntingdon,
November 2, 1809.

PREFACE.

My official situation, for some years, in one of our great Public Hospitals, (Guys) having enabled me to pay particular attention to the medical department of Surgery, as conducted by some of our first Surgeons and Physicians, I was induced, at the solicitation of my Bookseller, to attempt a Manual of Chirurgical Pharmacy, and to comprise in it such select formulæ as I had seen more immediately employed, or which I conceived more essentially necessary with the object of my undertaking. These Formulæ I have given under the title of *Pharmacopœia Chirurgica*; not with any idea of superseding a work of the same title and character; but as being a term familiar to the medical world at large, and very expressive of my purpose.

In selecting my materials I have not scrupled to consult all our best Pharmacopœias; as well those of

our London and Edinburgh Colleges; as likewise such as have been edited for the particular use of our chief hospitals.

I believe I may venture to affirm, that I have only given such Formulæ as I have seen repeatedly compounded and employed, unless otherwise expressed. I have endeavoured to render each formula as concise and clear as possible, both as to the mode of preparing it, and the intention of employing it, by short practical notes and illustrations, afforded as well by my own observations as by the practice and experience of others.

If it be objected to me, that I have neglected to notice several modern applications for the cure of many important diseases in Surgery, applications by some considered almost as specifics, it is from my aversion to this very term in the cure of all disease, and from my disappointment in experiencing their failure, when brought into practice under my own cognizance, that I have omitted them; for, I believe no well informed Surgeon or Physician will now scarcely venture to talk about specifics; and the influence which many, or all such

new applications, excite over the human frame, may be readily understood upon some general principle.

Under this head I might notice Galvanism; Electricity; several of the vegetabilia, denominated Narcotics; many of the saline mineral substances; with a number of others which have been internally administered, or externally employed.

Under the head of Bougies I have omitted to notice the gold and silver probes for ascertaining the nature and character of Stricture in the Urethra, as recommended by Mr. Charles Bell. I, however, think them an ingenious contrivance, with which every Surgeon should be furnished.

In consequence of my distance from the press, several errors and omissions will be found in the course of the Work; these I have endeavoured to correct and supply by an exact list of Errata, and by a short Appendix, which I trust will, in some measure, excuse for such deficiency and neglect.

From the circumstance that much of my Work was struck off previous to the London College having an-

nounced their intention of re-publishing their Pharmacopæia, I have been necessarily obliged to retain the names and appellations of their former one—where any individual article, however, occurring in the Materia Medica, is offered as serving any general surgical intention, I have given it from the first, both under the character of the Edinburgh and London Pharmacopœia, in order to render the difference of names as familiar as possible. I have likewise given a general Index of the old and new names; also an Index of the several formulæ, with the corresponding alterations adopted by our London College, as well to meet the wishes and intentions of that learned body, as to promote any general improvements connected with Medical and Chirurgical Science.

Pharmacopoeia Chirurgica.

ACETUM.

VINEGAR.

VINEGAR is both a stimulant and discutient as an external application, and usually applied in fomentations and baths, or in the form of a cataplasm, mixed with some farinaceous substance, such as soft bread, oatmeal, or linseed powder. See Cataplasma Aceti. Vinegar has long been held in repute by some of our best surgeons, as an excellent application in the cure of sprains and bruises. Previous, however, to the use of vinegar, whether it be in the form of fomentation, poultice, or as a cold lotion, to parts where much injury has been inflicted, so that there is considerable extravasation of blood into the cellular substance, local blood-letting should always be premised; but if the injury be not very considerable, vinegar may be had recourse to immediately after the accident.

It is a frequent practice with some of our best surgeons to use vinegar mixed with linseed meal, in the

form of a cold cataplasm, in cases of sprains and bruises accompanied with considerable inflammation and heat, and they direct the poultice to be renewed as often as it becomes dry; but as in this case the intention is to diminish the great heat of the part, and consequently the tension and pain, by the constant evaporation of moisture from the surface, cloths dipped in a solution of vinegar and water, (see Lotio Acet. comp.) would appear a more preferable application; for, besides that the meal, when mixed in this way, is very apt to become soon stiff and hard, it is in itself a bad conductor of caloric, and as such wet cloths are less objectionable; but then it must be recollected, that they should be kept constantly moist. In chronic inflammations of the eyes and eye-lids, vinegar has lately been brought into considerable repute, or where the eyes are weak and watery; or indeed in the more acute forms of ophthalmia, after topical and general blood-letting have been used freely. See Collyrium Aceti.

The acid of vinegar, obtained by repeatedly freezing the water in which it is diffused, has often been usefully employed as a styptic, in relieving hæmorrhages from the nose.

ACIDUM NITROSUM.

NITROUS ACID.

The acid of nitre is obtained in various degrees of oxygenation. When the proportion of oxygen to that of azot is less than three of the former to one of the

latter, it is termed nitrous acid; and in this state it freely emits fumes of a red colour when exposed to the atmosphere. If the oxygen be to the azot as that of four to one, the acid in this state is colourless, or nearly so, emits no vapour, and takes the appellation of nitric acid. The difference then, as will be already perceived, in the nitrous and nitric acids, consists in a greater or less quantity of oxygen, or rather in a variable proportion of nitric oxyde, with which the acid is combined. By exposing nitrous acid in a retort to a gentle heat, the nitric oxyde is vaporized, and pure colourless nitric acid remains in the retort; this may again be rendered nitrous acid, by impregnating it with the red nitrous fumes, which are nothing more than nitric oxyde combined with a portion of acid.

For all medical and surgical purposes the fuming acid is very generally employed; we shall therefore speak of it under the title of Nitrous Acid.

Nitrous acid is a very powerful styptic and escharotic, and stains the skin of a yellow colour wherever it comes into contact with it. It is a powerful caustic in the hands of the surgeon, and forms probably one of the readiest and safest means of destroying the poison of rabid animals when quickly applied; as it not only destroys the parts contiguous to the bite, but decomposes the saliva which may have been infused into the wound. It is, however, apt to spread itself over the surrounding surface, unless cautiously used: this is best prevented by dipping a small glass tube into the acid, and fixing it upon the injured parts. Nitrous acid,

sufficiently diluted with water, forms an excellent lotion for old indolent ulcers, or where the granulations are soft and spongy, or the edges of the wound are hard and callous. For these purposes the Lotio Acidi Nitrosi will generally answer the intention; a greater or less quantity of the acid being added, according as the nature of the sore shall require, or the judgment of the surgeon shall deem fit. Within these few years nitrous acid had gained such considerable repute in the cure of syphilis, that with some surgeons it was thought sufcient to supersede the necessity of giving mercury for the removal of that complaint.

Experience, however, soon rejected what enthusiasm, in its eagerness for innovation, had too hastily adopted, and practitioners, we believe, now, one and all, make use of mercury, as the only safe and certain means of curing lues. It cannot be denied, however, that nitrous acid, when judiciously administered, possesses very considerable effects over some forms of this complaint, independently of its efficacy in certain other disorders; previous to the notice of which, we shall first briefly detail what has been said by the able and scientific Pearson, on the use of acids in general in the cure of lues, more particularly the nitrous acid. 'Since the time when the science of Chymistry first began to be cultivated with successful diligence, and an enlarged and more correct knowledge of bodies has been acquired by experiments, wisely imagined, and skilfully conducted, frequent attempts have been made, though with unequal success, to ap-

ply the principles of that useful science to the phenomena of disease, and the operation of remedies. When a great number of hypothetical notions are successively proposed upon subjects, at the best but imperfectly understood; when systems are constructed upon scanty and fallacious observations, and are chiefly supported by doubtful analogies; it may be naturally expected, that such productions of the fancy will partake of absurdity and error: or, at the most, will present nothing to the mind but undiluted obscurity.' Of the vegetable acid, he observes, 'that it was the only medicine of that class which had been employed as a specific against lues venerea till towards the close of the last century; but to what extent it was introduced into practice cannot now be ascertained. The test of his experience proved vegetable acid to be an agreeable tonic to the stomach, and, in some few solitary cases, to meliorate the general health; but never in a single instance did he find it 'competent to the removal of any one venereal symptom.' On the efficacy or inefficiency of nitrous acid in this complaint, he thinks 'that the power of this medicine has not yet been ascertained in so satisfactory a manner as to preclude all difference of opinion upon the subject.' However, in the cases which he details the number of cures bears no adequate ratio to the quantity of unsuccessful failures, wherein an attempt was made to relieve this complaint by the nitrous acid. During several years attendance at one of the first hospitals in town, I may safely aver, that in no one case were the symptoms of confirmed lues removed by the exhibition of nitrous acid; neither as instanced by

the practice of the different surgeons, nor coming under my own immediate observation. Nitrous acid was, however, used both liberally and successfully for removing the debilitating effects of mercury, for giving tone to the stomach, improving the appetite, and imparting a granulating and healthy aspect to certain ulcers remaining after a due course of mercury had been persevered in, and which were aggravated and increased by a further continuance in its use.

In some eruptive complaints, particularly of the lower extremities, and evidently connected with hepatic affection, accompanied with great heat and itching, I have seen the nitrous acid more beneficial than any other form of medicine, given in doses from eight to ten, or fifteen drops, twice or three times in the day, sufficiently diluted with water, and sweetened with sugar. The usual commencing dose of this acid is from half a dram to a dram by weight, mixed with a pint of distilled water, and properly sweetened, to be drank through a glass tube within the twenty-four hours. It is recommended to be taken through a tube as it is highly injurious to the teeth.

ACIDUM VITRIOLICUM. *(L.)*
ACIDUM SULPHURICUM. *(E.)*

SULPHURIC ACID, VITRIOLIC ACID, OR OIL OF VITRIOL.

Sulphuric Acid is powerfully corrosive and astringent, and highly destructive of all animal matter. If

made into an ointment with axunge, it may be conveniently employed in the cure of psora. See Ung. Vitriolicum. It has lately been used with considerable success by one of our first surgeons, in the form of a collyrium, sufficiently diluted with water, in the atonic stages of ophthalmia: but here its efficacy is attributable to its astringency alone, and not to any peculiar specific effects.

ÆRUGO. *(L.)*
VERDIGRIS.

SUB-ACETIS CUPRI. *(E.)*
SUB-ACETATE OF COPPER.

Verdigris is detergent, and mildly escharotic. It was formerly much used to take down fungous excrescences, and to destroy the hardened edges of old and indolent ulcers; but it is now neglected for more effectual and speedier remedies. It enters in a powder, called pulv. sabinæ c ærugine of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, which is much recommended by some surgeons for the removal of venereal warts. The oxymel æruginis of the London College forms an excellent gargle for ulcers of the mouth and throat; but it requires to be used with some degree of caution. See Gargarisma Æruginis.

ÆRUGO CUM CALOMELANE.

Verdigris with Calomel.

℞ Æruginis præparatæ
Calomelanos sing. drach j. misce.

This is a useful powder as an application to chancres and ill-conditioned sores, putting a stop in some measure to the phagedenic nature of the former, and correcting the thin gleety discharge of the latter. Its action may be considerably quickened by the addition of a scruple, or half a dram, of the hydrargyrus nitratus ruber to the quantity of the articles prescribed; but preparations of this kind are in general much inferior in merit to the common lunar caustic or nitrous acid.

ALUMEN. *(L.)*
ALUM.

SULPHAS ALUMINÆ. *(E.)*
SULPHATE OF ALUMINE.

Alum has long held a place in the Pharmacopoeias both in this country and on the continent. If it be exposed to a pretty considerable heat for some time its water of crystallization is driven off, and it is denominated alumen ustum, or alumen exsiccatum. This is however, for the most part, a very unnecessary process, unless the alum be used as an escharotic, or for sprinkling upon wounds, as it again takes up its water of crystallization when united with fluids.

As an external remedy alum is not at present much used. It has been celebrated by the older physicians and surgeons as a most powerful styptic, and formed the principal ingredient in all their styptic powders. As a laxative in colic, more particularly

when arising from the noxious effects of lead, alum has been much recommended; but at present it is laid aside for more certain remedies; it may be usefully enough employed as an injection, dissolved in a decoction of oak bark, against the fluor albus, and other increased discharges from the vagina in women. See Decoctum Corticis Quercus cum Alumine. The Bolus Aluminis of the late Pharmacopoeia of Guy's has been expunged from the present recent and much-improved one of that hospital, in which excellent school of medicine and surgery alum is very seldom employed, unless in the female venereal wards, as an injection dissolved in the decoction of bark, in the proportion of two drams to a pint.

ANTIMONIUM MURIATUM. *(L.)*
MURIAS ANTIMONII. *(E.)*
MURIATE OF ANTIMONY.

Muriate of Antimony, better known by the name of Butter of Antimony, is a powerful caustic, and much used by farriers, and others of that description, for the purpose of destroying fungous excrescences or fistulous openings in the feet of cattle. It is used by some surgeons for destroying warts and excrescences, and for removing opacities of the cornea; but it is seldom had recourse to.

AQUA ARSENICI.

ARSENIC WATER.

℞ Arsenici albi in pulv. triti.
Kali præparati singulor. gr. viij.
Aq. distillat. unc. iv.

These are to be boiled together in a flask, over a very gentle fire, for a few minutes, till the arsenic is dissolved; when cold filtre through paper placed in a glass funnel.

I have seen this solution, both in the state here prescribed, and diluted with an equal portion of water, made use of to cancerous sores and foul indolent ulcers, at the same time that it has been administered internally in doses of the sixteenth part of a grain to that of an eighth of a grain, twice or thrice in the day, in any convenient vehicle. In some ulcers, of an evident cancerous tendency, the progressive increase of the sore appeared to be arrested, and a more healthy aspect assumed, by the use and exhibition of the arsenic; while in others not the least benefit was found to accrue, whether it were used as a lotion, or internally employed. It may be worth while to remark, that in some ulcers which had remained for a time stationary previous to the employment of the means here noticed, that upon having recourse to the arsenic wash a healthy action appeared to be established, and the

ulcer would shew a marked tendency to heal. This, however, was only a delusive prospect of amendment, for after a period of some little time, the sore would recede to its former state, and the arsenic no longer produced an effect; unless indeed that it appeared to excite in some cases irritation, pain, and inflammation, sufficient to warn the surgeon against the continuance of its use. Arsenic forms the chief basis of most of the violent caustics recommended by quacks and fearful ignorant surgeons for the removal and cure of cancers, or such tumours as they dare not remove by the knife; but these uncertain violent means are at present little resorted to, and universally contemned and discarded by every well-educated anatomist and surgeon.

AQUA CALCIS.

LIME WATER.

Formulæ are given both in the London and Edinburgh Pharmacopoeias for making this preparation. Lime water forms a highly useful and efficacious remedy with some of the preparations of mercury. See Lotio Hydrargyri ~~cinerea~~ nigra, et Lotio Hydrargyri muriat flava, two applications which will be spoken of in their respective places. Lime water has been used as a wash both in psora and tinea capitis, but with little or no benefit.

AQUA CUPRI VITRIOLATI CAMPHORATA.

CAMPHORATED WATER OF VITRIOLATED COPPER.

℞ Cupri Vitriolati
Boli Armeni a a gr. viij
Camphoræ gr. ij.
His bene commistis affundantur
Aq. ferventis ℥ viij.

This is the aqua camphorata of Bates, a remedy very justly recommended as a collyrium in the ophthalmia purulenta of infants, and to weak watery eyes of old people. In the ophthalmia purulenta, which has lately shewn itself as an epidemic in this country, Mr. Ware, one of the first oculists of the metropolis, directs this lotion to be injected by means of a blunt syringe inserted between the eye-lids, by which means much of the purulent matter will be effectually washed from the whole of their surface. 'It may be used,' says he, 'frequently in the day, so often as once or twice an hour, diminishing its strength and frequency with the diminution of the symptoms. When, however, the pain of the eye and inflammation of the tunica conjunctiva are great, he recommends it to be used weaker, to be made lukewarm, and injected less frequently. Sometimes it may be alternated with tepid

water, and conjoined with anodyne fomentations. Vide London Med. Review for July 1808, and Mr. Ware's pamphlet.

AQUA KALI. (*L.*)
AQUA CARBONATIS POTASSÆ. (*E.*)
WATER OF PREPARED KALI,
OR
CARBONATE OF POTASH.

We do not notice the aqua kali from any supposed merit it may possess as an external application, but from the frequency with which some surgeons have administered it in cases of gravel and stone. Previous to the accurate analysis of human calculi, by Fourcroy and others, every species of stone was thought to give way to the action of alkaline medicines, and under this influence they were almost universally had recourse to, without discrimination or judgment, in such complaints. At present little is expected from alkalies, except in cases where the stone is known to consist almost entirely of uric acid, and in such instances the aqua kali is given in doses from twenty to forty drops, or even to a drachm, in a bason of thin gruel, linseed or liquorice tea. In cases of gravel, where a quantity of red sabulous matter is frequently discovered at the bottom of the chamber-pot, the aqua kali may prove eminently serviceable, such matter being found to consist principally of uric acid; but probably under such circumstances the aqua kali puri is to be preferred. For

notwithstanding the weak affinity which exists between potash and carbonic acid, so slight indeed, that it really acts as an alkali when administered internally, yet the water of pure potash, besides that the quantity given is not only much less bulky, and to the generality of stomachs much less nauseous, is equally, or more certain in its effect; and if we wish to exhibit the greatest possible quantity of alkali, we can safely, and for the most part agreeably, recommend the soda water, as an auxiliary, to be taken in the way of common drink. The aqua kali puri has been found ro relieve some of those stomach affections which are not unfrequently connected with nephritic complaints, more effectually than the aqua kali; but, after all, the exhibition of these remedies ought not to be persevered in for too great a length of time, since such a practice has sometimes been attended with disadvantageous consequences to the system; and it is the opinion of some of our best surgeons, that the operation which too frequently we are obliged to have recourse to, is rendered more hazardous by the previous free use of alkalies, in whatever form they may have been employed.

AQUA KALI PURI. *(L.)*
AQUA POTASSÆ. *(E.)*
WATER OF PURE POTASH.

Formulæ are given, both in the London and Edinburgh Pharmacopœias, for making the aqua kali puri, either of which may be adopted. As a remedy we

have noticed its use under the preceding article. It may be given in doses of ten, fifteen, or twenty drops, in linseed or liquorice tea, twice in the day.

In the Pharmacopœia of St. Thomas's Hospital a formula is given for the more accurate exhibition of this remedy. It is the following:

AQUA KALI PURI DILUTA.

℞ Aquæ kali puri unc. j.
—— distillati unc. ij. misce. Dosis, drachma una bis die ex unciis quatuor infusi lini.

AQUA LITHARGYRI ACETATI.
WATER OF ACETATED LITHARGE.

℞ Lithargyri lib. ij. unc. iv.
Aceti distillati cong. vi.

Mix and boil over a gentle fire to six pints, during which the mixture should be constantly stirred. After the liquor has been set aside, so that the fæces have subsided, strain.

This preparation, the acetate of lead, better known by the old name of Extractum Saturni, or Goulard's Extract, is a remedy much used by surgeons, when properly diluted, as an external application in superficial and phlegmonic inflammations of the skin, in slight inflammatory affections of the eyes, and in some kinds of herpetic eruptions. It is usually employed as recommended by the London College, under the form of aqua lithargyri acetati composita, which consists of a

drachm, by weight, of the acetated water of litharge mixed with a pint of distilled water, together with a drachm, by measure, of proof spirit of wine. This solution, for the generality of purposes wherein it is employed, will be found to answer very well; but when used as a collyrium, in some cases it will be found much too strong, and the patient will not be able to bear it above half the strength. The late Mr. Justamond, as also Dr. Cheston, of Gloucester, were in the habit of applying the aqua lythargyri acetati, combined with an equal portion of a spirit resembling the tinctura ferri muriati, to the edges of cancerous sores; but we must confess we do not see very clearly with what intention the lead was employed. We should suppose that the tinctura ferri muriati, or what was tantamount to the same, was applied for the purpose of putting a stop to the frequent hæmorrhages, so common in such kind of sores: and indeed we know that Mr. Justamond used it for this express intention, the good effect of which every surgeon of experience must have witnessed; but then, if the lead were conjoined in order to remove the irritation, or according to some to paralyse the extremities of the bleeding vessels, opium, not only as most effectually allaying pain and taking off irritation, but likewise as being free from the pernicious consequences sometimes supervening from the use of lead to a large abraded surface, would be preferable. Indeed it is a question with some whether lead in any form should ever be applied to an open and irritable wound, or abraded surface. We may remark, however, that we

have sometimes seen cicatrization much quickened in some ulcers, where the granulating process had been slow and inactive, but which had now become level with the surface, by a mixture, consisting of one part aqua lithargyri acetati and two parts olive oil. But we do not vouch for the safety of this practice.

ARGENTUM NITRATUM. *(L.)*
NITRAS ARGENTI. *(E.*
NITRATE OF SILVER, OR LUNAR CAUSTIC.

Nitrate of silver is the most manageable caustic we possess, at the same time the most generally useful; and in the greater number of cases its action is sufficiently powerful to answer the full intention of the surgeon. For surgical purposes it is formed into small cylindrical sticks, by pouring the fused nitrate of silver into proper moulds. These sticks should always be kept in close stopper vials, and covered with soft dry paper, both to preserve them against the action of the air, as also to prevent their corroding or discolouring the fingers in handling.

Every surgeon of experience is acquainted with the utility of nitrate of silver on a great number of occasions. As a caustic in removing fungous excrescences; in taking off the callous edges of long-continued ulcers; as likewise for keeping the edges of such sores in a proper, healthy, granulating state. For these intentions it is usually applied to them in a solid state,

the surface of the argentum nitratum being previously just moistened; or it is used in the form of a solution, in the proportion of a drachm of the caustic to an ounce of distilled water, by means of a camel's hair brush. It may be worth while to remark, that the vial containing this solution should be covered with dark coloured paper, that it should be close stopped immediately after using it, and kept in a dry place. The argentum nitratum is eminently useful in a great number of venereal ulcers, in eradicating venereal warts, after they have been removed by the scissars or the knife, and in the permanent cure of strictures in the urethra. It has been recommended as an application to certain species of ulcers, said to be cancerous, or partaking of the nature of the Noli me tangere, both upon the nose, and in the neighbourhood of the face; and, lastly, it has been recommended by some as a specific for destroying the venereal virus of chancres before it has acted too generally on the surrounding surface, so as to have become absorbed into the system. When used for the purpose of destroying the virus of an incipient chancre, the caustic should be scraped to a point, a practice recommended by the ingenious Mr. Hunter, by which means the whole surface of the chancre may be brought into contact with the caustic. He likewise directs a renewal of this practice till the slough thrown off leave the ulcer florid and healthy, like the surface of a granulating simple sore. A caution has been set up against this mode of practice, and that very justly, that the glans penis of some patients partakes of deep

and extensive sloughing upon the application even of the slightest caustic; and that very generally in constitutions of a scrofulous cast such consequences are apt to supervene. But here other considerations are to be taken into the account independent of scrophula, which very materially influence the propriety of using caustic for destroying chancre on its first appearance. It too frequently happens that a chancre is not discovered till some abrasion of the surface has taken place, or till it has so far developed itself that the contiguous surface has become contaminated; and where such is the case we only increase the extent of a venereal sore, by removing, through the means of any corroding application, that which is only supposed to be the infected part. Very generally, too, such patients, immediately on the discovery of a chancre, at the same time that they destroy it by caustic, begin with a very liberal use of mercury, or are put upon it by their surgeons, under the influence of which, in some constitutions, every description of ulcer or wound will become highly irritable, painful, and spreading; notwithstanding, in many forms of ulcer or open sore, though perfectly unconnected with syphilis, mercury exhibited internally is one of the best possible remedies we can have recourse to in order to induce a proper and healthy action; but we believe in such cases that the untoward nature of the sore proceeds from a disordered state of the functions of digestion and of excretion through the intestinal canal, and not from any peculiar character of the ulcer itself. If then the constitution be unfavourable

to the internal use of mercury, or if the spreading malignity of a chancre be accompanied with any degree of ambiguity or doubt, the propriety of using lunar caustic, on the first appearance of the chancre, to destroy the further progress of the venereal poison, is in one case highly questionable, and in the other dangerous and absurd; for we cannot use it safely in the latter instance without the internal aid of mercury at the same time, which alone is to destroy the virus, and bring about a cure; and in the other instance should the constitution be such that when influenced by mercury any open sore becomes irritable, unhealthy, and spreading, our practice and intention are certainly at issue, since by using caustic, and giving mercury at the same time, we are adopting two contradictory means of cure, which have a directly opposite tendency. Besides, if mercury be necessary, and alone to be depended upon, we are not in want of surgical applications less painful and more proper than caustic ones. The use of lunar caustic, however, in the hands of an experienced practitioner, for the entire removal of chancre in its early state, without the exhibition of mercury, may by some be thought perfectly justifiable, since it is experience alone which can dictate the propriety of adopting any means of cure at all hazardous or uncertain in its effect; while the reputation of a younger surgeon would be materially injured should any thing like error, or want of skill, become manifest in his practice, though his intention be equally proper and well founded.

We shall speak on the propriety of using lunar caustic for the permanent cure of strictures, under the head of Medicated Bougies.

Lunar caustic has often been administered internally to an extent scarcely credible. Latterly it has been highly recommended in some inveterate ulcers, given in the form of pills, united with crumbs of bread; but we fear its efficacy will often prove very uncertain.

ARSENICUM ANTIMONIATUM.

ARSENIC UNITED WITH ANTIMONY.

℞ Antimonii in pulv. triti unc. ij.
Arsenici albi in pulv. triti unc. j.

These are to be melted together in a crucible, with a heat not too powerful, otherwise the arsenic will be volatilized, and prove highly noxious to the operator. After they have been fluxed together, and have become cold, they are to be reduced to powder. This caustic, under the title of Arsenical Caustic, was much used by the late Mr. Justamond in the cure of cancers. It is, perhaps, one of the best forms of caustics composed of arsenic. When united with powdered opium its effect is equally certain, and it is said to be much less painful.

BALSAMUM PERUVIANUM CUM FELLE.

PERUVIAN BALSAM WITH OX'S GALL.

℞ Fellis bovini drach. iij.
Balsami Peruviani drach. j. misce.

Dr. Hugh Smith directs this as a remedy to be occasionally dropped into the ear, in cases where a constant fetid discharge indicates a diseased state of its secretions. Together with this practice, however, it will be requisite to syringe the ear every day with a weak solution of soap and water, which in general will effect more than any other application; more especially if the morbid state of the secretion be accompanied or connected with a deficiency of wax, or should the latter have become hard and concreted. See Saunders on the Ear.

CALOMELAS. *(L.)*
SUB MURIAS HYDRARGYRI. *(E.)*
SUB-MURIATE OF QUICKSILVER, OR CALOMEL.

The preparations of mercury are more extensively, and perhaps more usefully, employed by the surgeon than those of any other article in the materia medica. Of these there is no one so serviceable, or which can be so variously modified in its application, as calomel. Internally employed it is eminently serviceable, whether administered as a purgative, or given as an alterative, in a variety of cases which require surgical aid. It is, perhaps, capable of curing syphilis in every form. In small doses, or in larger ones combined with opium, it excites ptyalism, and acts powerfully upon the glandular system throughout. It obviates the pain and constipation

of the bowels, arising from the incautious and injudicious use of lead; and administered as an alterative in doses of a grain to two grains, once or twice in the day, it has repeatedly relieved paralytic affections of the extremities, arising from the same cause, and which had resisted all other means. Indeed I have been a witness to its surprising efficacy in some cases of this description which had come under the care and management of a physician, whose practical skill and extensive knowledge of disease, bid fair to place him, in a short period, pre-eminently high in his profession. Ulcers of an indolent inactive nature, attended with a thin ichorous discharge, will not unfrequently assume an healthy aspect, and eventually heal, by the use of calomel; and that both, when exhibited in doses of five or six grains, as a purgative, at intervals of three or four days, or by giving daily one, two, or three grains at bedtime. In children of a strumous habit, and where there exist ulcerous affections of the surface, calomel is the best purgative we possess. As an external application calomel is equally advantageous. It is used both in the form of ointment, and as a lotion. See Ung. Calomelanos, and Lotio ~~Aqr Calcis c. Calomelane~~ Hydrargen nigra, under each of which formulæ some practical observations occur.

CALX CUM KALI PURO. *(L.)*
POTASSA CUM CALCE. *(E.)*
LIME WITH PURE KALI, OR POTASH WITH LIME.

This is the causticum commune fortius of the old dispensatory. For the generality of purposes it is sufficiently powerful, though less so than the kali purum; it is however much more manageable. Its principal use is to open abscesses; for this intention it should be formed into a paste with soft soap. In order to apply a caustic, whether it be the calx cum kali puro, the argentum nitratum, or kali purum, a circular piece of adhesive plaister should be provided, sufficiently large to cover the whole of the abscess intended to be opened; upon the middle of this a sufficient number of narrow oblong pieces of the same adhesive should be placed, the adhesive being outward, at parallel distances, and crossing each other at right angles, so as to form a sort of square with a hollow centre, into which the caustic is to be placed. This square being raised high enough to contain the caustic, the whole must be covered with another circular portion of adhesive, nearly the size of the original one, having a hole cut in the centre, corresponding to the hollow containing the caustic, and through which the caustic is intended to act upon the part to which it is to be applied. By this contrivance the danger of the caustic spreading and destroying too great an extent of surface is in a great measure obviated.

CATAPLASMA ACETI.

CATAPLASM OF VINEGAR.

This cataplasm may be formed by mixing vinegar in sufficient quantity with either oatmeal, linseed meal, or crumb of bread. If linseed meal be used alone, it is apt, from its tenacity, to become hard and dry, thus occasioning a degree of inconvenience to the part upon which it is applied. Linseed meal is, however, very useful for giving this tenacity in a proper degree to the poultice when mixed with either of the other articles. This poultice is generally directed to be applied cold, and is of service against sprains and bruises, for which intention it is much in use in the several hospitals. When used for a length of time it has occasionally been found highly serviceable for removing scrofulous enlargements of the joints; this it is supposed to effect by keeping up a constant and equable stimulus upon the part, sufficient in some cases to produce a degree of redness upon the surface. See remarks upon Acetum.

CATAPLASMA ALUMINIS. *(L.)*

CATAPLASM OF ALUM.

This cataplasm, better known by the name of Alum Curd, is made by briskly agitating the whites of two eggs with a lump of alum till a coagulum is formed. It is useful in some cases of ophthalmia, both of the pu-

rulent and chronic kind, when attended with a watery excretion, if applied to the eye between two pieces of thin linen rag. The alum curd has been found an efficacious remedy applied to chilblains, previous to the skin cracking and becoming sore, and hence it is a practice in some schools to wash the children's feet repeatedly with a strong solution of alum, which is said to keep off those troublesome companions.

CATAPLASMA BYNES.

CATAPLASM OF MALT.

℞ Farinæ Bynes
Spumæ cerevisiæ q. s. ut fiat cataplasma.

This cataplasm, taken from the Pharmacopœia of Guy's Hospital, is chiefly of use in foul spreading ulcers, or in spreading gangrenous wounds, as a means of gently stimulating the parts, and taking off the disagreeable odour, by evolving a considerable quantity of carbonic acid gas, for which intention it sometimes will succeed very well. The poultice answers much better when both the ingredients are fresh, as the fermentation is more considerable; it should likewise be applied warm.

CATAPLASMA CARBONIS.

CHARCOAL POULTICE.

To a sufficient quantity of the common linseed meal poultice, stir in as much charcoal in fine powder

as it will bear, and let the whole be well mixed. This cataplasm is often used to sweeten foul offensive ulcers and venereal sores, and for this purpose it is of great service; it will likewise often dispose them to assume a more favourable and healthy aspect.

CATAPLASMA CEREVISIÆ.

CATAPLASM OF STRONG-BEER GROUNDS.

This is made by stirring into strong beer grounds a sufficient quantity of oatmeal or linseed powder. This cataplasm may safely be recommended to general notice as an excellent stimulant and antiseptic in cases of large sloughing ulcers and mortified parts. It ought to be renewed at least twice in twelve hours, and applied as warm as the parts will bear.

CATAPLASMA CICUTÆ.

CICUTA CATAPLASM.

To the fomentum cicutæ add as much oatmeal ~~and~~ or linseed flour as will form a cataplasm. This poultice is applied to cancerous and scrofulous sores of a highly irritable and painful nature, to diminish their sensibility, and to correct the acrid discharge. For these purposes Mr. Justamond preferred the fresh herb bruised. See Cataplasma Digitalis.

CATAPLASMA CUMINI. *(L.)*

CUMMIN CATAPLASM.

℞ Seminum Cumini lib. j.
Baccarum lauri
Foliorum scordii exsiccatorum
Radicis serpentariæ virginianæ
singulorum unc. iij.
Caryophyllorum aromaticorum unc. j.

These ingredients being reduced to powder, are directed by the College to be mixed with thrice their weight of honey, so as to form a cataplasm. The cataplasma Cumini is a warm stimulating application, and may often be used with great advantage to ulcers and wounds where there is great languor of the circulation, or an evident disposition to gangrene, or when the parts have taken on wide and extensive sloughing: it must be recollected, however, that in several cases the Cummin cataplasm, when used alone, will be found to excite the parts too much, and to produce a degree of erysipelatous inflammation, which is too liable to run into the original disposition; a portion of it therefore is generally mixed with some milder form of ingredients, as oatmeal or linseed flour, previously formed, by means of boiling water, to the consistence of a cataplasm. I have repeatedly seen the aspect of sloughing venereal ulcers greatly ameliorated by an application of one part Cummin cataplasm with two parts of the common linseed meal poultice; and where the edges of the ulcer

have been highly irritable and painful this inconvenience has frequently been removed by covering them with the ceratum opiatum spread upon lint, previous to the application of the poultice.

CATAPLASMA DIGITALIS.

CATAPLASM OF DIGITALIS.

Boil three ounces of the dried leaves of the Foxglove, or four ounces of the fresh plant, in two pints of distilled water to one. A sufficient quantity of this liquor, mixed with a portion of linseed meal, so as to form a poultice of proper consistency, may be used in all those cases, where the cicuta cataplasm is indicated, and not unfrequently with greater advantage. It will be found to allay pain, remove irritation, and greatly diminish the increased sensibility of the part to which it is applied.

CATAPLASMA DAUCI.

CARROT CATAPLASM.

Boil any quantity of fresh carrots till they are sufficiently soft to be beat into a smooth even pulp, which is to be applied as a poultice. This has been found very effectual for sweetening cancerous sores and foul ulcers, thereby rendering the condition of the patient much more comfortable. In a trial made with

turnips, used in the same way as carrots at one of the first medical institutions of the metropolis, the same effects were produced, and apparently in a greater degree than when the application was made with carrots. In some cases these effects may be further promoted by sprinkling into the pulp some finely-powdered charcoal previous to applying it.

CATAPLASMA FARINACEUM.

COMMON BREAD CATAPLASM.

This poultice, which is very generally in use, is commonly made by soaking slices of bread in milk, and simmering them together over a gentle fire till they are reduced to the proper consistence of a poultice. The whole is then to be beat smooth with a spoon, and applied as warm as the patient's feelings will readily admit. As milk is very liable to turn sour, and is said to possess no greater relaxing power than water, it has been objected to as being always improper in poultices. This objection will certainly hold good whenever stale milk is made use of, or if the same poultice be kept too long applied; but if the milk be fresh, and the poultice renewed night and morning, we do not know any thing that occasionally gives such ease and comfort to the patient as this form of cataplasm. Indeed it generally agrees better for a time with open abscesses, previously brought to a fit state of maturation either by fomentations, or the linseed meal poultice, than any other form

of application with which I am acquainted, particularly if the skin be irritable and inflamed, or the patient's constitution very delicate. If water be substituted for milk the poultice is seldom of sufficieut tenacity. It is true this inconvenience may be remedied by the addition of a little linseed meal, but in some instances the meal appears to irritate and fret the skin so much, that some patients undergo much uneasiness from this cause; an objection which the cataplasm of bread and milk is seldom subject to, especially if it be not applied too hot. To milk abscesses, where the discharge is profuse, this form of poultice is often extremely proper.

CATAPLASMA LINI PULVERIS.

LINSEED MEAL CATAPLASM.

℞ Farinæ lini lib. ss.
Aq. ferventis lib. iss.

Or this poultice may be formed by stirring linseed powder into boiling water, in quantity sufficient to form it of a proper consistency. It is usual to cover the surface of the cataplasm with a small portion of olive oil before it is applied. This is the poultice in general use at the different hospitals. It is a very good emollient, and will for the most part answer every intention that is expected from warmth and moisture applied at the same time to an inflamed part. To parts which are highly irritable, accompanied with great tension and pain, the virtues of this poultice may often be considerably improved by substituting the poppy fomentation, (fomen-

tum papaveris) instead of water. It will likewise be proper to foment the parts with the same at the different intervals that the poultice is renewed. By substituting the fomentum papaveris this poultice acquires no inconsiderable anodyne property; and as the relieving of pain is always a very material consideration, the surgeon will do right to prescribe its use whenever the inflammation is situated in the neighbourhood of tendinous or ligamentous parts, as in deep-seated paronychia of the fingers, in collections of matter about the wrist or ancle, or whenever there is a strong fascial covering to the imposthume, the pain in all these cases being generally very acute. I have lately seen this form of poultice applied in the active stage of gouty inflammation very successfully, affording very considerable relief both in assuaging the pain, and lessening the excessive sensibility of the affected part.

Mr. Birch, surgeon of St. Thomas's Hospital, directs equal parts of crumb of bread and linseed powder to be formed into a poultice with boiling milk. In the formulæ of the Pharmacopoeia of Guy's Hospital the linseed meal poultice is introduced under the head of Cataplasma Commune, and is directed to be formed of a pound of the pulv. pro cataplasmate mixed with a sufficient quantity of boiling water, and to be covered with oil previous to applying it. This pulvis pro cataplasmate is formed by adding two pounds of finely-powdered bran to one pound of linseed meal, forming as cheap, at the same time as good an application as can be used in the greater number of cases where poultices are requisite.

CATAPLASMA LITHARGYRI ACETATI.

CATAPLASM OF ACETATE OF LITHARGE, OR GOULARD WATER.

℞ Aq. lythargyri acetati drach. j.
Aq. distillatæ lib. j.
Micæ panis q. s.

Slices of bread are to be soaked in the water mixed with the water of acetate of litharge, in the way recommended for forming the bread and milk poultice, which are afterwards to be simmered together in an earthen vessel, over a gentle fire, to a due consistence. To superficial inflammations, and where the external use of lead is deemed requisite, this form of cataplasm is probably as goodas any for applying it. It should be recollected, however, that this poultice is better suited in the commencement of inflammation, where our intention is to produce simple resolution, rather than where our object is to hasten and promote maturation, unless the skin be very irritable and tender during this latter process; in which case it will sometimes be found requisite to continue the use of the lead till the abcess burst, or is opened by the surgeon, and when this is effected it will probably be safer practice to abstain altogether from a continuance of its use; for I am decidedly averse to the application of lead in any form to recent wounds, and that more especially where the surrounding parts have become loose and flaccid, from the great tension being removed by an evacuation of con-

fined matter. Again, if the previous inflammation have been very considerable, or there be deep and extensive sloughing, or if the vitality of the parts have been greatly destroyed, and there exist the least disposition to gangrene, in all these cases the cataplasma lithargyri acetati will certainly do harm.

CATAPLASMA MALI MATURI.

CATAPLASM OF THE PULP OF RIPE APPLES.

This application has been said to be a good remedy against inflamed eyes. The apples should be previously roasted, and the pulp applied to the eyes without any intervening substance. The following formula, taken from the practice of the German professor De Haen, and mentioned by Murray, in his Apparatus Medicaminum, as being seldom sufficient to answer the intention for which it is employed without other means being adopted, contains a quantity of the pulp of roasted apples in its composition. It would be thought, however, much too complicated for general use, even were it possessed of any particular merit.

℞ Pulpæ pomorum
Micæ panis albi aa. unc. ij.
Florum rosarum rubrarum
Florum sambuci aa. pugil. j.
Camphoræ
Croci aa. gr vj.

The camphor and crocus being well distributed through the whole mass, a sufficient quantity of boiling water is directed to be added, so as to render the whole smooth and even.

CATAPLASMA MURIATIS SODÆ.

CATAPLASM OF COMMON SALT.

℞ Pulveris lini
Micæ panis aa. partes æquales
Aquæ, sodæ muriate saturatæ, q.s.

This form of poultice has lately been brought into considerable repute as a stimulating application for the reduction of indolent strumous swellings and enlargements of the glands. After being some time used it generally occasions very considerable redness upon the surface, and excites, not unfrequently, so much inflammation upon the part to which it is applied, that it becomes necessary to abstain from its use, and substitute the common white bread and milk poultice in its stead; as soon, however, as the inflammation subsides, the saline poultice should again be employed; and by alternating this mode of practice, strumous swellings, and scrophulous enlargements of a chronic obstinate nature, have very frequently been totally dispersed.

CATAPLASMA PAPAVERIS ALBI.

See CATAPLASMA LINI.

CATAPLASMA ROSÆ.

Conserve of Roses has sometimes been recommended as a useful and convenient application to weak watery eyes, and as a useful remedy in chronic inflammation of the edges of the eye-lids, and in the ophthalmia tarsi. It is said to be mildly astringent, which property may be considerably increased by the addition of a small quantity of powdered alum, in the proportion of one or two grains to half a dram of the conserve. Such applications are, however, held in trifling repute.

CATAPLASMA SINAPEOS.

MUSTARD CATAPLASM.

℞ Sinapeos in pulv. triti
Medullæ panis sing. lib. ss.
Aceti q. s.

These ingredients should be well beat together, so as to form a cataplasm.

The mustard poultice is a very powerful stimulant, generally inflaming the surface where it is applied so much as to raise blisters. As a surgical application it is very seldom used. We do not see, however, why it

should not prove beneficial if applied to the soles of the feet in certain comatose affections and lethargic stupors, arising from violent concussion or injuries of the head, more especially when free evacuations, both by the lancet and purgative remedies, have been premised.

It will be seen, that in our list of cataplasms we have expunged many extemporaneous prescriptions collected by others, and which appear to have been held in very high repute by surgeons with whom they had their origin, or by whom they were chiefly recommended and employed. This rejection has not arisen from any hasty refusal of credit due to the praise which they have obtained, nor from any disbelief in the utility and service they have afforded; but from a persuasion that the advantage gained from all poultices may be reduced to two or three general intentions, and that such may be effected by means much more simple and easy than have been generally supposed. We have, therefore, endeavoured to render the formulæ under this head as concise and simple as possible; not venturing however to reject any formulæ which may have been highly recommended, unless we have seen equal benefit afforded by others less operose, and less compounded.

CAUSTICUM COMMUNE CUM OPIO.

COMMON CAUSTIC WITH OPIUM.

℞ Calcis cum kali puro drach. ij.
Opii in pulv. triti drach ss.
Saponis mollis q. s. misce.

This caustic will in general answer sufficiently well for most purposes where a caustic is indicated. For the mode of applying it see observations under the article Calx cum Kali puro.

CERATUM CALOMELANOS.

CERATE OF CALOMEL.

℞ Calomelanos drach. j.
Cerati spermatis ceti drach. vj.
misce.

These should be rubbed together, so that the calomel be equally distributed through the whole of the cerate. This is a good stimulating application to ulcers of an indolent nature, more especially such as are venereal; and with this intention it is much used and recommended by Mr. Lucas, surgeon of Guy's Hospital.

CERATUM CANTHARIDIS. *(L.)*

CERATE OF CANTHARIDES.

℞ Cerati spermatis ceti, igne emolliti, drach. vj.
Cantharidum in pulverem tritarum drach. j.
misce.

This is a common form of cerate for keeping up a discharge from blisters, and rendering them what is called perpetual. It is requisite that the cantharides be very minutely divided, previous to their being blended with the cerate of spermaceti, which is directed to be first softened by the fire.

CERATUM CICUTÆ.
CERATE OF CICUTE.

℞ Unguenti cicutæ lib. j.
Spermatis ceti unc. ij.
Ceræ albæ unc. iij. misce.

This cerate is of firmer consistency than the ointment of cicutæ, and as such, in some cases, where cicuta as an application is indicated, it is preferable, inasmuch as it requires to be renewed much less seldom, a circumstance in sores or ulcers very necessary to be attended to. It is one of the select formulæ of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

CERATUM COMMUNE.
COMMON CERATE.

℞ Adipis suillæ unc. viij.
Sevi ovilli pp. unc. iv.
Olei olivi secundi unc. ij.
misce.

The prepared mutton suet and hog's lard are to be melted together over a gentle fire, the oil should then be added, and the whole stirred till cold. This is a cheap

and mild application, and where a covering simply to an abraded surface is required, it will be found to answer the purpose as well as many others which are more compounded, and far more expensive.

CERATUM CRETÆ ACETATÆ COMPOSITUM.

℞ Emplastri lithargyri unc. viij.
Olei Olivæ
Cretæ pp.
Aceti distillati singulor unc. iv.
Cerussæ acetatæ pulverizatæ drach. iij.

The oil and litharge plaister are first to be melted together over a gentle fire, the prepared chalk is then to be added, and the whole is to be well incorporated together by brisk stirring. When the mixture is sufciently cooled, the vinegar and acetate of cerussa are to be added, and the stirring is to be continued till the composition is nearly cold.

Dr. Kirkland, in his Medical Surgery, distinguishes this cerate by the appellation of neutral cerate, which is somewhat incongruous; it is, however, a very good application in many cases where the surface is abraded and irritable, and in the latter stages of burns and scalds. Dr. K.'s recommendation sufficiently warrants its introduction to general use. See Kirkland's Medical Surgery.

CERATUM LAPIDIS CALAMINARIS. (*L.*)
CALAMINE CERATE.

℞ Lapidis calaminaris præparati
Ceræ flavæ sing. lib. ss.
Olei olivæ lib. j.

The wax being cut into small pieces, and mixed with the oil, they are to be melted together over a slow fire, and when sufficiently cooled the calamine is to be stirred in, being previously reduced to a very fine powder. Notwithstanding the modus operandi of this cerate might give rise to some hypothetical, and perhaps unsatisfactory, discussion, it certainly is entitled to very considerable merit in certain cases, where the surface has been some time excoriated, the surrounding skin irritable, and the discharge thin, and in considerable quantity; more especially if the part so affected be immediately contiguous to bone, or there be little or no interposing muscular substance. As a proof of which I have frequently seen the cerate of calamine agree better with ulcers or abrasions situated upon the fore part of the tibia than any other application. As an external remedy to burns and scalds, after the pain and violence of the inflammation have been removed by suitable means, this cerate will often be exceedingly proper. It has sometimes proved serviceable as an application in the ophthalmia tarsi, placed upon the edges of the eye-lids every night at bedtime by means of a camel's hair brush, in cases where more stimulating

applications could not be borne; for this purpose its efficacy may sometimes be increased by the addition of a little soft extract of opium, in the proportion of half a drachm, or even a drachm, of the opium to an ounce of the cerate.

CERATUM LAPIDIS CALAMINARIS CUM AQUA LITHARGYRI ACETATI.

CALAMINE CERATE WITH WATER OF ACETATED LITHARGE.

℞ Cerati lapidis calaminaris lib. j.
Aquæ lithargyri acetati unc. ij.
Misce.

In forming a small quantity of this composition the ingredients may be pretty well blended together by simply triturating them on a marble slab; if the proportions be in the quantity prescribed the cerate will be better made by observing the directions given by the College for the formation of the ~~Cerātum~~ Ceratum Lapidis Calaminaris, and adding the water of acetated litharge together with the calamine. It will be requisite in this case to keep the mixture stirring till perfectly cold. This application is a favourite remedy with some experienced surgeons to burns and scalds, and often deservedly so.

CERATUM LAPIDIS CALAMINARIS CUM HYDRARGYRO NITRATO RUBRO.

CALAMINE CERATE WITH RED NITRATE OF QUICKSILVER.

℞ Cerati lapidis calaminaris unc. ij.
Hydrargyri nitrati rubri (in pulverem tenuissimum ~~reducti~~ reducti) drach. iss. misce.

The cerate and red nitrated quicksilver should be very intimately united by trituration. This is a very common, and at the same time a very useful formula, and to indolent and ill-conditioned ulcers much recommended, as a proper stimulant for inducing an action conducive to the restoration of the part.

CERATUM LYTHARGYRI.

LITHARGE CERATE.

℞ Emplastri lythargyri unc. vj.
Adipis suillæ unc. viij.
Ol. olivar. unc. iv. misce.

These ingredients are to be melted together over a gentle fire. This is a mild application, and well adapted for superficial sores and abrasions of the skin, especially if accompanied with a considerable discharge. Its efficacy may in some cases be promoted by stirring into the melted mixture aqua lythargyri acetati, in the proportion of one drachm to an ounce of the cerate.

CERATUM LITHARGYRI ACETATI COMPOSITUM.

COMPOUND CERATE OF ACETATE OF LITHARGE.

℞ Aquæ lithargyri acetati unc. jiss.
Ceræ flavæ unc. iv.
Olei olivæ unc. ix.
Camphoræ drach. ss.

The camphor should be rubbed down with a small portion of the oil, and the remaining oil and wax being melted together over a gentle fire, the aqua lithargyri acetati is to be stirred in, and when the mixture is nearly cold the dissolved camphor is to be added; the whole should be briskly agitated till perfectly cold.

This is rather a complicated composition, but being given by the royal College we cannot doubt its efficacy as a fit application in some peculiar affections. It would seem to us best adapted as a desiccative and gentle stimulant in chronic ophthalmia of the tarsus, and in diminishing the increased secretion of tears, which is sometimes troublesome in the eyes of old people; but we have never seen it made use of.

CERATUM MELLIS.

CERATE OF HONEY.

℞ Olei olivæ
Mellis dispumati sing. lib. ss.
Ceræ flavæ
Emplastri lythargyri sing. unc. iv.

The wax, oil, and litharge, being melted together, the honey is to be added.

This cerate is made use of in St. Bartholomew's Hospital. It is gently stimulating, and somewhat desiccative.

CERATUM MELLIS CUM TEREBINTHINA.

CERATE OF HONEY WITH TURPENTINE.

℞ Mellis despumati
Terebenthinæ vulg. sing. lib. i.
Pollinis tritici q. s.

The honey and turpentine being liquified together, a sufficient quantity of fine wheat flour is to be stirred in, to give it the consistency of a cerate. The author has seen this application made use of to open chilblains on the feet and hands of children with the best possible effects. They should be constantly kept covered with it, and dressed night and morning.

CERATUM RESINÆ FLAVÆ. *(L.)*

CERATE OF YELLOW ROSIN.

℞ Unguenti resinæ flavæ lib. ii.
Ceræ flavæ unc. j.

These should be slowly melted together, the wax being previously cut into small pieces.

CERATUM SAPONIS. *(L.)*
SOAP CERATE.

℞ Saponis unc. viij.
Ceræ flavæ unc. x.
Lithargyri lævigati
Olei olivæ ãã lib. j.
Aceti cong. j.

The London College directs this cerate, originally taken from the practice of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and much used, and recommended by the late celebrated Mr. Pott, to be prepared in the following way:

Boil the vinegar with the litharge over a slow fire, constantly stirring them till they become united and glutinous; then add the wax, oil, and soap, previously melted together, observing that the temperature of the two compounds be nearly at the same degree when they are blended with each other. The whole should again be effectually and constantly stirred till the cerate is nearly cold. In making this preparation the greatest possible caution is required; the fire should never be too rapidly applied, the stirring should be uniform and incessant, and the heat should only be sufficient to keep the two compositions liquid at the time when they are united. The original intention in using this cerate was that of its being a very useful application, when spread upon linen, to fractured limbs, for the obvious purpose of acting as a proper stay to the part, and tending to keep the points of the bone in due apposi-

tion, possessing at the same time the property of a saturnine application. As a remedy to open sores we much doubt whether it be ever judicious to apply it. As a means of support to fractured bones, for we can consider it in no other light, it may prove a very effectual, and at the same time a very dangerous one. When spread on linen, and applied in one piece firmly round the limb, in such a way that the two ends overlap each other, the worst possible effects may ensue; for should much tumefaction come on, the inflamed vessels will be completely strangulated, and high erysipelatous inflammation, and a rapid state of gangrene may be the result. The author recollects an instance of this sort, which had nearly proved fatal. A boy having broken his thigh, the limb was immediately enveloped by the surgeon in attendance with a circular bandage of soap cerate, and the patient for some hours left to his fate; a rapid state of swelling ensued; the lad became tortured with pain, from which he was only released by his mother judiciously cutting the bandage of soap cerate, and removing it altogether; but not before high inflammation had been excited, and dark-coloured vesicles raised in different parts contiguous to the injury. The limb was ordered to be laid upon a soft pillow, and linen rags wetted with a lotion, consisting of three parts aqua ammoniæ acetatæ, and one of spirit of wine, were kept constantly applied, by which means the tumefaction and inflammation gradually subsided, and the boy, after a severe and protracted confinement, ultimately got well. We believe it is now a universal maxim with

surgeons of eminence never to recommend the soap cerate to fractured limbs till all inflammation and swelling have entirely disappeared, nor till a union in some degree has been effected. It is sometimes recommended as a constant covering to strumous enlargement of the glands, as also to scrophulous swellings, and in some cases with seeming good effect.

CERATUM SPERMATIS CETI. *(L.)*
A CERATE OF SPERMACETI.

℞ Spermatis ceti unc. ss.
Ceræ albæ unc. ij.
Olei olivæ unc. iv.

These ingredients should be slowly melted together, and when removed from the fire they should be stirred till cold. The use of this application is sufficiently obvious.

CERATUM SPERMATIS CETI CUM CALCE HYDRARGYRI ALBA.
CERATE OF SPERMACETI WITH WHITE CALX OF QUICKSILVER.

℞ Cerati spermatis ceti unc. ij.
Calcis hydrargyri albæ drach. iiss.
Misce.

This application may be usefully employed against herpetic and tettery eruptions.

CEREOLUS CHIRURGORUM.

A BOUGIE.

The term, Bougie, is given by surgeons to a long, slender, flexible instrument, which is formed for the purpose of being introduced along the urethra into the bladder. Since the commencement of adopting this form of instrument into the practice of surgery, for the relief of certain maladies incident to the urethra, various opinions have, occasionally, prevailed as to the probability that the cure of such maladies might be accelerated by peculiar remedies employed in the composition of the instrument; and that it might be so contrived, as to remove every variety of complaint, or even disposition to complaint, in the urethra; from that of spasm, arising without any obvious cause, and being only transitory in its nature, but producing in some degree Suppressio urinæ, to that of confirmed stricture, depending on a morbid alteration of the internal membrane of the urethra, and giving rise to an utter impossibility, almost, of passing a drop of urine.

In consequence of such opinions being entertained, opinions suggested by the phantoms of hypothesis, and maintained through an ignorance of the common principles of the animal economy, and a gross deficiency of knowledge in the modus operandi of medicine; or hatched by the knavery of empiricism, and propagated by her abettors at the expence of truth; a variety of heterogeneous and inappropriate articles have been

introduced into the composition of bougies; and in order to attach to them the necessary degree of credit, they have been designated with the title of Medicated Bougies, (Cerei Medicati) and offered to the public as constructed to meet every urgent emergency, and every possible variety of disease, which should occur in the urethra: containing in their composition something relaxant, something antispasmodic, something sedative to relieve irritation, something corrosive to destroy, and something corroborating to bind up and tighten, the parts; thus obviating any preternatural irregularity and deformity, whether from laxity, debility, spasm, or total obliteration in the urinary canal. From a conviction that bougies, if simple, act only by their mechanical pressure and distension, and if medicated, as it is called, that this can only be done with any effect by communicating to them a corrosive quality, as by arming them, either with the common lunar caustic, or kali purum, our formulæ for the composition of bougies are comparatively very few. We, likewise, deem it fit, further to observe, that, however well proportioned or appropriate may be the articles intended for their composition, bougies will seldom or never be well formed, but by those who are constantly employed in making them; and that the surgeon may always purchase them much cheaper and better than he can make them himself. The following appear to us the most proper formulæ for introduction.

CEREOLI SIMPLICES.
SIMPLE BOUGIES.

℞ Ceræ albæ unc. xvi.
Terebinthinæ venetæ unc. iss.
Olei olivæ unc. j.

The wax and turpentine are to be melted together over a slow fire, and the oil is then to be added.

℞ Olei olivæ lib. iiss.
Ceræ flavæ lib. j.
Minii lib. iss.

Boil together over a slow fire till the minium is perfectly dissolved, which will be in about four or six hours.

DR. SWEDIAUR'S BOUGIE.

℞ Ceræ flavæ lib. j.
Spermatis ceti drach. iij.
Cerussæ acetatæ drach. v.

These ingredients, like the former, are to be boiled together, till the composition is judged to be of a proper consistence for forming bougies.

MR. B. BELL'S BOUGIE.

℞ Emplastri lythargyri unc. iv.
Ceræ flavæ unc. iss.
Olei olivæ drach. iij.

The wax and oil are to be melted in one vessel, and the litharge plaister in another, previous to mixing. See precautions under the formula, Ceratum Saponis.

In order to form a bougie, a slip of linen, in width from a quarter to two thirds of an inch, or an inch at the one end, and from two thirds of an inch to one inch and a quarter at the other end, and in length from ten to twelve inches, must be dipped in the melted composition, taking care that it be evenly applied; it is then to be carefully folded up into the proper longitudinal shape, and rolled firmly between two marble slabs till perfectly smooth and even. Bougies thus formed are somewhat tapering, but very triflingly so. Before introducing them they should always be drawn once or twice through between the thumb and finger, and then covered with sweet oil. They should always be pliant and flexible, yet sufficiently firm to resist the necessary degree of force employed by the surgeon for their introduction into the bladder. They should be kept in a cool place, or one that is somewhat damp, and constantly enveloped with soft paper.

The preceding compositions are suited for forming bougies, which are sufficiently firm, yet somewhat soft and yielding; so that by introducing one of proper size along the course of the urethra, we shall generally be able to ascertain the seat and nature of the disease; if spasmodic, by the continued or lengthened indentitions along the course of the bougie, or by its being flattened or

compressed so much that its roundness, previous to its introduction, is much altered upon its being withdrawn; and if arising from permanent stricture, by the twisted, corkscrew, or spiral shape the instrument generally receives; presenting us, in some degree, with a mould of the thickened walls of the urinary canal, and shewing us to what extent the stricture has advanced, and in a great measure what form it has assumed; thus guiding our conduct in making some attempts towards a radical cure by caustic. Bougies of these compositions may, likewise, be of great utility in pointing out to us what advantages we are gaining during the progress of such attempts, and proving the good effects derived by each introduction of the caustic bougie; for, previous to using the latter, the simple bougie should always be passed down to, or even, if possible, beyond the seat of disease, and suffered to remain in the urethra for half a minute or a minute, after which the caustic one should be immediately employed.

THE CATGUT BOUGIE.

There are few, if any, cases of stricture occurring in the urethra wherein the catgut bougie is to be preferred; and in the treatment of no small number of strictures in the urinary canal, which have come under our observation, though they were of every description, we do not recollect one instance where it was necessary to employ this form of instrument. Indeed, in the hands of a young practitioner, we are fearful the catgut

bougie may sometimes prove highly injurious, both from its smallness and hardness; and if pressed forward with too much force in the first instance, in a case of permanent stricture, or where there is an indurated cicatrix, nearly obliterating the passage, it is very liable to rupture the urethra, unless coming in direct apposition with the aperture of the stricture. The catgut bougie, however, has lately been made the means of forming a bougie, in our opinion, infinitely superior to any other for the treatment of spasmodic strictures. This is called the Caoutchouc Bougie, and is made by covering the catgut bougie with a solution of Indian rubber or gum, in sufficient quantity to form it of a proper size and shape. The precise method of forming these bougies is confined to one or two persons; and though great secrecy is observed, both as to the composition, and the way in which the instrument is formed, yet we believe the secret consists in finding a suitable solvent for the Indian gum. This solution being of a proper consistency, is put into a deep vessel, and the catgut is carefully and repeatedly immersed into it, till a sufficiency of the gum has adhered, so as to form it of the proper size for a bougie. It is probable, that some time is allowed to intervene between each dipping, in order that the solution on the catgut may contract a sufficient firmness, so as readily to admit of a second layer of coating by another dipping. Now the chemical properties of caoutchouc, from a knowledge of which this excellent form of bougie has been produced, are the following: 'It is

softened by heat, and at length melts, swelling up and emitting an unpleasant odour; on cooling again it remains adhesive, acquires the consistence of tar, and never recovers its former elasticity. It may be dissolved by heat in fat oils, and will combine also with heated wax. It is soluble in cajeput oil, and completely so in æther, if the æther be previously washed with water. *If dissolved in æther the gum, upon the evaporation of the æther, completely recovers its former elasticity.*' From this account it would seem, that æther was the proper menstruum for dissolving caoutchouc, when intended to be used for purposes wherein it is required that its elasticity should not be diminished. It must, however, be found a very extravagant way of preparing these bougies, and probably some other cheaper solvent may have been discovered. For relieving spasmodic affections of the urethra, producing suppression of urine, whether arising from a peculiar morbid irritability of the part, or originating from some remains of a permanent stricture, imperfectly cured, we are acquainted with no form of instrument that will in general effect relief more easily and safely to the patient, than the caoutchouc bougie; as being sufficiently firm, elastic, and pliant, and which may always be introduced without danger of breaking; an accident the metallic bougies, which we shall next speak of, are not totally free from; nor does the Caoutchouc Bougie ever assume the corkscrew shape by meeting with even a trifling degree of resistance in the urethra, like the common wax or plaister bougies.

THE METALLIC BOUGIE.

Bougies are likewise formed by the combination of different metals, which, when melted together, form a substance almost as flexible as softened wax. These bougies are of a *beautiful silvery white,* as it has been called, which they never lose by keeping, and are sufficiently pliant for all purposes; but they are altogether inelastic, and remain in whatever shape they may be placed in, whether by the operator, or from meeting with some foreign and opposing body, till a greater force be applied to alter that shape, which alteration is easily effected owing to their extreme flexibility. If, then, one of these metallic bougies be introduced into the urethra, whether for the purpose of relieving some spasmodic affection, or to break down a stricture which may exist, it will be found occasionally to meet with more resistance, and to occasion more pain, than even the catheter in one case, or common caoutchouc bougie in the other. The cause of this resistance to the metallic bougie, we attribute to its partaking of a curve, or rather an angle, more readily at about an inch, or an inch and a half, from its point, than at any other part; and that in proportion as it meets with more or less resistance in the passage will this angle be more or less acute. Having assumed this angle, the remaining distance to the point is much less flexible, from its shortened dimension, and will often, especially to a young operator, occasion considerable difficulty before he can pass it easily under the arch of the pubis, so as

to follow the proper curve of the urethra; an objection the caoutchouc bougie is totally free from, owing both to its equable flexibility and uniform elasticity throughout. Indeed it is not beyond our recollection that a metallic bougie has broken when within the bladder, to remove which, the patient was compelled to undergo the same operation as if he had been labouring under the stone; and notwithstanding some allowance may probably be made for the awkwardness of the surgeon, yet we think an occurrence of this nature a decided objection to their general use and adoption.

THE CAUSTIC BOUGIE.

This bougie is formed by arming the common wax bougie with the kali purum, or argentum nitratum; the latter of which is certainly preferable, both from its being less deliquescent, and from its action being much more confined to the part to which it is applied. At the end of the bougie, a small slender roll of lunar caustic, from one fifth to one third of an inch in length, is closely confined within its centre; and as the plaister bougies should always be made of rolls of new cloth, the caustic is rendered sufficiently firm and permanent, as the whole length is included except the very point intended to act. Whenever a stricture proceeds from an indurated cicatrix, whether broad or narrow, and this arises from a slow and gradual alteration in the internal membrane of the urethra, or immediately from the

influence of some venereal affection, the surest and most effectual mode of relief is by the caustic bougie. Much skill and dexterity are, however, required on the part of the surgeon, who undertakes to cure permanent stricture by caustic applications. In the first place he should be well acquainted with the anatomical structure of the urethra, from the very extremity of the penis to the neck of the bladder; and he should be well versed in the mode, both of passing the catheter and common bougie. He should, likewise, be conversant with the resistance which is frequently experienced from the violent spasmodic action of the urethra, taking place upon its being distended by the introduction of an instrument along its canal; for, without this knowledge, he may be very liable to mistake a common case of spasm for permanent stricture; and by adopting the caustic as a means of cure, may do almost irretrievable mischief. In our observations on common bougies, we have offered some remarks whereby to distinguish these two different causes of interruption to the free flow of urine from the bladder. In order to ascertain the exact place of the stricture, a common bougie should be passed down to it; and the distance of the stricture from the extremity of the penis, should be marked upon the caustic bougie by the previous measurement made with the common one. In conducting the cure of permanent strictures by caustic bougies, it is always requisite, previous to using the caustic, to pass as full a sized common bougie (it being first covered with some mild unctuous substance) as the patient can well bear down to the seat of stric-

ture, and to keep the parts for half a minute, or a minute, upon the stretch, by drawing the penis well up upon the bougie; recollecting, however, to use no violence. After withdrawing the common bougie, a caustic one of the same diameter, or nearly so, should be immediately passed down to the stricture, previously prepared ready by exposing the very end of the caustic, and just moistening it; taking care, however, to smear the circumference of the bougie with lard, oil, or spermaceti ointment. When the extremity of the bougie is found to come into contact with the stricture, it should be gently pressed forward, or worked backwards and forwards for half a minute or a minute, till it is judged that it has made some impression upon the stricture by the pain expressed by the patient; it is then to be immediately withdrawn, and if the patient complain of a great sense of pain, he should be ordered to lie upon the bed for some time, and twenty or thirty drops of the Thebaic tincture should be exhibited in a wine-glass of some aromatic water. This process may be repeated every second or third day, according to the progress made in the cure of the complaint, and the pain and inconvenience complained of by the patient; it will sometimes, too, greatly expedite the cure, to pass a common bougie down to, or even through, the stricture on the intermediate days of using the armed bougie. Delicate as is this operation, and requisite as is the caution in conducting it, we may venture to affirm that there are few permanent strictures which do not admit of radical relief by a just and

proper adoption of it. Much has been said about the violent hæmorrhages which sometimes ensue after the use of the caustic, but we believe nine times in ten they will be found to depend on a too frequent use of the caustic, or continuing it too great a length of time in the canal, so as to destroy the urethra..

CERUSSA ACETATA. *(L.)*
ACETIS PLUMBI. *(E.)*
ACETATED CERUSE, OR ACETATE OF LEAD;
Formerly SUGAR OF LEAD.

This is a good external application in some cases of superficial inflammation, especially if of the erysipelatous kind, as also against slight bruises of the skin, and inflammatory affections of the eyes, dissolved in distilled water in the proportion of half a drachm of the ceruse to four ounces of water. It may be applied by means of cloths soaked in the solution, or the solution may be mixed with crumb of bread, in the form of poultice, the crumb of bread having been previously softened with boiling water, and afterwards squeezed as dry as possible.

The efficacy of this application may in some cases be further promoted by the addition of two drachms of the acetum distillatum to the quantity of solution here prescribed.

CHAMŒMELUM. *(L.)*
ANTHEMIS NOBILIS. *(E.)*
CHAMOMILE, the Flowers.

Chamomile flowers are used externally in baths and fomentations, as a discutient and antiseptic application, and often with considerably good effect. See Decoctum Chamœmeli, and Decoctum pro fomento.

CICUTA. *(L.)*
CONIUM MACULATUM. *(E.)*
HEMLOCK: the Leaf, Flower, and Seed.

There is not, perhaps, among the whole number of articles contained in the materia medica, one which has experienced greater reverses in the opinions, both of physicians and surgeons, than hemlock; being at one time held forth to notice almost as a general panacea, and at another decried as possessed of no merit whatever, whether used as an external application, or given as an internal remedy. Indurations, scirrhosities, cancers, in whatever part they might chance to be situated, ophthalmia, and ulcers of every description, have been represented as safely and readily remedible by the exhibition of cicuta; on the other hand its efficacy in such affections has been totally denied. From our own experience of cicuta, given for such complaints, and which has been sufficiently ample to warrant an opinion upon the subject, we think that it will generally

prove very inadequate in the greater number of these complaints. It certainly, however, possesses the power of bettering certain ulcers very materially, and disposing them to heal; and that when no other medicine can be administered with equal safety, or with equal success. Scrofulous ulcers, accompanied with pain and irritability, attended with a glassy aspect, and oftentimes a surrounding erysipelatous blush, especially if the pulse be quick and hard, are very generally greatly meliorated by taking the cicuta. Mr. Pearson, surgeon of the Lock Hospital, than whom no one appears to have examined certain articles in the materia medica, as to their virtues in venereal affections, more accurately, or to have detailed his experience of them more faithfully and clearly, in his book on that subject, and which ought to be in the hands of every surgeon of the United Kingdom, says, 'The extract and powder of hemlock may be sometimes given with evidently good effect in spreading irritable sores; whether they are connected with the active state of the venereal virus, or when they remain after the completion of the venereal course; and it would seem that the benefit conferred by this drug ought not to be ascribed solely to its anodyne qualities, since the same advantages cannot always be obtained by the liberal exhibition of opium, even where it does not disagree with the stomach.' He further says, that cicuta is almost a specific in the venereal ulcer which attacks the toes at their line of junction with the foot, and which often becomes gangrenous; and that in any spreading gangrenous sore, where there exists great

pain, and no appearance of any remarkable debility, cicuta will frequently effect more than bark, vitriol, or cordials. It has appeared to me ~~that~~, whenever cicuta is likely to do good, that the patient either experiences some benefit soon after commencing with its use, or ~~that~~ he is affected with but a comparative small dose. The preferable mode of exhibiting it is in pills, formed of the expressed juice and the fresh powder of the leaves. The dose to begin with is generally one of these pills twice in the day, gradually increasing them till they produce a sensible effect on the stomach, or some degree of giddiness. As many as twenty of these pills, may sometimes be given in the day. I recollect an instance of carcinomatous sore, where in one hundred and twenty of these pills, consisting of five grains each, were exhibited in twenty-four hours, and continued for some time without the least benefit, or the patient experiencing any inconvenience. See Fomentum Cicutæ, and Pil. Cicutæ Compos.

CINCHONA. *(L.)*
CINCHONA OFFICINALIS. *(E.)*

CINCHONA, the Bark, commonly called PERUVIAN BARK.

Of the three varieties enumerated by botanists, and noticed in some of our Pharmacopœias, the yellow Peruvian bark is the only one essentially necessary in surgical practice, being much more powerful than either

of the other species. The Cinchona has now become so much in use with the surgeon, and is universally deemed of such importance in several cases which come exclusively under his cognizance, that no apology is required for offering it to his observation. It is, however, a medicine by no means to be administered indiscriminately, under a supposition the most unworthy possible a man of science or judgment, that if it do no good it never does harm; for we have repeatedly seen cases, purely surgical, very materially aggravated by an incautious and improper exhibition of this remedy, owing to its impeding the functions of some one or more important organs, the due and healthy performance of which is so requisite to good health, that the regular and orderly action of the animal economy is incompatible with their disturbance. In constitutions phthisically inclined, and where the pulse is generally quicker than natural, more especially if there be any dyspnæa, or any disposition to active hæmorrhagy from the lungs, the surgeon ought to weigh well the propriety of giving the cinchona, whatever may be the case under his care. If there exist any preternatural determination of blood to the head, we should be very cautious how we administer cinchona, or if under its administration any marks of congestion in the chest take place, or the pulse become quickened, it is for the most improper. In many cases of ulcers, particularly of the lower extremities, evidently connected with a deranged state of the functions of the ~~chylopoetic~~ chyopoietic viscera, and more particularly those of the liver, the free and liberal use

of the bark is generally prescribed; and we may venture to affirm, in the greater number of instances, very improperly. In gangrene, accompanied with turgescency of the blood vessels, immediately supervening upon high and active inflammation, whether of the phlegmonous or erysipelatous kind, much harm has often been occasioned by the too early employment of the bark. In most ulcers, however, connected with great irritability or laxity of fibre; in wounds where there is any tendency to passive hæmorrhagy, or where the surface is pale and glassy, or where there is an evident indolence in the granulating process, or where the discharge is too profuse and unhealthy, or where the wound shews a disposition to slough or enlarge itself, in all these cases the use of the bark is most unequivocally called for. It is recommended, on the first authority, in incipient venereal buboes, in ulcers of the tonsils, and gangrenous ulcers from a venereal cause; as likewise in chancres of the penis, immediately on their first appearance, if at all disposed to slough. Cinchona, too, hastens the exfoliating process, and for the most part is proper whenever the vis vitæ is languid and deficient. It is best given in substance where the stomach will bear it, in doses of twenty-five or thirty grains, three times in the day, or oftener; and in some cases in doses of one or two drams, every four hours. It is often rendered much more agreeable by the addition of some aromatic, and much more palatable by being given in liquorice infusion, in milk, or in a weak decoction of malt. If the cinchona run off

by stool; this effect may be corrected by the addition of a few drops of the tincture of opium, and often by combining with it some grateful stimulant.

COLLYRIUM ACETI.

COLLYRIUM OF VINEGAR.

℞ Aceti optimi unc. j.
Spiritus vini tenuioris unc. ss.
Aq. rosæ unc. viij. misce.

These proportions will in general be found applicable in most cases. The strength, however, may be diminished or increased, by a diminution or increase in the quantity of the vinegar.

This collyrium is often usefully applied to weak watery eyes, or to remove the pain and sense of pricking, experienced in the globes of the eyes, after they have been fatigued by close attention to some one object. It is of use in chronic scrofulous ophthalmia; as likewise in the more acute forms of ophthalmia, after free evacuations. See the article Acetum.

COLLYRIUM AMMONIÆ ACETATÆ CAMPHORATUM.

COLLYRIUM OF ACETATE OF AMMONIA WITH CAMPHOR.

℞ Aquæ ammoniæ acetatæ unc. ij.
Misturæ camphoratæ unc. vj. misce.

This mixture forms a very elegant, and, in general, a very effectual collyrium in cases where mild astringent and stimulating remedies are indicated.

COLLYRIUM AMMONIÆ ACETATÆ CUM OPIO.

COLLYRIUM OF ACETATE OF AMMONIÆ WITH OPIUM.

℞ Aquæ ammoniæ acetatæ unc. ij.
Aq. distillatæ ferventis unc. vj.
Extracti opii mollis gr. x.

Dissolve the soft extract of opium in the boiling water, strain through fine linen, and add the water of acetate of ammonia. This application will often be found to afford considerable relief in cases of acute ophthalmia, more especially in the early stages, and where the pain is very considerable.

COLLYRIUM CERUSSÆ ACETATÆ.

COLLYRIUM OF ACETATE OF CERUSE.

℞ Aquæ rosæ unc. vj.
Cerussæ acetatæ drach. ss. misce.

This is a cooling and mild astringent application.

COLLYRIUM CUPRI AMMONIATI.

COLLYRIUM OF AMMONIATED COPPER.

℞ Æruginis preparatæ gr. iv.
Ammoniæ muriatæ scrup. ij.
Aquæ calcis recentis unc. viij.

This collyrium, the Liquor Cupri Ammoniati of the Dublin College, is similar to the Aqua Cupri Ammoniati of the London. It is the aqua sapphirina of former writers, and intended to be used as an application for the removal of specks situated upon the transparent cornea of the eye, whether arising from previous inflammation or any other cause. It is, however, a doubtful remedy, and I believe seldom resorted to.

COLLYRIUM CUPRI VITRIOLATI.

See AQUA CUPRI VITRIOLATI.

COLLYRIUM HYDRARGYRI MURIATI.

COLLYRIUM OF MURIATE OF QUICKSILVER.

℞ Hydrargyri muriati gr. ij. ad iv.
Aquæ distillati unc. viij. misce.

This solution of muriate of quicksilver may be used, in general, with great advantage in the ophthalmia syphilitica, especially if conjoined with the internal exhibition of mercury. I have likewise often prescribed this collyrium with very good effect in cases of scrofulous ophthalmia of children, where the eyelids and the tarsus itself have been long affected with chronic inflammation; or where little troublesome ulcers are situated on its margin. It is likewise very beneficial in that state of ophthalmia, denominated, Psorophthalmia.

COLLYRIUM LITHARGYRI ACETATI.

COLLYRIUM OF ACETATE OF LEAD.

℞ Aq. distillati unc. viij.
Aq. lithargyri acetati gtt. xv. ad gtt. xxx.
Misce.

The strength of this application must be modified according to the irritability of the inflamed eye. It forms a very common, and in general, a very good cooling astringent collyrium.

COLLYRIUM OPIATUM.
OPIATE COLLYRIUM.

℞ Opii extracti mollis gr. x.
Camphoræ gr. vj.
Aquæ distillatæ ferventis unc. xij.

Rub the camphor and opium in a mortar till they are well blended together, and add the boiling distilled water; or,

℞ Fomenti papaveris unc. iv.
Aquæ rosæ
Misturæ camphoratæ aa. unc. ij.

Either of these collyria may be used with propriety and advantage in the early stages of ophthalmia, when accompanied with much pain and tumefaction; and the latter one at the commencement of the purulent ophthalmia of infants.

COLLYRIUM ZINCI ACETATI.
COLLYRIUM OF ACETATE OF ZINC.

℞ Zinci acetati drach. ss.
Aquæ distillatæ unc. xij. misce.

COLLYRIUM ZINCI VITRIOLATI.
COLLYRIUM OF VITRIOLATED ZINC.

℞ Zinci vitriolati drach ss.
Aquæ distillatæ lib. i. misce.

These are very common and suitable applications to weak inflamed eyes, or where there exists a tendency

to a præternatural secretion of tears. We may form a substitute for the former collyrium, by adding to the latter one thirty or forty drops of the aqua lithargyri acetati, suffering the sediment to subside, and straining off the clear liquor.

COLLYRIUM ZINCI VITRIOLATI CUM CAMPHORA.

COLLYRIUM OF VITRIOLATED ZINC WITH CAMPHOR.

℞ Zinci vitriolati drach. ij.
Spiritus camphorati drach. iij.
Aquæ distillatæ ferventis unc. iv.
Aquæ rosæ unc. viii.

Pour the boiling water upon the zinc and camphorated spirit in a closed vessel, and when cold strain through linen or fine tow, then add the rose water. This collyrium is chiefly used with the same intention as the two preceding ones; it is, however, more stimulating, and better adapted for relieving the pain and weakness incident to the eyes of elderly people, which generally depend~~ing~~ on debility of the optic nerves.

DECOCTUM ANTHEMIDIS NOBILIS. (*E.*) *Vulg.* DECOCTUM CHAMŒMELI.

DECOCTION OF CHAMOMILE FLOWERS.

℞ Florum chamœmeli unc. j.
Seminum carui unc. ss.
Aquæ distillatæ lib. v.

Boil for fifteen minutes and strain.

DECOCTUM CHAMŒMELI SIVE DECOCTUM PRO ENEMATE. (*Dub.*)

DECOCTION OF CHAMOLILE FLOWERS, OR DECOCTION FOR GLYSTERS.

℞ Florum chamœmeli unc. ss.
Seminum fœniculi dulcis drach. ij.
Aquæ distillatæ lib. j.

Boil for ten minutes, and strain.

DECOCTUM PRO FOMENTO. (*L.*)

DECOCTION FOR FOMENTATIONS.

℞ Abrotoni exsiccati.
Absinthii maritimi exsiccati.
Chamœmeli florum singul. unc. j.
Foliorum lauri unc. ss.
Aquæ distillatæ lib. vj.

Boil a little time, and strain.

These decoctions may be used indiscriminately for fomentations, being sufficiently simple to be had recourse to where such applications are preferred. The two former are said to be emollient and discutient, and the last one stimulating.

DECOCTUM DULCAMARÆ.
DECOCTION OF DULCAMARA, OR BITTER-SWEET.

℞ Stipitum dulcamaræ exsiccatorum unc. ss.
Aquæ ferventis lib. j.

Boil the twigs of the Dulcamara, or Bitter-sweet, in the boiling water for a quarter of an hour, and strain.

This decoction is greatly recommended by some practitioners as an efficacious remedy against cutaneous affections, whether arising from scrofula, lepra, or lues; and in very many anomalous cases proceeding from one or other of these causes. It is, ~~however~~, by no means equal to the commendations which have been bestowed upon it; in one or two cases, however, I have seen it highly serviceable, and that after other remedies had proved ineffectual. The dose is from one to two ounces, mixed with an equal portion of milk, three or four times in the day.

DECOCTUM GUAIACI.
DECOCTION OF GUAIACUM WOOD.

℞ Ligni guaiaci rasi unc. iv.
Radicis glycyrrhizæ contusæ unc. j.
Seminum coriandri contusorum unc. ss.
Aquæ distillatæ lib. viij.

Boil the guaiacum raspings in the water till the fluid is reduced to one half, and towards the end of the boil-

ing, add the liquorice root and coriander seeds. The dose is from four, to six or eight ounces, three or four times in the day. This decoction is a stimulating, diaphoretic medicine; acting in some cases very powerfully both upon the kidnies and skin; and generally proving serviceable in cutaneous affections depending on a debilitated, or atonic, state of the secerning vessels of the surface. In indolent strumous abscesses, where the discharge is gleety, and the aspect of the wound livid or unhealthy, the decoction of guaiacum is not unfrequently one of the best means we can employ for meliorating the discharge, and inducing an healthy action in the granulating process. It has been greatly recommended in syphilis, for restoring the strength and vigour, when the system has been much reduced from mercury and confinement; as also for removing a thickened state of the ligaments and periosteum; and for curing foul indolent ulcers, whether resulting from scrofula or lues, particularly in the latter case, if a due course of mercury have been persisted in for a proper length of time.

DECOCTUM HELLEBORI ALBI. *(L.)*
DECOCTION OF WHITE HELLEBORE.

℞ Pulveris radicis hellebori albi unc. j.
Aquæ distillatæ lib. ij.
Spiritus vinosi rectificati unc. ij.

The hellebore powder is to be boiled in the water

till only one half of the fluid remains; to which, when cold, add the rectified spirit. This decoction is principally of use for curing psora: it is however less effectual than the unguent, but more elegant and cleanly.

DECOCTUM HORDEI. *(L.)*
DECOCTION OF BARLEY. Barley Water.

℞ Hordei seminum unc. ij.
Aquæ distillatæ lib. v.

Wash off the meally matter adhering to the barley with cold water; and extract the colouring matter by boiling it a little in half a pint of water. Throw this decoction away, and put the barley, thus purified, into five pounds of boiling water, which is to be boiled to one half, and strain.

Decoction of barley, taken freely for common drink, is a useful diluent in stranguary, dysury, and painful micturition; whether depending on irritability of the bladder, recent gonorrhæa, or the absorption of cantharides from an abraded surface. Its utility may often be further promoted by the addition of gum arabic, nitre, or crystals of tartar, in the proportion of half an ounce of the former, and a drachm of each of the latter, to every pint of the decoction. Sweetened with manna or sugar, as the state of the patient's bowels may require, with the addition of the nitre, it proves a very useful diluent after the operation of lithotomy.

DECOCTUM MEZEREI.
DECOCTION OF MEZEREON.

℞ Corticis radicis mezerei recentis drach. ij.
Radicis glycyrrhizæ contusæ unc. j.
Aquæ distillatæ lib. iij.

Boil the mezereon in the water till the liquid is reduced to two pints, and towards the end of the boiling add the liquorice root.

The dose of the Mezereon Decoction is from four to eight ounces, three or four times a day. It has been much recommended as an antivenereal remedy, especially for curing membranous nodes, and affections of the bones; and for alleviating nocturnal or continued pains accompanying such affections; but we believe, it in general falls short of such efficacy, and like many others of the same class, possesses very little, if any, antisyphilitic powers, and often excites nausea and inconvenience in the primæ viæ.

DECOCTUM QUERCUS.

℞ Corticis quercus contusi unc. ij.
Aquæ distillatæ lib. iij.

Boil to two pints, and strain. This is a good astringent injection in gleety discharges from the vagina continuing after the exhibition of mercury; as likewise in prolapsus ani. It may be further improved by the addition of half a drachm, or a drachm, of powdered alum to each pint of the decoction.

DECOCTUM SARSAPARILLÆ. (*L.*)
DECOCTION OF SARSAPARILLA.

℞ Radicis sarsaparillæ incisæ unc. vj.
Aquæ distillatæ lib. viij.

These are directed by the college to be macerated in a heat of a 195 degrees, for two hours; after which the sarsaparilla is to be taken out and bruised, and macerated for two hours longer. It is then to be boiled to two quarts, and the liquor is to be strained.

DECOCTUM SARSAPARILLÆ COMPOSITUM. (*L.*)
COMPOUND DECOCTION OF SARSAPARILLA.

℞ Radicis sarsaparillæ incisæ & contusæ unc.vj.
Ligni guaiaci rasi,
Corticis radicis sassafras,
Radicis glycyrrhizæ contusæ sing. unc. j.
Corticis mezerei radicis drach. iij.
Aquæ distillatæ lib. x.

Macerate in a gentle heat for six hours; then boil to five pints, and strain. The college direct the mezereon to be added towards the end of the boiling.

The dose of these decoctions is from four to eight ounces, three or four times in the day. Both these decoctions have been much extolled in venereal nodes, ulcers, and nocturnal pains; but we cannot, with some practitioners, concede to them the celebrity they have obtained. The former, combined with an equal portion

of milk, is not unfrequently useful for restoring the constitution after a long continued course of mercury; as also when exhibited alone, for relieving the dyspeptic symptoms supervening upon the same cause. Probably the sarsaparilla in powder, given in milk, in doses of one or two drachms, three or four times a day, is equal if not superior to either of them.

DECOCTUM ULMI. (*L.*)
DECOCTION OF ELM BARK.

℞ Corticis interioris ulmi contusæ unc. iv.
Aquæ distillatæ lib. iv.

Boil to a quart. The dose is from four to eight ounces, three or four times a day. The decoction of elm bark has occasionally been of service in cutaneous affections, of the herpetic kind; as likewise for assisting the action of mercury in similar affections, depending on a syphilitic taint.

ELECTUARIUM CINCHONÆ.
ELECTUARY OF CINCHONÆ.

℞ Cinchonæ pulveris unc. j.
Conservæ rosæ unc. ss.
Syr. corticis aurantii q. s. ut fiat electuarium.

The dose is a drachm three or four times a day. This is a convenient, and to some patients, an agreeable mode of administering the cinchona. Either the sal sodæ, or the rubigo ferri, in the quantity of two or three drachms, or the diluted vitriolic acid, to an agree-

able acidity, may be added to this electuary, according as the indicatio medendi shall point out the utility of conjoining one or other of these remedies.

ELECTUARIUM SENNÆ COMPOSITUM.

COMPOUND ELECTUARY OF SENNA.

℞ Electuarii e sennâ unc. ij.
Pulveris jalapii drach. ij.
Kali tartarizati unc. ss.
Syr. zingiberis q. s. ut fiat electuarium.

This is a very convenient and effectual remedy for keeping the bowels in a free soluble state. The dose is a drachm once in the day, or oftener.

ELECTUARIUM SINAPEOS.

MUSTARD ELECTUARY.

℞ Seminum sinapeos, leviter contusorum unc. j.
Conservæ corticis aurantii unc. jss. vel q. s.
Ut fiat electuarium.

The dose is two drachms, three or four times in the day. This electuary, taken from the Pharmacopoeia of Guy's Hospital, is as an agreeable a mode for exhibiting the mustard as any we are acquainted with. It is a warm, stimulating, and slightly tonic, medicine, and one which we think might often be prescribed with advantage in indolent strumous enlargements of the

glands, and in recent, or chronic ulcers of a similar character.

ELECTUARIUM SULPHURIS.
SULPHUR ELECTUARY.

℞ Florum sulphuris lotorum unc. iss.
Electuarii e sennâ unc. ij.
Nitri purificati drach. iij.
Syr. corticis aurantii q. s. ut fiat electuarium.

The dose is from one to two drachms once or twice in the day, so as to keep the bowels in a free soluble state. In hæmorrhoidal affections, and previous to, and consequent upon, the operation of fistula in ano, this electuary will be found to afford considerable benefit by keeping up a proper action through the intestinal canal, and by preventing any undue accumulation of feculent matter in the lower bowels.

ELECTUARIUM TEREBINTHINÆ.
TURPENTINE ELECTUARY.

℞ Olei terebinthinæ rectificati drach. j.
Mellis depurati unc. ss.
Misce.

This electuary is often prescribed with advantage as a stimulating diuretic, and diaphoretic medicine, in the quantity of a drachm to two drachms, in cases of protracted gleets or *seminal weaknesses*; as likewise in continued pains in the lumbar region, imitative of nephritic affections, and in sciatica.

EMBROCATIO ACETI SPIRITUOSA.
SPIRITUOUS EMBROCATION OF VINEGAR.

℞ Aceti lib. j.
Spiritus vinosi tenuioris lib. ss.
Misce.

This is a stimulating astringent application, and useful in spreading phlegmonic inflammations of the skin; in incipient scirrhi; in hernia humoralis, after topical bleeding; in bruises and ecchymosis; and as a lotion to some species of old offensive ulcers. With the addition of two drachms of powdered alum it has been much extolled as an effectual remedy in recent chilblains. The mode of applying it is by covering the part or parts affected with cloths dipped in the embrocation.

EMBROCATIO ACETI SPIRITUOSA CUM CAMPHORA.
SPIRITUOUS EMBROCATION OF VINEGAR WITH CAMPHOR.

℞ Aceti lib. ij.
Spiritus vini lib. iij.
Aquæ distillatæ lib. j.
Camphoræ unc. iij.

Dissolve the Camphor in the Spirit of Wine, to which add the vinegar and water, previously mixed. This forms a good embrocation for painful rheumatic swelling of the joints. It is likewise a very beneficial

stimulant for relieving sprains and bruises, and for exciting the absorbents in cases of extravasation of blood from local injuries, particularly after the symptoms of high excitement have been removed by suitable means.

EMBROCATIO AMMONIÆ.
EMBROCATION OF AMMONIA.

℞ Aquæ ammoniæ ℥ i.
Spiritus ætheris vitriolici ℥ ss.
Spiritus lavendulæ compositi ℥ ij.
Misce.

This embrocation is often very efficacious as a stimulant and rubifacient in relieving painful affections of the face; as likewise for removing the thickening and enlargement of the parts surrounding the joints, consequent upon gouty inflammation.

EMBROCATIO AMMONIÆ ACETATÆ.
EMBROCATION OF ACETATE OF AMMONIA.

℞ Ammoniæ præparatæ unc. iv.
Aceti lib. viss, vel q. s. ad saturationem,
Spiritus vinosi tenuioris lib. iij.

Mix the ammonia with the vinegar, and after the effervescence ceases, add the spirit.

This embrocation, the Embrocatio Communis of the Pharmacopœia of Guy's Hospital, is in common use for the relief of sprains and bruises, and as a

general application to injured parts where the skin remains entire. Mixed with linseed meal, and applied warm, in the form of a cataplasm, renewing it once or twice in the day, it is often of great utility in slow chronic inflammations of the joints; as likewise in incipient diseases of the hip joint, more particularly if conjoined with local blood-letting.

EMBROCATIO CAMPHORATA CUM SAPONE.

CAMPHORATED EMBROCATION WITH SOAP.

℞ Linimenti saponis unc. ij.
Spitus camphorati unc. j.
Olei origani drach. ij.
Tincturæ opii unc. ss.
Misce.

This embrocation is similar to the celebrated anodyne liniment of Bates. It is one which the author has repeatedly prescribed with considerable benefit to the patient, in painful rheumatic swelling of the joints; in arthritic pains; in sciatica, lumbago, and chronic rheumatism. It is often an immediate remedy to the tooth-ache, when proceeding from a caries of the tooth, if lint be dipped in the embrocation and placed in the decayed part.

EMBROCATIO SAPONIS AMMONIATA.

AMMONIATED EMBROCATION OF SOAP.

℞ Saponis duri albi unc. xv.
Camphoræ unc. v.
Spiritus vinosi rectificati lib. iv.
Aquæ ammoniæ lib. j.

Digest the soap in the spirit of wine and water of ammonia, previously mixed, till it is perfectly dissolved, then add the camphor. This embrocation, selected from the valuable formulæ of Guy's Hospital, is a useful and elegant external stimulant.

EMPLASTRUM AMMONIACI CUM HYDRARGYRO.

PLASTER OF AMMONIACUM WITH QUICKSILVER.

℞ Ammoniaci colati lib. ss.
Hydrargyri purificati unc. iij.
Olei sulphurati drach. j. vel q. s.

The quicksilver is to be triturated with the sulphurated oil till the globules perfectly disappear; the strained ammoniacum is then to be added, being previously liquified, and the whole is to be well blended together so as to form a plaster.

The intention of combining the ammoniacum with the quicksilver, is that of increasing its stimulating and discutient properties, at the same time that it forms a

plaster very powerfully adhesive. It is much used for dispersing venereal nodes, and tophi; for removing thickening of the ligaments, and enlargements and indurations of the periosteum remaining after a course of mercury; and as a constant application to indurated scrofulous glands, in order to produce a resolution of their substance, by keeping up a uniform stimulus upon the vessels of the part; and for these intentions it is superior to the Emplastrum Lithargyri cum Hydrargyro, yet too frequently insufficient for the purposes for which it is designed.

EMPLASTRUM AMMONIACI CUM SCILLA.

PLASTER OF AMMONIACUM WITH SQUILLS.

℞ Ammoniaci gummi resinæ unc. ij.
Aceti scillæ q. s.

The ammoniacum being reduced to powder, a sufficient quantity of the vinegar of squills is to be added, so that it may be beat into the consistence of a plaster.

This plaster is very readily formed, and possesses very considerable stimulating powers, generally exciting the skin so much, where it is applied, as to occasion a considerable degree of redness, and not unfrequently innumerable papillary vesications.

EMPLASTRUM AMMONIATUM.
PLASTER OF AMMONIA.

℞ Salis ammoniaci unc. ss.
Saponis unc. j.
Emplastri lithargyri unc. ij.

The litharge plaster and soap being liquified together, the sal ammoniacus, or muriate of ammonia, previously powdered, is to be added, when the plaster should be applied immediately to the part which it is intended to cover, otherwise the intention of this form of plaster is frustrated; for, the alkali of the soap entering into combination with the muriatic acid of the muriate of ammonia, forms thereby muriate of potash or soda, and ammoniacal gas is liberated and dispersed, on which the virtue of the plaster depends. This plaster, when properly managed, is a very good stimulant and rubifacient, and eminently useful in many cases where such indications are pointed out. It should be renewed, however, once every twenty-four hours.

EMPLASTRUM CANTHARIDIS.
PLASTER OF CANTHARIDES, OR BLISTERING PLASTER.

℞ Cantharidum lib. j.
Emplastri ceræ lib. ij.
Adipis præparatæ lib. ss.

The wax plaster and prepared lard being melted together, and suffered to become nearly cold, the can-

tharides, in a state of fine powder, are to be sprinkled in, and the whole mass well blended together.

It may not be improper to observe, that the emplastrum cantharidis very frequently fails in producing vesication, the specific object for which it is prescribed; which failure is too often attributable to some inattention or want of caution on the part of the person who prepares it for immediate application, or to some degree of aukwardness on the part of the nurse. In spreading this plaster upon strong linen or leather, the spatula should never be heated beyond the degree of boiling water, and in general a much lower degree of heat will be sufficient: the plaster should likewise be spread sufficiently thick; and in order further to insure its success, it will be proper to wash the part, to which it is to be applied, previously with warm vinegar, or to cover it for an hour with a common poultice. The plaster should be properly secured, but should never be bound on too tight.

In some surgical cases, where blisters are called for, as in cases of spina ventosa, in diseases of the hip, in some glandular tumors, in thickenings of the ligaments, and in enlarged bursæ, two different modes have been adopted, and it is still a question which is to be preferred, that of keeping up a discharge from the vesicated part, by some suitable means, or of renewing the vesication at short intervals by repeated blisters, and suffering the part thus acted upon to heal as soon as possible, after the blister is removed, by covering it with some mild unctuous substance. In

the more obstinate cases which have come under my observation, it would appear that the latter mode was preferable, as being more effectual and less troublesome to the patient. By the repeated application of blisters, the influence excited appears to extend much deeper, so as to derive a greater quantity of blood from the immediate neighbourhood of the vessels, or from the vessels themselves which are in a state of disease, than the influence excited by an application less stimulating, upon the surface of a part already abraded. The character of the discharge would likewise appear essentially different; in the latter case being a purulent secretion from the superficial exhalents of the surface only; in the other a copious effusion of serum, mixed with a large portion of lymph, produced from a deeper order of vessels. Whether, however, the more beneficial consequences resulting from the repeated application of blisters, be owing to the causes here assigned, or be depending upon some other which I do not understand, still the preference will equally hold good, provided a majority of cases are favourable; which, from what I have seen, as well from my own experience as from the very extended practice of others which I have had an opportunity of observing, I think I can most unequivocally assert.

EMPLASTRUM CERÆ COMPOSITUM. *(L.)*
COMPOUND WAX PLASTER.

℞ Ceræ flavæ.
Sevi praparati a. a lib. iij.
Resinæ flavæ lib. j.

Melt these together, and strain while the mixture is fluid.

This plaster, the emplastrum attrahens of former dispensatories, is chiefly used to support the discharge from a part which has been blistered, and hence its former name. What Dr. Duncan observes upon this head, however, we think very pertinent and proper; "that this plaster irritates too much, on account of the resin; and hence, when designed only for dressing blisters, the resin ought to be entirely omitted, unless where a continuance of pain and irritation, excited by the vesicatory, is intended. That all plasters are improper dressings for blisters; their consistence making them sit uneasy, and their adhesiveness rendering the taking them off painful: and that cerates, which are softer and less adhesive, appear much more eligible."

EMPLASTRUM CUMINI. *(L.)*

CUMMIN PLASTER.

℞ Cumini seminum.
Carui seminum.
Lauri baccarum sing. unc. iij.
Picis Burgundicæ lib. iij.
Ceræ flavæ unc. iij.

The three former ingredients, in a state of fine powder, are to be added to the pitch and wax, previously melted together, and the whole is to be well mixed. This is a warm stimulating plaster.

EMPLASTRUM EUPHORBII.

EUPHORBIUM PLASTER.

℞ Emplastri picis Burgundicæ unc. iv.
Euphorbii pulverizati drach. ss.

The Burgundy pitch plaster being melted, the euphorbium, in fine powder, is to be added, and the mixture kept stirring till nearly cold. This plaster is a powerful stimulant and rubifacient, and is much recommended by some surgeons in chronic affections of the knee and hip joints.

EMPLASTRUM LITHARGYRI.

LITHARGE PLASTER.

℞ Lithargyri lib. v.
Olei olivæ cong. j.
Aquæ lib. ij.

These are to be boiled together over a gentle fire,

till the oil and litharge are well incorporated. During the boiling, it will be necessary to keep the mixture constantly stirring with a long wooden spatula, and to add, occasionally, a little boiling water, to supply the place of that which evaporates, and to prevent the mixture from burning and growing black. Notwithstanding the water which is added is boiling, the composition is very apt to explode, and to be thrown about with violence; as such it should be removed from the fire before each addition of the water.

This plaster forms the basis for several others. It is of great use for covering some slight excoriations of the skin, and for retaining the edges of fresh cut wounds in a state of apposition.

EMPLASTRUM LITHARGYRI COMPOSITUM. *(L.)*

COMPOUND LITHARGE PLASTER.

℞ Emplastri lithargyri lib. iij.
Galbani colati unc. iiij.
Terebinthinæ vulgaris drach. x.
Thuris unc. iij.

To the galbanum and turpentine, liquified together, add the powdered frankincense, and lastly, the litharge plaster, being first melted.

The practice of applying this plaster, which possesses a stimulating or heating power, derived from the gums and resin, to hasten suppuration in boils and small imposthumes, is at present much neglected for the

milder, safer, and more proper one, of ordering emollient and discutient cataplasms. The compound litharge plaster is, however, not without its merit in other cases, where these cataplasms might be very injudicious. In indolent glandular enlargements of a strumous character, in fixed and long continued pains in the neighbourhood of the joints, or in anomalous or arthritic pains of the ligaments, covering the part or parts so affected with this plaster, and renewing it every eight or ten days, will often afford considerable benefit. It would appear, from some cases which have fallen under my observation, to be a good remedy applied over the whole lumbar region of children in rickety affections, accompanied with great weakness in the lower extremities; likewise as a covering to their enlarged joints; but this, more properly, falls under the province of the physician.

EMPLASTRUM LITHARGYRI CUM HYDRARGYRO. *(L.)*

LITHARGE PLASTER WITH QUICKSILVER.

℞ Emplastri lithargyri lib. j.
Hydrargyri purificati unc. iij.
Olei sulphurati drach. j.

This plaster is made in a way similar to the emplastrum ammoniaci cum hydrargyro. It is, however, a very inferior application.

EMPLASTRUM LITHARGYRI CUM RESINA. *(L.)*

LITHARGE PLASTER WITH RESIN.

℞ Emplastri lithargyri lib. ij.
Resinæ flavæ unc. ij.

To the melted litharge plaster add the resin, previously pulverized.

The quantity of resin to be employed in the composition of this plaster, must, in some degree, depend on the temperature of the atmosphere: the quantity, however, prescribed by the college, will, in most cases, be found to answer very well.

This plaster is *the common strapping,* as it is called, of the different hospitals, the utility of which is now very generally known. For a particular account of its superior excellence in promoting the cure of old ulcers, by producing an approximation of their sides, and by giving a due and necessary degree of support to the new vessels constituting the granulations, see Baynton, on treating old ulcers, published at Bristol, 1799; a book which every surgeon should have in his possession.

EMPLASTRUM OPIATUM.
OPIATE PLASTER.

℞ Emplastri lithargyri lib. j.
Emplastri cumini lib. ss.
Camphoræ (pauxillo alcoholis in
Pulverem tritæ) unc. ij.
Opii pulverisati unc. j.

To the melted litharge and cummin plaster, add the camphor and opium.

We must confess we do not place much reliance on the utility of opium in the composition of plasters. The above formula, however, appears as good as any which we have seen, where this intention is held in view.

EMPLASTRUM SAPONIS. (*L.*)
SOAP PLASTER.

℞ Saponis lib. ss.
Emplastri lithargyri lib. iij.

Melt the plaster, and add the soap, previously cut into thin slices.

This plaster is said to be a mild discutient application.

ENEMA EX AMYLO CUM OPIO.
INJECTION OF STARCH WITH OPIUM.

℞ Amyli drach. j. ad ij.
Aquæ frigidæ unc. ij.
Aquæ ferventis unc. iv. ad. vj.
Opii pulveris gr. ij. ad gr. iv.

Rub the powdered opium and starch together till they are minutely divided; then add, by degrees, the cold water, and lastly the boiling water.

This enema is often of considerable service in relieving painful affections of the rectum, whether arising from a stricture or cancer of this part, from fistula in ano, or from hæmorrhoids. It will very generally relieve suppression of urine, depending on spasmodic stricture of the urethra, or indeed take off any preternatural spasm about the neck of the bladder. It is of great utility in the stranguary that takes place during the active stage of gonorrhœa; as likewise for removing the distress, sense of weight, and uneasiness, in the regio pubis and in the perinæum, where the prostate gland is affected from the same cause.

The starch renders the retention of the injection more certain, by which means the full action of the opium is better secured.

ENEMA COMMUNE.
COMMON INJECTION.

℞ Decocti avenæ lib. j. ad ij.
Olei olivæ unc. ij.
Magnesiæ vitriolatæ unc. j.
Misce.

Or, ℞ Decocti hordei, vel avenæ lib. j. ad ij.
Olei olivæ unc. ij. ad. iij.
Misce.

Or, ℞ Decocti chamœmeli unc. viij. ad xij.
Fomenti papaveris unc. xij.
Misce.

The former of these injections is well calculated for emptying the lower bowels, without stimulating them too forcibly. The two latter are frequently found to afford considerable relief in peritoneal inflammations; whether arising from any injury communicated to the abdomen, or taking place after any operation, wherein the viscera of the abdomen are immediately or relatively concerned. As in these cases, it is intended the injection should act as a fomentation to the part or parts already in a state of inflammation, (through the medium of the intestines) it will be requisite to administer it as slowly as possible, in order not only to its being retained some time, but that the whole of the quantity here prescribed may be thrown up. If the injection be thrown up very gradually, there will seldom be any

reaction of the intestine to expel it immediately; and by being retained for some time, it not only acts as a fomentation, but generally brings away, when it is returned, any feculent matter which may chance to be lodged in the lower bowels. The pain, tumefaction, and tenderness sometimes taking place over the whole of the abdomen, supervening upon lithotomy, and that even when the intestinal canal has been freely evacuated, would seem to depend, in certain instances, upon the bowels becoming preternaturally distended with flatus, from losing as it were their proper tone and support; in cases of this kind the last of these formulæ for clysters, may be preferable, and often very useful; not only as possessing an anodyne property, but likewise as being well adapted for communicating a gentle degree of tone to the relaxed intestines, and thereby relieving those unpleasant symptoms which might otherwise produce peritoneal inflammation, or induce such weakness as to destroy the patient. It should be particularly recollected, that when prescribed in such cases, it be administered very slowly, and be repeated once or twice in the twenty-four hours.

ENEMA COLOCYNTHIDIS.

INJECTION OF COLOCYNTH OR BITTER APPLE.

℞ Medullæ colocynthidis, minutim incisæ, drach. j.
Aquæ ferventis unc. x.
Salis muriatici
Syrupus e spinâ cervinâ, sing. unc. ss.

Boil the colocynth in the water for ten or fifteen minutes, and strain; to the strained liquor add the salt and syrup of buckthorn.

This is a good purgative stimulating clyster for evacuating the lower bowels: it may often be of considerable efficacy, if administered in coma, stupor, and other affections of the brain, occurring from local injury.

ENEMA GALLI.

INJECTION OF THE GALL-NUT.

℞ Pulveris gallæ unc. j.
Aquæ distillati lib. j. ss.

Boil to a pint and strain.

This injection, if exhibited once or twice a day, will very frequently afford considerable relief in some affections of the rectum where there exists a frequent tendency to prolapsus ani accompanied with a considerable discharge of mucus, and not unfrequently great pain; likewise in hæmorrhoidal hemorrhages, or

in the bleeding piles, as they are called, it is very proper. In some cases the addition of two or three grains of powdered opium will give further effect to this injection.

ENEMA NICOTIANÆ.

INJECTION OF TOBACCO LEAF.

℞ Nicotianæ foliorum exsiccatorum scrup. ij.
Aquæ ferventis unc. xij.

The specific intention of the tobacco clyster is to relieve constipation of a peculiar kind, such as arises from a portion of intestines being confined or strangulated, in the disease called hernia; whereby the peristaltic motion is interrupted or entirely stopped. ~~thereby interrupting, or putting an entire stop to, the peristaltic motion.~~ For a full account of hernia, and its different varieties, see Mr. Cooper's publications on inguinal, femoral, and umbilical hernia, and a treatise on the same subject by Mr. Lawrence. The modus operandi of the above injection, is supposed to be that of producing such a sedative effect upon the whole nervous power, that a degree of general relaxation takes place; the spastic state of the fibres constringing the intestine, is taken off, and the bowels restored to their proper action. But the effect of tobacco, administered in this way, is very variable, and in some cases so great as to endanger the vital powers, or even produce death.

From this circumstance it would appear to be of the greatest moment to determine the relative degrees

of power between the system and the remedy, previous to our employing it, or to know to what extent the powers of the drug are likely to extend, compatible with the powers of life to resist it. This would seem to be accomplished only by taking into full consideration the violence of the effects produced by the strangulation, the length of time which has supervened upon the accident, the precise nature of the hernia, the state of the patient, as to how far he is capable of bearing further depression. We must likewise consider what influence the medicine may have upon the result of the operation, should we be obliged to have recourse to it. The shock given to the nervous power by an injury inflicted upon the stomach and the bowels, is comparatively greater than what would take place from the same extent of injury communicated to any other part. This pathological fact is in some instances exemplified to a great degree, by nausea, vomiting, sudden and great prostration of strength taking place from an apparent trivial cause. Cold suddenly applied to the abdomen, a diminution of the ordinary quantity of clothing, an attack of colic, or an irregular distention of an intestine from flatus will sometimes produce sudden and alarming effects. With facts of this kind before us, we ought to weigh well the propriety of ordering the tobacco injection (which very probably is soon to be followed by one of the nicest and greatest operations in surgery), when the system is already much reduced by the previous disease of hernia, and especially if the intestine have been long strangulated. If there have been great

and long continued sickness and vomiting, and if the tumour be extremely tense and tender, and the patient much exhausted, all our attempts to reduce the rupture having failed, in such cases, the tobacco injection has never appeared to afford the least profit: and such a remedy without profit can seldom fail to produce mischief. If an attempt to reduce hernia, soon after strangulation, be unsuccessful, the tobacco injection may be employed, and half an hour after a second endeavour to reduce the hernia may be attempted; or half the injection may be thrown up, and after half an hour the remaining half, the patient being placed in such a situation as to favour the particular relaxation of the parts connected with the strangulation and reduction attempted. To affix any precise limit of time within which this means to relieve strangulated hernia should be had recourse to, might to a young surgeon be a most desirable acquisition; but every man of experience knows the impracticability of such a law, and he is only guided by his former knowledge and practice. After twelve hours suffering and pain, however, I would much rather prefer attempting the operation without the previous exhibition of the tobacco enema, than after it had been employed; particularly in a weak or delicate person; in a patient of advanced age, or in infancy.

ENEMA OLEI RICINI.
INJECTION OF CASTOR OIL.

℞ Olei ricini
Mellis, singulorum unc. j.
Decocti lini unc. x.

Rub the castor oil with the honey till they are intimately united, and gradually add the linseed decoction: where an injection is intended to act quickly as an evacuant of the lower bowels, this of castor oil will be found, in general, safe and effectual.

ENEMA OPIATUM.
OPIATE INJECTION.

℞ Decocti avenæ (vel lini) unc. viij.
Tinct. opii drach. j. ad ij.
Misce:

Or ℞ Infusi lini unc. viij.
Pulveris opii gr. ij. ad iij.

Let the powdered opium be first well mixed with a small portion of the linseed infusion, then add the remainder. Either of these injections may be used where opium administered as a clyster is indicated.—See Enema Amyli cum Opio.

ENEMA ROBORANS.
TONIC INJECTION.

℞ Pulveris cinchonæ flavæ unc. j.
Florum chamœmeli drach. ij.
Aquæ distillatæ lib. j.

Boil to ten ounces and strain, and add vini rubri unc. iij. This is an excellent tonic injection. It may be recommended in prolapsus recti, in fistula in ano, where the discharge is profuse and the habit delicate; and in some cases, as a general tonic, where the bark cannot be administered in any other way.

ENEMA TEREBINTHINÆ.
TURPENTINE INJECTION.

℞ Terebinthinæ unc. ss.
Ovi unius vitellum,
Decocti lini unc. x.

Rub the turpentine with the egg till they are perfectly incorporated, and add the linseed decoction.

The turpentine injection has frequently been of service in violent attacks from a stone in the bladder; in suppression of urine from the same cause; and in painful micturition arising from irritability of the bladder. It is one of the Formulæ of Guy's Hospital.

EPITHEMA LITHARGYRI ACETATI.
EPITHEM OF ACETATE OF LITHARGE.

℞ Conservæ rosæ unc. j.
Mellis rosæ,
Aquæ lithargyri acetati,
Tincturæ opii, singulorum drach. ij.
Misce.

This epithem is much in use at Guy's Hospital as a useful application to painful, irritable, venereal ulcers; it will likewise be found very serviceable, if applied to chancres after the use of the lunar caustic or nitrate of silver, particularly when the sore appears fretted and irritable. If the parts are disposed to slough, it should be abstained from. See Ung. Lithargyri Acetati ~~cum Opio~~ compositum.

EPITHEMA TEREBINTHINÆ, CUM CAMPHORA.
TURPENTINE EPITHEM WITH CAMPHOR.

℞ Unguenti resinæ flavæ unc. iij.
Camphoræ, pauxillo spiritus vini rectificati in pulverem tritæ, unc. ss.
Olei terebinthinæ rectificati q. s. ut fiat epithema.

This epithem, spread upon leather, and renewed

daily, is a good application for relieving some painful chronic affections of the joints, whether of a rheumatic or arthritic nature; it may likewise be employed in indurations, and in enlargements of the ligaments arising from the same cause.

FOMENTUM CHAMŒMELI.

See DECOCTUM ANTHEMIDIS NOBILIS.

FOMENTUM CICUTÆ.

CICUTA FOMENTATION.

Boil half a pound of the fresh leaves of hemlock, or three ounces of the dried herb, in a quart of water, for half an hour, and strain. See Cataplasma Cicutæ.

FOMENTUM DIGITALIS.

FOMENTATION OF THE FOX GLOVE.

Boil three ounces of the dried leaves of digitalis, or four ounces of the fresh plant, in two pints of water to one, and strain. See Cataplasma Digitalis.

The fomentations of cicuta and digitalis may be used indiscriminately for the cataplasmata cicutæ and digitalis; it will also be proper to foment the parts with them during the renewal of the poultices. With some surgeons they are recommended to be frequently renewed, being used instead of the poultices.

FOMENTUM GALLÆ.
FOMENTATION OF THE GALL NUT.

℞ Gallæ contusæ unc. ss.
Aquæ ferventis lib. ij.

Macerate for one hour and strain.

This fomentation is used for the same purposes as the Enema Gallæ, being only a milder preparation of the gall.

FOMENTUM PAPAVERIS ALBI.
FOMENTATION OF THE POPPY.

℞ Papaveris albi, (capsulæ et seminum) unc. ij.
Aquæ distillatæ lib. iij.

Cut the capsule of the poppy into thin slices, and bruise both these and the seeds; afterwards boil in the water to one pint and strain. The anodyne property of the poppy is contained in the capsule; the seeds, however, contain a large portion of mucilage and oil, and as such are emollient, and may improve the fomentation. See Cataplasma Lini, and Collyrium Opiatum.

GARGARISMA ACIDI MURIATICI.
GARGLE OF MURIATIC ACID.

℞ Acidi muriatici gtt. xx.
Mellis rosæ unc. j.
Decocti hordei
vel } Unc. iv. Misce.
Decocti lini

The muriatic acid gargle is much used as a means of removing inflammation of the throat, more particularly when accompanied with ulceration. It is likewise of great benefit, oftentimes, in aphthous affections; but it should be recollected, that from its injurious effects to the teeth, the mouth and fauces should be well washed with either barley water, or water lukewarm, after using it.

GARGARISMA ALUMINIS.
ALUM GARGLE.

℞ Aluminis drach. j.
Decocti cinchonæ unc. xij.
Mellis rosæ unc. iss.
Misce.

This is a good astringent gargle, and in a relaxed state of the uvula and contiguous parts after a course of mercury, in bleedings and sponginess of the gums from the same, or any other cause, and in chronic or frequent inflammations of the tonsils, it will be found exceedingly proper and beneficial.

GARGARISMA BORACIS.
GARGLE OF BORAX.

℞ Boracis drach. ij.
Aquæ rosæ unc. vij.
Mellis rosæ unc. j. Misce.

The borax gargle is very much in use as a mild detergent in aphthous affections in children; and for removing superficial inflammatory ulcerations of the gums, especially if attended with a copious secretion of saliva. It occasionally may be rendered more pleasant, without any diminution of its effects, by substituting the syrupus mori for the mel rosæ, or a thin mucilage of the quince seed for the rose water.

GARGARISMA COMMUNE.
CUMMON GARGLE.

℞ Decocti lini unc. xiv.
Mellis rosæ unc. ij.
Acidi vitriolici diluti drach. iss.
Misce.

This is the common gargle of Guy's Hospital, and in many cases will be found to answer the purpose for which it is prescribed.

GARGARISMA MYRRHÆ.
MYRRH GARGLE.

℞ Infusi rosæ unc. viiss.
Tinct. myrrhæ unc. ss. Misce.

GARGARISMA NITRATIS POTASSÆ.
GARGLE OF NITRE, OR NITRATE OF POTASH.

℞ Decocti hordei lib. j.
Nitratis potassæ drach. vj.
Mellis acetati unc. ij. Misce.

This is the gargarisma refrigerans of some of the older dispensatories. It is a mild, cooling application; and often more serviceable at the commencement of inflammatory affections of the tonsils and fauces, than those which contain any of the mineral acids as their most active ingredient.

GARGARISMA OXYMELLIS ÆRUGINIS.
GARGLE OF OXYMEL OF VERDIGRIS.

℞ Oxymellis æruginis drach. ij.
Mellis rosæ unc. j.
Decocti lini unc. vj. Misce.

This gargle has been recommended for deterging foul ulcers of the throat and tonsils, and for these pur-

poses I have seen it extensively employed. I would, however, in nowise, recommend it to general use, as I do not think it quite free from danger.

GARGARISMA ROSÆ.
ROSE GARGLE.

℞ Infusi rosæ unc. iv.
Mellis rosæ
vel } unc. j. Misce.
Syrupus Mori

This is a simple and elegant gargle for common purposes.

Among the several formulæ for gargles which we have collected and offered to general notice, it will be seen that several of them possess the same properties; differing so slightly in degree as to subject us to the charge of unnecessary prolixity, where the intention is so simple and self-evident, that the same end might be accomplished by any one of them; requiring only some general observation as to the necessity of occasionally increasing or diminishing the acidity or astringency of the gargle. By giving, however, several distinct formulæ, the surgeon who has not had the advantages of extensive practice or experience, will be less liable to incur the dissatisfaction of his patient, or to hazard his displeasure, by any unequal or improper strength of the medicine which he may prescribe.

HAUSTUS AMMONIÆ ACETATÆ.
DRAUGHT OF ACETATE OF AMMONIA.

℞ Aquæ ammoniæ acetatæ
Aquæ menthæ singul. unc. j.
Syrupus papaveris albi drach. j.
Misce.

The intention of this draught is to determine to, and keep up action upon, the skin, so as to promote a gentle diaphoresis, an object oftentimes of the greatest moment to the surgeon, not only in cases where there exists a preternatural fulness, or inflammatory diathesis in the vessels of a particular part, after a recent wound or injury; but, likewise as a means of keeping down general inflammation, or preventing excitement of the sanguiferous system after some of the more important operations. It may be exhibited every four or five hours.

HAUSTUS CATHARTICUS.
CATHARTIC DRAUGHT.

℞ Magnesiæ vitriolatæ drach. iij.
Aquæ menthæ unc. ij.
Tinct. jalapii drach. j.
Acidi nitrosi diluti gtt. x. Misce.

This is a good saline purge. The nitrous acid takes off the unpleasant bitterness of the vitriolated magnesia.

HAUSTUS EMETICUS.
EMETIC DRAUGHT.

℞ Vini ipecacuanhæ unc. j.
Vini antimonii drach. ij. Misce.

Or, ℞ Vini antimonii unc. ss.
Aquæ distillatæ drach. vj. Misce.

Or, ℞ Antimonii tartarizati gr. iij.
Aquæ distillatæ ferventis unc. jss. Misce.

Or, ℞ Pulveris ipecacuanhæ scrup. j.
Aquæ menthæ.
Aquæ puræ aa. drach. vj. Misce.

These draughts all possess pretty strong emetic properties, but any one of them may be safely exhibited when medicines of this class are called for.

HAUSTUS OLEOSUS LAXANS.
OILY LAXATIVE DRAUGHT.

℞ Olei ricini unc. ss.
Tincturæ sennæ unc. ss.

This is a warm soluble draught, operating with little or no inconvenience: in nephritic affections; during the cure of stricture by caustic; and in most affections of the bladder, it is very serviceable; as it relieves the lower bowels without much pain or inconvenience to the patient. When the tincture is objectionable, the

oleum ricini may be mixed into a draught with a little of the yolk of egg, or with honey, and six drachms of any of the cordial waters may be added.

HAUSTUS TEREBINTHINATUS.
TURPENTINE DRAUGHT.

℞ Terebinthinæ Venetæ, vitello ovi solutæ, scrup. j. ad drach. ss.
Aquæ cinnamomi,
Aquæ distillatæ sing. drach. vj.
Misce.

In irritability of the bladder, unaccompanied with inflammation; in gonorrhœa after the active stage is removed; and in painful chronic affections in the region of the kidnies, the turpentine draught exhibited twice or three times a day will very often afford considerable benefit.

HIRUDO.
THE LEECH.

The freedom with which topical blood-letting is now employed, may safely be enumerated among the modern improvements of surgery; and in many cases one of the most effectual and least objectionable methods is, by means of the leech. These animals, however, are become so extravagantly dear, either from the exactions of those people who employ themselves in gathering them, or by the monoply of some of our drug merchants, that the patient is very frequently under

the necessity of enduring his pain and suffering from an utter impossibility to procure what his surgeon has prescribed. To remedy this evil, every surgeon ought, so far as he has the means in his power, to procure a quantity of leeches at the time the leech-catchers gather them, when they are in general much cheaper; or, indeed, with a little care and trouble he might breed a sufficient number every year to answer all his purposes. In order to breed them, a large stone reservoir or wooden cistern nearly filled with soft water, and provided with a shelving, covered with moss and sods, should be placed in such a situation that nearly the whole of it is exposed to the rays of the sun; the bottom should be furnished with a cock, with a strainer answering to it on the inside, to allow the water, which should always be brook or river water, to be occasionally drawn off; but this should not be done more than once in three weeks or twice a month in winter, and once a week in summer. If a little muddy water is first poured into the reservoir or cistern, the leeches will, in general, thrive better. The greater number of the full sized leeches after the breeding season, which is during the latter summer months, should be removed into large open mouthed bottles, which should occasionally be exposed, or half exposed, to the sun; taking care that they are never more than half full of water, as the leeches are extremely fond of creeping up the dry part of the bottle in order to drain themselves: during the cold weather the cistern or reservoir should be surrounded with warm manure. The

young leeches are some years before they arrive at full growth, during which time they should not be removed from the cistern.

When a leech is to be applied, it should be removed from the water some little time previously, and placed on a dry towel or napkin; by this method it will generally fix its hold the moment it is applied to the skin.—I am usually in the habit of carrying the leeches confined in a full sized box, when under the necessity of applying them myself; and, by this means, provided they be fresh, I never experience the least trouble or difficulty with them. Some surgeons direct them to be placed in glasses, which should be inverted over the part from whence the leeches are intended to draw blood; a piece of writing paper, however, folded into a conical shape, and cut smooth at the open end, is neater and answers equally well. The part or parts to which they are to be applied, should be first well sponged with warm water and soap, and carefully dried. If the leeches will not fix, the parts may be moistened with a little warm milk, sweetened with sugar; or with a little cream; or, what sometimes will make them fix instantly, the parts may be smeared with a little raw meat. If the weather be extremely cold, it will be of advantage to swim the leeches a little time first in luke-warm water. After they have filled themselves with blood, and loose their hold, they should be placed upon a plate or saucer, and have their heads covered with salt, which instantly occasions them to vomit up the blood with which they have gorged themselves. This is called,

by the people who keep them, *purging the leech*, and should be done sufficiently to make them eject all the blood they have swallowed. After this they should be put into water just warmed. Some recommend taking the leech by the tail and squeezing it through the fingers and thumb, so as to force from it all its blood; but this is a cruel practice, and will for the most part destroy the leech. The parts to which they have been applied, should either be covered with cloths wrung out of hot water, or with warm napkins, according as the surgeon shall deem fit. If the bleeding should be troublesome, a little fine flour will in general put a stop to the hæmorrhagy; or a fold or two of dry linen, applied so as to make a little pressure; covering the part with a little tartar emetic has sometimes instantly succeeded, when other means have failed. In all local phlegmonous inflammations, whether arising from injury or any other cause, leeches afford us one of the readiest and most effectual modes of relief; in slow chronic inflammations, taking place in the neighbourhood of ~~the~~ a large joint; in ecchymosis from a blow or bruise; in furunculus or boil; in whitlow; in scirrhus when the pain is violent, or when the vessels appear much distended or enlarged, leeches will for the most part afford considerable relief. At the commencement of an abscess leeches will in general give considerable alleviation, if they do not put a stop to the progress of the inflammation; and in an abscess of the breast they are peculiarly proper. In erysipelatous inflammation, however, leeches will not unfrequently aggravate the dis-

ease. In carbuncle they are often improper, or whenever the inflammation is likely to terminate in sphacelus. I have seen leeches, when applied to the neighbourhood of the eye, produce great and extensive erysipelatous inflammation, with considerable ædema and swelling. These observations have been drawn from actual experience; but after all much must be left to the direction and judgment of the surgeon, and the peculiar idiosynchrasy of the patient.

HYDRARGYRUS.

QUICKSILVER, OR RUNNING MERCURY.

For a very ample, elaborate, and excellent account of mercury, see Dr. Cullen's Materia Medica, Vol. II. p. 442; and for a particular consideration of the various preparations, see Dr. Swediaur's Pharmocopœia Syphilitica, at the end of his book on the venereal disease. We are led to give the following account of mercury from Dr. Duncan's Dispensatory, as appearing to us more practical than any other which we have seen.

"The mercury employed in England is principally from the mines of Hungary. When taken into the stomach, in its metallic state, it has no action on the body, except what arises from its weight or bulk. It is not poisonous, as was vulgarly supposed, but perfectly inert. But in various states of combination, it produces certain sensible effects. It quickens the circulation, and increases all the secretions and excretions.

According to circumstances, the habit of the body of the patient, the temperature in which he is kept, the nature of the preparation, and the quantity in which it is exhibited, its effects are indeed various: it sometimes increases one secretion more particularly, sometimes another, but its most characteristic effect is the increased flow of saliva, which it generally causes, if given in sufficient quantity. Mercury in medical surgery is extensively employed; it is exhibited as an errhine, as a sialagogue, as a cathartic, as a diuretic, as a sodorific, as an astringent, as a stimulant. And with some of these views it is administered in indolent and chronic inflammations, especially of the glandular system. In exanthematous disorders. In spasmodic diseases; tetanus, trismus, hydrophobia, &c. In impetigines, scrofula, syphilis, elephantiasis, lepra, icterus, &c. &c. In local diseases; in caligo corneæ, amaurosis; gonorrhœa; obstipatio, tumours of various kinds, herpes, tinea, psora," &c.

"Mercury occasionally attacks the bowels, and causes violent purging, even of blood. This effect is remedied by intermitting the use of the medicine, and by exhibiting opium.

"At other times mercury is suddenly determined to the mouth, and produces inflammation, ulceration, and an excessive flow of saliva. In this case the use of the mercury must be discontinued for a time; while, according to Mr. Pearson's advice, the patient should be freely exposed to a dry cold air, with the occasional use of cathartics, Peruvian bark, and mineral acids,

and the assiduous application of astringent gargles. On the other hand, the sudden suppression of ptyalism is not without danger. It is most frequently caused by cold liquids being taken into the stomach, or exposure to cold and moisture, while under the influence of mercury; the danger is to be obviated by the quick introduction of mercury, so as to affect the gums, and by the warm bath occasionally."

"Sometimes also a morbid condition of the system occurs during a mercurial course, and which tends to a fatal issue. Mr. Pearson has termed it erethismus. It is characterised by great depression of strength; a sense of anxiety about the præcordia; frequent sighing; trembling, partial or universal; a small, quick pulse; sometimes vomiting; a pale contracted countenance; a sense of coldness, while the tongue is seldom furred, or the vital or natural functions much disordered. In this state a sudden or violent exertion of muscular power will sometimes prove fatal. To prevent dangerous consequences, the mercury must be discontinued, whatever may be the stage, extent, or violence of the disease for which it has been exhibited, and the patient must expose himself freely to a dry and cool air, in such a manner as shall be attended with the least fatigue; and in the course of ten or fourteen days he will sometimes be so far recovered as to resume the use of mercury."

This account comprises what is almost necessary to be known in regard to a general knowledge of mercury, when exhibited under circumstances which fall

within the province of the surgeon. I have, under the article calomel, noticed some of its peculiar and specific effects; this I intend further to accomplish, under the different formulæ in which mercury, or rather some one of its preparations, forms the principal ingredient.

HYDRARGYRUS ACETATUS. *(L.)*
ACETIS HYDRARGYRI. *(E.)*
ACETATED QUICKSILVER, OR ACETITE OF QUICKSILVER.

This is a mild preparation of mercury, but seldom employed. It was the principal ingredient in Keyser's celebrated pills. Dissolved in rose water, in the proportion of two grains of mercury to an ounce of the water, it will occasionally be found useful against cutaneous eruptions. It may be safely administered, formed into pills with crumb of bread, in the quantity of a grain to five grains, night and morning, as a gentle mercurial.

HYDRARGYRUS CUM CRETA. *(L.)*
CHALK WITH QUICKSILVER.

This is one of the mildest preparations of mercury. The chalk merely promotes the mechanical division of the quicksilver, thus affording a larger surface to the atmosphere, the oxygen of which it readily absorbs.

Dr. George Fordyce, in his Lectures on the Materia Medica, denies to this preparation any mer-

curial effect. I have, however, seen its efficacy sufficiently to convince me the doctor had formed a premature opinion on this subject As an antisyphilitic it is much slower in its operation than the pill hydrargyri, and should only be employed in cases where the pill is inclined to run off by the bowels, or as a substitute for it to children. The dose to an adult is from five grains to a scruple, or half a drachm, twice in the day, exhibited in any viscid substance, as honey, treacle, jelly, or barley water made thick.

HYDRARGYRUS MURIATUS. *(L.)*
MURIAS HYDRARGYRI. *(E.)*
MURIATED, OR MURIATE OF, QUICKSILVER.

This preparation of mercury is very generally employed as a cure for syphilis, supported by the authorities of Van Swieten and Boerhaave. Mr. Pearson, however, only allows to it the power of removing the primary symptoms, or of aiding the common effects of mercury. He tells us that it will often fail in removing chancre, and that the patient is not secure against a constitutional affection, even under the most steady perseverance of its use. It is, however, not unfrequently a very useful auxiliary to mercurial frictions, in doses of an eighth, or a sixth of a grain, either given in the form of a pill, or dissolved in any aqueous menstruum, twice or even three times in the day If given to the quantity of a grain, it has been said to bring on most active and sudden

ptyalism; and to be an immediate and effectual remedy in the first stage of virulent gonorrhœa. I should not, however, recommend this practice. As an external application it is violently escharotic, and acts powerfully as a caustic. In solution (see Lotio Hydrargyri Muriati) it is useful for destroying fungous flesh, and for removing herpes. I have seen it likewise employed with benefit as a wash in some ulcerations of the fingers and other parts, when connected with diseased bone or periosteal inflammation. In relieving ulcerous affections of the throat, nocturnal pains, and desquamations of the skin from a syphilitic cause, it is often essentially beneficial as an internal remedy. See ~~Tinct.~~ Solutio Hydrargyri muriatis in tinctura cinchonæ ~~Cinchonæ cum Hydrargyro Muriato~~, also Solutio & Pilulæ Hydrargyri Muriati. The muriate of quicksilver is said to form the principal ingredient in all the quack syrups.

HYDRARGYRUS MURIATUS MITIS. *(L.)*
SUB-MURIAS HYDRARGYRI. *(E.)*
MILD MURIATED, OR SUB-MURIATE OF, QUICKSILVER.

See Calomel.

HYDRARGYRUS NITRATUS RUBER. *(L.)*
OXYDUM HYDRARGYRI RUBRUM. *(E.)*
RED NITRATED, OR RED OXIDE OF, QUICKSILVER.

The red nitrated mercury should never be employed but in a state of levigation, or after it has been

minutely triturated. It is a useful stimulant, and escharotic; and formed into an ointment it oftentimes has excellent effects upon old or ill-conditioned ulcers. See Unguentum Hydrargyri ~~Nitrati~~ oxydi Rubri. Half a grain, or even a grain, united with three or four grains of fine sugar, and blown into the eye, has sometimes removed ulcerous affections of the cornea, or a thickening from exuded lymph. See Benj. Bell's System of Surgery.

HYDRARGYRUS SULPHURATUS RUBER. *(L)*

RED SULPHURATED QUICKSILVER.

This is principally employed in fumigations against venereal ulcers in the mouth, throat, and nose. Mr. Pearson, from his experiments, concludes that, where it is an object to put a stop to the progress of the disease suddenly, the sulphurated mercury thrown upon a red hot iron and the fumes inhaled, will often answer better than any other means. It is liable, however, sometimes to induce violent salivation, and that rapidly; and, consequently, great debility. Mercury must likewise be introduced into the constitution by inunction, as if no fumigations had been made use of.

HYDRARGYRUS VITRIOLATUS. *(L.)*
SUB-SULPHUS HYDRARGYRI FLAVUS. *(E.)*

Olim Turpethum Minerale.

VITRIOLATED, OR SUB-SULPHATE OF, QUICKSILVER;

Formerly Turpeth Mineral.

The vitriolated mercury is a very powerful medicine when used internally; acting as a strong emetic in doses of two or three grains. Given in this way it has sometimes cured hernia humoralis very quickly. I have seen it repeatedly used as an errhine in the quantity of an eighth, or a quarter, of a grain, mixed with a little liquorice powder, or the compound powder of asarabacca, and snuffed up the nose once or twice in the day, in cases of amaurosis, when supposed to depend upon a debilitated state of the optic nerve; but I cannot say I have ever seen it decidedly advantageous in this complaint.

INFUSUM CALCIS CINCHONATUM.
INFUSION OF LIME WITH BARK.

℞ Cinchonæ pulveris unc. ij.
Aquæ calcis lib. ij.

First rub the bark with a small quantity of the lime water in a marble mortar, pouring on the re-

mainder gradually; afterwards infuse them together twenty-four hours in a close vessel, and when the fæces have subsided, strain off the clear liquor.

This is an elegant form for administering the bark. The lime here assists in taking up a greater quantity of the cinchonin of the bark, and to some stomachs renders the medicine more agreeable. See the article Cinchona.

INFUSUM LINI.

INFUSION OF LINSEED.

℞ Seminum lini unc. j.
Aquæ ferventis lib. iij.

Digest in a close vessel for two hours; then boil for ten minutes, or a quarter of an hour, previously adding half an ounce of the gum arabic, in coarse powder, and two ounces of fresh figs.

This is intended as a beverage in strangury and gonorrhœa, drank to the quantity of a quart during the day. It is a useful drink likewise after lithotomy, or after any of the operations where the bladder or urethra are immediately concerned.

INFUSUM PIPERIS INDICI.
INFUSION OF CAPSICUM, OR INDIAN PEPPER.

℞ Capsulæ piperis indici gr. iv.
Aquæ distillatæ unc. vj.

Infuse for two hours, in a close vessel, and strain off the elear liquor. It is necessary to remark, that the capsule of the capsicum only should be used, and not the red powder, as the latter contains common salt, and, for the most part, the red oxide of lead.

This infusion is a powerful stimulus when applied externally to a sensible part, and as such it has been strongly recommended in ophthalmia from relaxation, and in amaurosis from the same cause, applied to the edge of the tarsus by means of a camel's hair brush in the former case, and dropped into the eye in the latter, to the quantity of two, three, or four drops; in both cases the pain it occasions is exceedingly great, and it requires great firmness on the part of the patient to bear a continuance of its use.

In gutta serena, where the pupil has appeared incapable of being influenced by a strong light, or which has been preceded by a great and continued pain in the forehead, I have never seen the capsicum do the least good.

INFUSUM SINAPEOS.
MUSTARD INFUSION.

℞ Sinapeos seminum,
Raphani rusticani, singulorum contusorum drach. vj.
Aquæ ferventis ℔ j.

Macerate for an hour in a close vessel and strain off the clear liquor. The dose of this infusion is from an ounce and a half to two ounces, three or four times a day. It may occasionally be rendered more agreeable by the addition of a little spirituous water. See Electuarium Sinapeos.

INJECTIO CALOMELANOS.
INJECTION OF CALOMEL.

℞ Calomelanos drach. ij.
Mucilaginis gummi arabici unc. ss.
Aquæ calcis lib. j.

Rub the calomel and mucilage well together, and add gradually the water. See remarks under Injectio Zinci Vitriolati.

INJECTIO CERUSSÆ.
INJECTION OF CERUSSE.

℞ Pulveris cerussæ compositi drach. j.
Pulveris opii scrup. j.
Aquæ distillatæ lib. j.

Rub the powdered opium and compound cerusse well together, and add the water gradually. See remarks under Injectio Zinci Vitriolati.

INJECTIO COPAIBÆ.
INJECTION OF COPAIBÆ.

℞ Balsami copaibæ drach. j.
Mucilaginis gum arabici unc. ss.
Aquæ rosæ unc. vj.

Rub the balsam and mucilage well together and add the rose water.

INJECTIO CUPRI VITRIOLATI.
INJECTION OF VITRIOLATED COPPER.

℞ Cupri vitriolati gr. vj.
Aquæ distillatæ unc. vj.
Tincturæ opii drach. j.
Misce.

INJECTIO HYDRARGYRI.
INJECTION OF QUICKSILVER.

℞ Unguenti hydrargyri drach. j.
Olei olivæ unc. j.
Misce.

This injection should be warmed previous to using.

INJECTIO THEÆ.
INJECTION OF TEA.

℞ Foliorum theæ viridis drach. j.
Aquæ ferventis unc. vj.
Macerate in a close vessel till cold and strain.

INJECTIO ZINCI VITRIOLATI.
INJECTION OF VITRIOLATED ZINC.

℞ Zinci vitriolati drach. ss.
Aquæ distillatæ lib. j.
Misce.

Among the whole class of remedies employed for surgical purposes, there is scarcely one on which there exists a greater diversity of opinion as to the propriety or impropriety of using, than upon injections for relieving affections of the urethra in the male subject. Fortunately, however, the diseases to which this part is subject are not numerous; and except in gonorrhœa, or its effects, we have seldom occasion to resort to the

use of injections, this being the principal and almost only complaint the urethra is liable to where they can be at all called for. However desirable a fixed and steady principle of action may be, so far as regards science at large, more particularly in that science which teaches us to cure and relieve disorders incident to the human machine, we are still constantly beset with indecision and discord whenever we attempt to generalize too extensively, or to determine too minutely; and our reasonings and disquisitions are too subject to lead us into doubts and perplexities, rather than affix our conduct to the unerring standard of precision and of truth. This is strikingly exemplified in the subject we are now upon: some surgeons professing to cure gonorrhœa in all its stages, simply by the use of injections, while others altogether condemn their adoption and use. Opinions diametrically opposite, supported by names alike conspicuous and eminent, we have neither the judgment nor temerity to reconcile; and shall content ourselves with observing, when injections have appeared serviceable and when otherwise, so far as we have had an opportunity of observing. At the commencement o gonorrhœa, the irritation and ardor urinæ is often so great as to occasion the greatest possible distress; the urethra being then so exquisitely sensible that the slightest distention of its orifice or canal, even by fluids of the blandest nature, gives the most exquisite pain. The inflammation in this stage is evidently of the tonic kind, with an accumulated quantity of nervous sensibility, incompatible with the mere stimulus of distention or even

contact with a foreign body; there is a copious secretion of the mucus which lubricates the canal, which at first is thin and acrid, from containing a greater quantity of the salts of the blood; there is a degree of irritative fever excited;—the urine is oftentimes scanty and high coloured, and whenever it is passed aggravates all the symptoms, leaving an increased desire to pass more urine, attended with a burning smarting pain. The intention of cure would here appear to be that of lessening the irritability of the parts by removing the stimulus of distention by unloading the vessels of their contents, and by taking off, as much as possible, the increased sensibility of the urethra by endeavouring to diminish the stimulus of the urine. To answer these views leeches applied to the under part of the urethra along its whole course would appear a means likely to be useful, together with the free use of cold saturnine applications externally applied to the penis. The bowels should be freely evacuated, and determination induced both to the kidnies and skin, so as to excite, if possible, a free diaphoresis and a copious flow of urine; by which means we take off the heat and inflammation of the urethra, and greatly diminish the stimulating properties of the urine. Do injections at all tend to produce these effects, or do they not rather retard them? When the violence of the symptoms are abated, and the increased secretion and discharge are kept up by an atonic state of the parts, injections, so as to corrugate, stimulate, or strengthen the relaxed internal surface of the urethra, would certainly seem more eligible and pro-

per; but here again objections present themselves, which, though, perhaps, not founded on any true pathological reasoning, would still appear valid by consequences which too frequently supervene. There is an uncertainty in applying the injection equally and regularly, or its astringent or stimulating properties may bring on sudden or increased action in the relaxed vessels, so that they shall either become thickened or enlarged, or pour out a considerable quantity of inflamed lymph, which may afterwards become the ground work of adhesions; or it may produce a puckering or corrugation, irregularly, of the internal membrane; any one of which effects would seem a sufficient cause to give rise to stricture. Of the injections enumerated, those containing mercury I have seen most extensively employed. The Injectio Calomelanos is very commonly resorted to. The Injectio Hydrargyri is a milder form, and in one instance where a gonorrhœa had continued beyond six weeks, it was almost instantly put a stop to by once using it. The Injectio Copaibæ is more stimulating, and is perhaps better fitted for females, when a discharge is kept up from a relaxed state of the rugæ or folds of the vagina, whether arising from gonorrhœa, from too frequent coition, or from the fluor albus or whites. The injectio Cerussæ, Zinci Vitriolati, and Cupri Vitriolati, are all of them astringent; their astringency increasing in the order they are here arranged. The Injectio Zinci Vitriolati made double the strength prescribed, is one which Mr. Astley Cooper very generally

employs for the radical cure of hydrocele, and that almost with uniform good effect. It may be worth while here to remark that, in a conversation I once had with Mr. George Babington, late Surgeon in the Guards, he observed to me that he was in the habit of curing all the obstinate gonorrhœas which came under his care, and which were very considerable, by large and frequent doses of the balsam of copaiba; and that even in the active stage of gonorrhœa he employed it with success; but he never had recourse to injections. See Mistura Balsami Copaibæ, and ~~pulvis Nitri cum Magnesia Vitriolata~~. pulvis Natri vitriolati cum nitro

KALI ÆRATUM,
SUPER-CARBONAS POTASSÆ.
ÆRATED KALI, OR SUPER-CARBONATE OF POTASH.

This is formed by passing a stream of carbonic acid gass over the carbonate of potash, or common prepared kali. It has been greatly recommended in calculous complaints; but it has been taken with variable success, and whoever has made himself acquainted with the different formations of stone, whether found in the kidnies or bladder, will not be at a loss to reconcile this uncertainty of effect. It is, however, a medicine which may be exhibited more freely than any other form of alkali, and in some cases will be found an excellent and cheap substitute for the soda water. See remarks under Aqua Kali.

KALI PURUM.
PURE KALI.

This is one of the most violent caustics we possess, acting on the living substance immediately it comes into contact with it. Caustics are chiefly called for in deep seated chronic or strumous inflammations, for the purpose of inducing a counter action on the skin which covers the part, by means of the inflammation and loss of substance they produce and the consequent secretion of pus from the exposed vessels; thus effecting a resolution of the more deep seated inflammation. In diseases of the hip joint, in spina ventosa, in incurvations of the spine, and in complaints of a similar character, caustics and drains are frequently the only means we can place any dependance upon, or which afford us a prospect of relief. See remarks under Calx cum Kali puro. See also remarks under the Formula Emplastrum Cantharidis.

LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ.
LINIMENT OF AMMONIA.

℞ Aquæ ammoniæ unc. ss.
Olei olivæ unc. iss. misce.

This is a strongly stimulating, but greasy application.

LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ CUM CAMPHORA.

LINIMENT OF AMMONIA WITH CAMPHOR.

℞ Camphoræ, in pulverem redactæ pauxillo spiritus vini rectificati, drach. j.
Olei olivæ unc. jss.
Aquæ ammoniæ puræ unc. ij. Misce.

This liniment is a strong stimulating application.

LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ CUM OLEO TEREBINTHINÆ.

LINIMENT OF AMMONIA WITH OIL OF TURPENTINE.

℞ Linimenti ammoniæ unc. jss.
Olei terebinthinæ rectificati unc. ss.
Misce.

This liniment will not unfrequently afford very sudden and permanent relief in chronic rheumatism, in lumbago, sciatica, and affections of the knee and ancle joints, depending on a gouty or rheumatic cause.

LINIMENTUM BITUMINIS CAMPHORATUM.
CAMPHORATED LINIMENT OF TAR.

℞ Petrolei barbadensis unc. j.
Camphoræ pulverizatæ unc. ss.
Misce.

This liniment is not unfrequently recommended by Mr. Forster, Senior Surgeon of Guy's Hospital, in affections of long standing, whether of the knee or ancle joints, where he suspects any degree of thickening about the ligaments, or an effusion of lymph. It is spread upon leather and applied round the part or parts, with direction to renew its use every fourth or fifth day.

LINIMENTUM CAMPHORÆ.
CAMPHOR LINIMENT.

℞ Camphoræ,
Aquæ kali præparati singulorum unc. j.
Olei olivæ unc. jv.

This liniment possesses similar properties to, and may be used with equal advantage as, the liniment of Mr. Ware, with which he recommends the outsides and edges of the eyes to be moistened, by means of the finger, night and morning, when vision is rendered im-

perfect from a supposed deficiency of power in the optic nerves, or in incipient amaurosis. It is a pretty strong stimulant, but acts more gradually than the compound camphor liniment. The camphor should first be dissolved in the aqua kali and the oil added.

LINIMENTUM CAMPHORÆ COMPOSITUM. (*L.*)
COMPOUND CAMPHOR LINIMENT.

℞ Camphoræ unc. ij.
Aquæ ammoniæ puræ unc. vj.
Spiritus lavendulæ, lib. j.

Let the water of pure ammonia be mixed with the spirit of lavender; and distil from a glass retort, with a slow fire, sixteen ounces. In this dissolve the camphor. In order to save the trouble of distilling, rectified spirit of wine may be employed; but it is more expensive. This is a powerful stimulating and penetrating liniment.

LINIMENTUM ELEMI.
LINIMENT OF GUM ELEMI.

℞ Unguenti elemi compositi unc. jv.
Olei olivæ unc. xij. Misce.

This is a stimulating digestive liniment. It may often be used with advantage for promoting the discharge from blisters, setons, and issues. It will like-

wise often be useful if applied to the edges of the eyelids, in the ophthalmia incident to old age.

LINIMENTUM HYDRARGYRI COMPOSITUM.

COMPOUND LINIMENT OF QUICKSILVER.

℞ Unguenti hydrargyri fortioris,
Adipis suillæ, singulorum unc. j.
Camphoræ drach. ij.
Spiritus vinosi rectificati drach. j.
Aquæ ammoniæ puræ unc. j.

To the camphor, dissolved in the spirit of wine, add the water of pure ammonia, together with the ointment of quicksilver previously mixed with the lard. This and the preceding liniment are both of them taken from the Pharmacopœia of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, similar ones to each of which I have frequently seen employed. The addition of the aqua ammoniæ in the latter one, renders it more stimulating, and, probably, enables the absorbents to take in a greater share of the mercury. This liniment would appear admirably calculated as a remedy for external chronic venereal pains, for removing nodes, tophi, &c. remaining after a mercurial course, and for some indolent rheumatic pains of the muscles and ligaments. It should be well rubbed in to the parts affected night and morning by the patient; if by an assistant, it will be requisite to have the

hand covered with bladder or oil-skin; a caution requisite whenever mercurial frictions are conducted by an assistant.

LINIMENTUM LITHARGYRI COMPOSITUM.

COMPOUND LINIMENT OF LITHARGE.

℞ Aquæ lithargyri acetati unc. j.
Olei olivarum unc. ij.
Tinct. opii drach. ij. Misce.

See remarks under Aqua Lithargyri Acetati.

LINIMENTUM OLEOSUM.

OILY LINIMENT.

℞ Olei lini,
Aquæ calcis singulor. unc. vj.

Agitate the oil and lime water briskly together till they are well incorporated.

In cases of burns and scalds, where the cuticle has been destroyed, I have seen this liniment pretty extensively employed, particularly after the violence of the inflammation in the first instance had been got under by other means. The part, or parts, should be kept covered with this liniment, spread upon fine old linen; taking care that the rags covering the sores are always in a state of moisture. For a more par-

ticular account of the utility of this liniment in the cure of burns and scalds, see remarks under Unguentum Resinæ flavæ cum Oleo Terebinthinæ.

LINIMENTUM OPIATUM.
OPIATE LINIMENT.

℞ Linimenti saponis compositi unc. iss.
Tinct. opii unc. ss. Misce.

This liniment is very similar to the anodyne balsam of Bates. It is greatly recommended for sprains, bruises, and chronic rheumatic pains. Where, however, there is considerable inflammation from the injury communicated, or a considerable degree of ecchymosis with great tension and pain, I should feel inclined to dissuade the adoption of so active a stimulant, and defer its use till the urgency of the first symptoms has been removed by local blood letting, and by discutient or emollient applications.

LINIMENTUM SAPONIS COMPOSITUM.
COMPOUND SOAP LINIMENT.

℞ Saponis albi duri unc. xv.
Camphoræ unc. v.
Spiritus vini rectificati lib. jv.
Aquæ lib. j.

Digest the soap in the spirit and water, previously

mixed, till it is perfectly dissolved, then add the camphor. See Linimentum Opiatum.

LINIMENTUM SINAPEOS.
MUSTARD LINIMENT.

℞ Olei terebinthinæ rectificati lib. ij.
Seminum sinapeos contusorum unc. ij.

Digest for eight days and strain.

This liniment is very similar to the celebrated essence of mustard, prepared by Whitehead; and we believe equally advantageous. It is a strong stimulating application, exciting the skin, in some cases, so much as to produce vesication. It is admirably calculated for the relief of old chronic fixed pains, particularly when situated about the ligaments of the joints. In lumbago and sciatica it will sometimes give considerable relief. It has often been found serviceable in odontalgia, proceeding from a caries of the tooth, applied on cotton, wool, or lint. In dolor faciei, likewise, it is often very beneficial, as also in those affections imitative of tic ~~doloreux.~~ douloureux Its stimulating powers may be further increased by the addition of a drachm of the tincture of cantharides to each ounce of the liniment.

LOTIO ACETI COMPOSITA.
COMPOUND LOTION OF VINEGAR.

℞ Aceti distillati unc. j.
Spiritus vini rectificati unc. ss.
Aquæ sambucinæ unc. viij. Misce.

This lotio is an excellent application for that species of ophthalmia which is confined to the tunica conjunctiva, and which has shewn itself in many places of this island in the form of an epidemic. If the vessels of the inflamed tunic be first separated with the shoulder of a lancet, and be allowed to bleed freely, the free use of the lotio aceti composita will, in general, put a stop to the further progress of the inflammation in a few hours. This species of ophthalmia has been very improperly confounded with the Ægyptian ophthalmia, from which, however, it differs almost as much as one disease can differ from another; the one scarce requiring surgical aid, the other calling forth all the skill and promptitude of medical surgery. For an ingenious account of the difference of the two diseases see the fifth Number of the London Medical Review, Dec. 1808.

LOTIO ACIDI NITROSI.
NITROUS ACID LOTION.

℞ Acidi nitrosi diluti drach. ij.
Aquæ distillatæ lib. j. Misce.

The nitrous acid lotion is much used as an application to spongy granulations, and to old fœtid ulcers attended with a thin ichorous discharge. It is often too one of the best means we can employ for promoting the exfoliation of diseased bone, and for correcting the fœtor of the discharge.

LOTIO AMMONIÆ ACETATÆ.
LOTION OF ACETATE OF AMMONIA.

℞ Aquæ ammoniæ acetatæ unc. vj.
Spiritus vini rectificati unc. ij. Misce.

This lotion will be found very generally serviceable in mammary abscesses previous to suppuration, and at the commencement of all external glandular inflammations, more particularly after local blood-letting. I have frequently found this lotion extremely useful in discussing paronychia, or whitlow of the fingers, after the application of leeches. It should be applied by means of three or four folds of old linen, which are to be kept constantly wet.

LOTIO AMMONIÆ MURIATÆ.
LOTION OF MURIATE OF AMMONIA.

℞ Ammoniæ muriatæ unc. j.
Aceti communis lib. ss.
Aquæ distillatæ lib. j. Misce.

This lotion contains discutient properties in a very powerful degree. It will probably prove more efficacious if a smaller quantity of the ingredients, but in the same relative proportions as above mentioned, be mixed together at a time and the lotion be applied at the time they are united.

LOTIO AMMONIÆ MURIATÆ SPIRITUOSA.
SPIRITUOUS LOTION OF MURIATE OF AMMONIA.

℞ Ammoniæ muriatæ unc. j.
Spiritus vini rectificati unc. iv.
Aceti communis lib. ss. Misce.

The lotio ammoniæ muriatæ, and the lotio ammoniæ muriatæ spirituosa, are both from the Pharmacopœia of Guy's Hospital. This latter one is an excellent discutient application, and for some kinds of slow chronic inflammations about the ligaments of the joints,

or for removing the thickening and induration, sometimes consequent upon an injury after previous inflammation and ecchymosis it will not unfrequently be found to afford more essential service than any other form of lotion with which I am acquainted.

LOTIO HYDRARGYRI MURIATI.
LOTION OF MURIATE OF QUICKSILVER.

℞ Hydrargyri muriati gr. iv.
Aquæ distillatæ lib. j. Misce.

A few drops of rectified spirit of wine, or one or two drops of the marine acid, will greatly expedite the solution of the muriate of quicksilver in the water. This lotion will be found essentially useful in some affections of the cuticle; in psora it will often succeed without the least danger or inconvenience, used as a wash to the eruption night and morning. In psorophthalmia it is almost an infallible specific.

LOTIO HYDRARGYRI MURIATI FLAVA.

YELLOW LOTION OF MURIATE OF QUICKSILVER.

℞ Hydrargyri muriati scrup. ij.
Aquæ calcis lib. ij.

Rub the muriate of quicksilver with the lime water when it becomes a yellow oxyde of mercury suspended in the fluid. This lotion is extensively employed against external syphilitic eruptions, as also in scabies, and desquamations of the cuticle, attended with a thin ichorous discharge; and sometimes with good effect to those destructive ulcers of the nose and face denominated *Noli me Tangere.*

LOTIO HYDRARGYRI NIGRA.

BLACK LOTION OF QUICKSILVER.

℞ Calomelanos drach. ij.
Aquæ calcis lib. j.

Rub the calomel with the lime water till it becomes a black oxyde of mercury, which will be suspended in the fluid by brisk agitation.

The black wash of mercury is very extensively employed in most of the venereal wards of the different hospitals in London, as one of the best applications to

irritable syphilitic sores; to chancres, when not disposed to slough, the black wash will oftentimes act like a charm, inducing them to heal almost in a few hours. I have seen ulcerations of the extremities, attended with a sloughing cellular membrane, succeed better under the use of the black wash, applied warm, in the form of a poultice, mixed with a proper portion of linseed meal, than by any other means. In removing fungous excrescences situated about the roots of the nails, the lotio hydrargyri nigra is often very beneficial. Previous to the use of this wash, the phials containing it should be well agitated, when a portion of it should be poured into a shallow vessel, on the bottom of which is placed one or more pieces of lint as circumstances may require; the clear liquor should then be gradually poured away, which leaves the black or grey oxyde of mercury upon the lint, in which way it should be applied.

LOTIO KALI SULPHURATI COMPOSITA.

COMPOUND LOTION OF SULPHURATED KALI.

℞ Kali sulphurati unc. ss.
Saponis Venetæ unc. j.
Spiritus vini rectificati unc. iv.
Aquæ calcis lib. j.

The soap and sulphurated kali are to be well tri-

turated together, after which the lime water is to be gradually added, and lastly the spirit of wine.

This lotion has been greatly recommended in tinea capitis, upon the authority, we believe, of Mr. Barlow, an eminent surgeon in Lincolnshire. In the cases, however, in which we have seen it employed, it certainly did not afford that benefit which was anticipated from its adoption. Before using it, it is requisite to shave the head clean, first cautiously separating and cleaning with warm soap and water all the matted hair. The head should then be well washed with this lotion night and morning, and in order to retain it to the part as long as possible, slips of lint should be dipped in the lotion, with which the whole head should be covered, and which should be confined on by means of an oil-skin cap.

LOTIO LITHARGYRI ACETI.

LOTION OF ACETATE OF LITHARGE.

℞ Aquæ lithargyri acetati drach. j.
Spiritus vini rectificati unc. j.
Aquæ distillatæ lib. j. Misce.

The lotion of acetate litharge is very extensively employed in cases where this preparation of the lead is indicated. See Aqua Lithargyri Acetati.

LOTIO LITHARGYRI ACETATI COMPOSITA.
COMPOUND LOTION OF ACETATE OF LITHARGE.

℞ Aquæ lithargyri acetati drach. ij.
Aceti distillati unc. iv.
Spiritus vini tenuioris unc. j.
Aquæ distillatæ lib. ~~ij~~ j. Misce.

The proportion of lead in this lotion is greater than in the preceding one, but it is in a state of more complete solution by the addition of the distilled vinegar. I have seen this lotion very extensively employed in cases requiring such applications.

LOTIO MYRRHÆ.
LOTION OF MYRRH.

℞ Tincturæ myrrhæ,
Aquæ calcis sing. unc. j.
Misce.

This lotion is given us by Dr. Kirkland, in his Medical Surgery, as a good application for taking down fungous flesh. In a case of fungus of the brain, he found it extremely proper and serviceable, by dipping into it dossils of lint, and applying them to the excrescence.

LOTIO OPII.
LOTION OF OPIUM.

℞ Opii extracti mollis drach. ij.
Aquæ distillatæ lib. j.

Dissolve the opium in the distillated water; to facilitate which, the water may be poured on in a state of boiling.

Where opium is indicated as an external application, this lotion will be found a convenient form for applying it.

LOTIO PICIS.
LOTION OF PITCH.

℞ Acidi picis rectificati unc. j.
Aquæ distillatæ lib. j.
Misce.

This lotion would seem as good as any we are acquainted with, for certain eruptions about the heads and necks of children, attended with desquamation of the cuticle, and not unfrequently accompanied with an ichorous discharge, yet very different from tinea capitis. It has likewise been recommended for removing freckles.

LOTIO SULPHURUS.
LOTION OF SULPHUR.

℞ Sulphuris præcipitati drach. ij.
Cerussæ acetatæ scrup. j.
Aquæ rosæ unc. viij. Misce.

This lotion is mentioned by Dr. Graves, in his valuable Conspectus, upon the authority of the late Mr. B. Bell, as being an effectual remedy against herpetic eruptions in the face of females, used night and morning.

LOTIO ZINCI ACETATI.
LOTION OF ACETATE OF ZINC.

℞ Zinci acetati drach. j.
Aquæ distillatæ lib. j. Misce.

Or, ℞ Zinci vitriolati drach. ss.
Aquæ distillatæ lib. j.

Either of these lotions will frequently be found extremely serviceable in slight excoriations of the cuticle, in chronic ophthalmia, and in fungus arising after paronychiæ.

MEL HYDRARGYRI.
HONEY OF QUICKSILVER.

℞ Hydrargyri cum creta unc. ss.
Mellis depurati unc. j.

Rub these together till they are minutely incorporated. Lint smeared over with this composition and applied to irritable venereal sores will in some cases be found an easy suitable application. Ulcers of the mouth or fauces, of a venereal character, may be covered by means of a camel's hair brush, with this preparation, with perfect safety, and not unfrequently with benefit. I have once known the sloughing state of a chancre corrected by the mel hydrargyri, after many other applications had been used without effect.

MEL ROSÆ. *(L.)*
HONEY OF ROSES.

The honey of roses is often used to slight ulcerous excoriations about the mouth and lips: if the subborate of soda or borax be mixed with the mel rosæ, in the proportion of two scruples of the former to an ounce of the latter, a very useful application is formed for aphthous affections in the mouths of children.

MISTURA BALSAMI COPAIBÆ.
MIXTURE OF BALSAM OF COPAIBA.

℞ Balsami copaibæ unc. ss.
Mucilaginis gummi Arabici unc. j.
Mellis dispumati unc. j.
Aquæ distillatæ unc. vj.

The balsam of Copaiba being well triturated and intimately blended with the honey and mucilage, the water is to be gradually added, so as to form a mixture. The balsam of copaiba is a heating, irritating, stimulant; at the same time, however, it is highly corroborating in certain affections incident to the urinary organs. In gleets it is often of immediate benefit, and in the atonic stage of gonorrhœa, or in blennorrhœa urethræ as it is denominated, I have known three or four doses put a stop to the discharge. Taken so as to prove laxative, as in doses of half a drachm or a drachm, twice or three times a day, it is recommended as an effectual remedy in cases of piles; if, however, the hæmorrhoidal vessels be in a state of great tension, if there exist much external tumefaction, or a degree of general fever exist, these symptoms should first be removed previous to the use of the copaiba. In the case of an elderly lady whom I had the honour of attending, in conjunction with Doctor Babington, and whose complaint was judged to be an ulcer of the bladder, from the nature of

the symptoms, (a copious purulent sediment in the urine after standing a little time, great pain previous to, and after, making water, constant pain in the lumbar region shooting down the left thigh, tenesmus, and frequent lancinating pains in the regio pubis,) the balsamum canadense was directed to be taken in a decoction of leek beards; but this medicine heating, Dr. B. prescribed the balsamum copaivæ in the form of an emulsion, with mucilage, honey, and the lac amygdalæ: of this the lady was not able to take more for a dose than contained ten or twelve drops of the copaiva. After the first week or ten days some alleviation of her symptoms was effected, and the quantity of balsam was increased to thirty drops for a dose. In a short time she took half an ounce in the day, with a gradual amendment of her complaint, and persevering in the use of the copaiba for three months, she was entirely relieved, though she had not been able to leave her room for near a twelvemonth before she saw Doctor Babington.

MISTURA BALSAMI PERUVIANI.
MIXTURE OF PERUVIAN BALSAM.

℞ Balsami peruviani drach. ij.
Mellis depurati unc. j.
Misturæ camphoræ unc. vj.

This mixture is prepared in the same method as the preceding one. It is a warm, aromatic, stimulat-

ing medicine; and for promoting the granulating process in indolent ulcers of the lower extremities, particularly in females where the habit is leucophlymatic or dropsical, the balsamum Peruvianum has been used both externally and internally with considerable benefit. In paralytic numbness, or in chronic rheumatic pains, the balsamum peruvianum will sometimes be found an efficacious remedy. In a case of paralysis of the wrists, accompanied with general tremor, arising from the noxious effects of lead, the mistura balsami Peruviani, with the conjunction of calomel every night at bed-time, soon effected a permanent cure.

MISTURA CATHARTICA.
CATHARTIC MIXTURE.

℞ Menthæ sativæ exsiccatæ unc. j.
Aquæ ferventis unc. xv.
Natri vitriolati unc. iij.
Crystallorum tartari drach. j.
Antimonii tartarisati gr. ss.

Macerate the dried mint in the boiling water for a quarter of an hour, and in the strained liquor dissolve the crystals of tartar, vitriolated natron, and tartarised antimony. This is the common house physic of Guy's Hospital. The dose is from two to six ounces in the morning.

MISTURA GUAIACI.
GUAICUM MIXTURE.

℞ Guaiaci gummi resinæ drach. ij.
Aquæ kali præparati drach. j.
Misturæ camphoræ unc. viij.

Rub the gum resin with the water of prepared kali, and gradually add the camphor mixture. This medicine possesses similar properties to, and, in general, may be used with equal advantage as, the mistura balsami Peruviani.

MISTURA E MOSCHO.

℞ Moschi scrup. ij.
Sacchari albi drach. jss.
Ammoniæ præparatæ drach. ss.
Spiritus lavendulæ compositi drach. j. ℥.
Spiritus juniperi unc. j.
Aquæ cinnamomi unc. v.

Rub the musk and sugar together till they are intimately incorporated, after which add the ammonia dissolved in the cinnamon water.

We are induced to offer this medicine to public notice, under the form recommended by the late ingenious Mr. White, of Manchester, from the great benefit it has afforded in some cases of sloughing phagedenic ulcers, both venereal and strumo-syphilitic, in Guy's Hospital. It is found generally in the course of a few hours to raise the pulse, to lessen the irritability of the ulcer, to put a stop to the sloughing, and to promote a healthy appearance: this I have seen it effect in the most desperate cases. From the expense of the musk it it is often adulterated with blood, dried and coarsely powdered; and sometimes with asphaltum; also with a gritty resinous substance like the gum kind: for a means of detecting these abuses, see Duncan's Pharmacopœia, page 288. After the bad condition of these ulcers has been changed by the musk, the ammonia may be continued alone with advantage; but it is often requisite to have recourse again to the musk. In sphacelus and mortification I have seen it do great service, particularly in elderly people. See an ingenious account of the Powers of Musk in Gangrene and Mortification, by the late Mr. White, of Manchester, in which several cases are clearly and amply detailed.

MOXA.
MUGWORT.

In the Pharmacopœia Chirurgica, published by the Philanthropic Society of St. George's Fields, and which has become a very popular work, the moxa is spoken

of and recommended as preferable to the actual cautery, and a translation given from the Apparatus Medicaminum of Murray, both as to the mode of preparing and applying it. This soft lanuginous substance, says Murray, is prepared by the inhabitants of Japan and China, from the tops of the dried plant and from the leaves, by first bruising them with an iron pestle, and afterwards rubbing them between the hands, so as to separate all the downy part. Of this a little cone is prepared, nearly an inch long, which being moistened with saliva and affixed to the part in pain, is set fire to. On account of its soft downy nature, it gradually consumes away till it reaches the surface, first with a sense of glowing heat to the patient, but afterwards with intolerable pain. The part thus burnt soon passes into a state of suppuration, which is sometimes promoted or hastened by means of bruised onion or garlic."

A similar down may be collected from different plants; from the globe thistle, from the leaves of centaury, from the torch weed, or from flax. The effect produced is the same as from applying the actual cautery, or caustic potash; but it is a harsh empirical kind of practice, and which, we believe, no surgeon of eminence would think of adopting.

MUCILAGO GUMMI ARABICI.

MUCILAGE OF GUM ARABIC.

Put half an ounce of the clear picked gum into two ounces of cold distilled water, and suffer it to remain till dissolved.

MUCILAGO SEMINUM CYDONII MALI.
MUCILAGE OF THE QUINCE SEED.

℞ Cydonii mali seminum drach. j.
Aquæ distillatæ lib. ss.

Boil over a slow fire till the liquor becomes thick and viscid.

MUCILAGO TRAGACANTHÆ GUMMI.
MUCILAGE OF GUM TRAGACANTH.

℞ Gummi tragacanthæ electi unc. j.
Aquæ ferventis lib. j.

Macerate in a close vessel for twenty-four hours, afterwards let the mucilage be beat smooth and even by means of a wooden spatula.

NATRON PRÆPARATUM. *(L.)*
CARBONAS SODÆ. *(E.)*
OLIM, SAL ALKALINUS FIXUS.
PREPARED NATRON.
CARBONATE OF SODA,
Formerly, FIXED FOSSILE ALKALI.

The natron possesses similar properties to, and is recommended in the same cases as, the acerated kali.

It is given in doses of ten, fifteen, or even thirty grains, twice or three times a day, in any convenient vehicle, in cases of strumous enlargements of the glands, calculous complaints, and affections of the bladder. It is the basis of all the empirical remedies for the cure of bronchocele, an affection which, we believe, will too often prove an opprobrium. The natron is often judiciously combined with the decoctum cinchonæ, and as a further improvement to the medicine, the tinctura guaiaci volatilis is often added ~~both to medicine and surgery~~.

OLEUM CAMPHORATUM.
CAMPHORATED OIL.

℞ Camphoræ unc. j.
Olei olivæ unc. iv.
Olei terebinthinæ rectificati unc. iss.

Rub the camphor with the olive oil till it is dissolved, and add the rectified oil of turpentine. This application is powerfully stimulating, and by some said to be powerfully antispasmodic. It is recommended in deep seated rheumatic affections attended with much pain, to be rubbed freely upon the part or parts affected, which are afterwards to be covered with new flannel. I have known it sometimes suddenly relieve lumbago and sciatica, and often afford great benefit in indolent chronic pains about the ligaments and joints. It is said

to have removed suppressio urinæ, by being rubbed over the regio pubis. It is likewise one of those forms on which much reliance has been placed, as a rubefacient at the commencement of spina ventosa and hip disease; but in these affections it requires to be used with great circumspection, and probably never before local bleeding. It may not be improper here to observe, that all applications containing camphor as their chief ingredient, are to be recommended with necessary caution to incipient swellings of the joints; more particularly where there exists any appearance of a gouty diathesis, or where this disease has prevailed previously; for it is the opinion of some experienced practitioners that retrocedent gout has been occasioned by camphor rubbed upon a gouty extremity. The camphorated oil is sometimes prescribed as a liniment to the whole abdomen, in cases of ascites, after the operation of paracentesis, to be used night and morning, and certainly sometimes with much seeming good.

OLEUM E SEMINIBUS LINI. *(L.)*
OLEUM LINI USITATISSIMI. *(E.)*
OIL OF LINSEED.

Linseed oil has sometimes been used as an external covering to recent wounds, and cancerous sores; but we believe with no other effect than that of being a soft easy covering.

OLEUM OLIVÆ CARYOPHYLLATUM.

OLIVE OIL UNITED WITH OIL OF CLOVES.

℞ Olei olivæ, vel amygdalæ, unc. j.
Olei caryophilli unc. ss.
Misce.

This combination appears to be very similar to the celebrated embrocation of Roche, so strongly recommended for whooping cough; and probably will be found equally advantageous if a small quantity of it be rubbed upon the stomach, with a warm hand, night and morning, for fifteen or twenty minutes.

OLEUM SUCCINI OPIATUM.

OIL OF AMBER WITH OPIUM.

℞ Olei succini unc. j.
Tinc. opii unc. ss. Misce.

This is an application which we should venture to employ externally to that painful affection of the face, denominated tic Doloureux; it is, however, like all other remedies in this affection, uncertain in its effects. It should be rubbed upon the part in pain by means of flannel, and if the complaint be connected with caries of the teeth, a small quantity of the oil may be applied to the diseased part upon lint.

OPIUM PURIFICATUM. *(L.)*
PURIFIED OPIUM.

The effects of opium are so well understood that the surgeon employs it in certain affections with an almost perfect assurance of success. Its modus operandi has been the subject of so much controversy, that it would be only to rouse the keenness of criticism were we to venture an opinion favourable to either party. Its powers of excitement, however, for it is in general thought to be a most diffusible stimulus, are by no means equal to produce those sedative effects which always ensue from its use; and probably the precise nature of its action upon the common sensorium, or upon the living solid, remains yet to be explained. It is a medicine which possesses the power of allaying all painful irritation in a most remarkable degree, and obviating the power of impressions both upon the body and mind. Hence it is essentially beneficial in all inflammations from local causes; in burns and scalds; in violent contusions on the extremities; in all lacerated wounds; in fractures; in all irritable ulcers; and particularly in that species of inflammation and sphacelus, which so commonly attacks the toes and margin of the feet in elderly people, and for which it received the greatest recommendation to general notice from Mr. Pott. Here, however, I am persuaded, it only acts by diminishing the general irritability of the system, and by removing the disposition in the contiguous parts to participate so readily of

the previous disease; for medicines possessing similar powers upon the system, possess the same power, more or less, in relieving this complaint.

OXYMEL ÆRUGINIS.
OXYMEL OF VERDIGRIS.

℞ Æruginis præparatæ unc. j.
Aceti unc. vij.
Mellis depurati unc. xiv.

Dissolve the verdigris in the vinegar, and strain through linen; afterwards add the honey, and boil the whole over a slow fire to the consistence of a thick syrup.

This preparation, after standing some time, deposits its thicker parts, which, in the older Pharmacopœias, was denominated the Unguentum Ægyptiacum, the thinner parts going by the name of the Mel Ægyptiacum.

Both under verdigris, and the formula gargarisma æruginis, we have taken an opportunity of expressing our opinion on the propriety of using this composition to affections of the mouth and fauces: that it is possible for a portion of it to be conveyed into the stomach, from which circumstance much inconvenience might be occasioned; and that the same intention intended to be answered by it may be effected by means less hazardous.

It must be confessed, however, that aphthæ and ulcers of the mouth and tongue, particularly where

there exists a disposition for them to run into a sloughing state, or when they are connected with a syphilitic cause, and the system is under the action of mercury, are often very suddenly and happily meliorated and healed by using the oxymel æruginis; but it must be recollected that a small portion only should be applied, and that by means of a probe armed with lint; likewise that the mouth should be well gargled or cleaned afterwards, either with the common gargle or gargle of myrrh.

PILULÆ ALOES CUM FERRO.
ALOETIC PILLS WITH IRON.

℞ Aloes socotorinæ drach. iss.
Myrrhæ-gummi-resinæ drach. ij.
Ferri vitriolati drach. j.
Extracti gentianæ mollis q. s.

The myrrh, aloes, and iron being reduced into fine powder, are to be formed into a mass proper for making pills, by beating them up with a sufficient quantity of the soft extract of gentian.

This composition was the pulvis aloes cum ferro of the London College; but it is here directed to be formed into pills, instead of employing it as a powder, by substituting the soft extract of gentian for the dry.

The quantity here prescribed will be sufficient to form 120 pills, of which two, three, or four may be

taken once or twice a day. In some ulcers of the lower extremities, particularly in females of a leucophlegmatic or strumous habit, more especially if there be a vacarious discharge from them with much ædema of the leg and foot, the alvine excretion at the same time being indolent and irregular, these pills will not unfrequently be found a very useful auxiliary to the external applications.

The dose is from two to four once or twice in the day.

PILULÆ ANTIMONII CUM OPIO.
PILLS OF ANTIMONY WITH OPIUM.

℞ Pulveris antimonialis gr. viij.
Opii purificati duri gr. ij.
Conservæ cynosbati q. s. ut pilulæ quatuor formentur.

The hard purified opium being rubbed into fine powder, and the pulvis antimonialis added, they are to be beat into a mass proper for forming into pills, with the conserve of hips. This quantity being divided into four pills, one or two of them may be administered every three or four hours, in those local inflammations and ulcerations, which are accompanied with great heat and pain, and which so commonly attack the feet of elderly people. I have likewise seen them afford great relief in gonorrhœa during its active stage, the patient being distressed occasionally in the night with priapisms.

and chordee. They may likewise for the most part be exhibited where opiates are indicated, unless there exist any affection of the stomach, which may be increased by the antimony.

PILULÆ ARGENTI NITRATI.
PILLS OF NITRATE OF SILVER.

℞ Argenti nitrati gr. vj.
Micæ panis drach. ij.
Aquæ distillatæ q. s.

The nitrate of silver being reduced into fine powder in a glass mortar, the crumb of bread must be added, and by means of a few drops of distilled water a mass must be formed of uniform consistence, to be divided into twenty-four pills.

This is a convenient form for administering the argentum nitratum, as being less likely to disorder the stomach than in any other way.

In several cases of *noli me tangere* which have come under my cognizance, the argentum nitratum has certainly produced more good than any other medicine with which I am acquainted. In a case of this kind, where both the nostrils and the left under eyelid had suffered materially, the ulcers going on to spread, the cheeks thickly incrusted with honey-comb like scabs, from whence an acrid ichorous discharge was poured forth, fretting and inflaming the cuticle of the whole face, and after a number of different remedies

had been employed to no purpose, these pills were prescribed, and a wash consisting of eight grains of the argentum nitratum, and eight ounces of aqua ~~sane-~~ ~~baei~~, recommended twice or three times a day externally.

The pills were directed to be taken, one night and morning, gradually increasing a pill daily, till the patient took twelve in the day, six night and morning. Before a week had elapsed some amendment was perceptible, the patient observing that "her face felt more dry than ever she had experienced it before, and drying things were always good for it."—After the expiration of two months under this plan, six pills being taken night and morning, which to the patient produced a sensible glow in the stomach, and tended to keep the bowels in a soluble state, the disease had entirely given way, the nostrils and eye-lid being perfectly cicatrized over, and the incrustations of the cheeks all removed, the cuticle looking clear and healthy.

PILULÆ ARSENICI.
ARSENIC PILLS.

℞ Oxydi arsenici albi recenter parati scrup. j.
Fructus piperis nigri selecti drach. ij.
Mucilaginis gummi arabici drach. iij.

This is the famous Asiatic pill, which was purchased and made public by the English Literary Society at Calcutta.

The oxyde of arsenic and black pepper are directed to be beat at successive intervals in an iron mortar for four days; after which they are to be levigated on a marble slab into an impalpable powder, and then formed into a mass with the mucilage, to be divided into 170 pills, of which the dose is one pill, night and morning, for fifteen or twenty days.

The following formula would appear to us much less operose and equally advantageous.

℞ Oxydi arsenici albi,
Kali præparati singulor. gr x.
Aquæ distillatæ drach. viij.

These being put into a Florence flask and placed over a gentle fire, the water is to be suffered to boil gently, till it is reduced to three drachms, after which, filtre into a glass mortar, and by means of crumb of bread form a mass to be divided into eighty-five pills. The arsenic pill is much celebrated in India and China, as a specific for elephantiasis, even of the most inveterate kind; for obstinate syphilitic eruptions; for diseases arising from the continued and injudicious use of mercury; for leprosy and cancer; and for all glandular enlargements in strumous and chachectic habits.

On the internal use of arsenic we have already spoken under the formula aqua arsenici. We can only repeat, that to us arsenic has always appeared a most formidable and unmanageable remedy, and particularly

when exhibited in any thing like a solid form, even in the most divided doses.

PILULA CALOMELANOS.
CALOMEL PILL.

℞ Calomelanos, pp. gr xij,
Conservæ cynosbati, q. s. ut fiant pilulæ xij.

The dose of these pills is one, two, or more, night and morning, as the nature of the case may require, or as the patient's constitution is able to bear them. In syphilitic affections, however, calomel is best combined with opium in the generality of cases. See Calomel.

PILULA CALOMELANOS CUM ANTIMONIO.
CALOMEL PILL WITH ANTIMONY; anciently PLUMMER'S PILL.

℞ Calomelanos pp,
Sulphuris antimonii præcipitati singulor. drach. j,
Guaiaci gummi-resinæ pulveris drach. ij,
Balsami copaibæ q. s. ut fiant pilulæ 60.

This we believe to be the original recipe of Dr. Plummer, Professor of Medicine in Edinburgh. It is

given in the new Pharmacopœia of Dr. Duncan, under the form of compound antimonial pill, and instead of the gum-resin of guaiacum and balsam of copaiba, the extract of gentian and Spanish soap have been substituted; and so far as regards the composition of the pill, this alteration is certainly for the better, but in a medicinal point of view the formula as we have given it appears preferable.

In the Pharmacopœia of Guy's Hospital three of these pills are directed to be taken night and morning, drinking after each dose a pint of the decoction of guaiacum.

These pills have been long celebrated in leprosy, and in most cutaneous eruptions. I have repeatedly seen their great good effect in many cases of secondary syphilitic symptoms, particularly when affecting the skin. They have been greatly recommended in sloughing venereal buboes; in gleets remaining after the cure of gonorrhœa; in pimply affections of the face; in old ulcers of the legs, attended with a thin ichorous discharge, and accompanied with great pain and swelling; in sciatica; and in all stages of syphilis. Whey, Bristol water, and Decoction of the woods have been generally recommended at the same time, to be taken pretty copiously. Under the action of such remedies, and indeed under all mercurials, it is particularly requisite to be careful against taking cold.

PILULA CALOMELANOS CUM CICUTA.

CALOMEL PILL WITH HEMLOCK.

℞ Calomelanos pp. gr vj,
Extracti cicutæ drach. j,
Misce—fiant pilulæ xij.

In some indolent scrophulous ulcers, in buboes of an equivocal character, and in incipient glandular swellings, this pill will be found highly advantageous. See John Pearson on the Venereal Disease; Kirkland's Medical Surgery; and Justamond's Surgical Tracts, by Houlston.

The dose is from one to two, once, twice, or three times a day.

PILULA DULCAMARÆ.

PILL OF BITTER-SWET.

℞ Sulphureti antimonii præcipitati drach. jss,
Extracti stipitum dulcamaræ unc. ss,
Pulveris stipitum dulcamaræ q. s.

Beat the precipitated sulphuret of antimony and extract of bitter-sweet till they are intimately incorporated; after which, by the addition of the powder, make a mass of proper consistency to be divided into ninety pills.

The dose of these pills is one, two, or three, twice or thrice in the day, in cutaneous affections, where the dulcamara has been recommended and found serviceable. They may be made a very useful auxiliary to the decoction. See Decoctum Dulcamaræ.

PILULA GUAIACI.
PILL OF GUAIACUM.

℞ Guaiaci gummi-resinæ drach. iij,
Balsami Peruviani q. s.

Beat the guaiacum powder with the balsam till a proper mass is made; which is to be divided into forty-eight pills.

Dose ij. ad iiij. with each dose of the decoction if requisite; or, alone, thrice in the day, in cases where this remedy is indicated. See Decoctum Guaiaci.

PILULA GUAIACI COMPOSITA.
COMPOUND PILL OF GUAIACUM.

℞ Gummi-resinæ guaiaci drach. ij,
Extracti opii duri gr vj,
Calomelanos præparati gr xij,
Antimonii tartarizati gr iv,
Tincturæ myrrhæ q. s.

The gum resin of guaiacum being well triturated with the hard extract of opium, add the calomel and

tartarized antimony, and with a sufficient quantity of the tincture of myrrh form a mass to be divided into thirty-six pills.

I have known all the secondary symptoms of syphilis yield to these pills, after a month or six weeks continuance, when the more usual means had proved ineffectual.

The dose, two or three night and morning.

PILULA HYDRARGYRI.
MERCURIAL PILL. (L.)

℞ Hydrargyri purificati drach. ij,
Conservæ rosæ drach. iij,
Glycyrrhizæ pulveris drach. j.

Triturate the mercury with the conserve of roses till the globules perfectly disappear; after which add the liquorice powder, and beat the whole into a uniform mass.

(E.)

Or, ℞ Hydrargyri purificati,
Conserve rosæ singulor. unc. j,
Amyli pulveris unc. ij.

(D.)

Or, ℞ Hydrargyri purificati,
Extracti glycyrrhizæ, singulor. drach iij,
Pulveris glycyrrhizæ drach. iss.

The mode of forming the mercurial pills, as prescribed by the Edinburgh and Dublin Colleges, must

be the same as that directed by the London College. The Edinburgh College directs the mercury to be triturated with the conserve of roses, till the globules perfectly disappear, after which the starch is to be added and the mass formed; the Dublin College directs the mercury to be triturated with the extract of liquorice root softened with warm water to the consistence of honey, till the same effect is produced; the liquorice root in fine powder is then to be added, and the whole beat into a uniform mass.

The division of the mercury by the conserve of roses is effected more readily and more permanently than by the extract of liquorice, and as such would appear to be a more certain remedy; the addition, however, of the liquorice powder, by the London College, is objected to by Dr. Duncan, on account of its extreme aptness to become mouldy; but this is not the case provided the liquorice powder be not adulterated with some improper and spurious substance. The substituting of the powdered starch for the liquorice powder, as directed by the Edinburgh College, gives the pill a much firmer consistency; but we should suppose that it renders it by keeping, hard and brittle, by which it is not improbable that the mercury may again run into its metallic state, as is notoriously the case when it has been triturated and divided by a solution of the gums; more especially after keeping a long time. The mercurial pill, in a medicinal point of view, is, perhaps, one of the most effectual mercurial preparations for curing lues. It is, however, occasionally subject to run off

by the bowels, an effect which diminishes the certainty of the remedy, and weakens the patient. To obviate this inconvenience opium is generally added, from the quantity of a fourth of a grain to a grain. Two or three grains of rhubarb powder exhibited every morning for a week will not unfrequently answer the same end; or five, ten, or fifteen grains of the compound powder of ipecacuanha may be given every night at bed-time: this will in general correct the inconvenience, and remove any griping pains in the bowels.

PILULA HYDRARGYRI MURIATI.
PILL OF MURIATE OF MERCURY.

℞ Hydrargyri muriati gr xv,
Ammoniæ muriatæ gr xx,
Aquæ distillatæ ferventis unc. ss.

The muriate of mercury being well rubbed in a glass mortar with the muriate of ammonia, pour on the boiling water gradually, and a complete solution will be effected; afterwards add a sufficient quantity of the crumb of bread to absorb all the fluid, which is to be well beat into a mass, to be divided into 120 pills.

In forming these pills, and all others wherein any metallic oxyde or salt is employed, a wooden spatula should be employed instead of a metal one. The pills should likewise be kept in liquorice, or fine hair-powder, in preference to chalk or magnesia.

The dose of these pills is one night and morning: the stomach will, however, not unfrequently bear two of them at night; and in some aggravated cases one may be administered in the middle of the day with additional benefit.

The above formula was first presented to me by Dr. Curry,[a] of Guy's Hospital; and recommended with great advantage in those cases wherein the solutio hy-

[a] I should here be failing, not only in common decency and respect, but in ~~a deficiency of~~ gratitude to this distinguished teacher and practitioner, were I to omit making my most unequivocal acknowledgements, for the benefit and information I have so repeatedly received from him, in regard to the proper and discretional use of mercury, for the cure of many very formidable complaints; and which are, I believe, by all other means utterly incurable.

Dr. Curry, however, has done, what I may venture to affirm no other man has done who may have gone before him, nor even thought of:—he has not only determined the specific certainty of this mineral in the cure and relief of hepatic affections, but for several years he has taught a large class of medical students, so to regulate and modify its action by a proper selection of its different pharmaceutical preparations, and by a most happy combination of it with other articles, that I believe a little time is only wanting, not only to its being universally believed to be one of the best medicines we possess, but one equally safe with any other.

It is sincerely to be wished, that ere a life which has been spent in the most arduous study and in the closest investigation for the common good of mankind, pass from this world, this great man will not leave unfinished a work, to the publication of which the medical world has long been looking forward with so much solicitude and so much interest.

drargyri muriati is generally employed. The solution however is often found to nauseate, or produce some inconvenience in the stomach and bowels, an objection the pills are less liable to, as well on account of their gradual solubility in the stomach, as that the corrosive state of the metallic salt is much corrected by the mucilaginous quality of the bread.

PILULA NATRI CUM SAPONE.
NATRON PILL WITH SOAP.

℞ Natri præparati exsiccati drach. ij,
Saponis Venetæ drach. j,
Syrupus zingiberis q. s.

Beat the natron, being first finely pulverized, with the Venice soap, and with the syrup of ginger form a mass, to be divided into forty-eight pills.

Three or four of these pills may be taken twice or three times in the day in calculous and nephritic complaints, where alkalies are indicated or found to afford relief. In irritability of the bladder, accompanied with painful micturition, or a desire to pass the urine frequently, and which upon standing deposits a ropy puriform sediment, these pills will often be found very beneficial: as a useful auxiliary, a strong infusion of the uva ursi, may be advantageously recommended after each dose of the pills.

for a continuation of pills see fol 185.

PULVIS HYDRARGYRI VITRIOLATI COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND POWDER OF VITRIOLATED MERCURY.

℞ Hydrargyri vitriolati gr j.
Pulveris asari drach. jss.

Misce.

The vitriolated mercury and powder of asarabacca being intimately united, divide the above quantity into eight parts: one of these may be used as an errhine once or twice in the day in cases of gutta serena; in ozæna; and not unfrequently with advantage after the removal of polypi.

PULVIS IPECACUANHÆ COMPOSITUS. *(L.)*

COMPOUND POWDER OF IPECACUANHA.

℞ Ipecacuanhæ radicis pulveris
Opii purificati, in pulverem triti, singulor. drach. j.
Kali vitriolati unc. j.

Rub the purified opium into an impalpable powder with a small quantity of the vitriolated kali, and

gradually throw in the remainder of the kali with the powder of ipecacuanha; taking care that the mixture be complete. The dose of this powder is from eight to twenty grains. It is an admirable remedy for quieting the bowels when affected by mercurial inunctions, or by the internal exhibition of that metal. It will be proper, not unfrequently, to direct small doses of this remedy at the time you may be employing mercury in any shape; particularly if the patient's bowels be troubled with tormina or twitchings. In exanthema mercuriale it is often exceedingly proper, after evacuations, by its gently determining to the skin and by procuring rest. Given to the quantity of ten or fifteen grains, at the commencement of gonorrhœa, every night when the patient is going to rest, it will often be found to prevent priapisms and chordèe, or to lessen the pain arising from them.

PULVIS MYRRHÆ.
POWDER OF GUM MYRRH.

I have seen the fine powder of gum myrrh of great service as a gentle stimulant to fistulous openings, and other ulcers about the verge of the anus; and, indeed, to almost all ulcers which required gently stimulating; more particularly in parts where there exists much cellular substance, or where pressure is inadmissible.

PULVIS NATRI VITROLATI CUM NITRO.

POWDER OF VITRIOLATED NATRON WITH NITRE.

℞ Natri vitriolati pulveris unc. j.
Nitri purificati pulveris drach. iij.
Misce.

The above quantity of nitre and Glauber's salt being pulverised and well mixed, let it be divided into nine powders, of which exhibit one three or four times a day in common gruel, barley water, or linseed infusion. Notwithstanding we have no specific remedy for the cure of gonorrhœa, yet the nitre and salts in the above proportions, and given in such quantity as to determine to the kidnies rather than the bowels, appear to produce more relief by lessening the irritability of the urethra and diminishing the stimulating properties of the urine, than any other remedy which I know: Indeed I have often seen gonorrhœas which had continued for a length of time, giving great distress and uneasiness to the patient, completely cured by this means in a few days.

PULVIS RHABARBARI CUM JALAPA.

POWDER OF RHUBARB WITH JALAP.

℞ Pulveris rhabarbari drach. vj.
Pulveris jalapæ unc. ss.
Pulveris zingiberis drach. iss.
Misce.

This is in general a mild and effectual purgative. The dose is from fifteen grains to half a drachm or a drachm, as occasion may point out.

PULVIS RHABARBARI CUM HYDRARGYRI SUBMURIATE.

POWDER OF RHUBARB WITH SUBMURIATE OF MERCURY.

℞ Pulveris rhabarbari unc. j.
Hydrargyri submuriatis,
Zingiberis radicis pulveris sing. drach. ij.
Misce.

The dose from twelve to fifteen or twenty grains, administered as a brisk purge.

PULVIS RHABARBARI CUM NATRO.
RHUBARB POWDER WITH NATRON.

℞ Pulveris rhabarbari,
Natri præparati exsiccati sing. unc. j.
Columbæ pulveris unc. ij.
Misce.

This powder is much recommended in scrofulous enlargements of the glands, and in many eruptive complaints of an anomalous character. The dose is from a scruple to a drachm twice in the day, administered in any convenient liquid. It should be given, however, in such quantity as gently to act upon the bowels, and the practice should be followed up for some weeks.

PULVIS UVÆ URSI CUM NATRO.
POWDER OF UVA URSI WITH NATRON.

℞ Pulveris uvæ ursi unc. j.
Natri præparati unc. ss.
Misce.

The dose is from fifteen grains to half a drachm, twice or three times in the day. It is greatly recommended in nephritic and other affections of the bladder.

PULVIS SABINÆ COMPOSITUS.
COMPOUND POWDER OF SAVIN.

℞ Pulveris foliorum sabinæ unc. ij.
Acetatis cupri,
Hydrargyri nitrati rubri singulor. unc. ss.

The red nitrate of mercury and verdegris being reduced to fine powder, add the savin powder, and let the whole be well mixed.

This powder has been greatly celebrated for destroying venereal warts; they will however frequently require extirpation with the scissars, after which this powder sprinkled on them, will very generally prevent their return.

PILULA SAPONIS CUM OPIO.
SOAP PILL WITH OPIUM.

℞ Opii ~~diri~~ duri in pulverem triti drach. ss.
Saponis venetæ drach. ij.

Beat the powdered opium with the soap into a uniform mass, which is to be divided into pills of five grains each.

The dose of these pills is from one to two, as ocasion may require, where opiates are indicated.

PILULA TEREBINTHINÆ.
TURPENTINE PILL.

℞ Terebinthinæ chiæ drach. ij.
Pulveris rhubarbari drach. j.
Balsami copaivæ q. s.

The turpentine being liquified in a water bath, stir into it the powder of rhubarb; and when cold, beat up the mass with a sufficient quantity of the balsam of copaiva, so as to render it of a proper consistency for forming into pills of five grains each. This is one of the many select formulæ taken from the Pharmacopœia of Guy's Hospital.

The dose of these pills is from three to six, once or twice a day, in gleets and other affections of the urinary organs remaining after gonorrhœa.

PILULA TEREBINTHINÆ COMPOSITA.
COMPOUND PILL OF TURPENTINE.

℞ Terebinthinæ chiæ,
Gummi olibani sing. drach. j,
Ferri vitriolati scrup. j,
Bals. Peruviani q. s.

The gum olibanum and vitriolated iron being reduced into fine powder, add the turpentine, and beat them into a mass, with a sufficiency of the balsam of Peru, to be divided into twenty pills. The dose of

these pills is the same as the preceding: they have frequently been found highly serviceable in the same affections; more especially in females.

PULVIS CRETÆ PRÆPARATÆ CUM OPIO.

POWDER OF PREPARED CHALK WITH OPIUM.

℞ Cretæ præparatæ unc. j.
Opii extracti duri pulverizati drach. ss.
Misce.

This powder has often been found useful in such cancerous ulcers as are attended with a copious secretion of thin ichorous corrosive matter. The ulcer should be first cleaned with soft dry lint, after which some of this powder may be sprinkled over the whole of its surface. It should be repeated night and morning, if requisite; and as an additional means of cleanliness and comfort, the cataplasma Bynes, Carbonis, Cicutæ, Digitalis or Dauci, one or other, as the surgeon shall direct, may not unfrequently be found proper.

PULVIS COLUMBÆ.

POWDER OF COLUMBA.

Both the columba and rhubarb powder have been highly recommended by Mr. Home, as most useful applications to be sprinkled upon certain ulcers of a

spongy nature; more particularly if attended with an exuberancy of granulations, or when ~~bearing~~ wearing a glassy aspect. The effect is that of a mild tonic astringent: we believe, however, that the nitrous acid wash, or the solutio argenti nitratri, are in general preferable and more effectual; especially if pressure, as recommended by the practice of Mr. Baynton, be had recourse to, which of itself will often answer every intention.

SOLUTIO ACID NITROSI.
NITROUS ACID SOLUTION.

℞ Acidi nitrosi diluti drach. j,
Aquæ distillatæ lib. j,
Sacchari purificati unc. ss. Misce.

The above quantity may be drank, in divided doses, during the day. See Acidum Nitrosum.

The sulphuric acid may be administered in the same way as a useful tonic and astringent.

SOLUTIO ARGENTI NITRATI.
SOLUTION OF NITRATE OF SILVER.

℞ Argenti nitrati gr ij,
Aquæ distillatæ unc. viij. Misce.

See Argentum Nitratum, and Pilulæ Argenti Nitrati. The dose internally, is from half an ounce to an ounce and a half, twice a day.

SOLUTIO ARSENICI ALBI.
SOLUTION OF WHITE ARSENIC.

℞ Arsenici albi oxydi,
Kali præparati sing. gr ij,
Aquæ distillatæ lib. j.

The arsenic and kali being put into a Florence flask and the water added, boil over a very slow fire, or in a water bath, till a perfect solution is effected; after which filter through paper. See Arsenicum.

The dose half an ounce twice a day.

SOLUTIO HYDRARGYRI MURIATI.
SOLUTION OF MURIATE OF MERCURY.

℞ Hydrargyri muriati gr ij,
Aquæ distillatæ unc. vij,
Tincturæ gentianæ compositæ unc. j.

Dissolve the muriate of mercury in the distilled water and add the tincture.

This is a cheap and convenient form for administering this muriate. The dose is half an ounce twice in the day. It should be recollected that all these solutions, when administered internally, should be given in glass or wooden vessels; as metallic substances are, more or less, subject to decompose them.

Or,

SOLUTIO HYDRARGYRI MURIATI IN SYRUPO PAPAVERIS ALBI.

SOLUTION OF MURIATE OF MERCURY IN SYRUP OF POPPIES.

℞ Hydrargyri muriati gr j,
Syrupi papaveris albi unc. iv.

The muriate of mercury should be intimately triturated with a small portion of the syrup, and the remainder should be gradually added; taking care that the solution be complete.

This solution was first administered at Guy's Hospital, by Mr. Stocker, apothecary of that institution, to a patient labouring under an inveterate venereal sore throat, where the ulceration and sloughing were considerable, and after all the common means had failed.

The dose recommended was a table-spoonful twice a day, or oftener, according as the stomach and bowels might be influenced by its use.

After a short period of strict adherence to this medicine, the greatest possible alteration, both in the appearance of the ulcer, and in the patient's health, took place; and in a few weeks the man was discharged from the hospital quite well.

I have seen the same solution made use of in two similar affections, and with the same beneficial result.

SOLUTIO HYDRARGYRI MURIATI IN TINCTURA CINCHONÆ.

SOLUTION OF MURIATE OF MERCURY IN TINCTURE OF BARK.

℞ Hydrargyri muriati gr ij,
Tincturæ cinchonæ unc. ij.

Triturate the muriate with the tincture till it is perfectly dissolved.

This medicine was first introduced to notice by Mr. Astley Cooper, as an excellent tonic and alterative mercurial in strumous enlargements and scrofulous ulcerations;—in some of the secondary symptoms of lues;—in sloughing buboes, where the other forms of mercury were found to disagree; in exostoses and periosteal inflammations; and in those mixed cases of scrofula and lues which are now become so very common and difficult of cure. The dose to an adult is from a drachm to two drachms twice in the day. It may be given either in the decoction of bark or guaiacum, or in the decoctions of sarsaparilla, conjoined as useful auxiliaries; or it may be exhibited as an auxiliary itself in some cases of confirmed lues, conjoined with mercurial frictions, or even with the internal use of calomel, or the pilula hydrargyri.

TINCTURA BENZOIES COMPOSITA.
COMPOUND TINCTURE OF GUM BENJAMIN.

℞ Benzoies unc. iij,
Styracis colati unc. ij,
Balsami tolutani unc. j,
Aloes socotorinæ unc. ss.
Spiritus vini rectificati lib. ij.

Macerate for fourteen days and strain.

This tincture was held in high repute as an internal remedy, with some of our former surgeons; being considered an excellent vulnerary and correcter of acrimony, both in internal and external wounds and bruises.

This practice, however, has fallen to the ground, with the ideas that gave rise to it; and the tincture of Benjamin ~~now only~~ is only now employed as an external covering to superficial cuts, or slight lacerated wounds, at least by surgeons.

TINCTURA CANTHARIDIS. *(L.)*
TINCTURE OF CANTHARIDES.

℞ Cantharidis contusæ drach. ij,
Spiritus tenuioris lib. ij.

Macerate for fourteen days and strain.

The tincture of the cantharis, or Spanish fly, possesses all the irritating and stimulating properties of the insect, and as such is not unfrequently made use of in conjunction with other stimulants of a milder character, as a rubifacient and external stimulant. It is likewise conjoined with unguents, for the purpose of keeping up a discharge from a part already abraded.

As an internal remedy, great caution is requisite in the exhibition of it. It has been found, however, to carry off the remains of a gleet both safely and effectually, after other remedies had proved ineffectual; as likewise to cure fluor albus, and put a stop to increased discharges from the vagina. It has been given with effect in diabetes, and in partial and general paralytic debility. See Vol. I of the Edinburgh Medical Journal. The usual dose is from ten to thirty drops, twice or three times a day, in any convenient vehicle; but it has latterly been given in much greater quantity.

TINCTURA CINCHONÆ. *(L.)*
TINCTURE OF CINCHONA.

℞ Cinchonæ corticis contritæ unc. vij,
Spiritus vini tenuioris lib. ij.
Macerate for fourteen days and strain.

The college have here considerably increased the quantity of the cinchona bark to the former proportion of spirit, and by that means may have rendered it more strongly impregnated with the virtues of this drug. It

is, however, only to be considered as an auxiliary to the bark in substance, in the generality of cases.

The dose is from a drachm to half an ounce.

TINCTURA FERRI AMMONIACALIS. (*L.*)
AMMONIACAL TINCTURE OF IRON.

℞ Ferri ammoniacalis unc. iv.
Spiritus vini tenuioris lib. j.
Macera & cola.

This preparation, as Dr. Duncan observes, is merely a solution of the ammoniacal iron in proof spirit. I have often seen this tincture administered in strumous and rickety affections with much benefit to the patient, more particularly to children. The usual dose to an adult, is from ten drops to the quantity of a drachm, to be taken in warm water twice or three times in the day.

Probably the best rule of regulating the exhibition of this remedy, like all others which are apt to nauseate or disorder the stomach, is to begin with small doses, and gradually to increase the dose as far as is admissible without exciting much inconvenience to the patient.

The late Mr. Justamond very strenuously advocated the use of the ammoniacal iron in scirrhus and cancer, and in most other glandular affections, administering it to an extent scarcely credible with those who have not gone far out of the usual routine of exhibiting several of the metallic preparations, or with such as feel

alarmed at deviating from the practice of giving minute and divided doses of any active remedy. Mr. Justamond, however, much as he excelled in the treatment of such disorders, appears to have gone too far into the praise of this preparation; especially when he gave it in confirmed scirrhus or open cancer, under an impression that he was in possession of a remedy somewhat deserving the appellation of a specific against these most formidable of all human ills in the shape of disease. So far as I have had an opportunity of witnessing the influence which this, or any other metallic or vegetable preparation possesses over true scirrhus or cancer, at least in a curative point of view, I am sorry to observe, that I believe no benefit whatever is, or ever will be, obtained from medicine internally exhibited: that is, benefit effectual and permanent. Such is the opinion of some of our first surgeons and physiologists, which I fear will be more strengthened in proportion as the nature and constitution of the parts so diseased are examined into by minute dissection, after extirpation or removal from the sound parts. If we are to consider scirrhus as a disease of disorganised structure, often beginning in a part over which the living solid has comparatively little or no influence, unconnected with any specific poison in the habit acting on this particular part, and against which the living principle is incapable of defending itself, whether as preventing its further increase, or in throwing off the disease through the means of any remedy; but which, without removal, runs into an open sore, in which all the parts

previously diseased are rapidly involved; generating a discharge in some instances almost as dangerous as the poison of the rattle-snake; and which, even after the destruction of the diseased parts, goes on to act with equal violence on the adjoining substance, or into which state the adjoining substance immediately falls, whether it be gland, cellular substance, muscle, skin, blood-vessel, or nerve; it would almost seem inconsistent with the laws of pathology and therapeutics, that any internal remedy ſhould be capable of acting upon such a complaint: for no medicine can produce resolution in an enlarged disorganised substance, but through the medium of the absorbents, and here is a complaint in which not only the functions of the absorbent system in the parts affected are obliterated, but the lymphatic vessels themselves entirely diseased, and in such a state as not to be influenced by any power which the system can exercise over them.

How far the disposition to the complaint may be put a stop to before it has advanced to a state incompatible with the restoration of the functions of the part so affected, is what we have seldom the means of judging of; for the disease is not often discovered till this opportunity is gone by. And how far its recurrence is to be prevented, after the diseased part has been removed by the surgeon, is at the present day a matter of speculative hypothesis and mere opinion, and must for ever remain so, till pathology has discovered to us the true nature of the malady, or at least so far illustrated its character that we are no longer in doubt as to its constitution and cause.

In glandular enlargements, however, whether resulting from mere debility or depending upon some strumous affection; whether as a consequence of previous inflammation or originating out of slow and gradual obstruction; the ammoniacal iron, and several of the other preparations of iron, acting as remedies which quicken the circulation and impart a degree of tone to the living fibre, will not unfrequently be found highly beneficial, often producing a complete resolution of the enlargement. We see the same results daily from the judicious exhibition of mercury in such complaints; sometimes by giving the alkalies; often by cinchona; by a change of air and diet; or in short by whatever accelerates the circulation and imparts strength to the constitution. True scirrhus may, sometimes, be kept under by a vigorous adoption of such suitable means as have been recommended and proved by men of the first eminence. Cancer may be meliorated by proper external dressings, and by mild and easy applications. The constitution may, for a longer or shorter time, be assisted and supported, so as to bear up, in a degree, against the encroachments of the one, or the destructive ravages of the other; but I believe the only probable relief for an advancing scirrhus is the knife, and the best possible treatment for a cancer, after it has got to that state as to forbid removal, is to endeavour to give the patient as much ease and support as may be, by a proper and discretional use of those remedies, both external and internal, which are found

most to relieve and assuage bodily pain, and to quiet mental suffering.[a]

TINCTURA FERRI MURIATI. *(L.)*
MURIATED TINCTURE OF IRON.

℞ Ferri carbonatis lib. ss.
Acidi muriatici lib. j,
Spiritus rectificati lib. iij.

Pour the muriatic acid upon the carbonate of iron in a glass vessel, and allow the mixture to stand three or four days, occasionally agitating the liquor with a wooden spatula; after which it must be carefully poured off from the fæces and the spirit added.

As an external application the muriated tincture of iron is a very strong styptic, possessing both stimulating and escharotic properties in a powerful degree; applied to the extremities of bleeding vessels both in cancerous

[a] "BENIGN SCIRRHUS, says the scientific Pearson, in his Principles of Surgery, a Book which I hope every Surgeon in the Kingdom is in possession of, is to be preserved from assuming a MALIGNANT FORM by, 1st, Low and Vegetable Diet—2dly, By saline purgatives, at due intervals—3dly, By the application of Leeches, under proper regulations—4thly, By avoiding all violent emotions of the Mind—5thly, By supporting, or defending, the part from injury and irritation, by means properly adapted to the situation of the disease—6thly, By solutions of Lead, combined with Alcohol, which have been found beneficial in alleviating pain. But we would protest against the man, who by trusting to, or trifling with any remedies, in an external Scirrhus, where all appearances favour the expectation of permanent advantage from the removal of it, makes his patient lose an opportunity that can never be recalled."

sores and loose spongy fungi and excrescences, it will often succeed in stopping the hæmorrhagy. I have seen it of use in removing some of those marks upon the skin, denominated *Nævi*: as in destroying the roots of such excrescences as frequently proceed from the gums and alveolar processes, the greater part of their substance being first removed by ligature.

As an internal remedy, in a surgical point of view, the tinctura ferri muriati has obtained great celebrity with some, for the removal of spasmodic stricture in the urethra, and for retention of urine from the same cause. We believe Mr. Cline was the first who employed it with this intention, giving ten drops in a glass of warm water every ten mnutes, till a resolution of the spasm took place. It certainly may, occasionally, be found a very powerful antispasmodic, by the influence which it exercises over the stomach; and more particularly, perhaps, in affections of the urinary organs.

Might it not be found serviceable in some cases of gravel and stone, when the concretion has been found to consist principally of phosphate of lime, as is not unfrequently the case?

The usual dose to an adult is from fifteen to forty drops in a glass of warm water, twice or oftener in the day.

TINCTURA GUAIACI AMMONIATA. (*L.*)
AMMONIATED TINCTURE OF GUAIACUM.

℞ Guaiaci gummi-resinæ contritæ lib. ss.
Spiritus rectificati lib. ij.

Macerate for fourteen days and strain.

The guaiacum tincture is a heating stimulating medicine. It is often serviceable in the cure of old indolent ulcers, where the habit requires energy and tone.

The dose from a drachm to half an ounce, in warm water, gruel, or barley water, twice a day, or oftener.

TINCTURA MYRRHÆ. *(L.)*
TINCTURE OF MYRRH.

℞ Myrrhæ gummi-resinæ unc. iij,
Spiritus rectificati unc. xxij,
Aquæ distillatæ ℔ i. ss.

Macerate for fourteen days and strain.

The tincture of myrrh is a pretty powerful stimulant; it is often found very useful applied to sordid ulcers, and to caries of the bones, either alone or diluted with water: used with any of the calcareous tooth-powders, by dropping a few drops upon the tooth brush, it is thought by some of our best dentists to preserve the teeth, by giving tone and firmness to the gums.

TINCTURA OPII. *(L.)*
TINCTURE OF OPIUM.

℞ Opii duri contriti unc. iiss.
Spiritus vini tenuioris lib. ij.

Macerate for fourteen days and strain.

The strength of this solution is here reduced to a greater degree of certainty by using the hard unpurified opium.

The dose is from fifteen to fifty drops, as often as occasion may require. See the article opium.

A vinous solution of opium has been much recommended in some chronic and strumous ophthalmies: one or two drops ~~being~~ of which should be dropped into ~~the~~ each inflamed eye, ~~smeared upon the ciliæ by means of a camel's hair-brush.~~ the cilia should be covered with it by means of a camel's hair brush — See below

UNGUENTUM ARSENICI.

OINTMENT OF ARSENIC.

℞ Oxydi arsenici pulveris drach. j,
Adipis suillæ,
Cerati spermatis ceti singulor. drach. vj.

Melt the hog's lard and cerate of spermaceti over a slow fire; after which pour the melted fluid upon the oxyde of arsenic in a glass mortar, and triturate them till the whole is intimately united.

This is a powerful stimulant and corrosive, and sometimes used to destroy the surface of cancerous sores, or that species of ulcer denominated *Lupus*. I have known it applied to an incipient chancre with good effect; it requires, however, great caution when used.

on above —

℞ Tinct. Opii. ℥ij. Plumb. Acet. aa ℥j.
ops to be put into a tea spoonful of fresh cream
th a camel's hair brush the cilia are to be
ared over with it twice a day —
th the Cream it forms a pretty liniment
t it cannot be used more than twice before it
s rancid

UNGUENTUM CALOMELANOS.
OINTMENT OF CALOMEL.

℞ Calomelanos pp. drach. j,
Cerati spermatis ceti unc. j.

Misce.

See the article Calomel.

UNGUENTUM CERÆ.
WAX OINTMENT.

℞ Ceræ flavæ unc. vj,
Olei olivæ lib. j.

Melt over a slow fire, and agitate briskly till cold. This is a mild unctuous covering.

UNGUENTUM CICUTÆ.
OINTMENT OF CICUTA.

℞ Foliorum cicutæ contusorum lib. j,
Adipis suillæ lib. iss.

Melt the hog's lard over a slow fire and throw in the bruised hemlock; after which boil gradually till the leaves become friable, when the melted fluid must be strained and expressed. This ointment is often found an excellent covering for irritable, scrophulous, and painful sores. It may be found a useful auxiliary to the internal use of cicuta, in that species of ulcer which attacks the toes and fingers at their line of junction with the foot and hand; likewise in spreading irritable sores, whether of a syphilitic character or not.

UNGUENTUM ELEMI COMPOSITUM. *(L.)*

COMPOUND OINTMENT OF GUM ELEMI.

℞ Elemi lib. j,
Terebinthinæ vulgaris unc. x,
Sevi præparati lib. ij,
Olei olivæ unc. ij.

Melt the elemi and mutton suet over a gentle fire, and remove them from the fire; after which stir in the turpentine and oil, and strain through linen.

This is a stimulating digestive ointment. It may be usefully employed for promoting the discharge from issues and setons; and to some species of wounds and ulcers where the adhesive dressings with pressure is inadmissible.

UNGUENTUM GALLÆ COMPOSITUM.

COMPOUND OINTMENT OF GALLS.

℞ Gallarum pulveris drach. ij,
Opii purificati duri pulveris drach. j,
Aquæ lithargyri acetati drach. ij,
Adipis suillæ,
Cerati spermatis ceti aa unc. j.

The hog's lard and mutton suet being melted to-

gether over a slow fire, the powder of galls and opium, previously mixed, are to be gradually sprinkled in, and the water of acetate of litharge added; after which the ointment is to be stirred till it is cold.

This is a mild astringent application, and admirably suited for hæmorrhoids, and some superficial ulcerations of the surface, where the granulations are too luxuriant, or the discharge too profuse—mixed with an equal portion of wax ointment a good application is formed for burns and scalds, where the cutis has been destroyed and the active stage of inflammation gone by.

UNGUENTUM HELLEBORI ALBI. *(L.)*
OINTMENT OF WHITE HELLEBORE

℞ Hellebori albi pulveris unc. j,
Adipis suillæ unc. viij,
Olei limonis g^{tt} xx.

The hog's lard being melted over a slow fire, stir in the hellebore powder and oil of lemon, and briskly agitate the mixture till it is cold.

This ointment is much used and recommended for psora and pruritus. It should be used every night, and the parts affected covered with flannel.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI FORTIUS. *(L.)*

STRONGER OINTMENT OF MERCURY.

℞ Hydrargyri purificati lib. ij,
Adipis suillæ præparatæ unc. xxiij,
Sevi præparati unc. j.

Triturate the mercury with the prepared suet and a small portion of the lard, till the globules perfectly disappear; after which add the remainder of the lard, and let the whole be intimately mixed.

This is the stronger ointment of quicksilver as prepared by the London College. It is requisite that the trituration be constant and uniform, and continued in the first instance till the globules are perfectly extinguished, and afterwards till the ointment is intimately mixed.

Several of our first chymists have supposed that the strength of this preparation depends greatly upon the quantity of sebacic acid in the lard, owing to the more complete oxydisement of the metal; and that if old rancid lard were employed we should be in possession of a much stronger mercurial preparation. It is certain that if a small quantity of old mercurial ointment be employed with the mutton suet in the first instance, the extinction of the quicksilver is much more rapid and effectual. The London College direct a

milder ointment of quicksilver to be formed, by adding to the stronger kind double the quantity of hog's lard.

Camphor, in the proportion of a drachm to an ounce of the ointment, is sometimes added in order to render the application more stimulating, and to promote the absorption of mercury.

What Dr. Duncan observes on this head however is extremely pertinent and proper.

"These ointments are principally employed, not with a view to their topical action, but with the intention of introducing mercury in an active state into the circulating system, which may be effected on the sound skin of any part by gentle friction, particularly on the inside of the legs and thighs. For this purpose, these simple ointments are much better suited than the more compounded ones with turpentine and the like, formerly employed; for by any acrid substance topical inflammation is apt to be excited, preventing further friction, and giving much uneasiness.

"To avoid this, it is necessary, even with the mildest and weakest ointment, to change occasionally the place at which the friction is employed."

He further observes, that "it is requisite that the ointments in which the mercury is extinguished by trituration, should be prepared with very great care; for upon the degree of triture which has been employed, the activity of the mercury very much depends."

For the purpose of inducing salivation by mercurial inunction for the cure of the venereal disease, I have generally seen an ointment consisting of equal portions

of the stronger ointment of mercury and hog's lard made use of; of this, two drachms or half an ounce, rubbed well in at going to bed, the patient wearing flannel, keeping his room, and living upon a milk diet, will, in general, excite full and copious plyalism in eight or twelve days, and frequently in a much shorter period. It should however be recollected, that much depends upon the state and constitution of the patient, and upon the continuance and *quantity* of the disease.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI NITRATI. *OINTMENT OF NITRATE OF MERCURY.*

℞ Hydrargyri purificati unc. j,
Acidi nitrosi unc. ij,
Adipis præparatæ unc. vj,
Olei olivæ unc. iv.

Pour the nitrous acid upon the mercury in a glas retort, placed under an open chimney, and when the solution is complete, mix it, while yet hot, with the lard and oil liquified together, and stir with a wooden spatula till cold.

This ointment is a strong stimulating application. It is in great celebrity for curing ophthalmia tarsi, smeared upon the cilia every night at bed-time; likewise for chronic scrophulous ophthalmia, applied to the turgid vessels of the tunica adnata by means of a camel's hair brush. I have often seen it used with success for removing a thickening and opacity of the cornea.

It may occasionally be softened with a little almond oil, or diluted with an equal portion of wax ointment.

UNGUENTUM LITHARGYRI ACETATI COMPOSITUM.

COMPOUND OINTMENT OF ACETATE OF LITHARGE.

℞ Unguenti ceræ unc. j,
Hydrargyri nitrati rubri drach. j,
Aquæ lithargyri acetati drach. ij,
Extracti opii mollis drach. ij.

Triturate the soft extract of opium with the red nitrate of mercury and acetate of litharge; after which mix in the ointment and let the whole be well blended together. This is an admirable form of ointment for cleaning some kinds of sloughing ulcers and chancres. I have seen chancres heal under its use which had resisted all other applications.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI OXIDI-RUBRI. *(E)*

OINTMENT OF RED-OXIDE OF MERCURY.

Adipis suillæ unc. j.
Hydrargyri oxidi rubri drach. j.
Misce.

This quantity may be mixed by trituration on a marble slab; if a larger quantity be prepared at once, it will be necessary to liquify the lard over a gentle fire, and then add the red oxide of mercury, stirring the mixture till cold. In either case the red oxide ſhould be very minutely pulverised.

The formula here given is that of the Edinburgh College. We may remark, however, that we have often felt regret that a formula of unguent, containing the red oxide of mercury (formerly the red nitrate) for its base, should have been omitted in our London Pharmacopœia. The present college, apparently sensible of this deficiency, have given us a formula similar in strength to that of the Edinburgh, under the title of "Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitrico-oxidi," making the preparation of firmer consistency by adding a portion of white wax to a diminished quantity of hog's lard, which we think an improvement.

The remarks of Dr. Duncan under this formula

in his very excellent Dispensatory, have been so often verified by our own observations, that it would be doing injustice to a work which stands unrivalled for general utility in its kind, not to quote them.

"The Unguentum Oxidi Hydrargyri rubri is an excellent stimulating ointment, often of very great service in indolent ill-conditioned sores, when we wish to xcite them to greater action. As an eye ointment its effects are most remarkable in the cure of all inflammations of the tunica conjunctiva, and more particularly when there is a thickening and swelling of the inner membrane of the palpebræ. In such cases it seems to act with much greater certainty, if applied immediately after the eye-lids have been scarified. In inflammation, accompanied with specks, it has a most powerful effect in removing both. It is also useful in all those ophthalmias which so frequently appear after small-pox, measles, and eruptive diseases of the hairy scalp."

Mr. Wasse, an eminent practitioner in the borough town of Thirsk, in the north riding of Yorkshire, is in the habit of using an ointment similar to this of the Edinburgh College, with the addition of a quantity of the aqua lithargyri acetati; I believe the proportions are a drachm of the water of acetate of litharge to an ounce of the unguent. Under the fostering care of this gentleman I had abundant opportunity of witnessing the superior efficacy of this form of ointment in all those affections noticed by Dr. Duncan, during the early period of my surgical and medical education; nor

shall I ever forget to appreciate with due value the general instruction and practical information which I received under the care and guidance of this good man. See Ung. Lithargyri Acetati Comp.

UNGUENTUM PICIS ARIDÆ *(L.)*
OINTMENT OF PITCH.

℞ Picis aridæ.
Ceræ flavæ.
Resinæ flavæ singulor unc. ix.
Olei olivæ lib. j.

Liquify together over a gentle fire, and strain through linen.

This ointment is a powerful digestive and ſtrong stimulant.

UNGUENTUM PICIS LIQUIDÆ. *(L.)*
OINTMENT OF TAR.

℞ Picis Liquidæ.
Sevi præparati, singulor. lib. j.

Melt together and strain through linen.

This ointment has been much extolled for removing tettery eruptions, and for curing some species of breakings out of the hairy scalp greatly resembling tinea.

UNGUENTUM SAMBUCI.
OINTMENT OF ELDER.

℞ Sambuci florum lib. ij.
Adipis præparatæ lib. ij.

Boil the elder flowers in the lard till they become crisp and friable, after which strain through linen.

This is a mild unctuous covering.

UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS *(L.)*
OINTMENT OF SULPHUR.

℞ Sulphuris sublimati unc. iij.
Adipis præparatæ unc. viij.
Misce.

This ointment possesses all the specific properties of the sulphur for the cure of psora. It may be rendered much more agreeable by the addition of a small quantity of oil of lemon. As a more effectual cure for psora, pruritus, and other mixed cuticular affections bearing the character of one or other of these diseases, the London College have given us the following formula:

UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS COMPOSITUM. *(L.)*
COMPOUND OINTMENT OF SULPHUR.

℞ Sulphuris sublimati lib. ss,
Veratri radicis contritæ unc. ij,
Potassæ nitratis drachm. j,
Saponis mollis lib. ss,
Adipis præparatæ lib. iſs.

Mix the whole well together.

This ointment, however, will be found much too powerful for irritable and delicate people; and especially as an application to children.

UNGUENTUM SABINÆ.
OINTMENT OF SAVIN.

℞ Foliorum sabinæ recentium, contritorum unc. iv,
Ceræ flavæ unc. iij,
Adipis præparatæ lib. j.

In forming this ointment much care and attention are requisite.

The hogs-lard being first ſlowly melted, the savin leaves should be added, when the lard should be heated to the boiling point, in which state it should be kept till the leaves are friable; the wax should then be added in a state of liquefaction, and the ointment should be briskly agitated till it is cold.

The savin ointment is intended for keeping up a discharge from a part already vesicated or abraded.

UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS ACIDI.
OINTMENT OF SULPHURIC ACID.

℞ Adipis præparatæ unc. ij,
Sulphuris acidi dr. ij.
Misce.

This ointment ſhould be formed in a Wedgewood mortar. It is said to cure psora.

UNGUENTUM ZINCI. *(L)*
OINTMENT OF ZINC.

℞ Zinci oxydi unc. j,
Adipis præparatæ unc. vj.
Misce.

This ointment will be found useful in some species of ophthalmia, smeared upon the tarsi every night at bed-time.

It may likewise be applied with advantage to a part nearly cicatrized over, as a gentle stimulant and astringent.

AN INDEX

OF

NAMES *from the former* LONDON PHARMACOPŒI *retained in the present Volume, with the corresponding New Names as adopted by the College of Physicians in the last Edition of their Pharmacopœia.*

A

Nomina Priora.	*Nomina Nova.*
ACETUM distillatum	Acidum Aceticum
Acidum Nitrosum	- - - Nitricum
- - - Vitriolicum	- - - Sulphuricum
Aloe Barbadensis	Aloes Vulgaris Extractum
- - - Socotorina	- - - Spicatæ Extractum
Ammonia præparata	Ammoniæ Carbonas
Antimonium	Antimonii Sulphuretum
Aquæ Ammoniæ puræ	Liquor Ammoniæ
- - - - Ammoniæ Acetatæ	- - - Ammoniæ Acetatis
Aqua Calcis	- - - Calcis
- - Lithargyri Acetati	- - - Plumbi Acetatis
- - - - - - - Composita	- - - Plumbi Acetatis dilutus
- - - Kali puri	- - - Potasse
Arabicum Gummi	Acaciæ Gummi
Argentum Nitratum	Argenti Nitras

B

Benzoe	Benzoinum
Balsamum Canadense	Terebinthina Canadensis
- - - - Copaiva	Balsamum Copaiba
Borax	Sodæ Boras

C

Nomina Priora.	*Nomina Nova.*
Chamæmelum	Anthemidis Flores
Calamus Aromaticus	Calami Radex
Caryophyllus Aromaticus	Caryophylli
Cassia fistularis	Cassiæ Pulpa
Ceratum Lithargyri Acetati Compositum	Ceratum Plumbi Compositum
Canella Alba	Canellæ Cortex
Cinchona	Cinchonæ Lancifoliæ Cortex
- - - - flavus	- - - - Cordifoliæ Cortex
- - - - Ruber	- - - - Oblongefoliæ Cortex
Columba	Calumbæ Radix
Conserva Aurantii	Confectio Aurantii
- - - - Cynosbati	- - - - Rosæ Caninæ
- - - - Rosæ	- - - - Rosæ Gallicæ
Confectio Opiata	- - - - Opii
Cicuta	Conii Folia
Calomelas	Hydrargyri submurias
Cantharis	Lytta
Cerussa Acetata	Plumbi superacetas
Cerussa	- - - Carbonas
Calx cum Kali puro	Potassa cum Calce
Calx Hydrargyri alba	Hydrargyrus præcipitatus albus

D

Decoctum pro Enemate	Decoctum Malvæ Compositum
- - - Fomento	- - - - Papaveris

E

Electuarium	Confectio
Emplastrum Cantharidis	Emplastrum Lyttæ
- - - - Ceræ Compositum	- - - - Ceræ
- - - - Lithargyri	- - - - Plumbi
- - - - Lithargyri Compositum	- - - - Galbani Compositum
- - - - Lithargyri cum Hydrargyro	- - - - Hydrargyri
- - - - Lithargyri cum Resina	- - - - Resinæ

Nomina Priora.	*Nomina Nova.*
Emplastrum Picis Burgundicæ Compositum	Emplastrum Picis Compositum

F.

Ferrum Vitriolatum	Ferri Sulphas
- - - Ammoniacale	Ferrum Ammoniatum
Flores Benzoës	Acidum Benzoicum
- - - Sulphuris Loti	Sulphur Lotum

G.

Gambogia	Cambogia

H.

Helleborus Albus	Veratri Radix
Hydrargyrus Nitratus ruber	Hydrargyri Nitrico-oxydum
- - - calcinatus	- - - Oxydum rubrum
- - - Muriatus	- - - Oxymurias
- - - Sulphuratus ruber	- - - Sulphuretum rubrum

J.

Jalapium	Jalapæ Radix

K.

Kali Acetatum	Potassæ Acetas
- - purum	Potassa fusa
- - Præparatum	Potassæ Subcarbonas
- - Sulphuratum	- - - Sulphuretum
- - tartarizatum	- - - Tartras
- - Vitriolatum	- - - Sulphas

L.

Lac Amygdalæ	Mistura Amygdalæ
- - Ammoniaci	- - - Ammoniaci
Lapis Calaminaris	Calamina
Linimentum Ammoniæ	Linimentum Ammoniæ Subcarbonatis
Linum semen	Lini usitatissimi semina
Lithargyrus	Plumbi Oxydum semivitreum

M.

Nomina Priora	*Nomina Nova.*
Magnesia alba	Magnesiæ Carbonas
- - - usta	Magnesia
- - - Vitriolata	Magnesiæ sulphas
Mel Acetatum	Oxymel
Mentha Piperitis	Mentha Piperita
- - - sativa	- - - Viridis
Mistura Camphorata	Mistura Camphoræ
- - - Moschata	- - - Moschi
Mucilago Seminis Cydonii Mali	Decoctum Cydoniæ

N.

Natron præparatum	Sodæ subcarbonas
- - - tartarizatum	Soda tartarizata
- - - Vitriolatum	Sodæ Sulphas
Nitrum	Potassæ Nitras

O.

Oleum Succini rectificatum	Oleum Succini
Oxymel æruginis	Linimentum æruginis

P.

Papaver album	Papaver somniferum
Pix Burgundica	Pix Arida

R.

Raphanus rusticanus	Armoraciæ radix
Rhabarbarum	Rhei radix
Rosæ damascena	Rosæ centifoliæ Petala
- - - rubra	- - - gallicæ Petala

S.

Sal Ammoniacus	Ammoniæ Murias
- - Muriaticus	Sodæ Murias
Scammonii Gummi-resina	Scammoneæ Gummi-resina
Sperma Ceti	Cetaceum
Spina Cervina, Bacca	Rhamni Baccæ
Spiritus Camphoratus	Spiritus Camphoræ
- - - Vinosus rectificatus	- - - rectificatus
- - - Vinosus tenuior	- - - tenuior
Sulphur Antimonii præcipitatum	Antimonii Sulphuretum præcipitatum
Sulphuris Flores	Sulphur Sublimatum

T.

Nomina Priora.	*Nomina Nova.*
Tartari Crystalli	Potassæ supertartras
Tinctura Ferri Muriati	Tinctura Ferri Muriatis

V.

Vinum Antimonii tartarizati	Liquor Antimonii tartarizati
Vitriolum Cœruleum	Cupri Sulphas
Unguentum Picis	Unguentum Picis Liquidæ
- - - - Resinæ flavæ	Ceratum Resinæ flavæ
- - - - Spermatis Ceti	Unguentum Cetacei

Z.

Zincum Calcinatum	Zinci Oxydum
- - - Vitriolatum	- - - Sulphas

APPENDIX

CERATUM OPIATUM.
OPIUM CERATE.

℞ Extracti opii mollis drach. ij.
Unguenti ceræ unc. iss.

Misce.

PILULA CICUTÆ COMPOSITA.
COMPOUND CICUTA PILL.

℞ Calomelanos pp. gr. jx.
Extracti cicutæ drach. j.
Camphoræ drach. ss.
Spiritus vini gtt. v.

Rub the camphor with the spirit till it is dissolved; after which add the calomel and extract of cicuta;

and beat the whole into a uniform mass, to be divided into twenty-four pills.

These pills have been much celebrated for their efficacy in relieving spasmodic stricture—they are given in the same way, and frequently with the same intentions as the pilula calomelanos cum cicuta, from which they only differ by the addition of the camphor.

PULVIS CERUSSÆ COMPOSITUS, *(L)* *COMPOUND CERUSSE POWDER.*

℞ Cerussæ unc. v.
Sarcocollæ unc. iss.
Tragacanthæ unc. ss.

Rub them into an impalpable powder.

This powder is sometimes recommended in injections—see Injectio Cerussæ.

UNGUENTUM RESINÆ FLAVÆ, *(L)* *OINTMENT OF YELLOW RESIN.*

℞ Resinæ flavæ
Ceræ flavæ, singulorum lib. j.
Olei Olivæ lib. j.

Melt the wax and rosin over a gentle fire; after which add the oil, and strain the mixture while it is hot.

Both the above ointments, as likewise the cerate of yellow rosin, have been much used and recommended as good *digestives*—the practice, however, of employing these forms of ointment is now nearly exploded.

UNGUENTUM RESINÆ FLAVÆ CUM OLEO TEREBINTHINÆ.

OINTMENT OF YELLOW RESIN WITH OIL OF TURPENTINE.

This ointment, or rather epithem, is made by blending as much oil of turpentine, by trituration, with the ung' resinæ flavæ as it will take up.

On the authority of Mr. Kentish, the oil of turpentine, which is a very strong stimulant, has of late been very ingeniously and very strenuously recommended to general notice, for its *specific* influence in the relief and cure of burns and scalds.

The intention is that of keeping up, in a minor degree, the stimulating influence of caloric; so as to enable the vessels of the inflamed surface to get rid of their contents, by a recovery of their former tone and power, without falling into that atonic state of inflammation, which is generally followed by the death and destruction of their substance, in consequence of the powerful effects of the exciting cause being too rapidly withdrawn. This theory is extremely ingenious, but savours strongly of the Brunonian Principles.

The rapid evaporation of the oil suddenly conveying off a considerable portion of the accumulated quantity of heat evolved by the injury, and which in itself becomes an exciting cause of inflammation, may, perhaps, be considered one, if not the principal, means of effecting the benefit accruing from its use.

Perhaps the whole of its action is explicable upon this principle of evaporation, and upon the stimulus which, at the same time, it imparts:—removing by the one effect the distention of heat, and by the other giving power to the vessels; thus establishing, as it were, the relative bearing between action and power.

Mr. Kentish, in his treatment of burns and scalds, directs the oil of turpentine to be previously made warm; and afterwards cloths to be dipped into it, with which the injured parts are to be entirely covered, and the oil is to be renewed as often as the cloths become dry, till the pain has abated, and the inflammation is relieved; after which, if there be any suppuration, the parts are to be dressed with the above ointment.

I am not, by my own experience, enabled to speak as to the decided superiority of the above practice; neither have I the wish to depreciate its merits, or dissuade its adoption—by some of my friends I have heard it very warmly recommended; but, in the trials made with it in one of our large public hospitals, wherein Mr. Kentish's rules were strictly followed and which I had an opportunity of closely observing, it was very unsuccessful.

In one instance, the hands, arms, and face being much burnt by an explosion from gunpowder, the lotio lithargyri acetati composita and the oleum terebinthinæ were conjointly made use of to different parts, in which there did not exist any perceptible difference, in the extent of the injury, either by the feelings of the patient, or to the eye of a by-stander. In the parts to which the lotion was applied, the inflammation subsided much sooner, and the suppurative process which took place afterwards was much milder and more healthy under the unguentum cerussæ acetatæ and unguentum oxydi zinci, than the inflammation in the other parts treated with the oleum terebinthinæ and unguentum resinæ flavæ. Five other cases were all unfavourable.

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Psora.

℞. Hydrarg. Muriat. gr. ✗ Calc. Hydr. albi ʒj. M. dij
Sulph. ℥iij Ep. Burg. ʒj. M. ft. ℞. Jno decem
noctibus

½ ℞ Ung. Hydr. ℞ Jno Tinea Capitis

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