

**J. Lepine's granules and syrup of *Hydrocotyle asiatica* : for cutaneous, syphilitic and rheumatic affections, as well as for all complaints arising from organic disease.**

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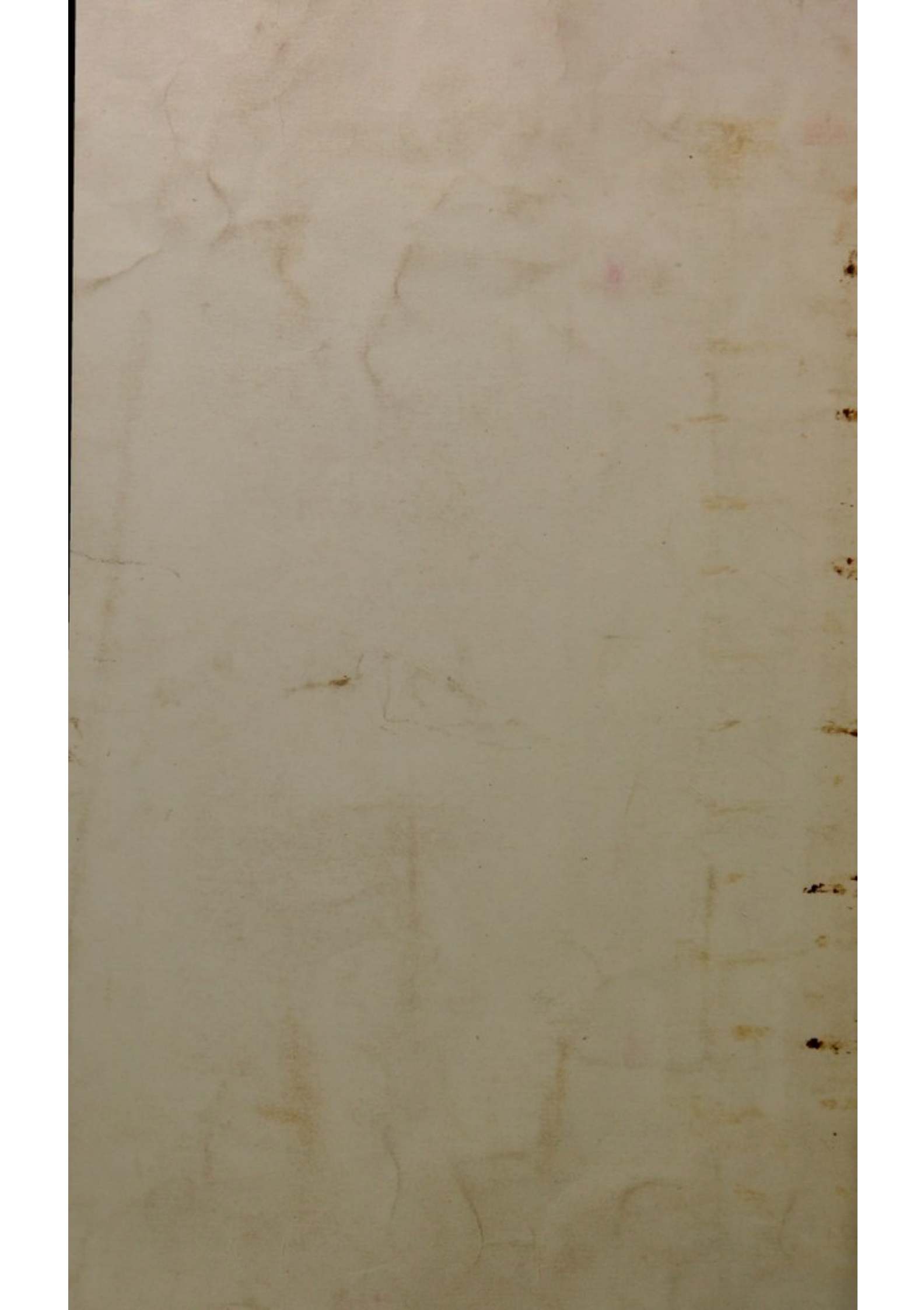
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(12.)  
**J. LEPINE'S**

# **GRANULES**



Univ. Exhib. 1855.

AND

# **SYRUP**



Bronze Medal.

OF

# **HYDROCOTYLE ASIATICA**

**FOR CUTANEOUS, SYPHILITIC AND RHEUMATIC AFFECTIONS,**

**AS WELL AS FOR ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING**

**FROM ORGANIC DISEASE.**

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**HYDROCOTYLE ASIATICA** is no longer a new remedy. During the last five years extensive use in public hospitals and private practice, both in France and abroad, has removed all doubt as to its efficacy in many inveterate affections, and especially in the more serious diseases of the skin.

We are indebted to Mr. J. Lépine, a distinguished botanist and apothecary of the French Imperial Navy, for enriching our *Materia Medica* with this invaluable medicine, which he was fortunate enough to obtain in sufficient quantities to enable him to prove by numerous experiments its wonderful efficacy for the cure of *leprosy, elephantiasis, rheumatism, syphilitic, scrofulous, and herpetic affections, &c., &c.*

Mr. Lépine having addressed a Memorial to the Imperial Academy of Medicine in Paris, containing the chemical analysis of this plant, and a concise account of cases cured by it in India, that learned body appointed a committee of its members to take the Memorial into consideration, and Dr. Gibert, one of its most distinguished members, made a report on the subject, and laid it before the Academy. The remedy was declared to be useful and efficacious, not **only in leprous affections, but also in other inveterate diseases of**

the skin, as well as in scrofula and syphilis. The Reporter accordingly proposed that the Academy should pass a vote of thanks to Mr. Lépine for his interesting communication, at the same time requesting him to continue his experiments and give medical practitioners generally an opportunity of proving the virtues of HYDROCOTYLE ASIATICA.

Having ourselves witnessed the happy effects of this new medicine, we took proper measures for obtaining an abundant supply of the plant, gathered at the proper season and forwarded under the conditions best calculated to preserve its active medical properties.

In an article published by one of us (Mr. Fournier) in the *Bulletin de Thérapeutique*, he made known the result of his chemical experiments on HYDROCOTYLE ASIATICA — experiments which induced him to recommend to the medical world the hydro-alcoholic extract of the plant, obtained *in vacuo*, as the preparation possessing its virtues in the highest degree and in a form not liable to deteriorate by atmospheric influence, whereas the plant itself rapidly changes.

This extract, which has a very rank taste and smell, forms the basis of our granules and syrup, the efficacy of which has been abundantly proved by the pathological observations of the most eminent practitioners, among whom we may mention Drs. Devergie, Cazenave, and Hillairet, physicians to the Hospital of St. Louis in Paris, which is especially devoted to the treatment of diseases of the skin.

Among the physicians who have used HYDROCOTYLE in India, we may mention Dr. Boileau, who, having been attacked by leprosy, first administered it successfully to himself; we will also mention the experiments of Dr. Poupeau, First Class Naval Surgeon; of Dr. Houbert, and of the Members of the Madras Medical Committee.

The following is a letter addressed to Mr. Lépine, by Dr. Poupeau, on the therapeutic action of HYDROCOTYLE ASIATICA :—

“The most remarkable case that fell under my observation was that of a convict in the general prison of Pondicherry.”

The principal facts are as follows :

“In the month of May, 1850, when I was directed to inspect and report upon the state of the general prison, I found a convict there named Sinassamy, from 40 to 45 years of age, presenting the most unmistakable symptoms of the Greek *elephantiasis*, from which he had been suffering twelve years; the disease had made most formidable advances, and was continually getting worse, for nothing had ever been done to arrest its progress.

“For nearly three years all the medical means adopted in such cases were employed under my superintendence; but apparently without the least effect. The disease spread farther and farther, until, in 1853, Sinassamy was in the condition I am about to describe.

“The whole surface of the body was covered with indurated tubercles and blotches. The face, thighs, hands and feet, were the parts that suffered most; the face was completely disfigured and presented a really hideous aspect; the mucous membrane of the nose was extensively attacked, and discharged an ichorous and fetid fluid. The roof of the mouth was covered by a row of agglomerated tubercles of a dark color. On the thighs and below the ankles there were many sanious and horrid-looking ulcers. The hands and fingers being covered with great tubercles were no longer able to perform their functions; the nails had grown out of all shape or fallen off. The feet, enormously swollen, flattened, and very painful, prevented the possibility of walking or standing. The wretched Sinassamy could not move from place

to place, except by painfully dragging himself along the ground. His voice, entirely changed from the natural tone, showed that the disease had begun to attack the larynx; an extreme difficulty of breathing which came on at intervals left no doubt that the bronchiæ and the lungs were affected, and probably the heart. Over the whole body (especially in the region of the back) the skin was tumefied and heaved up by the turgescence of the cellular tissue beneath; indeed, the whole of this portion of the body looked as if it had been inflated. His general powers were completely annihilated; the digestive organs alone still performed their functions with some little regularity.

"In a word, the poor wretch was in a state which I considered quite hopeless. Death appeared to be near and inevitable.

"However, after seven months' treatment with *HYDROCOTYLE ASIATICA*, all the ulcerations were healed; the putrid discharge from the nose ceased; the voice became clearer and more distinct; the tubercles on the hands disappeared; the feet, once more of their natural form and size, enabled the poor fellow to stand or walk as he pleased; the general turgescence of the trunk no longer existed. In a word, the moral condition was also singularly modified; the patient appearing gay, joyous even, and full of hope during my visits; having felt the great benefit of the new mode of treatment, he seemed to be always exerting his ingenuity to find means of testifying his gratitude towards me.

"In conclusion, the most formidable symptoms have disappeared; the system is recovering its powers; life resumes its sway, and seems henceforth eager to abate the evil, if not to the extent of entirely removing it, at least so far as to stop its ravages, and prevent its fatal consequences. I here repeat what I have already asserted in my report to the Minister of Marine, namely, that the results I obtained from the use of *HYDROCOTYLE* have exceeded all my hopes, and that I feel myself justified in saying that *HYDROCOTYLE ASIATICA* is a plant endowed with virtues most efficacious in cases of tuberculous leprosy; if it is not even an absolute specific.

"Since I have the opportunity, I may also here remark that I have found *HYDROCOTYLE* act in a most favorable manner upon a patient suffering from *chronic gouty rheumatism*, in attacks of frequent occurrence and at short intervals. From the day the patient began to take the medicine (that is to say from 28th June last), only one fit has occurred, and that was on the 24th inst., whereas previously they came on every eight or ten days. His general health has also materially improved, owing to an more healthy condition of the digestive organs, which is entirely to be attributed to the effects of *HYDROCOTYLE*, a fact worthy of note.

"But the most remarkable cure I have been able to effect (excepting that of leprosy), was a case of *Arabian elephantiasis*, in a young woman. The disease had appeared after a succession of herpetic ulcers round the ankles, which had been unsuccessfully treated for three years. The patient is now quite well."

Dr. Boileau, having cured himself of a tuberculous leprosy, which had long resisted all his medical skill, continued his experiments and published the results. After mentioning numerous cases of leprosy, several of which were cured, he adds, on the subject of other similar diseases somewhat less difficult to cure:

"An ex-official of the police, Mr. L., having lost the use of his limbs by successive attacks of rheumatism (against which he had found the usual remedies unavailing) is now able to follow his duties as before. I have met with several other cases of rheumatism cured by the *Syrup of Hydrocotyle* alone.

"Many other complaints have been removed by the same treatment. For instance, two cases of herpes, or tetters, of long-standing; one of chronic rheumatism; several of chronic ophthalmia, ulcers, etc."

Mr. Lépine has also published eight cases of leprous patients cured or greatly relieved by the use of *HYDROCOTYLE*; these patients were recommended to him by Dr. Houbert, who declares that all the leprous patients who took *HYDROCOTYLE*, for a short time, found that it effectually removed the dreadful irritation. In general, the first effect of the remedy is to bring on perspiration and thus tend to arouse the sensibility of the skin, which in such diseases is almost extinct; the limbs become less rigid, the sense of oppression disap-

pears, producing quiet repose ; the swelling speedily decreases, the patient's spirits are improved and the amelioration continues till the cure is complete.

Mr. Lépine having placed at the disposal of the Medical Committee of Madras a certain quantity of HYDROCOTYLE and its preparations with a request that they might be tried, he received from Dr. Hunter, Secretary to the Commission appointed for the purpose, a very extensive report far too long for insertion here, but of which we shall now give a few extracts.

"We now come to the more important part of the subject, namely, the therapeutic use of HYDROCOTYLE in leprous, syphilitic, and other affections. This medicine possesses one or two properties which prove how valuable an addition it is to our *Materia Medica*: we allude to its power of acting on the skin and mucous membranes—the tonic and stimulating effect it has on the stomach and the absence of all violent action on the viscera.

"The first effect produced by this medicine is a sensation of warmth and tingling of the skin, especially on the hands and feet, which is followed in a few days by a general sensation of warmth. When the medicine has been taken for about a week, the appetite perceptibly increases; the functions of the principal viscera are in no way disturbed, even when the medicine is taken in large doses. At the expiration of a certain time the skin begins to get smooth and elastic; the epidermis gradually peels off in small scales; and in more serious cases, in large scabs, in the mean time perspiration is restored; the excreting organs become more active; the digestion improves and the appetite regains its normal state.

"The diseases for which we have found it especially effective are: ulcers, syphilis, and scrofula. In every instance the ulcers were healed under its influence; and many of the patients cured had long been treated, in vain, by other means.

"Two or three patients were promptly cured of well characterized indolent scrofulous ulcers by taking this medicine. One of the patients here alluded to was named Abdol Roussoul, who entered the hospital suffering from deep crevices in the thighs and sores on various parts of the body, which showed no improvement whatever under the ordinary treatment of tonic medicines and regulated diet; they were however speedily cured by the administration of HYDROCOTYLE. Another patient named Sinnevasse, who was afflicted with crevices and sores of the same kind, was also cured. Several cases of syphilitic sores which had long been treated ineffectually by other means were cured in a short time by the use of small doses of HYDROCOTYLE. A case of elephantiasis with ulceration was treated with success, and when the patient left the hospital the diseased leg was scarcely larger than the other. In a case of scurvy, the use of this medicine soon effected a great improvement."

Dr. Hunter, after enumerating many cases of leprosy and elephantiasis cured by HYDROCOTYLE, concludes his Report by a tabular statement of patients suffering from other diseases on whom the effects of this medicine had been tried. The results are:

- 20 cases of syphilis, most of them very serious;
- 12 cures; 8 considerably improved and in a fair way of cure;
- 7 cases of ulcers.—All cured;
- 7 cases of rheumatism.—All cured;
- 4 cases of scrofula.—All cured.

In France, where leprosy is happily very rare, the experiments have been less numerous. Dr. Casenave (already mentioned), Physician to the Hospital of St. Louis, in Paris, has been for some time trying the physiological and therapeutic effects of J. Lépine's preparations of HYDROCOTYLE ASIATICA.

He has ascertained, as had been previously done in India, that the *Granules and Syrup of Hydrocotyle*, speedily relieve the almost unbearable irritation of the skin which accompanies leprosy and other cutaneous diseases, and soon remove it altogether. He has em-

ployed them with decided success against impetigo, prurigo, and lichen, for which they may be regarded as specifics.

Out of eight cases of long-standing, six were either completely cured or so far relieved, that the patients thought themselves quite well, and insisted upon being discharged, a very common occurrence among hospital patients.

Dr. Cazenave says that the diseases for which he considers these preparations most likely to prove beneficial are: vesiculous eruptions, but especially hyperesthesia with or without papulæ; a case of Arabian elephantiasis was greatly improved under the use of this medicine.

Finally, Dr. Devergie, Physician to the same hospital, has particularly employed HYDROCOTYLE in the treatment of eczema, a disease very common in France, and extremely difficult of cure. His first experiments were in four cases, of which he says:

"The eczemas for which I employed HYDROCOTYLE ASIATICA were localized eczemas, mostly of long standing. A cure was effected in all four instances, and so promptly that the result is really de-erving of notice. The medicine gave rise to no accident whatever either by affecting the stomach or the general health. The dose administered to these patients never exceeded half a grain of alcoholic extract in one day.

"The trials of a new medicine requiring always a certain length of time when prudently and conscientiously performed, I have felt bound to make known these first results, in order to call the attention of other physicians to this new therapeutic agent, as also to engage them to try its effects in other diseases besides those of the skin. For my own part, I shall continue to test its virtues in different forms of cutaneous diseases.

"CASE I. *Treatment by HYDROCOTYLE ASIATICA.* — Mrs. L..., aged 51, has previously been treated three times at St. Louis, for eczema, which had already overrun a great portion of the body; every attack came on after childbirth. This day, 6th March, 1856, she is again admitted. Her head is covered with yellow scabs, and is the seat of an abundant secretion which stiffens the bandages as it dries. The ears, the temples, part of the cheeks, the middle of the chest, the breasts, the navel, the abdomen, are the seat of red blotches covered with thin scabs and exuding a serous discharge. A few small scattered blotches are perceptible on the legs and arms, but there they have something of the character of psoriasis. The redness is intense in every part, the itching is very painful, except on the limbs. Prescription: chicory, two pills of iodide of sulphur; vapor bath, glycerine and tannin to be applied on the affected parts.

"March 25.—The disease has increased in its intensity, the redness, the secretions, and itching have not diminished. The previous treatment is abandoned for the following: infusion of HYDROCOTYLE ASIATICA, 2 drachms (8 grammes) to a quart of water; one HYDROCOTYLE pill; to increase by one pill every five or six days, till six are taken; each pill contains half a grain of alcoholic extract; common baths.

"May 11.—The patient is entirely cured; the limbs, bust, ears, and face, have recovered their normal state, and the skin is quite clear; the irritation has entirely ceased; a few slight pellicles only remain on the head, but the skin under them has its natural hue. She leaves the hospital St. Louis entirely cured.

"CASE II.—Mrs. B..., of a lymphatic temperament; menstruation irregular. Entered the hospital on the 10th April, 1856. For two years, her head has been covered with white pellicles; six months ago her ears became diseased, and decided eczema overran the whole scalp, the ears, temples, and forehead. Prescription: infusion of HYDROCOTYLE; two pills of the alcoholic extract of HYDROCOTYLE, gradually increasing to six a day; vapor bath; fresh lard; hair cut close.

"May 12.—Perceptible improvement; redness and serous secretion both diminished. Add to the treatment, every day, an ounce and a half of syrup of iodide of steel.

"June 1.—The treatment, after being suspended for some time, is resumed to day. The patient had complained of pains in the back and stomach, as also of tightness across the forehead which have completely disappeared, and a sore-throat attended by a disagreeable tickling sensation; some degree of constipation which did not previously exist: the common baths to be replaced by alkaline baths.

" June 18.—The serous secretion has ceased, no scales appear on the temples or ears; the head alone presents a few scabs without any redness. Continue the HYDROCOTYLE treatment. On the 25th June, the patient leaves the hospital, completely cured.

" CASE III.—Mr. W..., aged 65, enters St. Louis on 12th June, 1856. For the last eighteen months she has been suffering from an eczema all over the abdomen, which, after being cured in M. Guibert's ward, reappeared in her ears, on the forehead and scalp. Menstruation ceased eighteen years ago; she has had much trouble and misery. The forehead, temples, cheek bones, neck, cheeks, ears, and scalp, are the seats of intense redness and itching, accompanied with great heat. There are thin scales without hypertrophy of the skin; the serous secretion, which had been abundant in the ears, no longer exists. Prescription: infusion of HYDROCOTYLE; one pill (gradually increasing to six) of the alcoholic extract, each pill containing half a grain; common baths.

" On 14th August, all irritation has ceased, there are no more scales; the ears have resumed their natural state, and the only trace of the disease is a very slight tint on the parts which had been affected, and especially on the forehead, temples, and neck. No pain or unpleasant feeling that could be attributed to the medicine was ever mentioned by the patient. There was a deficiency of the pills for a week, and that was the only interruption in the treatment.

" CASE IV.—Mrs. L..., aged 29, is of a lymphatic temperament; her eyelids still bear traces of an intense chronic blepharitis; menstruation regular. Three years ago, her forehead, ears, and scalp became covered with thin scales, and exuded a serous discharge in spring and autumn. She treated herself by means of vapor baths, fresh lard, and bitter infusions. Then erysipelas came on, her hair fell off; she then entered St. Louis, St. Thomas's ward.

" June 19.—The scalp and ears are red, the skin is thickened and exudes a purulent serosity which hardens and forms a rather thick crust. Her head is almost bald and is the seat of dreadful irritation. The forehead and face are greatly inflamed. Prescription: infusion of HYDROCOTYLE; 1 to 6 pills of alcoholic extract; vapor baths. By the 8th July, the itching had altogether disappeared; about the same time the supply of pills failed, and they were not administered for about ten days, when the treatment was recommenced.

" August 14.—The forehead and face have recovered their natural color; the secretion from the ears has nearly, if not entirely ceased; there are still scales on the scalp, but thin and easily removed; hair growing again very fast."

Among the cases communicated to us since the publication of M. Devergie's paper, we may particularly mention:

1. — Twelve cases of *eczema rubrum*, treated by Dr. Potier de l'Hermenault.

2. — A case of *eczema rubrum* in the face, occurring soon after confinement, treated without benefit by divers depuratives, bitters, etc., and cured in less than a month by the preparations of HYDROCOTYLE. This case was observed by Dr. Renaut, of Paris.

3. — Another case of *eczema rubrum*, of long-standing, which had long been treated to no purpose with Boyveau's Rob (12 quart bottles), iodide of potassium, even Dr. Rochard's preparations of iodide and chloride of mercury, etc. About the middle of January last, the use of HYDROCOTYLE was commenced, and by the 15th of April, the disease was so far modified, that an early cure seemed certain.

4. — Five cases of chronic eczema treated by Dr. Hillairet, formerly of the Incurables, now physician to the hospital of St. Louis — three at the hospital of Incurables, and two in his private practice. Those at the hospital were completely cured in less than three months; one of his private patients was promptly cured, and the other who was suffering from a hereditary eczema of the vulva, has been greatly relieved, and is still under treatment. But the most remarkable cases, certainly, on account of their intensity and extent, the care

with which they were observed, and the rigorous exclusion of every other remedy but HYDROCOTYLE, and lastly the well-authenticated permanence of the cure, are three of eczema of very long-standing, and one of psoriasis, which have been communicated to me by an eminent physician of Paris, Dr. P. Laroche, and a case of *acne punctata*, by Dr. Jallat.

The experiments made both in India and in France offer the most indisputable proof of the prompt and efficacious action of HYDROCOTYLE ASIATICA against the most formidable diseases which had previously baffled all the efforts of the healing art.

From the above statements it is evident that J. Lépine's *Syrup and Granules of HYDROCOTYLE ASIATICA* are more especially beneficial in the following complaints:—

All the more serious CUTANEOUS DISEASES, as *leprosy* and *elephantiasis*; both very common in Asia and America;

The different herpetic affections, as:

ECZEMA, a very common and most obstinate affection;

LICHEN, IMPETIGO, and PRURIGO, which are attended with almost intolerable itching;

PSORIASIS, or scaly tetter;

ACNÉ, (an eruption on the face);

Chronic articular RHEUMATISMS;

*Scrofulous and other ulcers, scrofulous swellings, malignant sores, etc.*

SYPHILIS, recent or constitutional, and the secondary or tertiary consequences attending it;

Lastly, in all cases of organic or hereditary disease, it is only indispensable to continue the treatment for several months, as proved by the cases we have quoted above, nor can we lay too much stress upon this last point.

The action of the medicine, taking effect throughout the whole frame, is generally rather slow (three or four months), and patients too frequently cease to use the medicine when persevering a little longer would make the cure complete and definitive. It is also necessary to keep on taking the preparations of HYDROCOTYLE for some time after the cure is really effected, gradually reducing the doses, and also to take them again for a fortnight in the spring and autumn of the two following years.

## DIRECTIONS

For using Lépine's Granules and Syrup of Hydrocotyle Asiatica.

The mode of taking the GRANULES and SYRUP of HYDROCOTYLE ASIATICA is extremely simple.

The Granules are swallowed in a spoonful of water, and the Syrup is taken either pure or mixed in a glass of water.

The Syrup is preferable for all persons of delicate constitution and for slight affections. It is an excellent substitute for the infusion, which has been successfully employed by several practitioners.

The Granules afford a convenient means of increasing the doses in serious affections of long-standing.

The dose varies according to age, the constitution of the patient, and the nature of the disease, of these the medical attendant is the best judge.

However, when such advice is not available, the patient may begin by taking a table-spoonful of Syrup morning and evening, increasing the dose one spoonful every two or three days, until five or six are taken each day.

The dose of the Granules is one, morning and evening, increasing one every two days until six are taken each day.

The dose may be still further increased, but with caution and under medical advice.

In obstinate cases, requiring energetic treatment, it is advisable, after each dose of Granules, to take a spoonful of the Syrup diluted in half a glass of water.

For children, the Syrup is preferable, and should be administered as follows :

Give them every day :

When under 4 years of age, from 1 to 4 tea-spoonfuls ;

From 4 to 7, — 4 to 8 tea-spoonfuls ;

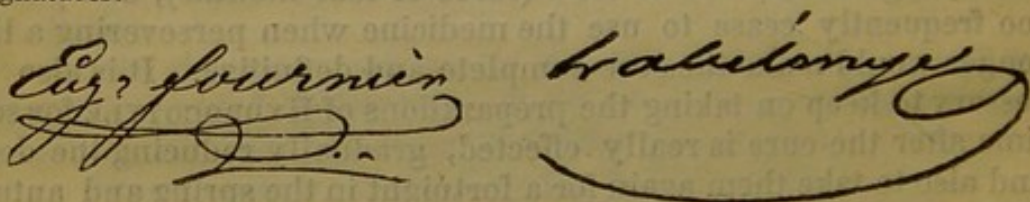
From 7 to 12, — 4 to 6 dessert-spoonfuls.

It is also advisable to apply the HYDROCOTYLE Pomade on the parts affected, morning and evening.

During the treatment the patient should abstain from neat wines and spirituous liquors of all kinds, and avoid damp and cold. Many physicians prescribe a slight purgative once a week, as two or three glasses of Sedlitz water, or half an ounce of Epsom salts; but the HYDROCOTYLE must be omitted on the day the purgative is taken. It is also beneficial to take a warm bath once a fortnight.

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N.B.—J. Lépine's Granules, Syrup, and Pomade of HYDROCOTYLE ASIATICA, are sold only in phials, bottles, and pots having a tinted label and sealed with a band bearing our signatures.



DEPOT IN PARIS: AT FOURNIER'S PHARMACY,  
26, Rue d'Anjou-Saint-Honoré ;

AND FOR WHOLESALE ORDERS: AT LABELONYE'S PHARMACY,  
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GENERAL DEPOT FOR ENGLAND: MM. SAVORY AND MOORE,  
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AND FOR THE UNITED-STATES OF AMERICA: MM. FOUGERA, Brothers,  
30, North William Street, New York, and 169,  
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