The popular catalogue of drugs, specifying their properties, the doses to adults and children of different ages, the retail prices, &c...; / By Reece and Co. of the Chemical and Medical Hall, 170, Piccadilly.

### Contributors

Reece and Co.

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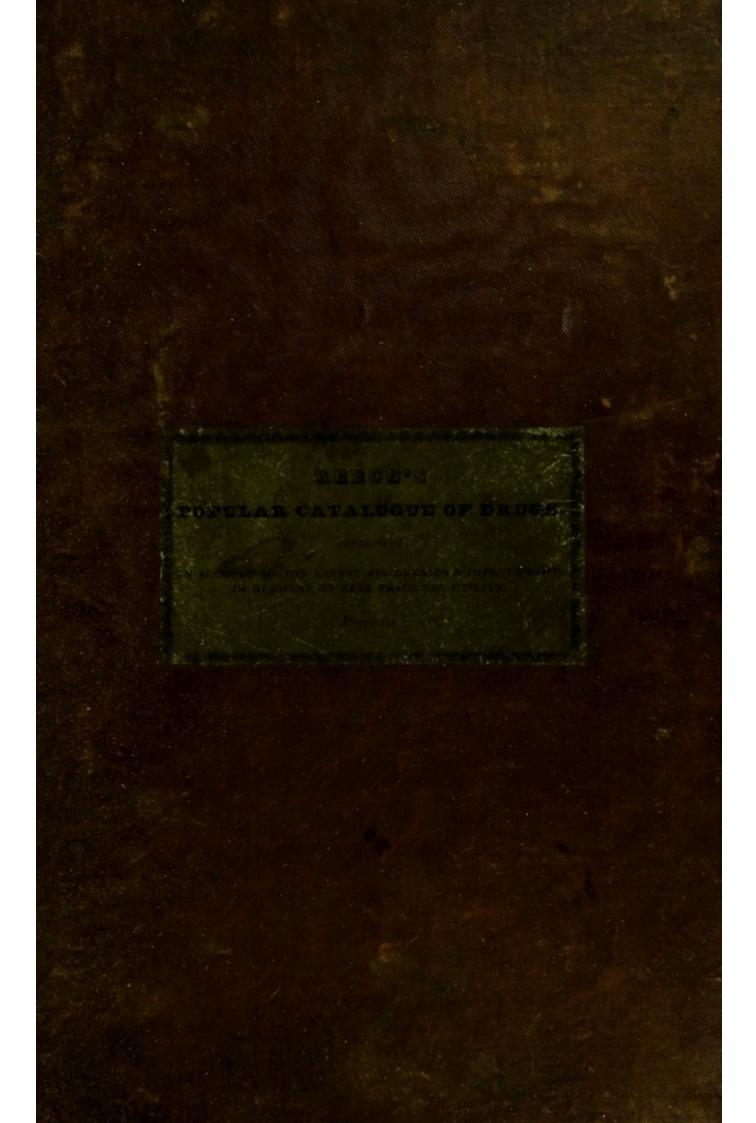
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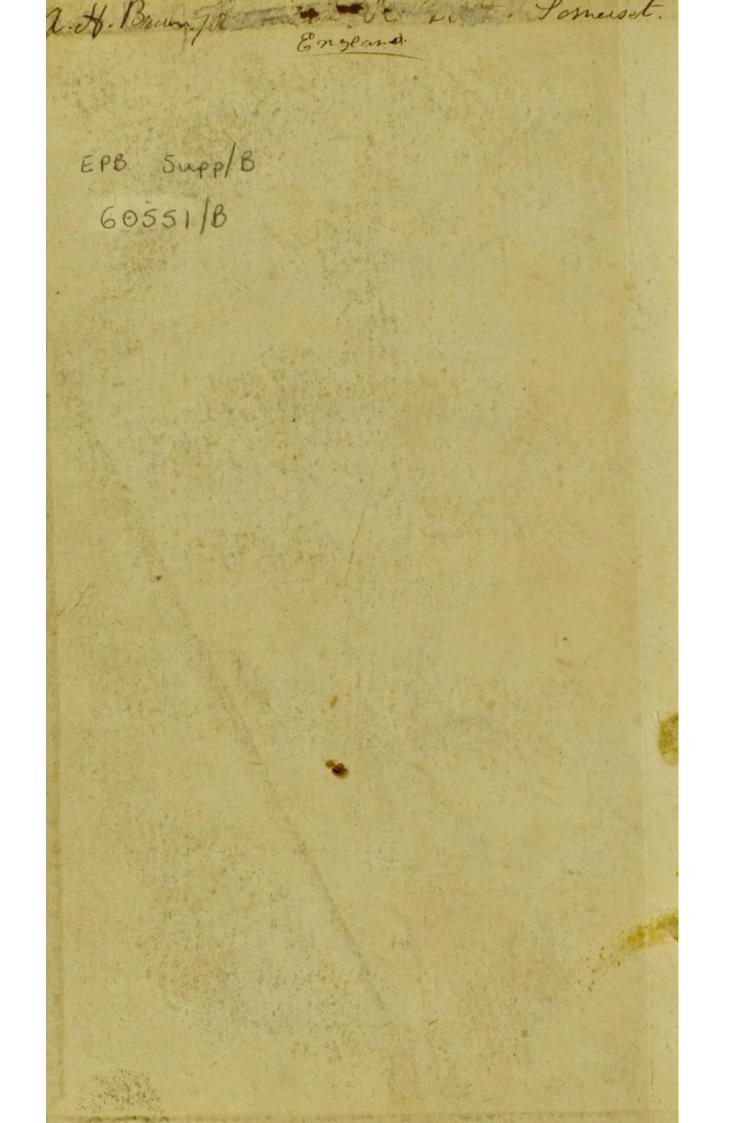
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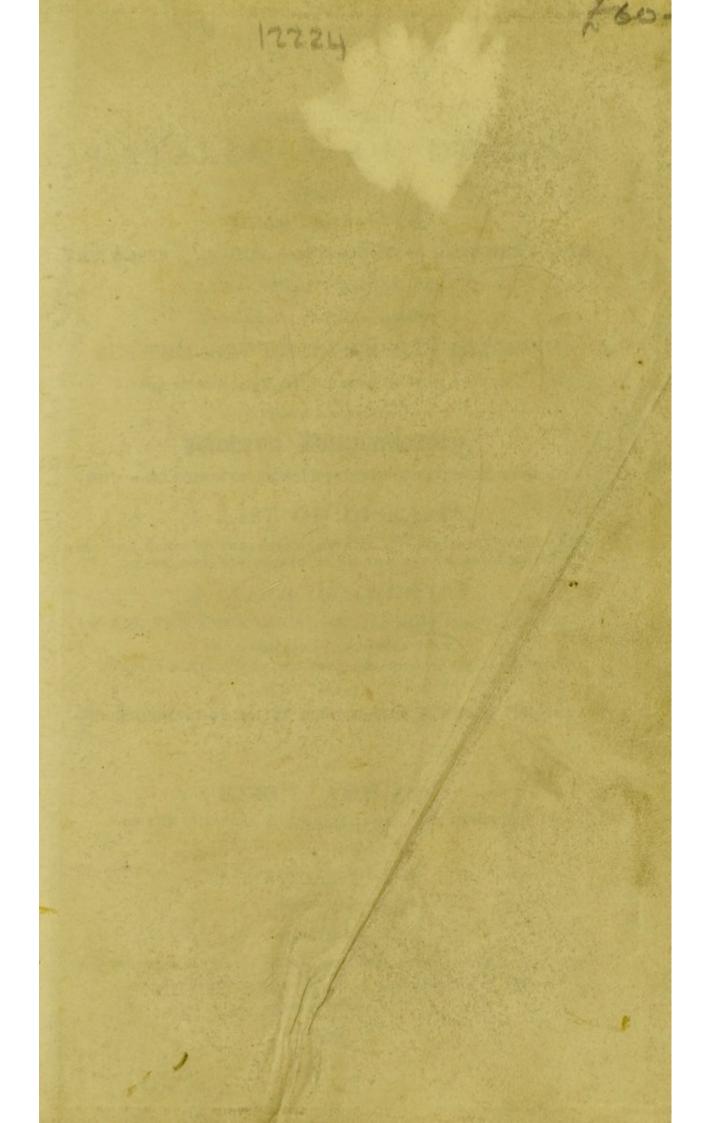
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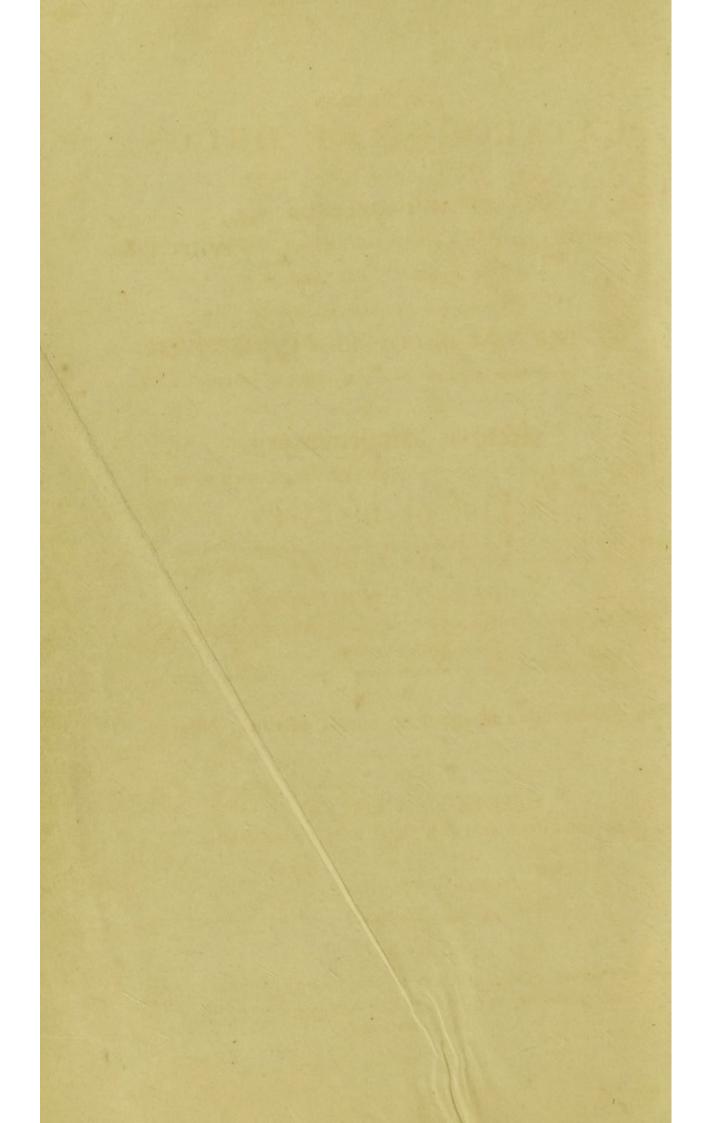


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## CATALOGUE OF DRUGS,

### SPECIFYING

THEIR PROPERTIES,

THE DOSES TO ADULTS AND CHILDREN OF DIFFERENT AGES,

### THE RETAIL PRICES, &c.:

CONTAINING A FAMILIAR ACCOUNT OF

### ALL THE NEW DISCOVERIES IN MEDICINE,

AND OF THE DOMESTIC REMEDIES OF REAL UTILITY;

FORMING A COMPLETE

### Modern Dispensatory,

WITH A SELECTION OF PRESCRIPTIONS OF ESTABLISHED EFFICACY,

### A LIST OF DISEASES,

WITH THE MODES OF TREATMENT (MEDICAL AND DIETETIC) WHICH AMPLE EXPERIENCE HAS PROVED TO BE THE MOST SUCCESSFUL;

### A CLEAR DESCRIPTION

OF ALL THE MECHANICAL AUXILIARIES TO MEDICINE;

OF VARIOUS FAMILY MEDICINE CHESTS, THE PORTABLE CHESTS OF CHEMISTRY AND CHEMICAL APPARATUS, ETC.

AND

An Enumeration of the most useful Medical Works.

BY

### REECE AND CO.

OF THE CHEMICAL AND MEDICAL HALL, 170, PICCADILLY.

### FIFTEENTH EDITION.

### LONDON:

SOLD BY SIMPKIN AND CO. STATIONERS' HALL COURT; OLIVER AND BOYD, AND BURNSIDE, DUBLIN; AND ALL BOOKSELLERS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

1836.

# CATALOGUE OF DRUGS

S. W. FORES, PRINTER, 41, PICCADILLY.

# PREFACE

1998年世纪天

TO THE FIFTEENTH EDITION.

The "Popular Catalogue of Drugs" is presented to the Public as one of the most important and valuable works in Medicine that has been yet brought forward. It contains an account of the new discoveries and improvements that have lately been made both in practical science and in the collateral branches of the Medical Art, and it embraces all those useful preparations, which the aid of Chemistry has brought into active employment. The work has been arranged in the form of a Dispensatory, to which has been added a collection of the most serviceable compounds, under the head of Medical Prescriptions; and likewise the diseases are pointed out in which the remedies have been most successfully employed. The Reader is therefore presented with a work, which, in a small compass, embodies the whole of the present system of the healing art. Care has been taken to divest this useful manual of those technical terms which have so long rendered Medicine obscure and difficult.

The "Catalogue of Drugs" will be found particularly useful to those who live at a distance from medical advice, and to those charitable and humane persons, who devote a portion of their time to the relief or to the mitigation of the sufferings of their neighbours, which too often arise from a complication of diseases, of poverty, and of misfortune; and it will also prove an invaluable assistant to the junior members of the

### PREFACE.

Medical Profession. If a calculation of the probable success of a Medical work may be formed from the very favourable results of the practice it recommends, Reece and Co. justly anticipate a very extensive circulation for the "Catalogue of Drugs," and should they be disappointed in this respect, they will still have the high gratification of feeling that they have attempted to diffuse the most valuable and important information, which, if strictly attended to, would be the means of imparting health and comfort to the community in general.

MEDICAL HALL, 170, Piccadilly, June, 1836.

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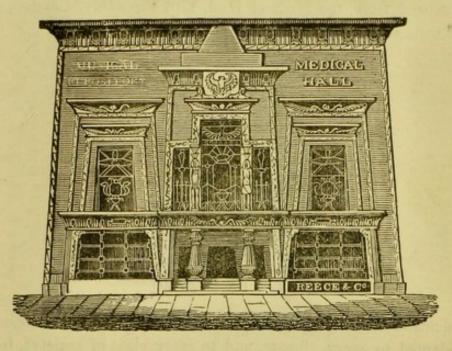
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### THE MEDICAL HALL,

170, Piccadilly, nearly opposite Bond-street.

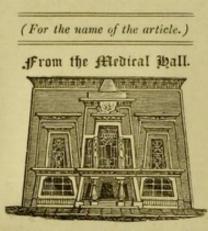


THIS well-known Establishment was instituted by Dr. Reece, in the year 1802, for the purpose of supplying the Nobility and Gentry with all kinds of Drugs and Chemical Preparations for medical purposes and philosophical experiments, of the choicest quality, on the most reasonable terms. The Medical Hall was patronized by Her late Majesty Queen Charlotte, and continues to be honoured by the approval of the Royal Family, many of the Nobility, by the leading members of the Medical Profession, and by the most eminent scientific characters in the United Kingdom. The articles employed in medicine, those used for philosophical experiments, and those which are poisonous, are so arranged, and Prescriptions are so carefully and accurately compounded, that no instance of the slightest mistake having ever occurred can be adduced. All the Drugs and Chemical Articles are carefully inspected by Messrs. Reece before they are allowed to be sold or used in compounding Prescriptions, &c.; the most implicit confidence may be placed in the purity and superior quality of every simple and compound Article obtained at this Institution.

In the "compounding department," the prescriptions of Physicians and Surgeons, and Family Receipts, are dispensed with the most scrupulous exactness. A translation of Prescriptions into English is given, if required.

### MEDICAL HALL.

In consequence of the very great demand for the Medicines which are prepared by Reece and Co., attempts have been made to imitate them, and to copy the labels and wrappers with the design of misleading the public. Reece and Co., in order to prevent these impositions, have determined that no article, simple or compound, shall be sold without a label affixed to it, expressive of its name, and of its having been prepared at, or procured from, the Medical Hall, 170, Piccadilly, London, similar to the following:—



By Reece & Co. 170, Piccadilly, London.

The demand for Family Medical Chests and Chemical Test Apparatus, (adapted to every climate, and to every class of society), from the Medical Hall, has constantly increased, since their vast utility was first pointed out by Dr. Reece, and their form and contents so arranged as to answer every probable contingency. A larger and more varied assortment of these necessary articles, containing the choicest Drugs, so arranged that it would be difficult for the most careless individual to commit a mistake, is now in readiness at the Medical Hall.

Reece and Co. advise their friends, more particularly those who reside in the country, in America, or in the East or West Indies, to direct their orders to them, at the Medical Hall, 170, Piccadilly, London, as they import most of their own Drugs direct from the countries where they are produced.

They have no connexion whatsoever with the Apothecaries' Hall, or any other establishment in the United Kingdom. Agents are very apt to send the commission to their own druggists, whose inferior and adulterated articles enable them to make a larger allowance.

# A CATALOGUE OF DRUGS,

WITH THEIR PROPERTIES, DOSES, &c.

AND THE PRICES AT WHICH THE ARTICLES, OF THE CHOICEST QUALITY, ARE RETAILED,

AT THE MEDICAL HALL, 170, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

Two-thirds of the dose, from the age of 14 to 16.-One-half, from 7 to 10.-One-third, from 4 to 6.-One-fourth to one of three years.-One eighth, to one of a year.-It is customary to repeat the dose of an aperient medicine about every two or three hours till it operates, or to have THE dose of each article should be increased or diminished, according to the strength of the patient, and the age, by the following Rule :--recourse to a lavement, which, in cases of obstinate costiveness, is generally a necessary auxiliary.

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	Diseases proper for.	asthma, cramp, and flatulence 0	scald head, cutaneous foulness 0	strangury, cough	ditto, ditto 0	obstinate costiveness 0	ditto and worms 0	costiveness	flooding, chronic dysentery 0	hysteric fits, hooping cough 0	chronic cough, asthma, &c. 0	ditto
	Properties or Effects.	antispasmodic	alterative	demulcent	ditto	purgative	ditto	ditto	astringent	antispasmodic	expectorant	ditto
	Proper Vehicle, and Periods of Repetition.	camphorated julep	honey, twice a day	every 2 or 3 hours	honey, ditto	in pills or powder	water	in pills occasionally	ditto, 3 times a day	honey, twice a day	in pills, ditto	2 or 3 times a day
ES.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	8 to 10 drops	5 to 10 grains	a wine-glassful 1 to 2 table-spsf.	1 to 3 drachms 30 drops to 1 dm.	3 to 6 grains	1 to 2 drachms	3 to 4 grains	A Contraction	1 to 3 drops		a dessert-spfl.
DOSES	Adults.	30 dps. to 1 dm.	15 to 30 grains 5 to 10 grains	a wine-glassful	1 to 3 drachms	10 to 20 grains	3 to 6 drachms	10 to 15 grs.	3 to 10 grains	8 to 10 drops	10 to 15 grains	Milk of 3 table-spoonsful a dessert-spfl.
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	Diseases proper for.	inflammatory fever, pleurisy, &c.	The second se	St. Anthony's fire, cutan. foulness	purging, cramp in the stomach	indigestion, flatulence	hysterics, asthma," hooping cough	ditto ditto ditto	ditto and fainting	ditto ditto	whites, gleets, gravel	flatulence, asthma, gleets	ditto	ditto, and chronic cough	ague, indigestion, weakness	relaxation and weakness	ditto ditto	ditto ditto
	Properties or Effects.	sudorific	emetic	sudorific	astringent and cordial	stomachic	antispasmodic	ditto	ditto	ditto	diuretic and balsamic	stimulant	ditto	ditto and pectoral	tonic	ditto	ditto	ditto
	Proper Vehicle and Periods of Repetition.	honey	water	barley-water twice a day	cinnam-wat.2 or 3 times a day	water, ditto	every 3 or 4 hours	water, ditto	water, ditto	in pills, twice a day	in honey, ditto	ditto, ditto	ditto or sugar, ditto	ditto or water, ditto	mint-water, 4 or 6 times a day	3 or 4 times a day	Port wine, ditto	water, ditto
ES.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	I to 3 grains	1 to 2 drachms	4 to 8 drops	4 to 8 grains	2 to 3 grains	I tea-spoonful	8 to 12 drops	4 to 8 drops		6 to 8 drops				6 to 10 grains mint-water, 4	1 to 2 table-spsf	2 to 3 grains	40 to 60 drops
DOSES.	Adults.	from 3 to 5 grains	2 to 4 drachms	12 to 20 drops	15 to 30 grains	5 to 10 grains	3 table spoonsful	30 to 60 drops	20 to 40 drops	10 to 15 grains	20 to 40 drops	5 to 10 drops	20 to 40 drops	30 to 60 drops	20 to 60 grains	3 to 4 table-spsf. 1 to 2 table-spsf.	5 to 10 grains	2 to 4 drachms
	MEDICINES.	ANTIMONIAL POWDER. from 3 to 5 grains			AROMATIC Confection	Species	ASAFGTIDA Emulsion	Tincture of .	Vol. Spirit of	Fill	BALSAM OF COPAIVA .	of Peru	Traumatic	TOLU, Tincture of	BARK, Peruvian Powder	Decoction of	Essential Salt of	Tincture of

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ND RELAIL FRICES.		Discases proper for.		relaxation and weakness	indigestion. hearthurn	W	irri	ditto	rheumatism, old straine 8.0	venereal disease, foul ulcers &c	hooping cough, convulsive fits	nervous fever. ditto. ditto	indigestion. flatulence	ditto ditto	iþ	ditto ditto	convulsive fits, nervous irritability uncertain	ditto ditto	colic, costiveness	ditto ditto
TV ferrend former		Properties or Effects.		tonic	ditto	vermifuge and purgative	sedative and diuretic	ditto	stimulating	alterative	antispasmodic	ditto and febrifuge	stomachic	ditto	stimulant	stomachic	antispasmodic	ditto	purgative	ditto
ANA (carona (carona carona c		Proper Vehicle, and Periods of Repetition.		water, three times a day	ditto, ditto	honey, twice a week	in pills, 2 or 3 times a day	{ 3 times a day in decoct. }	to be rubbed over part affected	in a pill, twice a day	ditto, ditto	three times a day	mint-water, ditto	water, ditto	ditto, ditto	camomile tea, ditto	camphorated julep, ditto	ditto ditto, ditto	mint-water	dirto
ES.		Children from 2 to 4 years.		40 to 60 drops	10 to 20 drops	6 to 8 grains	Was kinned			half to 1 grain	1 to 2 grains	3 to 4 drachms	New Series	Lines Lines			3 to 5 grains	10 to 20 drops	1 to 2 drachms	1 to 2 drachms
DOSES.		Adults.		2 to 4 drachms	1 to 2 drachms	20 to 25 grains	10 to 15 grains	2 to 3 tea-spsf.		1 to 2 grains	2 to 4 grains	2 to 4 table-spsf.	4 to 8 grains	I' to 2 tea-spsf.	2 to 3 drachms	2 to 4 drachms	5 to 10 grains	1 to 2 drachms	4 to 8 drachms	4 to 10 drachms
	MEDICINES.			BARK, Tinct. of, Huxham's .	Volatile	BASILIC POWDER	BUCHULEAVES, Extract of	Tinct. of .	CAJEPUT, Vol. Liniment of	CALOMEL	CAMPHOR	Julep of	CANELLA ALBA, Powdered	Tinct. of.	CARDAMOM SEEDS, ditto	Comp. ditto	CASTOR, Powdered	Tincture of	CASTOR OIL	

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		Diseases proper for.	indigestion, weakness	ditto ditto	gout, flatulence, heartburn	chronic looseness, flooding	looseness, acidity	indigestion, worms, &c.	gout, cramp in the stomach	indigestion, &c.	ditto	ditto	indigestion, flatulence, &c.	flatulence, colicky pains	looseness	indigestion, chronic looseness	ditto ditto	nureine, hearthurn
and former former and		Properties or Effects.	stomachic	ditto	ditto	astringent	ditto	stomachicandivermifuge	stomachic	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	stimulant	astringent	stomachic	ditto	actriment
WITTON'S AUTON'S HITL		Proper Vehicle, and Periods of Repetition.	mint-water, 3 times a day	water, ditto	ditto ditto	mint-water, ditto	ditto, 4 times a day	mint-water, 2 or 3 times a day stomachic and vermifuge	water, 3 or 4 times a day	in a pill, 2 or 3 times a day	three times a day	in water, ditto	<ul> <li>ditto ditto</li> </ul>	water	ditto	mint-water, 3 times a day	ditto ditto	ditto, every 3 or 4 hours
(convert	DOSES.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	3 to 6 grains	20 to 30 drops		10 to 20 drops	4 to 6 grains	6 to 10 grains	and had				2 to 4 grains	1 drop	20 to 30 drops	3 to 5 grains	10 to 20 drops	5 to 10 orains
IN TANANTU AL	DO	Adults.	10 to 20 grains	1 to 3 drachms	40 to 60 drops	1 to 2 tea-spsf.	10 to 15 grains	10 to 20 grains	10 to 40 drops	5 grains	3 table-spsf.	2 tea-spsf.	5 to 10 grains	3 to 10 drops	3 to 4 drachms	10 to 20 grains	1 to 3 drachms	15 to 90 orains
		MEDICINES.	CASCARILLA POWDER . 10 to 20 grains	Tincture of .	, Volatile ditto 40 to 60 drops	CATECHU, Tincture of	CHALK, Prepared	CAMOMILE FLOWs. Pow. of 10 to 20 grains	CAMOMILE & Ging. Tinc. of 10 to 40 drops	CHIRAYITA HERB, Extr. of	of Infusion of	Tincture of	CINNAMON POWDER	Essence of	Tincture of	COLUMBO POWDER	Tincture of	CRAB'S CLAWS, prepared. 15 to 20 grains

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	Diseases proper for.	recent colds, rheumatism	diarrhœa	debility, fluor albus	ditto ditto	ditto ditto	ditto ditto	rheumatism, gout	asthma	rheumatism and gout	costiveness	ditto	ditto	aperient and alterative inflammat. erupt. of the skin, &c.	fluor albus, gleet, &c.	ditto ditto	rheumatism, recent colds, &c.	indigestion, flatulence
	Properties or Effects.	sudorific	ditto and astringent	tonic	·ditto	ditto	ditto	sedative and diuretic	antispasm. & expector.	sedative	purgative	ditto	ditto	aperient and alterative	balsamic	ditto	sudorific and anodyne	stomachic
	Proper Vehicle, and Periods of Repetition.	water, every 3 or 4 hours	mint-water, ditto	in pills, three times a day	· ditto ditto	dissolved in Sherry wine, do.	in water, ditto	in a pill, twice a day	in water, 2 or 3 times a day	in water, twice a day	occasionally	ditto	ditto	honey, every morning	3 times a day, in water	ditto ditto	in water	ditto, twice a day
iES.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	6 to 10 grains	8 to 12 grains	2 to 3 grains					New and		4 to 8 grains	4 to 6 grains		20 to 30 grains			3 to 6 grains.	3 to 5 drops
DOSES	Adults.	20 to 40 grains	30 to 40 grains	5 to 10 grains	ditto ditto	5 to 8 grains	2 to 3 tea-spsf.	. I grain	2 tea-spsf.	1 tea-spf.	10 to 20 grains	10 to 15 grains	10 to 15 grains	1 to 4 drachms.	15 to 25 grains	2 to 3 tea-spsf.	10 to 20 grains	10 to 12 drops
	MEDICINES.	CONTRAYERVA POWDER 20 to 40 grains	Comp	CORNEL,Round-leaf,Extr. of	Alkaline of	Ess. Salt of	Tincture of	COLCHICUM Seeds, Extr. of	Oxymel of		COLOCYNTH PILL, Comp.	EXT. Comp	POWDER	CREAM OF TARTAR 1 to 4 drachms.	CUBEBS, Ground	Tincture of	DOVER'S POWDERS	ELIXIR OF VITRIOL

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	Diseases proper for.		costiveness	ditto	dropsy	consumption, palpitation	indigestion	ditto	ditto, flatulence, &c.	ditto, ditto	gout, indigestion, flatulence	flatulence	ditto	chronic rheumatism, gout	ditto ditto	hvsterics, convulsions, hearthurn	nurcing, acidity, hearthurn	<pre>{ pulmonary consumption, ?</pre>	( asthma, and winter cough ) ditto, ditto, ditto
	Properties or Effects.		gentle aperient	ditto	diuretic and sedative	sedative	stomachic	ditto	ditto	ditto	stimulant	ditto	ditto	ditto and sudorific	ditto ditto	stimulant	astringent		ditto and expectorant
	Proper Vehicle, and Periods of Repetition.		occasionally	mint-water	ditto, twice a day	{ decoct. of liverwort, 3 or } 4 times a day	in pills, twice a day	in water, 3 times a day	ditto, 3 or 4 times a day	in pills, twice a day	water, ditto	twice a day	water, ditto	in pills, ditto	honey & water, 3 times a day	ditto, ditto	mint-water, twice a day	ditto, or pill, ditto	2 to 3 tea-spsf. half to 1 tea-spf. { decoct. of liverwort 3 or } 4 times a day }
SES.	Children from 2 to 4 years.		2 to 3 drachms half to 1 drachm	1 drachm					12 to 30 drops					- AND - AND		5 to 8 drops	6 to 10 grains	half to 1 grain	half to 1 tea-spf.
DOSES.	Adults.	1 10 10		4 to 8 drachms	half to 2 grains	10 to 40 drops	10 grains	2 to 3 tea-spsf.	1 to 2 drachms	5 to 10 grains	20 to 60 grains.	three or four	1 to 2 drachms	5 to 15 grains	1 to 3 drachms	20 to 40 drops	20 to 40 grains	3 to 5 grains	
	MEDICINES.	PI POTIADY I mitim	annuar (INWO TOTTT	EPSOM SALT	FOXGLOVE POWDER half to 2 grains	Tincture of	FUMITORY, Extract of	Alk. Tincture of	GENTIAN, Tincture of	Extract of	GINGER POWDER	Lozenges of	Tincture of	GUAIAC GUM	Vol. Tinct.	HARTSHORN, Spirit of	Burnt Prep.	HEDGE HYSSOP, Ext. of .	Oxymel of

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	Diseases proper for.	hooping-cough, cancer	ditto ditto	costiveness, flatulency	ditto ditto, and worms	nervous fever, asthma, hysterics	costiveness	ditto	ditto	scrofula and wen	- and a state of the state of t	and the second se	and the second se	looseness	fainting or lowness of spirits	asthma, winter cough	ditto ditto	ditto ditto
	Properties or Effects.	sedative	ditto	purgative & stomachic.	ditto ditto, & vermifuge	antispasmodic	purgative	aperient	purgative	alterative	emetic	ditto		astringent	cordial	antispasmod. & expector.	ditto	ditto
	Proper Vehicle, and Periods of Repetition.	mint-water, twice a day	ditto or pill, ditto	mint-water	water	water, twice a day	mint-water	in pills, occasionally	mint-water	{ decoct.of marshmal.root } 2 or 3 times a day }	water	ditto	North Contraction of the second se	15 to 20 drops mint-water, 3 or 4 times a day	water	in a pill, twice a day	in water, 2 or 3 times a day	ditto ditto
ses.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	1 grain	1 grain	4 to 8 grains	30 to 40 drops	6 to 10 drops	4 to 6 grains	3 to 5 grains			5 to 10 grains	2 to 3 drachms		15 to 20 drops	10 to 20 drops			
DOSES	Adults.	2 to 3 grains	2 to 3 grains	15 to 20 grains	2 to 4 drachms	30 to 40 drops	20 to 30 grains	10 to 15 grains	2 to 4 drachms	10 to 30 drops	20 to 30 grains	4 to 8 drachms		2 to 3 drachms	30 to 80 drops	1 grain	Tincture of 40dps. tol tea-spf	ditto
	MEDICINES.	HEMLOCK, Powdered	Extract of	HIERA PICRA	Tincture of	HOFFMAN'S ANODYNE Liq. 30 to 40 drops	JALAP POWDER	Alkaline, Extract of	Tincture of	IODINE, Tincture of	IPECACUAN POWDER	WINE	IRON-See STEEL	KINO GUM, Tincture of	LAVENDER, Com. Spirit of	LOBELIA INFLATA, Ext. of	Tincture of	Ethereal of

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THE INVESTIGATION DODES AND NEIVIL FRICES.		Diseases proper for.	hooping-cough, winter cough	looseness, dysentery	ditto	nervous indigestion	chlorosis or green sickness	ditto and scrofula	hearthurn and acidity	ditto ditto	costiveness	venereal disease	ditto	scald head, cutaneous foulness, &c.	epileptic fits	purging, dysentery	convulsions, locked jaw, &c.	local or general nervousness	scrofula, cutaneous cruptions
AND featend feat		Properties or Effects.	antispasmodic & expect	astringent	ditto	stomachic	deobstruent	ditto and tonic	absorbent	ditto	gentle aperient	alterative	ditto	ditto	tonic	astringent	antispasmodic	nervine	alterative
WEITER WITH WITH WALL		Proper Vehicle, and Periods of Repetition.	1 to 3 tea-spsf. one third tea-spf. in water, 2 or 3 times a day antispasmodic & expect-	3 or 4 times a day	in cinnam. water, 3 times a day	in water, 3 times a day	mint-water, 2 or 3 times a day	ditto ditto	mint-water	ditto	ditto, or tea	in pills, twice a day	in a pill, ditto	honeý, twice a day	mint-water, 3 times a day	ditto ditto	ditto ditto	camphorated julep, ditto	water, twice a day
Second .	DOSES.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	one third tea-spf.	a wine-glassful 1 to 2 table-spsf.	3 to 4 grains		Ъ. <sup>2</sup>	4 to 10 grains	5 to 10 grains	ditto	1 to 2 drachms	2 to 4 grains	when the parton	3 to 4 grains	8 to 12 grains	5 to 10 grains	2 to 5 grains	Contraction of the second	3 to 6 drops
IN HODORUTUA	DO	Adults.	1 to 3 tea-spsf.	a wine-glassful	10 to 20 grains	1 to 2 tea-spsf.	10 to 60 grains	10 to 20 grains	20 to 40 grains	ditto	3 to 6 drachms	6 to 12 grains	1 to 2 grains	5 to 10 grains	20 to 60 grains	15 to 20 grains.	5 to 20 grains	2 to 3 tea-spsf.	10 to 30 drops
		MEDICINES.	LOBELIA INF., Oxysyrup of	LOGWOOD, Decoction of	Extract of	LUPULIN, Tincture of	MADDER Powder	Extract of	MAGNESIA	Calcined	MANNA	MERCURIAL PILL	MERCURY, Calcined	MERCURY with Chalk	MISTLETOE POWDER	MITHRIDATE	MUSK	Seeds, Tincture of	MURIATIC ACID

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MEDICINES.						R	Retail Prices.	rices.	
North Color	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	Froper Venucle and Periods of Repetition.	Properties or Effects.	Diseases proper for.	Per Ounce.		Per Pound or Pint.	und int.
MYRRH POWDER	5 to 10 grains	2 to 4 grains	mint-water, twice a day	deobstruent	green sickness, weakness	1. s. 0 0	~ 00	1° 8.	04
Tincture of	1 to 2 drachms	10 to 15 drops	water, 2 or 3 times a day	ditto	ditto ditto	0 0	5		
Emulsion	2 to 3 table-spsf.	2 to 3 drachms	2 or 3 times a day	ditto expectorant	ditto, ditto, and chronic cough	0 0	14		
NATRON, Prepared	5 to 10 grains	2 to 3 grains	mint-water, 2 or 3 times a day	alterative	scrofula, heartburn	0 0	r 61	0 2	
- Carbonated	20 to 40 grains	8 to 10 grains	water, ditto	ditto	heartburn	0 0	+		
NITRE POWDER, Purif	5 to 20 grains	2 to 4 grains	barley water, ditto	diuretic and febrifuge	strangury, heat of urine, fever	0 0	63	0 2	
Sweet Spirit of	20 to 60 drops	6 to 12 drops	ditto ditto	ditto ditto	ditto ditto ditto	0 0	9	0	•
NITRIC ACID	12 to 30 drops	4 to 6 drops	water, ditto	tonic	etes, scrofi		00		
NUTMEG, Spirit of	4 to 6 drachms	1 to 2 drachms	ditto	carminative	flatulence, cramp in the stomach	0 0	+		
OPIATE CONFECTION	10 to 20 grains.	3 to 6 grains	bolus	ditto and opiate	purging, colic. &c.				
OPIUM, Purified	1 to 2 grains	I N Sugara	lliq	anodyne	restlessness, acute pains, asthma	0 4	0		
Tincture of	10 to 30 drops	3 to 5 drops	mint-water	ditto	ditto ditto ditto	0 0	00	0 0	0
OYSTER SHELLS, Prepared 10 to 20 grains	10 to 20 grains	5 to 8 grains	mint water, 4 times a day	absorbent & astringent	acid in stomac	0 0			
PAREGORIC ELIXIR	1 to 2 drachms	15 to 20 drops	barley water, ditto	anodyne	cough, asthma, cramn	0 0	-		
PEPPERMINT, Essence of.	3 to 12 drops	1 to 2 drops	water	carminative	colicky nains. flatulency. &c.				
POPPIES (White) Extr. of .	5 to 10 grains	1 to 2 grains	in a pill	anodyne	spasms, acute pain, cough		9 9		
Syrup of	2 to 4 drachms	1 tea-spoonful	water	ditto	ditto ditto ditto	0 0		0 3	
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	Diseases proper for.	indigestion, flatulency	ague, diabetes	indigestion, relaxation, whites	ditto ditto ditto	ditto ditto ditto	costiveness	ditto, colic, &c.	indigestion, flatulence, &c.	ditto ditto	costiveness	indigestion, flooding, &c.	cough	lowness of spirits	ditto	costiveness, &c.	ditto	ditto
	Properties or Effects.	stomachic	tonic	stomachic	ditto and cordial	ditto	aperient	ditto and carminative	aperient and stomachic	stomachic	aperient	stomachic & astringent	ditto and pectoral	cordial	ditto	purgative	ditto	ditto
	Proper Vehicle, and Periods of Repetition.	ginger tea, 2 or 3 times a day	mint water, every 3 hours	mint-water, 3 times a day	ditto ditto	ditto ditto	mint-water	ditto	water, twice a day	twice a day	mint-water	2 or 3 times a day	ditto	water	ditto	mint-water	ditto	ditto
ES.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	10 to 12 drops	5 to 8 grains	20 to 30 drops	ditto	ditto	5 to 8 grains	1 to 2 drachms	10 to 40 drops	one	2 to 4 drachms	3 to 4 drachms	4 drachm.	30 to 40 drops	a tea-spoonful	1 to 2 drachms	1 to 2 drachms	1 to 2 drachms
DOSES.	Adults.	30 to 60 drops	10 to 40 grains	2 to 4 drachms	ditto	ditto	20 to 30 grains.	4 to 8 drachms	2 to 3 drachms	two or three	6 to 12 drachms	1 to 2 ounces	1 to 2 drachms	1 to 2 drachms	2 to 3 drachms	6 to 12 drachms	6 to 8 drachms	6 to 12 drachms
	MEDICINES.	QUASSIA, Tincture of	RHATANY POWDER	Tincture of	aromatic ditto	compound ditto.	RHUBARB POWDER	Tincture of	Bitter ditto	Lozenge, with Ginger	ROCHELLE SALT	ROSES, Infusion of	Conserve of	SAFFRON, Tincture of	Syrup of	SALT, GLAUBER'S	EPSOM, Purified	CHELTENHAM

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COLUMN TO A	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle, and Periods of Repetition.	Properties or Effects.	Diseases proper for.	Per Ounce.	unce.		Per Pound or Pint.	1 2
SALT, POLYCREST	1 to 3 drachms	30 to 40 grains	mint-water	cooling aperient	feverish heat	l. s. 0 0	2.	20	60	0 %
TASTELESS	6 to 12 drachms	1 to 2 drachms	in gruel or broth	gentle aperient	costiveness, &c.	0 0	5	0	10	9
OF TARTAR	5 to 8 grains	1 to 4 grains	mint-water	alkaline	heartburn, rickets	0 0	63	0	61	0
OF WORMWOOD .	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto ditto	0 0	61	0	61	0
SARSAPARILLA POWDER	20 to 60 grains	5 to 10 grains	ditto, 2 or 3 times a day	alterative	scrofula, &c.	0 0	6	0	10	0
Comp. decoct.	3 to 4 ounces	1 to 2 ounces	3 or 4 times a day	ditto	ditto	-		0	61	9
SCAMMONY POWDER	10 to 20 grains	2 to 4 grains	mint-water	strong purgative	obstinate costiveness	0 5	0			
Comp. ditto	15 to 30 grains	5 to 6 grains	ditto	ditto	ditto	0 4	0			
Comp. with Calomel 15 to 25 grains	15 to 25 grains	5 to 6 grains	honey	ditto, & vermifuge	ditto, worms, and dropsy	0 3	9			
SENNA, Infusion of	2 to 3 ounces	3 to 4 drachms	occasionally	purgative	costiveness and worms	0 0	61	0	61	0
Tincture of	.6 to 12 drachms	2 to 3 drachms	water	ditto	ditto and colic	0 0	4	0	4	9
SOLUBLE TARTAR	4 to 6 drachms	1 to 2 drachms	mint-water	ditto	ditto and piles	0 0	0	0	~	9
SPERMACETI POWDER .	1 to 2 drachms	20 to 30 grains	honey 3 or 4 times a day	demulcent	recent cough	0 0	+	0	4	9
SPIRIT, MINDERERUS'S	2 to 4 drachms	1 to 2 drachms	mint water, ditto	sudorific and cooling	ditto inflammatory fever, pleurisy	0 0	61	0	01	4
of VITRIOL, Sweet	20 to 40 drops	6 to 12 drops	ditto ditto	antispasm. & carminat.	nervous debility, flatulence, &c.	0 - 0	5	0	9	. 9
of NITRE, ditto	20 to 60 drops	6 to 12 drops	barley water	diuretic and febrifuge	strangury, gravel, fevers	0 0	9	0	-1	0
SAL AMMONIAC	15 to 30 drops	4 to 8 drops	water	stimulant	hysteric and fainting fits	0 0	00	0	00	0
			Construction of the second second	NAME AND DESCRIPTION OF AN AD	THE PLAN WHITE DA					-

ALL CONTRACT OF THE SECOND OF	DOSES	RS.					Reta	Retail Prices.	ces.		-
MEDICINES.	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle, and Periods of Repetition.	Properties or Effects.	Diseases proper for.	Per	Per Ounce.		Per Pound or Pint.	und nt.	
SPIRIT, SAL VOLATILE .	20 to 40 drops	6 to 10 drops	water	stimulant	hysteric and fainting fits	~0	s. d.	~0	-1 00	d.	
SAL VOL. Fœtid .	20 to 40 drops	6 to 10 drops	ditto	ditto	ditto ditto	0	0 6	•	-1	0	
SYRUP of WHITE POPPIES	2 to 4 drachms	1 tea-spoonsful	2 or 3 times a day	anodyne	coughs, restless, irritation, fever	0	0 3	•	3	0	
BUCKTHORN	2 to 4 drachms	1 to 2 drachms	mint water	strong cathartic	costiveness	0	0 2	0	63	0	
GINGER	2 to 3 drachms	1 drachm	water	carminative	flatulence, cramp in the stomach	0	0 3	0	00	0	
SPONGE, Burnt	20 to 30 grains	10 to 15 grains	honey, twice a day	alterative	scrofula	0	1 6	-	0	0	
Lozenges of	one to three	one to two	twice a day	ditto	wen	0	1 0	•	10	9	
SQUILL, Powder	1 to 2 grains	half to 1 grain	in a pill, twice a day	expectorant & diuretic	dropsy, asthma, chronic cough	0	0 8	0	6	0	
Oxymel	2 to 4 drachms	1 drachm	mint water, ditto	ditto ditto	ditto ditto ditto	0	0 3	0	00	9	
Tincture	15 to 30 drops	6 to 10 drops	ditto ditto	ditto ditto	ditto ditto ditto	0	0 5	•	9	0	
Lozenges of	three to six	one to two	3 or 4 times a day	ditto ditto	ditto ditto ditto	0	4 (	•	4	9	
STEEL, Muriated Tincture of	10 to 30 drops	3 to 6 drops	water, twice a day	tonic	indigestion, rickets, worms, &c.	0	0 6	0	-	0	
Wine of	3 to 6 drachms	1 to 2 drachms	ditto ditto	ditto	ditto ditto ditto	0	0 3	0	00	9	
Salt of	1 to 3 grains	half to 1 grain	ditto ditto	ditto	ditto ditto ditto	0	0 2	0	63	0	
Prepared	10 to 40 grains	2 to 4 grains	honey, ditto	ditto	ditto ditto ditto	0	0 4	0	2	0	
Red Sulphate of	3 to 12 drops	1 to 2 drops	water, ditto	ditto	ditto ditto ditto	0	0 4	0	4	9	
STRYCHNINE	1-8 to 4 grain		in a pill, twice a day	nervous stimulant	nerv. deafness, blindness, & palsy 4 10	4 1	0 0	-		15-	
	The second se	A CONTRACTOR OF THE OWNER OWNER OWNER OF THE OWNER OWN		ALL ADDRESS AND A DRESS AND A	A CONTRACT OF A			-			

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DOSES.			I WE WON'T WIGH				tetail	Retail Prices.	8	
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle, and Periods of Repetition.	Properties or Effects.	Diseases proper for.	Per Ounce.	unce.	Per 01	Per Pound or Pint.	1 77 1
2 to	2 to 8 grains		in a pill 3 or 4 times a day	tonic	ague, general debility	l. s. 0 15	d.	~	s. d.	
1 to	1 to 2 drachms	10 to 20 grains	honey, once a day	alterative and aperient	alterative and aperient cutaneous foulness, piles, worms	0 0	-	•	0 10	
	ditto	ditto	ditto ditto	ditto	ditto ditto	0 0	67	•	2 0	
1	1 to 2 grains	4 to 4 grain	water	emetic	placest II Builter'	0	00	•	0 6	-
20 t	20 to 40 grains	10 to 15 grains	honey, every morning	vermifuge	worms	0 0	4	•	3	
3 to	3 to 6 drachms	1 to 2 drachms	water	purgative	costiveness, worms	0 0	4	0	4 6	
1 to	1 to 2 drachms	S C a speed	water, 2 or 3 times a day	deobstruent	green sickness and weakness	0 0	80	0	9 0	
30	30 to 60 drops	8 to 12 drops	ditto, twice a day	antispasmodic	hysterics, asthma, hooping cough	0 0	9	0	7 0	1
2 t	2 to 4 drachms	40 to 60 drops	mint-water, 3 times a day	stomachic	indigestion, weakness, &c.	0 0	9	0	7 0	-
	ditto	ditto	ditto ditto	ditto and cordial	ditto ditto	0 0	9	0	7 0	-
1 to	VOLAT. Ditto . 1 to 2 drachms	10 to 20 drops	ditto ditto	ditto ditto	ditto ditto	0 0	9	0	7 0	
20	BENZOIN Comp. 20 to 40 drops	6 to 8 drops	honey	stimulant	flatulence, asthma	0	0 8	•	9 0	-
BUCHU LEAVES 2 to	2 to 3 tea-spsf.	the state of	{ decoct. of marshmallow } root, 3 times a day }	anti-irritant, &c.	irritation of the bladder, &c.	0	6 0	•	10 0	-
CANTHARIDES 10	10 to 30 drops	6 to 8 drops	barley water, twice a day	diuretic	hooping cough	0	0 4	•	4 6	
2 t(	2 to 3 drachms	half to a drachm	camomile tea	stomachic	indigestion, flatulence	0	9 0	•	7 0	
2 tc	2 to 4 drachms	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto ditto	0	9 0	0	7 0	
1 t	CASCARILLA. 1 to 3 drachms	20 to 30 drops	water	ditto	ditto ditto	0	0 4	•	4 6	

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CATALOGUE OF DRUGS, WITH THEIR PROPERTIES, DOSES, AND RETAIL PRICES.

14			1.0			-	_			_		-	-						
-		Per Pound or Pint.	s. d.	4 6	4 6	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0			0		0					• •
	Retail Prices.	Per ]	20	0	0	0	0		0			0 14		0 6	0 9	-			6 0
	tail ]		1-19	4	-	9	9	9	9	9	9	0	9		_				-
	Re	Per Ounce.	.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0				
		Per	~0	0	0	0	0	•	•	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	, c		0
THEIR PROPERTIES, DOSES, AND RETAIL PRICES.		Diseases proper for.	c purgings, relaxation	indigestion, weakness, &c.	indigestion, flatulence	indigestion, gleet, whites, &c.		spasms, acute pains, &c.	nervous indigestion	indigestion, rickets, worms	obstinate costiveness	spasms, acute pains, &c.	lowness of spirits, fainting	green sickness, debility, &c.	spasms, acute pains, &c.	spasms, couchs, asthmas, &c.	indivestion. relaxation	ditto ditto	
RTIES, DOSES, AN	- 1114	Properties or Effects.	astringent & stomachic	stomachic	ditto	stimulant	stimulant and sudorific	anodyne	stomachic	tonic	brisk purgative	anodyne	cordial	strengthening	anodyne	ditto	stomachic	ditto and cordial	ditto
HIIM	Proper Vehicle, and Periods of	Repetition.	mint-water, 3 times a day	ditto ditto	water, three times a day	honey, twice a day	water, ditto	mint-water	water, 3 times a day	ditto, twice a day	mint water	ditto	water	water, 2 or 3 times a day	mint water	ditto	water, 3 times a day'	ditto	ditto
or DRUGS		2 to 4 years.	10 to 20 drops	10 to 20 drops	12 to 30 drops	5 to 6 drops		3 to 5 drops		3 to 6 drops	1 drachm		10 to 20 drops	10 to 15 drops	3 to 5 drops	6 to 8 drops	20 to 30 drops	ditto	ditto
ALALOUGUE UP	DUSES.	Adults.		1 to 3 drachms	1 to 2 drachms	30 to 60 drops	1 to 3 drachms	20 to 60 drops	1 to 2 drachms	10 to 30 drops	2 to 4 drachms	10 to 40 drops	30 to 80 drops	1 to 2 drachms	10 to 30 drops	20 to 40 drops	2 to 4 drachms	ditto	ditto
	MEDICINES.		TINCTURE OF CATECHU 1 to 2 drachms	COLUMBO	GENTIAN, Comp.	GUAIAC GUM.	DITTO, Volatile	HENBANE	HOPS	IRON, Muriated	JALAP	LACTUCARIUM 10 to 40 drops	LAVENDER,Comp.	MYRRH	MUIdo	DITTO, Acetic .	RHATANY ROOT 2 to 4 drachms	DITTO, Aromatic .	DITTO, Comp

CATALOGUE OF DRUGS, WITH THEIR PROPERTIES, DOSES

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1	1		-					-		-	1.127	-		1000	-			-
	Per Pound or Pint.	d.	0	9	0	0	9	0	0	9	9	0	9	0	0	9	0	9
Retail Prices.	Per Poun	l. s.	0 3	0 1	0 12	0 3	0 4	0 7	0 7	0 1	0 3	0 2	0 3	0 7	0 10	0 4	0 6	0 3
d Ib		- o	100			12		-	-		1.225				-		0.010	
Reta	June		0 3	0 2	0	0 3	0 4	0 6	0 6	0 2	0 3	0 2	0 3	0 6	0 9	0 4	0 5	3
	Per Ounce.	l. s. 0 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0
-	-	1																
	Diseases proper for.	hooping cough	gleet, fluor albus, gravel	gleet, gravel, rheumatism	ditto ditto	nervous head ache, &c.	ditto	lowness of spirits, &c.	indigestion, flatulence, relaxation	ditto, ditto, ditto	indigestion, worms, &c.	heartburn, rickets		rheumatism and gout	ditto ditto		costiveness, indigestion	debility, green sickness, whites
	Properties or Effects.	anodyne	diuretic, &c.	ditto	ditto	anti-nervous	ditto	ditto	stomachic	ditto	ditto and vermifuge	alkaline	emetic	sedative	ditto	emetic	aperient	tonic
	Proper Vehicle, and Periods of Repetition.	in a pill, twice a day	honey, ditto	ditto, ditto	ditto, ditto,	mint-water, ditto	water, 3 times a day	ditto	camomile tea, twice a day	ditto	twice a day	mint-water, ditto	water	mint-water, twice a day	ditto	water	mint-water	mint-water, twice a day
DOSES.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	half a grain		P.42	12 · · · · ·	6 to 8 grains	10 to 40 drops	10 to 15 drops	3 to 5 drops	4 drops	4 to 1 drachm	1 to 4 grains	1 to 2 drachms			2 to 3 drachms	1 to 2 drachms	ditto
D(	Adults.	2 to 4 grains	10 to 15 grains	15 to 20 drops	10 to 15 grains	20 to 30 grains	1 to 3 drachms	40 to 80 drops	10 to 12 drops	8 to 15 drops	1 to 2 drachms	5 to 8 grains	4 to 8 drachms	20 to 60 drops	1 tea-spoonful	4 to 8 drachms	6 to 12 drachms	3 to 6 drachms
	MEDICINES.	TOBACCO, Extract of	TURPENTINE, Venice	Spirit of	Chio	VALERIAN POWDER	Tincture of	Volatile ditto .	VITRIOL, Acid Elixir of	VITRIOLIC ACID, diluted.	WORMWOOD, Conserve of	Salt of	WINE, Antimonial	of COLCHIC. SEEDS	DITTO ALKALINE	IPECACUAN	RHUBARB	STEEL

CATALOGUE OF DRUGS, WITH THEIR PROPERTIES, DOSES, AND RETAIL PRICES.

### CATALOGUE OF DRUGS, WITH THEIR RETAIL PRICES.

	8.	d	5	d.
PLASTER OF AMMONIACUM AND			ESSENTIAL OIL OF CLOVES, per oz. 4	
QUICKSILVER per oz.	0	9	CAMOMILE . 6	0
PLASTER, Blistering	0	8	PENNYROYAL 3	6
Cephalic	0	6	JUNIPER 1	0
Diachylon	0	2	LAVENDER,	
with Gum	0	3	English 4	0
for Corns	1	0	Foreign 1	6
Defensive	0	2	ROSEMARY 1	6
Cumin	0	2		0
Labdanum	1	0_		0
Sticking	0	2	OIL OF ALMONDS 0	3
Strengthening	0	2		0
OINTMENT, Antisporic	0	4		
Yellow Basilicon ,	0	2	ROSES 1 (	
Mercurial, strong	0	4	ELDER LEAVES 0	
weak	0	2		
Spanish Flies	0	6	the second s	
Spermaceti	0	4	SASSAFRAS 2 0	,
Sulphur	0	3	PREPARED ARECA CHARCOAL,	
Saturn	0	4	for the Teeth per box 3 6	;
Simple	0	3	per bottle 7s. to 21 0	
for the Itch	0	6	PREPARED CHARCOAL 2s. 6d. to 8 6	
ESSENTIAL OIL OF PEPPERMINT	5	0	JAMAICA GINGER., 2s. to 6 0	
SPEARMINT	5	0	RED PRECIPITATE per oz. 0 8	
DILL SEED	4	0	WHITE DITTO 0 8	
CARAWAY SEED.	2	0	LUNAR CAUSTIC 6 6	

### A SELECTION OF SUCH

### SIMPLE AND COMPOUND MEDICINAL ARTICLES

WHICH MAY BE SAFELY AND BENEFICIALLY EMPLOYED IN DOMESTIC MEDICINE.

### TINCTURE OF THE ROUND-LEAF CORNEL.

### (Cornus Circinata.)

THE first plant to which we have to direct the general attention is one which deserves a much greater degree of reputation than it has as yet obtained. The Round-leaf Cornel has not been sufficiently tried by medical men, although from those in whose hands it has been placed, it has received the highest praise. It has for some time been most successfully employed in North America as a tonic; and some of the most eminent physicians of New York, of Philadelphia, and St. Croix, amongst whom we may enumerate Professor Ives, Dr. Robinson, Dr. Morson, and Mr. Dubois, give it the preference to the Peruvian bark, to its alkalies, the quinine and the cichonine, and to the preparations formed from them; to columbo, to quassia, to cascarilla, and to the tonics generally employed. Dr. Robinson, who has published a practical treatise on its peculiar and superior tonic properties,\* has given, in the medical journals of New York and Philadelphia, several cases of extreme debility, attended with dropsical affection, in which the tincture of the round-leaf cornel completely succeeded in restoring the patients to health, after the sulphate of quinine, the Peruvian bark, and the tonics of the Pharmacopœia had failed. He says, that he never met with a case of debility of stomach in which it did not produce a very beneficial effect; and in consequence of being very grateful to the palate and digestive organs, he regards it as the natural tonic of the human body. "To those," says

• This work contains advice to weakly or elderly people as to diet, the choice of wines, spirits, &c., and has been published by Simpkin and Marshall, Stationers' Hall Court.

### SELECTION OF MEDICINES

this eminent physician, "who have impaired their constitutions by excessive indulgences, by great fatigue, or by a residence in a warm climate, I have no hesitation in asserting positively, that it will prove a most excellent restorative, as well as to those whose vital powers are giving way to age; or who are threatened with that general decay, termed breaking up of the constitution; or, as technically denominated by authors, the climacteric disease." It has also been prescribed in this country by several medical men of eminence with great success, in cases of debility, local and general, particularly in elderly people. The following compound has been found beneficial:—

### Take of the Essential Salt of the round-leaf Cornel, two drachms; Extract of Rhubarb, Ginger Powder, of each, one scruple.—Mix,

and divide into thirty-six pills. Two or three to be taken twice a day, with a glass of water.

Dr. Robinson states, that this composition is the *only* tonic that agrees with children. The proportion of the essential salt is a drachm to half a pint of the infusion; the dose of which is from a dessert to a table-spoonful twice a day. When a little sugar is added, children take it as freely as wine.

### ESSENTIAL SALT OF THE ROUND-LEAF CORNEL.

This preparation contains, in a concentrated state, all the essential medicinal virtues of the round-leaf Cornel. The dose is from five to eight grains (in the form of pills) two or three times a day. It is perfectly soluble in wine, and, with good sound Sherry or Cape Madeira, in the proportion of three drachms to a bottle, it forms a most excellent tonic wine, of which three table-spoonsful may be taken two or three times a day. This preparation is a more efficacious tonic than the sulphate of quinine, or any other preparation of the Peruvian bark, and much more grateful to the stomach.

One drachm of this essential salt, dissolved in half a pint of infusion of roses, with three drachms of simple syrup, forms a very efficacious tonic remedy for rickety children, by whom it is in general preferred to wine. The dose of this mixture is from a dessert to a table-spoonful twice a day.

### THE CHIRAYITA HERB.

It was a long time a matter of surprise that the herb Chirayita, which has been held from time immemorial in great estimation by the natives of Bengal and the European residents, especially the medical officers, as a powerful deobstruent and stomachic medicine, was not introduced into the Pharmacopœia, especially as the variety of indigestion for which it is considered a specific (accompanied with, and probably dependent on, indolent or overloaded state of the liver) is as prevalent in this country as in the West Indies. The effects of the chiravita are not like stomachics in general use, confined to the stomach; but are extended to the abdominal viscera, particularly the liver, which it deterges; or, as Dr. Currie observes, "emulges the hepatic ducts." Although not aperient, it evidently prevents an accumulation of fæces in the lower portion of the intestinal canal, which Dr. Reece, in his late "Treatise on the Management of Disorders of the Stomach and Bowels by Medicine and Diet," justly observes, "is a common cause of various affections of the head, lungs, and stomach," and it, at the same time, promotes digestion. The medicinal virtues of this herb are imparted to boiling water, and the infusion is a very grateful bitter; but the natives prefer the decoction, made by gently boiling half an ounce of the cut dried herb in a pint of water, for about fifteen to twenty minutes. Of this decoction they take a small wine-glassful two or three times a day. The extract, which also contains the virtue of the herb in great perfection, is taken in form of pills. It is likewise administered by the Indian practitioners in cases of pulmonary consumption and scrofula. The eminent practitioners, who have given it an extensive trial, highly extol it; amongst whom may be noticed, Dr. Fleming, Dr. Dick, Dr. Ainslie, and Dr. Hamilton, late of the Bengal presidency; and Dr. Blundell, Dr. Johnson, Dr. Reece, and Dr. Sigmond, of London; Dr. Kinglake, of Taunton; Dr. Sully, of Wiviliscombe, Mr. Churchill and Mr. Baker. It is a most valuable stomachic medicine, and it also evidently deterges the liver and the other viscera as effectually as the blue pill, or any other preparation of mercury; and on this account its beneficial effects on the general health are permanent. That it promotes a healthy secretion of bile, is evident from the appearance of the fæces. It also prevents that accumulation of fæces in the colon which so frequently gives rise to a variety of distressing maladies ; particularly headache, giddiness, indigestion, flatulence, piles, glandular obstruction, &c. On the liver, &c. it acts more effectually by removing obstruction and the causes of sluggishness, or vitiated bile, than any

### SELECTION OF MEDICINES

mercurial preparation, and is entirely exempt from the serious objections to the employment of mercurial preparations in weak or nervous subjects. The chiravita herb, in fact, possesses the very important advantage over all other stomachic medicines of purging or cleansing the liver and the other viscera, and at the same time it strengthens the stomach, and, by producing healthy chyle, corrects the mass of blood. A great objection to the general use of astringent tonics in cases of indigestion, for nervous excitement or morbid sensibility of the stomach, &c., as Peruvian bark, cascarilla, &c., is, that by constringing the biliary ducts, a disordered or diseased state of the liver often continues to increase at the time they are apparently operating favourably on the stomach : the consequences of indigestion having abated, and in cases of indigestion from organic disease of the stomach, they prove highly injurious. The chiravita herb is, therefore, a most valuable addition to the materia medica of this country, and will, no doubt, as a remedy for the variety of indigestion arising from morbid sensibility, or nervous excitement, soon supersede all other stomachic and deobstruent medicines, and render the use of mercury, in cases of indigestion accompanied with, or dependent on, an overloaded or sluggish state of the liver, as well as in scrofula, unnecessary.

The tincture, which contains all its virtues in great perfection, is a strong, but very grateful bitter, and sits pleasantly on the stomach. An account of the medicinal virtues of the chirayita is given by Dr.Ainslie, in his *Materia Medica*; by Dr. Fleming, in the Asiatic Researches; by Dr. R. Reece, in his late Practical Treatise on Asthma, and in the 155th number of the Gazette of Health; by Mr. Baker, in the medical journals, and in the Oriental Herald for November, 1828. The dose of this tincture is from two to three tea-spoonsful two or three times a-day, in a small wine-glass of water; but those who may object to the form of a tincture, or to medicines in a liquid form, may take the extract of it, which contains all the virtue of the herb in great perfection, in the form of pills. The pills, made according to the following prescription, have proved very beneficial in the variety of indigestion named above.

Take of Extract of the Chirayita, Rhubarb, of each one drachm: Dried Sub-carbonate of Soda, one scruple; Ginger powder, fifteen grains.—Mix,

and divide into thirty-six pills, two to be taken twice a day.

For correcting scrofulous habits, and dispersing scrofulous tumefactions of the glands, the infusion of the herb, with the subcarbonate of soda is preferred, as the following :

Take of Infusion of the Chirayita, (made by infusing half an ounce of the herb in a pint of boiling water for two hours) eight ounces; Subcarbonate of Soda, two drachms.—Mix.

From two to three table-spoonsful to be taken three times a day.

### LOBELIA INFLATA.

This most important remedy must, ere long, be introduced into the pharmacopœia; for the united testimony of some of the most distinguished physicians bear witness to its specific effects in spasmodic asthma. Dr. Elliotson, Dr. Sigmond, Dr. Kinglake, Dr. Barton, of America, have pronounced it to be the most efficacious remedy for this disease that has yet been employed. In the Gazette of Health, in the Lancet, and in the Medical and Surgical Journal, will be found a series of important facts upon this subject, to which we can refer our readers. The etherial tincture allays, almost instantaneously, the most violent asthmatic paroxysm. The celebrated Dr. Drury gave it a trial, during a most severe fit, in which the breathing was distressingly oppressive : it instantly relieved him, and he has ever since remained free from the malady. The following extract, from an admirable chemical lecture of Professor Elliotson, gives some useful observations on this important plant. "It is an American plant; and is used by the Indians for smoking, as a sort of tobacco; and it resembles tobacco in many of its properties. It causes sickness, headache, giddiness, faintness, and it is very acrid, as well as very narcotic. There are two sorts of tinctures in the shops, the one made with spirits, the other with ether. They commonly may be given in doses of half a drachm. Some people will bear a drachm; but I should say that half a drachm is the ordinary dose that people can bear. As for one etherial tincture, such as I have seen, seven drops answers exceedingly well. It may, by some persons, be made weaker than it should be, but that which we use may be given in doses of from seven drops to twenty. Ten drops, in many persons, produce sickness. With many it acts as a charm; and in ten or twenty minutes they will be perfectly relieved; so that all the other remedies used in asthma are nothing to be compared with it. It is not in the pharmacopœia, nor do I know whether it will be in the new

#### SELECTION OF MEDICINES

pharmacopœia; but it will be introduced, ultimately, and will be considered one of the most important articles in the Materia Medica. It has been recommended in other spasmodic diseases; in tetanus, hydrophobia, and other diseases of the nervous system; and it is worth a trial in them, because our power over them, at present, is nothing, and over others, very slight. I therefore think it a duty to investigate the properties of the medicine, and give it in cases where we have no remedies, or our remedies are not at all satisfactory. The Indians, I have just observed, smoke it, and that is a very good form of exhibiting it. It may, by means of a pipe, be smoked just like tobacco. Many find great relief from smoking stramonium, and this affords general relief; it is very mild, and is as pleasant as tobacco. But there is no necessity for it to be smoked, for a few drops of the etherial tincture answers every purpose. I believe I mentioned before that some cannot bear it in any quantity, and that it is just what we observe in tobacco. Some are made ill with a single whiff, and some will smoke all day. Many persons are made sick with a single drop of the common alcoholic tincture of this medicine, and are altogether unable to bear it. Dr. Reece's practical Treatise on Spasmodic Asthma is a most interesting memoir on this subject. Dr. Robinson, Dr. Reece, and Dr. Cutler, particularly recommend a pipe or two of the lobelia inflata mixed with the compound herbs, usually sold under the name of herb tobacco, to be smoked in the same manner as tobacco every evening.\* The vapour inhaled during smoking so effectually allays irritation in the windpipe, and promotes expectoration, as to prevent a paroxysm of asthma, and wonderfully to facilitate breathing. In addition to this testimony we give the practical opinions of that excellent physician Dr. Kinglake, which appeared in the Gazette of Health .- " This medicinal article, for which the medical practitioner, and the public at large, are chiefly indebted to the unremitted and laudable exertions of the late Dr. Reece, for the improvement of practical medicine, has strong claims to preference for its efficacy in asthmatic affections of the spasmodic kind. When exhibited in doses of a common sized tea-spoonful, or one drachm, in an ounce of pure water, and repeated every half hour pending the paroxysm, or until nausea and vomiting be produced, it will be found to afford more effectual relief than is derivable from any other known remedy. It appears that its efficacy is much enhanced and ensured by its sickening agency. In some instances of difficult respiration it proves beneficial without occasioning nausea; but when sickness results from use, so far from that occurrence being a reason

\* This composition may be obtained, mixed for use, at the Medical Hall, 170, Piccadilly.

for discontinuing it, an additional inducement is afforded for pressing it, until full vomiting, and the consequent relief be obtained.

"No apprehension had need be entertained of its acting deleteriously: it may, therefore, in all cases of oppressed respiration, especially when of the spasmodic character, be fearlessly administered until full vomiting be produced, when the desired benefit is usually effected. Squill, æther, ipecacuanha, ammoniacum, asafœtida, stramonium, &c. appear to be vastly inferior in direct and lasting efficacy to the etherial tincture of the lobelia inflata: it may, therefore, be justly considered as a remedy of superior value; and if not altogether the desideratum in asthmatic cases, it perhaps exceeds in salutary influence any other known medicinal agent in that description of malady.

# ESSENCE OF BUCHU LEAVES, (Diosma crenata.)

A very singular volume might be written upon the subject of the introduction of new drugs into practice. The avidity with which some have been laid hold of,—the credulity of medical men and their patients, in some cases; and, on the other hand, the obstinacy and stupidity with which others, infinitely more valuable, have been received, would furnish some chapters of singular curiosity. We know that bark had many opponents ; we know that colchicum was at once seized as a remedy for every known disease, and that it has required years of experience to give to each their respective merit. Now the plant with which we are engaged at present has never had sufficient attention paid to it, and even at the present moment we feel persuaded that its singular effects upon the urinary and upon the generative system are completely unknown to a large number of very well informed medical practitioners.

The leaves of the buchu have, for time immemorial, been held in great estimation, among the natives of the Cape of Good Hope, as a remedy for irritative affections of the kidneys, bladder, and of the urethra,—for gravel, chronic inflammation of the mucous membrane of the bladder and of the urethra, (the former generally accompanied with a mucous discharge in the urine, often to a considerable extent, and the latter with a mucous discharge from the urethra, termed gleet), generally attended with great irritation, or inflammatory excitement, irritability of the bladder and urethra, the former occasioning a constant inclination to evacuate the contents of the bladder, and the latter with partial contraction of the urethra, termed *spasmodic* stricture. Within

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the last six years the buchu leaves have been much employed in the practice of this country; and the results of the extensive experience of several eminent physicians and surgeons in Europe and North America have proved, that it is a remedy for those complaints very superior to cubebs, and fully entitled to the high character noticed above. Drs. M'Dowal and Cumming, and Surgeon Carmichael, of Dublin, and Dr. Reece, of London, (who has published a treatise on their medicinal properties), have communicated to the medical profession, through the medium of the periodical press, many cases of distressing irritative affections of the bladder and urethra, some of which were of long standing, in which the essence of the buchu leaves proved successful.

Many are the instances in which excessive debility of the generative system, produced by various distressing causes, has been entirely removed by a proper course of this medicine; it has restored to a healthy and due enjoyment of the pleasures of life, many whose constitutions had appeared completely worn out, and destroyed by affections which equally harass the body and the mind.

The essence of the buchu leaves is made from the species of the diosma (crenata) which has been found efficacious in the complaints noticed above, the virtues of which it contains in great perfection. The dose is from one to two tea-spoonsful three or four times a day, in a wine-glassful of the decoction of marshmallow root, made by gently boiling two ounces of the sliced dried root (foreign) in a pint and a quarter of water, till reduced to a pint. If the complaint has existed five or six years, or the powers of the digestive organs have been much reduced, a tea-spoonful or two of the tincture of the chirayita herb may be added. The complaints enumerated above being always aggravated by costiveness, the bowels should be kept in a regular state. If, therefore, they should not be properly relieved every day, one or two pills of the alkaline extract of jalap should be taken every or every other night. This aperient is preferable to those in common use, because it does not irritate the rectum. As purging generally increases irritative or inflammatory affections of the bladder or urethra, the patient should take the quantity of these pills, (one, two, or three, every or every other night) to produce only one fæcal evacuation daily. The article is a mild aperient; but when the intestinal canal is irritable, half a pill may produce the desired effect. Dr. Sigmond, at a meeting of the Medico Botanical Society of London, presented a specimen of the buchu leaves from Mr. Reece, which was acknowledged to be the most perfect of its kind.

#### THE ERGOT OF RYE.

Rye is subject to a peculiar disease which differs essentially from the smut, or the rust, or other changes to which corn is liable, and which is called spurred rye, or the ergot. It has been the cause of several epidemics; for it has been found to produce a peculiar disease to which the name of ergotism has been given, which first attacks with giddiness of the head, spasms, convulsions, and a long train of severe nervous affections, and then with gangrene and sloughing of the extremities. But although these bad effects are the consequence of its injudicious use, and accompany its employment when taken as an article of food, it has been found lately to be a most valuable substance to be placed in our materia medica. It has been long observed that it possessed the power of accelerating parturition; but there was only a sort of traditionary knowledge of this property: it is only since great pains have been taken to ascertain its real qualities, that medical men have come to a conclusion, that it may be administered with safety and with great effect to pregnant women, who suffer from tedious labour. It is now successfully employed in diseases of the womb, in mucous and in sanguineous discharges from that organ. In cases of parturition, it must however only be employed in certain conditions, which the skilful accoucheur can only judge of. It is given in the form of powder, of infusion, and of tincture; and the dose must be varied, according to the peculiar circumstances of the patient. If given in too large doses, much bad effect may result, as well as in too feeble doses; in the first, too great muscular action may be induced; in the latter, weak muscular contractions of the womb, which only fatigue and distress the patient.

#### BASILIC NUT.

This nut is composed of the basilic powder and gingerbread. The basilic powder is the most effectual and safe remedy for the expulsion of every species of worms which form in the stomach and intestines, that has been discovered. It was a very favourite remedy with the late Dr. Underwood, Dr. Osborne, and Dr. Cam, a celebrated physician of Hereford, not only for worms, but as an alterative purgative medicine for children, to carry off slime and crudities from the bowels, to correct the constitution, and destroy the predisposition to the generation of worms. Combined with gingerbread, it is readily taken by children, and no portion lost, as is generally the case when administered in a liquid. The basilic powder is

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given to children of all ages every second or third morning, in the doses of three grains to a child of one year old, increasing one grain for every year, to the age of twenty. In each nut, (containing twenty grains) the powder is so well blended, that it may be divided into doses proportioned to the age of the patient with great accuracy.

# SOLUTION OF ACETATE OF MORPHINE.

This valuable preparation of opium was introduced into the practice of physic by some physicians of Paris, as a direct anodyne. It is not only more certain in allaying nervous irritation, and in procuring sleep, than opium or the black drop, or any other preparation of it; but its composing effects are not followed, like those of opium or any of the other preparations of it, by headache, constipation, disorder of the stomach or the nervous system. The sleep it produces is sound and refreshing. The disturbed sleep produced by opium or any other vegetable anodyne, and the disorder of the stomach, brain, and the whole nervous system, which almost uniformly follows the exhibition of opium and its officinal and empirical preparations, as laudanum, the black drop, the sedative liquor of opium, &c. &c., are attributed to the constituent part of opium termed narcotin, from which the solution of the acetate of morphine is entirely free. Of all the new remedies, this is the most valuable. The dose of the solution of the acetate of morphine, is from six to twelve drops.

The solution of acetate of morphine has been found to act more speedily on the internal surface of the stomach than a pill containing the acetate of morphine; and admitting of being administered with more accuracy as to dose, it has a great advantage over the acetate in substance. Eight drops of this solution are equal to twenty of laudanum. See Acetate of Morphine.

# VOLATILE TINCTURE OF COLCHICUM SEEDS.

Ample experience has proved, that this preparation is the most speedy, effectual, and safe remedy for acute rheumatism, and for shortening the paroxysm or diminishing the anguish of regular gout, that has been discovered. Dr. Williams, of Ipswich, has published several cases of rheumatism of long standing, which had resisted the most active remedies, in which a few doses of this preparation succeeded in effecting a cure. In his reports of its efficacy, the Doctor observes :—" I cannot

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contemplate an extensive use of it in many painful diseases, besides chronic rheumatism, without entertaining the hope and belief, that we have at length found the happy desideratum, a powerful, yet mild medicine, capable of substituting calmness, tranquillity, and balmy sleep, in the place of pain, weariness, and restless nights; - a renovation of long-lost limbs, and comparatively robust health, in lieu of feebleness and emaciation ;- in a word, affording to the poor, as well as the rich, the cheering prospect of prolonging life, and, during its continuance, an oblivion of many distressing pains." The dose is from one to two tea-spoonsful, at bed-time, in a wine-glass of weak brandy and water (cold), and one tea-spoonful, between breakfast and dinner, in a wineglassful of peppermint water. When the complaint is attended with general debility and symptoms of indigestion, as flatulence, loss of appetite, &c., two tea-spoonsful of the compound tincture of rhatany root may be taken with each dose. If it should disturb the bowels, five drops of laudanum may be added to the night dose, and about ten grains of the cordial confection to each dose.

In cases of irregular gout, and of the general nervousness of gouty subjects, this tincture has been very successfully administered in small doses at bed-time in a little weak brandy and water: in such cases, the quantity of fifteen to thirty drops has succeeded in procuring refreshing sleep, after opium and its officinal and empirical preparations, as laudanum, black drop, sedative liquor of opium, &c. had totally failed. The late Sir Joseph Banks was in the habit of taking twenty-five drops of a similar preparation every night at bed-time for several years; and he had no doubt of its composing effects having considerably prolonged his life.

In gouty subjects, whose vital powers have been greatly impaired by frequent or violent paroxysms, by indulgence in spirituous or vinous liquors, or in savoury dishes, or by any other cause, and especially when the stomach does not perform its office, and general debility prevails (indicated by swelling of the legs, coldness of the extremities, pallid skin, inability to retain the urine, &c.), this tincture and every other preparation of the colchicum seeds or root are improper. In such cases the tincture of the round-leaf cornel is a valuable remedy.—See page 17.

Dr. Bardsley, in his Hospital Reports, speaking of colchicum, says, "Its utility in gout is confirmed by the results of *general* experience." In most of the cases of that disease in which the Doctor prescribed this remedy, he says, "little or no advantage was evident till it acted on the bowels." Mr. Simmonds, an eminent surgeon of Manchester, who has been a martyr to gout for several years, states that he has obtained

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from the wine of the colchicum seeds a relief in the paroxysms of this harassing malady, which he had in vain sought for in any other remedy; and he asserts that the benefit he derived from it seemed to him greatly to depend on its purgative effects. In some cases, colchicum has speedily terminated a paroxysm, without producing any sensible operation; as an instance of which may be noticed the case of the late Sir Joseph Banks: and Dr. Bardsley admits that he is acquainted with a clergyman in whom it effectually allayed gouty inflammation and pain, without producing any sensible effects either on the stomach, the intestines, or the skin.

The vital powers in gouty subjects advanced in years, and even in young gouty invalids who have abused their constitutions by intemperance, are often in so reduced a state, that life is only kept up by general or local irritation, or what may be termed *morbid* nervous excitement, and, on subduing it by an anodyne, death suddenly ensues. Numerous instances of the fatal effects of the colchicum, and also the preparations of it termed "*Eau Medicinale*," on debilitated gouty subjects, have been published in the *Monthly Gazette of Health* and other periodical medical works. Even in plethoric habits, predisposed to apoplexy, a full dose of it, by occasioning congestion of the venous sinuses of the brain, in consequence of its diminishing vascular action in the viscera, &c. of the abdomen, has occasioned a fatal apoplectic attack.

#### ESSENTIAL SALT OF PERUVIAN BARK.

This preparation contains, in a very concentrated state, the volatile and active properties of the Peruvian bark, in a high degree of perfection, and answers every purpose of the powder, without producing any of its unpleasant effects, such as nausea, vomiting, or purging, so much to be dreaded in diseases of debility.

Ten grains of this preparation are equal to two scruples of the bark in powder. In intermittent and remittent fevers, ten grains may be taken every two hours, either in pills, or dissolved in an ounce of camphorated julep; but for the last stages of typhus fevers and putrid sore throat, and for mortifications, red port wine is a more proper vehicle; with which, in the proportion of three drachms to a quart, it makes a grateful tincture, possessing all the active properties of the Peruvian bark.

In cases of indigestion from debility of the stomach, general weakness, fluor albus, and gleet, the following form has proved very beneficial:

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# Take of Essential Salt of Bark, two drachms; Dried Soda, half a drachm; Oil of Carraway Seeds, ten drops.

To be made into a mass with simple syrup, and divided into thirty-six pills. Two or three to be taken three times a-day with a wine-glass of water, or three table-spoonsful of infusion of buchu leaves. If the patient cannot take pills, the solution of the salt of bark in port wine, as above directed, may be substituted for them.

We have lately detected some unprincipled chemists in vending the American extract of bark, dried so as to resemble the essential salt of bark, under the name of Essential Salt, which does not contain the smallest proportion of its native alcalies (quinine and cinchonine.) If the Company of Apothecaries do not think it worth their while to make the article, we advise them to procure it from a respectable source, and not from a person merely because he is one of their body.

# TINCTURE OF GINGER AND CAMOMILE FLOWERS.

This tincture, which contains in a concentrated state the volatile aromatic virtues of the Jamaica ginger, and the bitter principle of camomile flowers, is a most valuable stomachic medicine; and in cases of indigestion, cramp in the stomach or intestines, flatulency, and in complaints arising from weakness of the digestive organs, it has often succeeded, after the Peruvian bark and other tonic medicines had failed.

The dose is from thirty to forty drops two or three times a-day, in a wine-glass of water. In gouty habits and obstinate cases of indigestion, arising from the too free use of spirituous liquors, or the consequence of old age, the dose may be increased to a large *tea*-spoonful.

When indigestion is attended with much nausea and acidity, an emetic should precede the use of this and other stomachic medicines, and, if attended with costiveness, this tincture may be more advantageously taken in the solution of Epsom salt, (made by dissolving an ounce of the Epsom salt in a quart of water); but for nervous irritability and hypochondriacal affections, it may be very advantageously taken with the tincture of musk seeds, in the following proportions:

Take of the Tincture of Ginger and Camomile flowers, half an ounce; Tincture of Musk Seeds, an ounce and a half.—Mix. Three tea-spoonsful to be taken two or three times a-day in a glass of water.

When indigestion, or weakness of the system, is attended with looseness, or an irritable state of the bowels, the tincture of the round-leaf cornel is preferable to this tincture.

#### CAMPHORATED POWDER.

This admirable preparation has lately been brought into use to form quickly the camphorated julep, for which camphor is chiefly, if not solely employed, in domestic practice. This julep is made in the following manner: rub one drachm of the camphorated powder in a mortar, and add to it, by degrees, one pint of warm (not boiling) water; and when well blended, strain the liquor through fine linen. It speedily imparts to water all the efficacy and virtue of the camphor. It may be carried to any part of the globe without losing the slightest portion of its power, or being in any degree deteriorated; so that an individual may at any time prepare, at a moment's notice, that most valuable remedy in the fevers of the different climates, and be armed against many of the maladies and accidents to which the human life is subjected. It quite supersedes the essence of camphor; for the spirit, which forms a menstruum for the camphor, is a stimulant which often produces the worst possible effect upon the system, during febrile excitement.

#### TINCTURE OF LUPULIN.

This tincture, which is strongly impregnated with the medicinal virtues of the hop, has lately been much recommended by some eminent practitioners of America and this country, in cases of indigestion from morbid irritability, or sensibility of the stomach, generally occurring in gonty or nervous subjects, and those who keep up an excess of irritability in the stomach by a regular abuse of vinous or spirituous liquors, or by savoury dishes. In such cases it is common to prescribe a tea-spoonful of this tincture, in a wine-glass of a solution of the carbonate of soda, (in the proportion of six drachms to a pint of water) two or three times a-day. In cases of gouty indigestion of elderly people, this tincture, being a sedative, is improper; and for the complaints for which it is so highly recommended it is inferior to the tincture of the chirayita herb, principally on account of its disordering the head.

#### COLD EXPRESSED CASTOR OIL.

The oil of the castor seed, expressed in this country without heat, is free from the very unpleasant acrid taste of the castor oil imported from the West or East Indies, on account of the seed being carefully decorticated (the oil of the husk being very acrid), and less heat employed in the process; and as an aperient it is equally efficacious.

# ALCALINE TINCTURE OF FUMITORY.

Funitory has been highly recommended by physicians of the first authority, as a powerful corrector of the scrofulous habit, and an efficacious remedy for obstructions of the liver and other viscera, and for deterging the skin. The late Professor Cullen, of Edinburgh, who was very partial to the Fumitory, states, that he found it very useful in many cases of indigestion, cutaneous foulness, inactivity of the liver, and particularly in clearing the skin in many instances of cutaneous affections resembling lepra. The leaves have a peculiar bitter saline taste, and the extract obtained from them is a fine aromatic bitter. This tincture (made by dissolving the alcaline extract of the leaves and root in brandy) is so strongly impregnated with the virtues of the plant, that two tea-spoonsful are a sufficient dose, which may be taken twice a-day in a glass of cold water, viz. two hours before, and three hours after dinner. It has been found to succeed in those complaints of the stomach attended with heart-burn and flatulence, and foulness of the skin, after the Peruvian bark had failed, and to be efficacious in removing obstructions of the liver. Some nervous subjects, suffering from indigestion, have derived a considerable benefit from this tincture; but, generally speaking, the tincture of the chirayita (see page 19) has proved more beneficial.

# CAJEPUT LINIMENT.

The cajeput oil, which forms the basis of this opodeldoc, has been long held in great estimation in the East Indies, and in different parts of Germany, as an external remedy for chronic rheumatism, stiffness of joints, indolent tumours, palsy, chilblains, sprains, bruises, and deafness; and the trials that have been made of it in this country prove that it is deserving the character it has received. In conjunction with the volatile liniment, it is more penetrating, and of course more efficacious in rheumatism, and deep-seated complaints, as palsy, indolent tumours, &c. Employed in the same manner as opodeldoc, by rubbing the skin of the affected part with it, it frequently allays morbid irritation of the nerves, invigorates the absorbent vessels, and promotes the circulation; and hence it affords an efficacious topical remedy for the above complaints. By invigorating the auditory nerves, it has succeeded in the cure of obstinate cases of nervous deafness, after clearing out the external ear by a saponaceous injection. (See Embrocation of Strychnine, and Naphtha Liniment.)

#### TINCTURE OF MUSK SEEDS.

This tincture, in the dose of three or four tea-spoonsful three times a-day, in a wine-glass of camphorated mixture, is the most valuable remedy for general nervous irritability, and the variety of palsy termed *paralysis agitans* (paralytic tremours, lowness of spirits, nervous headache, palpitation of the heart, and hypochondriacism) that has been discovered. (See Mixture of Tincture of Musk Seeds.)

# NAPHTHA LINIMENT.

The Rock Oil, which for some years was held in great estimation by the most eminent surgeons of Europe, has of late years fallen into disuse in consequence of the petroleum of coal having been substituted for it. The fact that the true rock oil has not been imported into this country for the last thirty-five years, has been lately ascertained by an examination of the Custom-house books: and the Lords of the Treasury, in order that the faculty may be supplied with the genuine sort, have lately allowed it to be imported free of duty. The basis of the liniment is the essential oil, termed naphtha, in which the great virtues of the rock oil reside, and which is held in high esteem by the medical officers and other British residents, as well as the natives of Barbadoes, and the most eminent surgeons of Philadelphia and New York, who extol it as the most efficacious remedy that has been discovered, as an application for chilblains, rheumatism, deep-seated pains, indolent tumours, enlargement or stiffness of joints, palsy, and deafness. The late celebrated surgeons, Mr. Kirkland, Mr. Warner, and Mr. Pott, found it a most valuable discutient in cases of indolent tumours, particularly for the deposit of lymph about the ligaments, &c. of joints; and Dr. Fleming, who employed it much in the East Indies, says, that it is more efficacious in those affections than the cajeput oil.

#### FOR DOMESTIC USE.

For rheumatism, diseased or enlarged or stiff joints, chilblains, sprains, bruises, &c. the part affected should be well rubbed with this liniment every night and morning, with the hand covered with fine flannel. For the purpose of softening the skin it is advisable to bathe or immerse the part affected in warm water of 100 degrees, for five or ten minutes previous to its use. The part should afterwards be covered with flannel or leather.

For deafness, a few drops may be applied to the interior of the ears, by means of a little fine wool every night; the parts behind the ears may also be rubbed with it. By invigorating the nerves of the ears, it is a most valuable remedy for deafness arising from palsy, or weakness of the auditory nerves. In obstinate cases of deafness a pinch of the asarabacca snuff should be sniffed up the nostrils about twice a-day.

In all cases of local disease it is necessary to attend to the state of the stomach and bowels, and particularly to guard against costiveness. The best remedy for producing healthy digestion, and a proper secretion of bile, and removing offensive matter from the intestines, is the *Bengal aperient pill*, two or three of which may be taken once or twice a-week.—See Bengal Aperient Pills.

In cases of chilblain, the liniment should be rubbed over the inflamed part every night and morning by means of some fine soft leather or fine old flannel, with which the part should be kept covered. If the skin be broken, or cracked, or ulcerated, the rock oil cerate should be gently rubbed over the part with the warm hand, and afterwards applied spread on lint. This cerate is an excellent application for foul and spreading ulcers.

#### ST. JOHN'S BEAN.

A decoction of the pods of the carob, termed St. John's Bean, has been long held in great estimation by the natives of Malta as a remedy for recent cough and incipient consumption of the lungs. The decoction of the pods certainly allays thirst, promotes expectoration, abates fever, and quiets cough, and is therefore very preferable to barley-water, or the pectoral drinks in common use. The decoction is made by gently boiling three ounces of the pods (sliced or bruised) in three pints of water, till reduced to a quart, of which a large wine-glassful should be taken four or five times a-day. It is an excellent vehicle for the exhibition of the oxymel of the Hedge Hyssop in chronic cough and pulmonary consumption.

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# ARTIFICIAL HARROWGATE SALT.

Half a drachm of this article (sold under the name of Harrowgate Salt) dissolved in half a pint of water, operates very pleasantly on the bowels, and produces the same beneficial effects on the skin, and in gouty and rheumatic habits, as are attributed to the native sulphureous water of Harrowgate. It has been found very beneficial in cases of inflammatory or irritative piles, attended with constipation, and in expelling the small thread-worms, termed ascarides.

#### SATURATED TINCTURE OF CUBEBS.

This tincture, taken in the quantity of two tea-spoonsful in a wine-glass of barley-water three times a-day, is a valuable remedy for *fluor albus*, *gleet*, and *debility of the bladder*. In case of general debility of the system, a tea-spoonful of the compound tincture of rhatany root may be added to each dose. This latter composition is also an excellent remedy for indigestion of elderly people. It is very superior to the paltry preparation of Cubebs, advertised under the name of *Essence* of Cubebs.

#### ASARABACCA SNUFF.

This powder, the most active ingredient of which is the leaves of the asarabacca, is a most excellent cephalic. A few grains sniffed up the nostrils generally produce a considerable discharge of mucus from the internal surface, and sneezing, by which the most obstinate head-ache, rheumatic tooth-ache, complaints of the eyes, (particularly gutta serena, and weakness of sight,) and paralytic and other complaints, attended with stupor, or drowsiness, have been effectually cured. Geoffroy states, that after sniffing up four or five grains of this powder in an evening, he has found the discharge from the nose to continue for three days together; and this esteemed author observes, that he uniformly found it so effectually to clear the head, and to rouse the energy of the brain, as to cure palsy of the tongue, and deafness. It is more efficacious in these complaints than the powder sold under the name of Cephalic Snuff, which is a compound of herbs, of little or no medicinal virtue. In cases of head-ache, attended with general plenitude, this powder may, by exciting violent sneezing, prove injurious; but when the vessels of the head are overloaded, those of

the extremities are in an opposite state, and sneezing, by producing a determination of blood to the surface of the body and to the extremities in particular, generally affords almost instantaneous relief.

#### CITRIC ACID, AND CARBONATE OF SODA.

On dissolving a tea-spoonful of this composition in a tumbler of water, an effervescence, with a considerable evolution of carbonic acid gas, takes place, during which state it should be drank. It is more pleasant and cooling than soda water, and, being slightly aperient, is more beneficial in cases of indigestion, and torpidity of the bowels and liver, and in those affections of the stomach, &c. which occur during a residence in a hot climate, or from the too free use of wine and spirituous liquors.

# THE LETTUCE LOZENGE.

This lozenge is prepared according to the directions given by Professor Duncan, of Edinburgh. It is composed of the inspissated white juice of the garden lettuce, extract of liquorice, gum arabic, tolu, and ipecacuan powder. The Professor highly extols this composition in cases of cough, consumption, &c. The peculiar mild sedative properties of the garden lettuce were known to the immortal Galen; and the experiments made by Professor Duncan, Sir Henry Halford, and other eminent Physicians, satisfactorily prove that it possesses the power of subduing irritation or inflammatory excitement in the internal membrane of the windpipe and air vessels, which gives rise to cough, wheezing, and asthma; of promoting expectoration, exciting salutary perspiration, affording great facility of breathing, and procuring sleep without disordering the head. Such a medicine combined with tolu, ipecacuan, liquorice, &c., is no doubt a most valuable remedy in affections of the lungs. The lettuce lozenge has since become a very popular remedy in this country for the complaints of the lungs, for which it is recommended by Professor Duncan.

In consequence of the publicity the Editors of the Gazette of *Health* have given it, a composition containing opium in lieu of the inspissated white juice of the lettuce is very generally sold for it. The Lettuce Lozenge, made by the direction of Professor Duncan, at the Medical Hall, 170, Piccadilly, bears the signature of "G. Reece & Co." on the label.

### CAMPHORATED IPECACUAN LOZENGE.

This composition has been lately highly extolled by the celebrated Drs. Laennec and Muller, as a remedy for spasmodic asthma, winter cough, and difficulty of breathing of elderly people. Dr. Muller, Dr. Reece, and others, have found that the camphor, when gradually dissolved in the mouth, and swallowed with the saliva, more effectually allays the irritation of the nerves of the upper part of the gullet, windpipe, &c., than when immediately conveyed into the stomach, either suspended in water, or in the form of pill. They direct one or two to be taken three or four times a day. Dr. Muller particularly recommends their use during foggy weather. They also allay the thirst which is present during nervous and feverish maladies. As a preventive of the asthmatic paroxysm, this composition is no doubt a valuable one; but after the asthmatic fit has commenced, it will not prove so efficacious as the ethereal tincture of the *lobelia inflata*, noticed page 21.

#### CAMPHORATED ACETIC ACID.

The acetic acid, impregnated with camphor, is recommended by Professor Duncan, and other eminent physicians, in preference to the aromatic vinegar, for the purpose of purifying or correcting the air of the chambers of patients affected with typhus fever, putrid sore throat, mortification, &c. &c. and also for smelling in cases of head-ache.

### RUSSIAN CEPHALIC VOLATILE SALTS.

The volatile salts, made by some chemists, of Petersburg, &c., during the winter season, possess a peculiar soft, volatile property, with a fine fragrant odour, which render them very superior as a cephalic, or for stimulating the nerves of the membranous lining of the nostrils, to the volatile salts made in this country. Some chemists in London have obtained much celebrity for making a powerful pungent smelling salt; but, in consequence of its caustic quality, it has acted most injuriously on the olfactory nerves. The Russian volatile salts, being impregnated with an essential oil, instead of over-stimulating the olfactory nerves, and the membrane lining the nostrils, evidently quiet as well as invigorate them.

### PLASTER OF BELLADONNA AND MERCURY.

This plaster, made according to a formula in the new Medico-Chirurgical Pharmacopæia (4th edition) has been lately much recommended as a powerful discutient application in cases of scirrhous and scrofulous tumours, diseased joints, bunions and corns. Some cases of true scirrhous tumours have been published in the Gazette of Health, in which it succeeded in dispersing the disease, after they had been condemned to the knife by some eminent surgeons.

#### LOTION OF THE MALIC ACID.

# (For Preserving the Teeth, &c.)

The scientific Mr. La Beaume lately communicated the important fact, that the accumulation of apparently earthy matter on the teeth, commonly called "tartar," is produced in the same manner as coral, by animalculæ resembling the medreposa oculata, for their protection. He discovered them by means of a solar microscope of strong magnifying power; and, from the cellular organization of the accumulation, we have no doubt of the correctness of Mr. La Beaume's theory. The same has been observed by Mr. Walker, a scientific chemist and geologist of London. Mr. La Beaume is decidedly of opinion that, after the tartar (which, like coral, is a mere nidus) adheres firmly to the teeth, the animalculæ burrow into the teeth, and, by insinuating themselves between the teeth and gums, occasion disease in both, the effluvium from which is often so offensive as to contaminate the breath. Mr. La Beaume has made numerous experiments with different mineral, vegetable, and animal acids, and with alcohol, to ascertain their effects on the vitality of the animalculæ, and on the matter which affords them a protection; and it is a curious fact, that of all the articles he has employed, the true malic acid (not the pyroligneous acid, which is now generally sold for it) almost instantaneously kills the 'animalculæ, and decomposes the concretions, so as to be easily removed by a brush. The more powerful acids, in the same state of dilution, and alcohol, have little effect on the animalculæ. In order to destroy the animalculæ and their eggs, and to decompose the production which protects them, Mr. La Beaume recommends the teeth to be brushed every morning with the true malic acid, diluted with rose-water, and immediately afterwards to make use of the levigated areca nut charcoal, and the tincture of rhatany, as recommended by Professor Hertz, in his popular

Treatise on the Management of the Teeth. (See Prepared Charcoal of the Areca Nut, page 39.)

The use of the malic acid, thus diluted, every morning, will, in the course of a few days, entirely remove the tartar, and the regular employment of the areca charcoal and tincture of rhatany every, or every other morning, will effectually prevent the generation of the animalculæ; but if there be a strong disposition to their reproduction, Professor Hertz, in his popular Treatise on the Management of the Teeth, and Mr. La Beaume, advise the use of the malic acid lotion to be continued once or twice a week for some months. Dentists in general condemn the use of an acid, on the supposition that it is capable of decomposing the enamel. "This opposition," observes Dr. Good, "arises from an ignorance of the gradations of chemical affinities;" all of them, however, very freely use the most potent mineral acids to facilitate the removal of the tartar in the operation termed scaling; which consists in forcibly removing the tartar-like concretion by instruments, by which the enamel is often much injured. The true malic acid is incapable of acting chemically on the enamel of the teeth; we say the true, because the pyroligneous acid, which is now generally sold for it, has been found to act injuriously on unhealthy or decayed teeth ; whereas the malic acid assuredly suspends the progress of caries, and used as directed by Mr. La Beaume, will no doubt render the operation of scaling by instruments unnecessary-an operation which is always more or less destructive to the enamel, and often renders teeth loose which are not healthy or well supported by sound gums.

"The discovery of Mr. La Beaume," observe the Editors of the Gazette of Health, "is far more important than any that has been made in dental pathology. It most satisfactorily accounts for the cause of unhealthy and carious teeth and offensive breath, and enables every person to preserve the teeth in a healthy state. It is not, like many medical theories of the day, founded on hypothesis, or broached for the purpose of giving publicity to the inventors. It is founded on facts, and in giving it publicity Mr. La Beaume is actuated by no other motive than to benefit his fellowcreatures. The discovery of the animalculæ he made many years ago, and the important advantage of the management of the teeth founded on it, has been confirmed by long experience. We can vouch for the truth of his assertions.

"Since Mr. La Beaume published the discovery of the cause of the collection on the teeth, termed tartar, several gentlemen have laid claim to the *priority* of it. One gentleman states that the fact was noticed by a physician of Bordeaux many years ago. A gentleman,

who has devoted much time to microscopical examinations of several products of the three kingdoms of nature, assures us that he observed the animalculæ in the tartar of the teeth, described by Mr.La Beaume, upwards of thirty years since. Mr. La Beaume observed the animalculæ nearly twenty years ago; but although he was not aware at the time he communicated the fact to us, that they had been observed by others, he is pleased to find that it is confirmed by gentlemen esteemed for their scientific attainments.

"Mr. La Beaume's father, who lived in the East Indies, employed the lotion of the acetic acid for many years; and at the time of his death, when he was upwards of seventy years of age, he had not lost one tooth, and all were not only sound, but firmly fixed in their sockets. He also employed regularly the levigated areca charcoal."

#### PREPARED CHARCOAL OF THE ARECA NUT.

The properties of charcoal, as a dentifrice, were first noticed in an early edition of the *Medical Guide*, under the title of *Carbonic Powder*; since which it has been very generally employed for the purpose of cleansing the teeth.

The areca nut (commonly called betel nut), when well charred and finely levigated, is, no doubt, a very innocent and most valuable toothpowder. It preserves a healthy white state of the enamel, destroys the offensive effluvia arising from carious teeth, and will not only prevent caries, but even arrest its progress after it has taken place : and it is worthy of remark, that people, who had been great sufferers from tooth-ache, have not experienced a relapse after the regular use of this powder. It is likewise very efficacious in removing the cause of unpleasant tastes in the mouth, and for cleaning the tongue in cases of putrid fever, sore throat, and indigestion. The charcoal prepared from the areca nut has been, from time immemorial, held in high estimation among the Indians; and Dr. Lind, late of Bengal, at the age of eighty years, states, that by its use he has preserved all his teeth perfectly sound: and several very respectable gentlemen, who have resided many years in the East Indies, have assured us that they have found it to be a great preserver of the teeth, and a certain preventive of tooth-ache. The charcoal of the areca nut certainly affords a more smooth powder than that of wood, and therefore, for the purpose of cleaning the teeth, is far preferable. It also possesses an alkalescency, which renders the matter that adheres to the teeth more readily removed by the brush—a property from which the common charcoal is entirely exempt.

On the very respectable authority of Dr. Lind, we were induced to give the areca charcoal a trial; and, from long experience, we have no hesitation in recommending its adoption in preference to that of wood.

It is become necessary to caution the public against the tooth-powders recommended by many dentists, and particularly those sold by some perfumers, which, being composed of the most destructive minerals, may, for a short time, render the teeth white, but will ultimately prove very injurious, by abrading the enamel. Indeed, such is the mischief that uniformly follows their use, that the areca charcoal is a great desideratum, and, as soon as its valuable properties are generally known, it will, no doubt, supersede all others.

When the gums become relaxed or spongy, or the teeth loose, the former should be gently sponged with the simple tincture of rhatany root and rose water, in equal proportions, every morning or evening, previously to the use of the prepared areca charcoal. The lotion of tincture of rhatany and rose water, from its peculiar astringent power, braces and strengthens the gums, and its repeated use has often succeeded in fastening loose teeth.

When the teeth are loaded with what is generally termed tartar, Mr. La Beaume recommends a lotion, containing the *malic acid*, to be used by means of a brush, about twice a week. The collection he and others have ascertained, by means of a microscope of great magnifying power, to be a secretion from animalculæ, in which they not only shelter themselves, but deposit their eggs, and which, by becoming firm, enable them to act on the enamel, and thereby produce caries. The malic acid not only speedily decomposes the secretion, but destroys the vitality of the animalculæ, and at the same time acts beneficially on the enamel and gums. (See the Malic Acid Lotion, page 37.)

Having examined the tooth-powder industriously advertised by several druggists, under the name of *Prepared Charcoal*, we can assert that we have not found any to be genuine charcoal powder, but a composition of burnt oyster-shells, which in no respect resembles charcoal; and, as a dentifrice, must assuredly prove very hurtful. The spurious charcoal powder may be known by being of a grey colour, whereas true charcoal is perfectly black.

#### FOR DOMESTIC USE.

### THE BENGAL ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.

These pills were first introduced for obstinate or constitutional constipation, foulness of the stomach or intestines, sluggishness or obstruction of the liver, nervous head-ache from an overloaded or foul 'condition of the digestive organs, and a loaded state of the viscera, by the celebrated Dr. Dick, late of Bengal, who has had more experience in complaints of the liver and stomach than any medical man in the world. Ample experience in this country has proved it to be the most valuable remedy that has been discovered for obstructions in the liver and gall ducts, redundancy of bile or slime, and complaints arising from indigestion, or weakness of the stomach and bowels; besides which, it is an excellent purgative medicine for head-ache, arising from a determination of blood to the brain, and especially when the consequence of a suppression of the piles or periodical secretion, which it will often succeed in restoring. It is also a valuable aperient medicine in cases of gout. One great recommendation of these pills is, they do not irritate the rectum. The increase of diseases of the rectum has been very justly attributed, by a late writer, to the irritation occasioned by popular antibilious remedies, the basis of which is aloes. These antibilious purgative pills effectually carry off redundant bile, acrid matter, and slime from the bowels, and, unlike the antibilious purgatives, also act as a stomachic. The dose is from two to three pills occasionally. Particular directions for their use accompany each box.

#### RHATANY ROOT.

#### (Krameria Triandria.)

We have, whilst discussing some of the important qualities of drugs, alluded to the difficulty there is in establishing the value of a remedy, and the opposition it has frequently to encounter when first brought into notice. Here we have an instance of an article to which much opposition was given, but which is now placed, by the Royal College of Physicians, in its Pharmacopœia, and its recognition must, therefore, be general. This root, the produce of Peru, (first introduced into the practice of medicine in this country by Dr. Reece, is now very generally employed throughout Europe as a tonic medicine; and, in consequence of being more grateful to the palate and stomach than the Peruvian bark, many patients have been able to persevere in its use, who could not

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#### SELECTION OF MEDICINES

take Peruvian bark in any form. In the cure of intermittents it has been very successful. It possesses an astringent and bitter quality, so grateful to the palate, that the wine manufacturers in Portugal have long used it for the purpose of enriching Port wine; and, from the quantity used by them, it is not improbable that the astringent property of that wine is principally derived from it. From the success that has uniformly attended the exhibition of this medicine, Dr. Reece confidently asserts that it is a most valuable restorative, and very superior to any other of the class of vegetable tonics in a variety of diseases of debility. In all diseases that require the use of a tonic medicine, the Rhatany root may be used in the same manner as directed for the Peruvian bark, but as it is somewhat stronger, a less dose will suffice; fifteen grains of the powder may be considered equal to twenty of the best Peruvian bark. Of this root, the same preparations are kept as of the Peruvian bark; viz. the powder, the extract, and the simple aromatic and compound tinctures.

The extract, which is made by inspissating the expressed juice of the root in the heat of the sun (by the natives of South America), possesses, in great perfection, the medicinal properties of the root, and may be taken in the form of pills, to the extent of five or ten grains twice a day. The powder may be taken, from ten to thirty grains. The compound, or aromatic tincture of Rhatany, is a pleasant and efficacious stomachic, and, in the dose of two tea-spoonsful in a little water three or four times a day, will prove an admirable remedy for indigestion and its consequences, as flatulency, heartburn, cramp in the stomach, nervous irritability. The simple tincture of Rhatany is much recommended by the most eminent dentists in England and France, as a lotion, (with an equal quantity of rose water) for constringing the gums, and thereby preserves them from caries, and renders the loose ones more firm in their sockets; (See Prepared Areca Charcoal, page 39.) The following prescription has been found very successful in cases of indigestion of elderly people, attended with general debility and œdematous swelling of the legs, and also for fluor albus.

Take of Foreign Extract of Rhatany Root, one drachm and a half; Sweet Spirit of Nitre, three drachms; Tincture of Cardamom Seeds, six drachms; Infusion of Buchu Leaves, seven ounces.— Mix. Three table-spoonsful to be taken three times a day.

# OXYMEL OF THE HEDGE HYSSOP.

# (Gratiola Officinalis.)

This preparation of the hedge hyssop has been found very beneficial in consumptive cough, or pulmonary consumption. The hedge hyssop possesses the peculiar property of allaying morbid irritation in the membrane lining the windpipe, quieting the circulation, promoting digestion, and keeping up a regular discharge from the bowels. The oxymel also facilitates expectoration and allays cough, and has effected more in consumption of the lungs than any other medicine. The dose is from two to three tea-spoonsful three or four times a day, in a wine-glassful of the decoction of Iceland liverwort, or, in incipient cases, in the decoction of Saint John's bean.

#### AN ACCOUNT OF THE

# NEW CHEMICAL REMEDIES

LATELY INTRODUCED INTO THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE BY EMINENT CHEMISTS OF FRANCE AND GERMANY,

SOME OF WHICH ARE EMPLOYED BY THE LEADING PRACTITIONERS OF THIS COUNTRY.

To the rapid progress analytical chemistry has lately made in France and Germany, the medical profession of this country is greatly indebted for a knowledge of the active constituent principles of several articles of the materia medica, in which their peculiar medicinal virtues evidently reside. For the first twenty years of the present century, a discovery of a new acid, possessing some peculiar chemical properties, was frequently announced in the philosophical works of Paris, while the number of alcalies remained stationary. Within the last few years, the discoveries of new alcalies have been so numerous, that the number is equal to that of acids; and to such great perfection have the chemical examinations of the productions of the vegetable kingdom been brought, that two alcalies (which, being educts, may be termed native alcalies) have been detected in one article; and what is particularly worthy of notice is, the virulence of the alcalies of poisonous vegetables, instead of being diminished by neutralization with an acid, is thereby rendered more The idea of the ancient physicians, which has generally prevailed active. till within the last few years, that vinegar or lemon juice is capable of counteracting the baneful effects of vegetable poisons, although they were not aware that the poisonous quality resided in an alcali, is so far proved to be erroneous, that they have the effect of increasing their virulence. Pure potass, pure soda, pure lime, and pure ammonia, although so powerfully caustic as to be capable of speedily destroying the organization of a healthy part of the body, when neutralized by an acid, although the acid possess the same destructive power, are rendered so mild, that a person may take half an ounce of pure potass, and the same quantity of sulphuric acid, in a state of combination, with impunity; although the same quantity of either, taken into the stomach separately, is capable of destroying life. An acid has not the same corrective effect on the native alcalies of

poisonous vegetables; for the result of experiments repeatedly made with them on dogs and other animals, have proved that they are rendered more potent by an acid, although the alcali be thereby neutralized.

Of the new chemical remedies which Majendie and other eminent chemists on the continent have introduced into the practice of medicine, some are unquestionably very valuable additions to our list of remedies; but no doubt their medicinal virtues have been too highly extolled, and some of them are such powerful poisons, that even the most philosophical physicians of Paris have not ventured to give them a trial, or, what is more probable, have not allowed the results to transpire. Of all the new remedies, Iodine, Morphine, Prussic Acid, and Strychnine, are the only ones in the favour of which the results of our own experience have enabled us to speak decidedly. Of the other new articlesas Emetrine, Veratrine, Atropine, &c.-we have not given a trial, for a plain reason that may excite the derision of the philosophical practitioners of France and Italy, viz. because we would not take any one of them ourselves in any case of disease. We do not mean to say that great credit is not due to some French chemists, particularly to M. Pelletier and M. Caventou, for their late discoveries of the alcalies of numerous natural productions of the vegetable kingdom, in which they suppose the virtues of the articles to reside, and also to the justly celebrated physiologist, M. Majendie, for the numerous experiments he has made on different animals, for the purpose of ascertaining their medicinal properties; but this we say, that the value of many of these discoveries, as remedial agents, has been by them much overrated. When the extracts of poisonous vegetables contain all their medicinal virtues in such a state of concentration, that one or two grains is a sufficient dose, what advantage can arise from a still further concentration by tedious and expensive processes; and especially when the article so concentrated is too powerful to be administered without dilution? If the atropine (the alcali of the deadly nightshade), the daturine (the alcali of the stramonium seeds), and other alcalies of poisonous vegetables, are to be mixed with a conserve, or dissolved in a fluid, to render them safe articles for conveying into the human stomach, surely they cannot differ, as remedies from carefully made extracts, which are, in fact, the alcalies in combination with gummy matter. As to the solutions of these alcalies in alcohol, which Majendie and others term tinctures, they possess no advantage whatever over the common tinctures of the articles from which the alcalies are obtained, for they cannot deny that they are powerfully impregnated with the alcaline bases. The discovery of an alcali in such powerful poisons as the deadly

#### NEW CHEMICAL REMEDIES.

nightshade, the garden nightshade, &c. &c. is only interesting in a chemical point of view. In medicine, we are satisfied, such articles are far more likely to prove injurious than beneficial, by supplying with dangerous implements, those theorists and experimentalists who think hospital patients fair objects for the boldest experiment. We have noticed some of the following articles, more to induce practitioners to avoid than to subject their fellow-creatures to dangerous experiments. To Majendie, Orfila, and other cool philosophical experimentalists, the profession is, unquestionably, much indebted for the numerous trials they have made with the new alcalies on dogs and other animals; but had they communicated the unfavourable results of their experiments on their fellow creatures, who had placed their lives in their hands, the medical profession of this country would have been more competent to form a just opinion of their value. The life of a member, even of the lowest class of society, is, in this country, deemed much too valuable to be subjected to rash experiments.

To insure the salutary effects of either a specific or a delicate chemical remedy, not only the stomach and intestines, but the whole system should be put in a favourable state for its exhibition. If the stomach do not perform its functions properly, the remedy, by uniting with the products of imperfect digestion, will either be decomposed, or rendered inert, and thereby increase the disorder of the stomach. Its beneficial effects may also be counteracted by plenitude, by nervous excitement, by inanition, or by improper m<sup>o</sup>de of living. To begin with a chemical or specific remedy, as soon as the nature of the disease is ascertained, or to attack a local disease before the stomach and bowels are corrected, is glaring empiricism; and doubtless to it may be attributed the diversity of opinions which exists among members of the profession as to the real value of many remedies.

#### ALCALINE EXTRACT OF RHUBARB.

Dr. Samuel Jackson, of Northumberland, Pennsylvania, in a dissertation on piles, states, that after giving all the laxatives recommended by different writers a trial for eighteen years, "none with entire satisfaction, and some with manifest injury," he has found the regular use of the alcaline extract of rhubarb to succeed in every instance, either in curing the disease, or essentially relieving it, and uniformly in preventing it. He recommends it to be taken once or twice a day, in such quantity as will

insure one or two copious, loose, but consistent fæcal evacuations (according to the habitual disposition of the bowels or the state of the malady) every twenty-four hours, carefully avoiding violent purging or a relaxing diarrhœa. This preparation is made by spontaneous evaporation of a cold infusion of the root, thinly sliced, in a very weak solution of potass, so as to be free from the astringent constituent principle, which not only counteracts the peculiar mild aperient effects, but leaves a disposition to constipation. This valuable preparation of rhubarb has been for some time kept at the Medical Hall, in Piccadilly, under the name of the Alcaline Extract of Rhubarb. The dose is from four to eight grains, made into one or two pills with one drop of the essential oil of buchu leaves, or two grains of ginger powder. Dr. Cullen was in the habit of recommending a few grains of rhubarb root to be masticated, and the ligneous part not to be swallowed. "I have found," says he, "the aperient effects most satisfactorily produced, when the rhubarb is chewed in the mouth, and no more swallowed than what is imparted to the saliva. In that case," continues the Doctor, "the astringent quality is not largely extracted, and therefore the aperient part will operate as required." As a "potent coadjutant," Dr. Jackson particularly recommends the general adoption of the household bread, which contains a considerable proportion of bran.

For the prevention and cure of piles, which occur during pregnancy and immediately after delivery, Dr. Jackson has found the alcaline extract of rhubarb a remedy of inestimable value, and also for obviating costiveness, or emptying the bowels freely during those periods. When acid predominates in the stomach so as to produce the painful sensation termed heartburn, the Doctor condemns the use of magnesia, and recommends the bicarbonate of soda or of potass to be taken. For piles after delivery, he also recommends a degree of pressure, by means of a rectum bougie, besmeared with spermaceti ointment for the purpose of compressing the hæmorrhoidal vessels. Among the worst purges in cases of piles, the Doctor particularly notices calomel and magnesia. "I have known," says he, " persons who could not take five grains of calomel without occasioning the most painful piles; but of all purgatives, magnesia is to be avoided with the greatest care, and particularly the calcined, which I have observed uniformly to produce a most distressing degree of irritation, and even inflammatory action in the rectum." This effect is supposed, by a most talented man, and a competent observer, to be owing to an uncombined acid passing through the rectum; "but," adds the Doctor, " I have many reasons to believe this idea to be erroneous." In young ladies he has ascertained satisfactorily that constipation and piles are often occasioned by tight lacing.

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In conclusion, the Doctor observes, if his recommendation of the aperient constituent of rhubarb (the alcaline extract) should prove the means of introducing it into general use, in the treatment and prevention of piles, a great amount of pain will be averted. The laxative powers, which are very peculiar, are admirably adapted to the cure of piles: and its very beneficial effects cannot fail to enhance the reputation of the prescriber. "Costiveness," continues the Doctor, "is attended with such a multitudinous concatenation of evils, and the laxative constituent of the rhubarb root is so peculiar and salutary in this respect, that if any one is at all disposed not to pass a morning without a free evacuation, particularly if he be of a plethoric, bilious, or gouty habit, or in the decline of life, or the least disposed to piles, let him take four or five grains of the alcaline extract of rhubarb, with two grains of good ginger, powdered, every noon or night."

# THE ALCALINE EXTRACT OF JALAP.

This article, first introduced into practice by Dr. Reece, is made by evaporating the saturated tincture of jalap in vacuo with a small portion of potass, in order to prevent that separation of the resin and gum of the root, which is apt to take place when the spirit is evaporated. The extract of jalap, made according to the directions of the London Pharmacopœia, when administered to the same extent as the powder, frequently fails to produce any aperient effect, which Dr. Reece attributes to the separation of its constituent principles on evaporation; the spirit flying off before the water. The alcaline extract, which in the dose of ten grains generally operates on the bowels, has the great advantage over Epsom and Glauber's salts, the saline aperient waters of Cheltenham and Leamington, aloes, senna, and many other purgative medicines, of promoting the fæcal secretions of the lower intestines, as the colon and rectum, without producing griping pains, nausea, or irritating the small intestines or disordering the organs of digestion. Being diuretic as well as aperient, it acts more efficaciously in carrying off foul matter, or in deterging the blood, than any other aperient medicine; for the urine, like the fæces, is an excrementitious discharge. Hence it is a most valuable opening medicine in cases of habitual costiveness and of irritative affections of the colon, rectum, uterus, or bladder. Dissolved in simple syrup, in the proportion of two scruples to an ounce, it affords an excellent aperient medicine for children. The dose of this syrup is from one to three tea-spoonsful, according to the age of the child.

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# CHLORIDES OF LIME AND OF SODA.

Two table-spoonsful of these salts, dissolved in a quart of water, is much recommended by M. Labarraque, and other respectable chemists and surgeons of France, Germany, Italy, America, and of this country, to correct putrid and other noxious vapours, arising from the decomposition of the contents of water-closets, from tainted provisions, confined drains or apartments, infected bodies, mortification, &c. &c. It has also been found, by Dr. Hassel, an eminent physician of Boulogne-sur-Mer, not only to correct the putrid effluvium arising from mortification, but considerably to hasten the sloughing process, and to promote healthy granulations. The Doctor not only applied the solution externally by means of lint, but administered it internally in the dose of a dessert-spoonful in a wine-glass of water, two or three times a day. Chloride of lime has been considered more powerful than soda by many who have tried them both, but in various instances the latter has been more efficacious.

Half a pint of the solution sprinkled over the basin of the watercloset renders it sweet. It is also used for washing the chamber utensils, the floor of the room, &c. in cases of putrid fever, and for correcting the effluvia arising from infected bodies, or mortified parts, for which purpose it should be freely sprinkled over the floor and bedclothes twice a day. During the last stage of typhus fever it may be used with great advantage, in the proportion of half an ounce of the salt to two quarts of water, as a lotion for the body. In cases of putrid sore throat, or foul ulcers in the throat, tongue, gums, &c. it has been very successfully employed as a gargle, in the proportion of one or two drachms of the salt to a pint of rose-water; a solution of the same strength has been used with considerable advantage (two or three times a day) as an injection, in cases of ulceration of the neck, of the uterus, of the vagina, or of the rectum, and in cases of obstinate fluor albus.

The chloride of lime, mixed with nitre and common salt, in the proportion of half an ounce to an ounce of nitre, and six ounces of common salt, has been found to preserve meat of any kind during summer, after it has become offensive, and not only to render the meat of an old animal tender, but also to impart to it a fine rich flavour. Game, fish, &c. wrapped up in linen moistened with a solution of the chloride of lime, in the proportion of three drachms to a quart of water, has been found to keep in a perfectly sweet state for some weeks, even during warm weather.

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The modes of using the chlorides of lime and soda are given in the translation of M. Labarraque's treatise on them, lately translated into English by Dr. James Scott, of London. In the valuable Appendix, the translator has given the following directions for the use of the chloride of lime:—

"To a pound of the chloride of lime, add four gallons of water; break all the lumps; stir them well, and after standing a short time, it is fit for use.

"In large towns and cities suffering from infectious or contagious disorders, it is strongly recommended to sprinkle the rooms morning and evening with the above solution, and to place some of it in shallow dishes, soup-plates, or basins, in the different apartments, particularly the bed-rooms.

"In typhus or putrid fevers, infectious complaints, &c. the solution should be freely sprinkled about the room and bed-linen occasionally; the usual precaution for renewing the air of the room being equally attended to. A wine-glassful added to the water of a night-chair, urinal, or bedpan, will prevent any smell.

"The bed-linen, &c: should be immersed, about five or six minutes, in the diluted solution, before being sent to be washed, as mere washing in the common way will not always correct infection in linen. When used in this way, the linen should be immediately rinsed in fresh water, as it might be injured if allowed to dry after immersion in the solution.

"Washing dead bodies with the solution (sprinkling also the clothes and interior of the coffin) will preserve them for some time from putrefaction; and it will be of great service at inquests and to undertakers.

"The effluvia from drains, sewers, cesspools, &c. will be effectually cured by pouring into them a quart of the mixture, added to a pailful of water, and repeating the operation until the smell ceases.

"Meat sprinkled with, or immersed in the solution for an instant every day in hot weather or in warm climates, and suspended in the air, may be kept some time without the slightest taint; and no flies will attack it.

"Tainted meat, fish, game, &c. may be rendered sweet by sprinkling them with the solution.

"Water in cisterns may be purified, and all animalculæ destroyed, by putting into it a small quantity of the pure liquid—about half a pint to one hundred or one hundred and twenty gallons of water.

" To painters, &c. it is invaluable, as it destroys the noxious effluvium

of paints so effectually, that a room painted in the day may be slept in at night, if sprinkled some hours before with the solution, and some be allowed to remain in shallow vessels.

"Smelters of lead, glue and size-makers, tallow-chandlers, &c. may deprive their premises of all offensive smells by the same process.

"Stables, slaughter-houses, and shambles, may be purified in the same way.

"Beer casks may be sweetened by rinsing them with the diluted mixture."

### QUININE AND CINCHONINE.

Among the valuable and useful discoveries which the science of chemistry has lately made, we know none that we can more safely and judiciously recommend than the alcalies which are found to exist in that important article of the materia medica, the Cinchona bark. We are now enabled to administer in a small quantity that specific for intermittent fever, which formerly we were obliged to give in large quantities, and in a nauseous form. From analyzing bark we obtain a most potent principle, an alkali in which reside all its virtues, and to this has been given the names Quinine and Cinchonine. Quinine being the most powerful is more generally employed, and it is now introduced into practice from its efficacy in a vast number of diseases of an intermittent character; its salts should be employed in consequence of its insolubility in water; the sulphate, the acetate, the muriate, the nitrate, and the citrate, have all been tried, but the preference is decidedly given to the sulphate. To Dr. Duncan, of Edinburgh, to whose zeal and ardour in discovering valuable remedies we are in many instances deeply indebted, we must ascribe the first observations on the component parts of the different barks.

The sulphate of quinine is prescribed in the dose of from three to ten grains three or four times a day, made into pills with a little conserve of hips, or cordial confection. Some practitioners prefer the wine of sulphate of quinine, and others a tincture. The wine is made by dissolving sixteen grains of the sulphate of quinine in a pint of sound Madeira wine, (the dose of which is, a wine-glassful two or three times a-day); and the tincture, by dissolving a drachm of the sulphate of quinine in a pint of brandy, (the dose of which is a table-spoonful three times a day, in about two table-spoonsful of water). Some French physicians prefer the syrup of sulphate of quinine to the wine or tincture of it, which is made by dissolving thirty grains in a pint of simple syrup. The dose of this syrup is from one to two table-spoonsful, two or three times a day.

The sulphate of quinine is much recommended in cases of remittent and intermittent fever, and tic douloureux; and the tincture and wine by some practitioners in cases of indigestion of elderly people, dropsy, fluor albus, and to support the system against the debilitating effect of local diseases attended with copious discharges.

In cases of intermittent fever, after the stomach and intestines have been prepared for its exhibition by a dose of rhubarb and calomel, its curative effects have been so generally speedy and permanent, that it may be considered a specific for this disease; but we are more disposed to attribute its effects to its peculiar poisonous quality, than to any tonic property; for in cases of great debility it has uniformly reduced the powers of the stomach.

The Peruvian bark, in powder, is so unpleasant a medicine to take in a sufficient quantity to produce a proper effect, particularly in intermittent fever, tic douloureux, putrid sore throat, mortification, and other diseases, and so frequently proves injurious, by disordering the stomach and bowels, that a preparation of it, containing all its medicinal virtues in a small compass, to admit of being given in an agreeable form, is a great desideratum in medicine; but when the French chemists assert, that the separation of the peculiar alcali termed quinine, saves the stomach much labour in effecting the analysis of the bark, so as to produce the alcali to be transmitted to the circulation, they advance a great absurdity; because the alcali procured by the chemist undergoes assimilation in the stomach. A few years since, the peculiar tonic properties and virtues of the Peruvian bark were said to reside in its tannin principle, and many cases of remittent and intermittent fevers, and general and local debility, have been published in evidence of this hypothesis. Other practitioners have contended that the febrifuge or tonic virtues of the Peruvian barks reside in the astringent principle; and as the yellow bark contains less than the pale, it had nearly fallen into disuse in some parts of this country and of the continent; and many instances of cures effected by the astringent principle have been published, to establish the supposed fact that its beneficial effects depended on its astringency. Quinine being more abundant in the yellow bark than in the pale, the yellow is now the most fashionable article with many theorizing physicians who possess a smattering knowledge of chemistry. The sober practitioner of experience and observation attributes the tonic effects of the Peruvian barks more to the combined operation of their tannin and astringency than to the quinine or cinchonine; and the fact that the pale bark, which has proved more beneficial

in the cure of intermittent fevers, &c. than the yellow bark, is nearly, if not entirely, free from the alcali termed quinine, seems to confirm this idea.

Of all the preparations of the Peruvian bark which have been introduced into the practice of medicine, that first made by the Count de Garraye, under the name of the "*Essential Salt of Bark*," is, in our opinion, the best; on account of its containing all the active principles of the bark in such a state of concentration, that ten grains are equal to a drachm of the powder. It has also the recommendation of not being unpleasant to the palate, and of admitting of being administered in the form of a pill. The late celebrated physician, Dr. James Carmichael Smyth, gave a decided preference to this preparation in all cases requiring the use of a tonic medicine. The quinine only contains the bitter principle of the bark, a principle which in elderly or weakly people, like all other intense bitters, reduces the energy of the stomach.

On the advantages of essential salt of Peruvian bark over other preparations of this drug, we have made some observations in the 28th page of this work. The tincture of quassia has been lately sold by some unprincipled druggists, at a very extravagant price, under the name of tincture of sulphate of bark. (See Essential Salt of the Round-leaf Cornel, page 18.)

#### MORPHINE.

This article is the natural alcali of opium, and is one of the most valuable of all the new alcalies that have been discovered. The results of the experience of many eminent physicians of France, Germany, Italy, and of this country, clearly prove, that it is a direct sedative, and that its composing effect is not succeeded by that disturbance of the brain and nervous system, or general relaxation, which so frequently follow the use of opium or laudanum. It has been satisfactorily ascertained, that the bad effects of opium and laudanum are produced by a constituent principle, termed narcotin, which, by irritating or disordering the nervous system, counteracts, particularly in nervous subjects, the anodyne operation of the constituent termed morphine. The morphine, being therefore freed from the narcotin, acts immediately as an anodyne; and after its influence has run its course, the nervous system continues in a calm state. Its insolubility is great in water, and its medicinal effects are not quickly obtained; but dissolved in acid it becomes a most powerful and efficacious remedial agent. The

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acetic acid and the citric are the best. Indeed, many preparations of opium have been recommended to the attention of the profession, as possessing the peculiar property of morphine, as the *black drop*, the *sedative liquor of opium*, &c., but the acetate of morphine, taken in the form of a pill, or in solution, (*see* Solution of the Acetate of Morphine, page 26,) will produce the desired effect, after they have either totally failed, or considerably aggravated the malady for the relief of which they had been given. On analysis, all of them have been found to contain the baneful principle termed *narcotin*. Several salts of morphine have been recommended by physicians of France and England. The citrate of morphine is extolled as an efficacious anodyne by Dr. Porter, and is most probably the black drop, as he gives a formula which approaches nearly to that preparation; and the sulphate of morphine is preferred by others; but the acetate of morphine seems, however, to be the favourite preparation with the most eminent physicians of this country.

The acetate of morphine is unquestionably a most valuable medicine for allaying spasms, either in the chest, the stomach, or bowels; for diminishing pain attendant on incurable local disease, particularly of the uterus, mammary glands, prostate gland, and rectum, and for subduing sympathetic fever attendant on serious injuries, as fractures, bruises, lacerations, or following a formidable operation.

Dr. Gairdner, a scientific physician of London, states, that in a severe case of spasmodic affection of the stomach and bowels, occasioned by an incautious use of iodine, "the patient's life was clearly saved by a quarter of a grain of acetate of morphine, given every half hour, after other preparations of opium were tried without any beneficial effect, and were not retained an instant on the stomach." The experienced and scientific Dr. Holme, late senior physician to the Manchester Infirmary, says, that he has on several occasions found the acetate of morphine a remedy of great value; and Dr. Bardesley has published numerous cases of pain in the stomach, diseases of the uterus, attended with symptoms of structural mischief, of tic douloureux, &c., in which it fully succeeded. The results of the numerous trials the doctor has given the acetate of morphine, he says, fully establish its remedial efficacy in several affections. He states, that he has never witnessed any pernicious consequences from a prudent use of it. "I am led," says he, "to recommend the acetate of morphine in preference to opium, from a conviction that its efficacy may be equally relied upon, whilst its administration will be unattended by the distressing head-ache, excessive constipation, and other unpleasant effects, which opium generally induces. It appears," continues the Doctor, "to be the chief advantage of the acetate of morphine, that it may be employed in those cases in which it is desirable to obtain a sedative or soothing effect, and at the same time of the first importance to avoid constipation." The Doctor advises the bowels to be unloaded previously to its adoption, to commence with a quarter of a grain, and to increase the dose gradually to half a grain, a grain, or two grains, according to the urgency of the symptoms, and the effect it produces.

The syrup of acetate of morphine is generally prescribed in France, instead of the syrup of white poppies. It is made by dissolving four grains of the acetate of morphine in a pound of simple syrup. The dose is from one to six tea-spoonsful, according to the age of the patient, and degree of irritation or pain which it is intended to subdue.

#### IODINE

Is now generally received as a useful remedy in scrofulous affections, and in diseased states of glands. It is obtained from a great variety of sea plants. Dr. Coindet, of Geneva, first prescribed it. Supposing that the medicinal virtues of calcined sponge reside in iodine, he determined to give it a trial, in the disease for the cure of which burnt sponge has been chiefly employed, viz. wen; and the results fully answered his expectation. The trials have since been repeated by several eminent physicians of France and England, and from their reports it appears, on an average, to have succeeded in ninety cases out of every hundred. In young subjects, or females under thirty years of age, it has almost uniformly been successful in dispersing the tumour; but in elderly people of rigid fibres, it seldom has any influence on the disease. Iodine, in combination either with oxygene or hydrogene, forms an acid. Its salts are numerous, but those of soda and potass are chiefly used in medicine; and it appears that the medicinal virtues of this peculiar acid are not diminished in consequence of being neutralized.

The tincture of iodine, made by dissolving forty-eight grains of iodine in an ounce of alcohol, is generally prescribed internally. The dose is from twenty to thirty drops, two or three times a day, in a wine-glassful of the decoction of marshmallow root, or of infusion of soap-wort. This tincture has also been very successfully administered in scrofulous affections, and for correcting the scrofulous diathesis, for which it was first recommended in the *Monthly Gazette of Health*. In many cases of scrofulous tumours and ulcerations, it has proved very beneficial. The celebrated Dr. Hufeland, of Berlin, Dr. Gairdner, of London, Dr. Coindet, of

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Geneva, Dr. Dunglison, Sir Astley Cooper, Mr. Brande, Mr. Calloway, and other eminent practitioners, speak in high terms of commendation of its antiscrofulous property; and we have met with numerous cases in which it has fully succeeded in restoring the patients to perfect health, notwithstanding the lungs appeared to be diseased. In patients whose stomachs are irritable, or whose digestion is bad, it frequently excites nausea, and disorders the nervous system; and many cases of scrofula have been published, in which it failed even to check the progress of the malady; but those failures, in our opinion, only shew the necessity of preparing the system for the remedy, by previously correcting the state of the stomach and bowels. If digestion be imperfect, and the products of indigestion prevail in the stomach, it is unreasonable to expect a chemical article of such delicacy as iodine to produce any salutary or specific effect on the constitution; nor can it appear extraordinary to a physician, acquainted with chemistry, that such an article should excite nausea, and disturb the nervous system, when acidity and flatulence keep up an excess of excitement in the nerves or internal coat of the stomach. Many valuable remedies have, no doubt, fallen into disrepute, in consequence of practitioners neglecting to prepare the stomach, bowels, and even the nervous and sanguiferous systems for their exhibition.

# THE IODURET OF IRON.

This metallic salt has been highly extolled by Dr. Thomson, the Professor of Materia Medica in the London University, to whom belongs the merit of introducing it into practice in this country, and from which great hopes of its possessing high medical qualities are entertained. It is a compound of iodine and of iron, and appears to possess the power of both of its compounds; and from its ready and perfect solubility, in the animal fluids, it has the capability of imparting the medicinal properties of both of its elements, in a very short period of time, to the human system, upon which it produces no hurtful effect. In the hands of Dr. Thomson it has proved both tonic and deobstruent. At a meeting of the Harveian Society, a paper from this gentleman was read which excited very considerable interest, and left no doubt upon the minds of the members of the superior efficacy of this important addition to our means of combating disease. He dwelt upon two cases in which he had lately prescribed in female obstruction, where every previous remedy that science could suggest had been tried and had failed. He, however, experienced the gratification of seeing his patients completely restored to health from the very last stage of leuco-phlegmatic cachexia. We are not aware of its having been very extensively administered, but from the high authority on which its merits rest, we entertain very little doubt it will soon have its effects fully understood and appreciated.

# HYDRIODATE OF POTASS.

The ointment of the hydriodate of potass is much recommended as an external application for dispersing glandular swellings without ulceration of the skin. It is made by mixing a scruple of the hydriodate of potass (finely powdered) with an ounce of hog's lard. The size of a small nutmeg of this composition should be well rubbed over the tumour every night and morning. Abstraction of blood from the part by leeches, and fomentations of camomile and poppy heads, have been found greatly to promote the discutient effects of this ointment. (See Plaster of Belladonna and Mercury, page 37.)

#### THE WATERY EXTRACT OF ALOES.

This preparation of aloes is a very efficacious and pleasant aperient medicine, and being free from resin does not irritate the rectum, and may therefore be taken in cases of constipation attended with piles. It has the great advantage over saline purgatives, as the Epsom and the Cheltenham salts, &c. that it does not debilitate the stomach or bowels, and by promoting the circulation in the viscera, &c. of the abdomen, it acts very beneficially in those cases of inactivity of the bowels attended with congestion of the vessels of the head or chest. (See Alcaline Extract of Jalap, page 48, and Alcaline Extract of Rhubarb, page 46.) In combination with the extract of chirayita, the sub-carbonate of soda, and the essential oil of the buchu leaves, it forms a very excellent dinner pill in cases of indigestion attended with costiveness, inactivity of the liver, and an unhealthy secretion of urine, in the following proportions :—

Take of Watery Extract of Aloes, Extract of Chrirayita, of each half a dram; Dried Subcartonate of Soda, one scruple; Essential Oil of Buchu Leaves, eight drops.—Mix,

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and divide into eighteen pills. Two to be taken every day with a wineglass of water about two hours before dinner.

### PIPERINE.

Mons. Œrstaedt, who first discovered this article in black pepper, considers it to be an *alcali*; but M. Pelletier, who has carefully examined it, says that it is not an alcali, but a peculiar resin. Dr. Meli has administered it with great success in cases of remittent and intermittent fever: and after numerous trials at the hospital of Ravenna, he asserts that it more speedily and effectually cures intermittent fever than the sulphate of quinine. M. Pelletier says, that piperine bears much analogy to the resin of cubebs, which M. Vauquelin compares with the balsam of copaiva. On account of this analogy, Dr. Dunglison recommends a trial of it in those urethral affections for which cubebs and balsam copaiva are generally prescribed.

### PRUSSIC OR HYDROCYANIC ACID.

This acid is highly extolled as a remedy for allaying irritation attendant on diseases of the lungs; and in cases of simple irritation in the membrane of the windpipe and the air vessels, it is very beneficial. It has also been found to allay pain in cases of cancer of the womb. For hooping-cough, particularly after it has nearly run its first stage, and for spasmodic asthma, it is certainly a valuable remedy; it has also been very successfully administered in cases of tic douloureux, and indigestion arising from excessive irritation of the stomach. Prussic acid being one of the most powerful poisons that is employed in medicine, it is much to be regretted the College of Physicians of London have neglected to publish directions for making it, that it may be kept of the same degree of strength by the chemists and apothecaries of this country. For the want of such directions, the prussic acid of different chemists varies so much in strength, that of some a patient may take forty drops with impunity, whilst two drops of that made by others are capable of destroying life. The dose of the prussic acid prepared at the Medical Hall, 170, Piccadilly, is from half a drop to two drops, two or three times a day, in a wine-glass of barley water, almond emulsion, or camphorated julep. The following mixture has been administered in many cases of spasmodic asthma and

hooping-cough with great advantage, the first dose often terminating a paroxysm of asthma :---

# Take of Prussic Acid, ten drops; Ethereal Tincture of the Bladder Podded Lobelia, half an ounce; Camphorated Julep, seven ounces.—Mix.

Three table-spoonsful to be taken three or four times a day.

Majendie, the celebrated physiologist of Paris, has published the following formula for the exhibition of prussic acid, in cases of pulmonary consumption and asthma :---

# Take of Infusion of Ground Ivy, two ounces; Prussic Acid, ten drops; Syrup of Marshmallows, one ounce.—Mix.

A dessert-spoonful to be taken every nine hours. The bottle should be well shaken immediately before the dose is poured out.

The prussic acid exists in the black cherry water, which was employed by the ancients in the cases for which the prussic acid is now recommended. The bitter taste of Noyeau is produced by prussic acid.

### STRYCHNINE AND THE RESIN OF THE VOMIC NUT.

The peculiar alcali of the vomic nut (strychnine) and also the resin of the vomic nut, termed the alcoholic extract, have been much recommended for paralytic affections by several physicians of France and Germany. Both these articles, it is said, have a very peculiar effect on the irritability of the muscular system, which it seems to increase so as to produce a kind of tetanic affection; and, what is particularly worthy of notice, these effects are chiefly manifested in the paralyzed part. In cases of palsy of one side of the body, Majendie observes the "halves of the body exhibit a striking contrast; for whilst the healthy side is at rest, the other is violently agitated; tetanic shocks soon succeed, and a copious perspiration breaks out. In a female, the affected side was covered with a peculiar eruption, when the opposite one was free from it,-even the two sides of the tongue differed, a decided bitter taste being perceived on the affected side, whilst it was absent in the other;" but when a large dose was given, Dr. Majendie observed that both sides were equally affected. The alcoholic extract of the vomic nut, which is generally preferred to the alcali (strychnine), when given in very small doses, has not, like many

other remedies, any immediate perceptible effect, some days often passing over before its peculiar action on the muscles appears. It is given in the form of a pill. Majendie advises practitioners to commence with one or two pills (each containing a grain of the alcoholic extract), and to increase the dose one grain daily, till it produces the desired effect, and then to discontinue it. He says, the best time for administering the remedy is in the evening, because it has a more speedy effect during night. In some cases, he found it necessary to increase the dose to thirty grains, to produce the agitating effects on the muscles. He says he has found this preparation, and also strychnine, very beneficial in cases of muscular debility. For the exhibition of strychnine, he gives the following prescription:—

# Take of Strychnine, two grains; Conserve of Roses, a sufficient quantity to form twenty pills.

One to be taken for a dose every morning and evening.

Dr. Bardesley, of Manchester, has published thirty-five cases of palsy of different parts of the body, particularly of one side of the body, technically termed hemiplegia, and of the lower extremities termed paraplegia, in the majority of which strychnine, administered internally, was attended with complete success; hence, says the Doctor, "it may with justice be considered an efficacious remedy in paralytic affections." When hemiplegia is attended with giddiness, or indications of plenitude of the vessels of the head, the Doctor, previously to the use of the strychnine, had recourse to abstraction of blood from the temples by means of leeches, a blister to the nape of the neck, and an active purgative; and during the use of the remedy he paid particular attention to the state of the head, having recourse to leeches and purging whenever the vessels appeared to be overloaded. When palsy is the sequel of an attack of apoplexy in a plethoric habit, free bleeding, purging, and a low diet, are necessary to prepare the system for the exhibition of strychnine. When palsy of any part of the body is a mere diminution of nervous energy, no other preparatory treatment is requisite than a correction of the alimentary canal by a gentle aperient, as rhubarb powder with or without a small proportion of calomel. "When it is decided upon to administer strychnine," says Dr. Bardesley, "it is proper to commence with the eighth of a grain twice a day, which may be gradually increased to the sixth, the fourth, and even half a grain at the same intervals. The first effect of the remedy must be carefully watched, and should unpleasant symptoms occur, it must be immediately suspended. After a short time its use may be resumed and continued in slowly augmented doses, so long as the judgment of the

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practitioner may approve. By attention to these points," continues the Doctor, "although no benefit may accrue from the remedy, we may be sure that no mischief can be produced." The Doctor has generally administered it with a little conserve of roses, in the form of pills. Dr. B. has also published a few cases of chronic diarrhœa of elderly people, clearly the consequence of diminished tone of the muscular coats of the alimentary canal, in which strychnine fully succeeded, after the usual astringent and sedative remedies had failed. In such cases alone the Doctor recommends the exhibition of strychnine, and he particularly condemns its use in those cases of diarrhœa which evidently depend on an inflammatory state of the mucous membrane of the intestines; "but," says he, "I more particularly recommend it in chronic cases, occurring in persons somewhat advanced in life, and of feeble constitutions." Dr. Bardesley has added some cases of suppression of the menstrual secretion, probably the consequence of deficiency of uterine energy, in which strychnine was successfully administered. From the results of the numerous trials the Doctor has given strychnine, at the Manchester Infirmary, he draws the following conclusions :---Firstly, that strychnine cautiously administered, is a safe and very useful remedy in cases of palsy; and secondly, it will occasionally be found serviceable in chronic diarrhœa, and in cases of suppression of the periodical secretions of the uterus. In cases of inability to retain the urine or fæces, from debility, and of sterility, the strychnine merits a trial. (See Brucine, page 62.)

Some physicians prefer the tincture of strychnine, which is made by dissolving eight grains in an ounce of alcohol. The dose of this tincture is from six to twenty drops twice a day in a wine-glass of water.

Since the publication of a former volume of this annual, strychnine has been very generally administered in France, Italy, Germany, and in this country, in cases of blindness from palsy of the optic nerve (gutta serena), in many of which of long standing, that had resisted the usual treatments, it effected a cure; and even in those in which it failed in removing the cause, it evidently improved the general health. Some practitioners prefer the external application of it, by sprinkling every night or morning a grain, mixed with a little mild powder, as liquorice or flour, over a blistered surface of the size of a crown piece (produced by a blistering plaster over the part affected, or if a limb, nearly at its extremity), and in this manner we have known it to prove, with attention to the stomach and bowels, very beneficial in palsy of the extremities, and in cases of extreme debility, from rheumatism and gout. When the surface becomes dry, a few grains of savin powder should be added. For blindness or deafness, from palsy or extreme nervous debility, the blister should be applied to the nape of the

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neck, or one behind each ear, or to each temple. The embrocation of strychnine is also an efficacious mode of applying this remedy in those affections. Some cases are given in the *Medical and Surgical Journal* in which strychnine was employed by Dr. Sigmond, in the cure of St. Vitus's dance and of epilepsy. He says, that great care and caution are at all times necessary in the employment of this powerful medicine.

### BRUCINE.

This article, first detected by Pelletier and Caventon, is obtained from the spurious Angustura bark. It has also been detected combined with strychnine, in the vomic nut. Its effects on the body being similar to those of strychnine, but much milder, it is given in larger doses.

It appears, from the experiments made by M. Andral, that six grains of brucine are equal to a quarter of a grain of strychnine. Dr. Bardesley has published ten cases of palsy, (selected from others, on account of their affording the best evidence of the remedial value of brucine,) in this disease; by which it appears, that its action on the system is analogous to that of strychnine, but less powerful; "hence," says the Doctor, "it is a preferable remedy in paralytic attacks, when accompanied with much disturbance of the brain." He recommends practitioners to commence with the dose of one grain twice a day (with a sufficient quantity of conserve of roses to form a pill), and the dose to be very gradually increased till it arrives to two grains, three or four times a day. With respect to the length of time necessary to give brucine a fair trial in paralytic affections, the Doctor says, from his own experience with this remedy, unless an evident advantage accrue from its use in the course of five or six weeks, it should be discontinued.

### COMPOUND ELIXIR OF GUAIAC GUM.

An eminent physician highly extols the following composition as a remedy for chronic rheumatism, and for that variety, partaking of the chronic and acute species, termed sub-acute rheumatism.

Take of Sal Ammoniac, twelve ounces; Prepared Kali, ten ditto; Jamaica Rum, (proof), ten pints.

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Distil in a glass retort, in a sand heat gently, till five pints are come over. To twelve ounces of this spirit, add

Of the best Guaiac Gum, in powder, two ounces; Ethereal Spirit of Nitre, three ounces; Camphor, in powder, one ounce; Huxham's Wine of Antimony, half an ounce.

Digest the camphor powder in the spirit, in a gentle heat, till it is entirely dissolved, and then add the other ingredients, and digest for four days longer, often shaking the vessel till within the last two days, when it should stand the remaining time to become clear. Then pour off the tincture, and keep it closely stopped. The dose of this elixir is from thirty drops to a tea-spoonful two or three times a day. When well blended with a little honey, in a tea-cup, by means of a tea-spoon, it readily mixes with water (two table-spoonsful), and forms a pleasant draught. The water should be gradually added to the mixture of the elixir and honey, and the stirring with the spoon continued till the mixture is complete, when it should be taken. This composition has been very successfully administered in cases of rheumatic and nervous head-ache, attended with a languid circulation, and coldness of the extremities.

### EMETINE.

This is the active principle of ipecacuan root, and, it is said, has the great advantage over the powder, of not only being more active, but of being free from any disagreeable taste or nauseous odour. The dose, to excite full vomiting, is two grains; but on irritable stomachs half a grain often operates. It is highly recommended by some French physicians as an emetic, and in small doses to excite nausea or perspiration, in all the diseases for which ipecacuan is employed. M. Boullay states, that he has procured an alcali from the roots, leaves, flowers, and seeds of the violet (*viola odorata*) very similar to emetine; but this article M. Orfila, who gave it a trial on dogs, asserts is highly poisonous.

### VERATRINE.

This alcali is obtained from the seeds of the *veratrum sabadilla* (Indian caustic barley). It is not soluble in cold water; and boiling water

takes up only a very small proportion of it. It is soluble in ether and alcohol. It is said to have proved beneficial is cases where it is necessary to excite quickly a strong action of the bowels, particularly when the lower portions of the intestinal canal are overloaded with fæces. In such cases we should prefer the strong purgative lavement, page 74. The dose is from one-eighth to one-fourth of a grain. It is supposed to be similar to the alcali of the colchicum root and of white hellebore. The solution of veratrine merits a trial, as a topical application for the itch. Dr. Bardesley has published a few cases of chronic rheumatism in which it succeeded.

### SOLANINE.

This alcali has been lately discovered by M. Desfosses, an apothecary at Besançon, in two species of the solanum, viz. the garden-nightshade (solanum nigrum), and the bitter-sweet (solanum dulcamara). It exists in the leaves of the latter; but in the leaves of the former it has not been detected. It is most abundant in the berries of the nightshade. A very small quantity (one eighth of a grain) produces great irritation in the throat. Majendie confesses he has not given it a trial in any disease, but he recommends a trial of it in those cases in which the use of the extract of the garden nightshade, or that of the bitter-sweet, are indicated. We believe it has not been used in this country.

### ATROPINE, DATURINE, AND HYOSCYAMINE.

Atropine was first obtained from the deadly nightshade (atropa belladonna) by M. Brandes, and in it he considers all the medicinal and deleterious properties of the plant to reside. It is so powerful a poison, that M. Brandes found the smell and taste of it to disorder his head and stomach. M. Brandes says, that he has discovered a very similar alcali in the seeds of the stramonium, and the seeds of henbane; the former of which he has named daturine, and the latter hyoscyamine. Neither of these articles has, to our knowledge, been employed in medicine in this country, or any part of Europe.

### DELPHINE.

This alcali was discovered by Messrs. Feneulle and Lassaigne, in the seeds of the stavesacre; but not having been administered internally, the dose has not been ascertained. Orfila found six grains to be capable of poisoning a dog, and its virulence to be considerably increased by vinegar.

### PICROTOXINE.

This substance, first discovered by Boullay, is the bitter and poisonous principle of the cocculus indicus (the fruit of the *menispermum cocculus*). Majendie has ascertained, by a "*fair philosophical* experiment," that ten grains soon produced violent convulsions in a dog, which terminated in death. It has not been employed in medicine. The cocculus indicus, a considerable quantity of which is annually imported into this country, is employed for intoxicating fish; and as it is said to be purchased by some brewers, it is probable it enters the composition of brewers' ale when malt is dear.

### GENTIANINE.

This is the alcali of the gentian root. It is powerfully bitter and somewhat aromatic. Majendie has ascertained that it is not poisonous. It is recommended in the dose of one grain, two or three times a day, as a powerful stomachic. Majendie says, the tincture, prepared after the following form, ought to be used in preference to the alcali in substance:

### Take of Alcohol, one ounce;

Gentianine, five grains.-Mix.

A small tea-spoonful to be taken two or three times a day in a wine-glass of water.

### LUPULIN.

This article, say Majendie and Dr. Bardesley, was first discovered by Mr. Ives of New York. The article noticed by Mr. Ives is not an alcali, nor is it procured by analysis of the hop, but a natural production. It is the mealy matter which adheres to the strobules and seeds of the hop, and was employed by us for making the tincture, *eight* years before

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Mr. Ives noticed it, as a proof of which we refer to a letter from us in the *Medical Spectator*, published in the year 1810. The article contains the essential oil, resin, and a gum similar to the flower of the hop. This tincture, which is the only preparation that is employed in this country, is a pleasant aromatic bitter, and, in the dose of a tea-spoonful in a wine-glass of water, has proved very beneficial in cases of indigestion arising from morbid irritability, or excitement of stomach from too free living, or the abuse of spirituous liquors, and in indigestion of robust gouty subjects, or of those who are not far advanced in life. *See* Tincture of Lupulin, page 30.

# CROTON OIL.

This oil, which is obtained by expression from the seeds of the croton tiglium, is so powerful a purgative, that one drop generally acts violently on the bowels. It produces immediately a burning in the mouth, in the fauces, and sometimes even along the whole course of the œsophagus, an unusual heat in the stomach, occasionally nausea, but rarely vomiting; this heat passes away in a few minutes. It is an hour or an hour and a half after taking the oil before the first evacuation occurs, preceded by flatulent discharges and slight colicky pains, but without tenesmus, and without anal heat. The stools are very liquid, come suddenly away, and look sometimes like clear water, and sometimes have a slight yellowish hue; commonly there are eight or ten evacuations in twenty-four hours. On the following day the effects are over, the tongue has its natural appearance. In obstinate cases of constipation, attendant on what is termed the Devonshire colic, or the colic of painters, and in some cases of introsusception, it is a very valuable medicine. In cases of apoplexy, when the patient has not the power of swallowing, two drops rubbed on the tongue have produced copious fæcal evacuations, and five drops rubbed over the navel have had the same effect. It is generally given with the almond emulsion, made with peppermint water in lieu of common water. Some practitioners recommend it to be given combined with Castile soap, which, they contend, promotes its purgative effects by rendering it miscible with the contents of the stomach. The following formula, recommended by Dr. Coley, of Cheltenham, for the exhibition of this active purgative, was published in the popular monthly work, The Gazette of Practical Medicine.

Take of Croton Oil, four drops; Dried Castile Soap, one scruple; Oil of Cloves, two drops.—Mix and divide into eight pills. Two or three to be taken for a dose. The dose of three drops of croton oil has produced inflammation of the stomach.

Dr. Nimmo recommends a tincture of croton, made by dissolving eight drops in an ounce of alcohol, as the best form for exhibiting it. The following is a copy of the Doctor's favourite prescription:

# Take of the Tincture of Croton, half a drachm : Simple Syrup and Mucilage of Gum Arabic, of each 2 drachms; Distilled Water, half an ounce.—Mix.

"After swallowing a little milk," says Dr. N., "take this draught quickly and wash it down with the same diluent."

Applied externally upon some spot in the skin, the oil of croton produces a slight smarting; and some hours after, an eruption of a number of small red pimples, which become pustules, having much the appearance of small-pox pustules, or those produced by tartar emetic ointment.

Four or five drops applied to the palm of the hand cause a confluent eruption, of which some pustules are surrounded by inflamed areolæ, and occasion acute pain, which passes away in twenty-four hours.

### ESSENTIAL OILS OF BUCHU LEAVES AND OF CUBEBS.

These articles are much recommended in affections of the kidneys, bladder, and urethra, for which the buchu leaves and cubebs are employed. Their chief recommendation is, the dose of each being only from five to eight drops, they do not oppress the stomach. They have been found most beneficial in cases of gravel and other morbid secretions of the kidneys, fluor albus, gleet, incontinence of urine from debility, and dropsy from inactivity of the kidneys, &c. They may be taken in the decoction of marshmallow root, with which they readily mix, when previously dissolved in sweet spirit of nitre. The following is a copy of our formula :—

# Take of Essential Oil of Buchu Leaves, or Essential Oil of Cubebs, one drachm; Sweet Spirit of Nitre, seven drachms.—Mix.

A small tea-spoonful to be taken three times a day in a large wine-glass of decoction of marshmallow root. See Essence of Buchu Leaves, page 23.

### LACTUCARIUM.

The white juice of the cos-lettuce (collected in the same manner as that of the white poppy for making opium) and dried by a gentle heat, was a few years since introduced by Professor Duncan, of Edinburgh, as a peculiar anodyne for allaying irritation, or inflammatory action in the membrane lining the windpipe and its ramifications, so generally attendant on pulmonary consumption, and catarrhal affections. It allays cough, promotes expectoration, without constipating the bowels, and diminishes inordinate action of the heart and arteries. An article containing a considerable portion of opium, manufactured in Edinburgh, has been very generally sold in England under the name of Lactucarium, which, by constipating the bowels, checking expectoration, and producing fever, has proved very injurious. See Lettuce Lozenge, page 35.

### A SELECTION

OF

# MEDICAL RECEIPTS OF ESTABLISHED EFFICACY.

### MIXTURES.

#### STOMACHIC MIXTURE.

TAKE OF (No. 1.)

Essential Salt of Round-leaf Cornel, 2 drms.

Dissolve in half a pint of distilled water : then add,

Tinc. of Jamaica Ginger & Camomile, 2 drms.

Two or three table-spoonsful to be taken three times a day. When acidity prevails in the stomach, three drachms of carbonate of soda, or one of magnesia may be added.

For indigestion, attended with costiveness, and a feverish state of the system, the following was a favourite remedy with the late Dr. Baillie :---

(No. 2.) TA	K	EC	OF
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Infusion of Red Rose Leaves,	7 oz.
Dilute Sulphuric Acid,	$\frac{1}{2}$ drm.
Epsom Salt,	3 drms.
Compound Tinct. of Cardamom Seeds,	6 drms.

Mix .- Two or three table-spoonsful to be taken two or three times a day.

When there is a deficiency of bile, or when the liver is in a sluggish state, half an ounce of the tincture of the chirayita herb may be substituted for the compound tincture of cardamom seeds.

In cases of indigestion of elderly people, or when attended with general debility, swelling of the legs, or a disposition to dropsy, the following tonic mixture has been very successfully administered by Dr. Robinson and others:-

(No. 3.) TAKE OF

Essent. Salt of the Round-leaf Cornel, 2 drms. Simple Tincture of Buchu Leaves, 1 oz. Compound Spirit of Ammonia, 2 drms. Distilled Water, 6 oz.

Mix .- This is also a very valuable mixture

the legs, and for the local or general debility which precedes that state of the body, vulgarly termed, "breaking up of the system." See an excellent publication on this state of the system, by Dr. Robinson, entitled, "A Practical Treatise on the Diet of Elderly People," &c. by Simpkin and Marshall, Stationers' Hall Court.

If the intestines should be sluggish, or not sufficiently relieved daily, one or two of the aromatic aperient pills (p.73), may be taken every, or every other night, so as to keep up a regular state of bowels without purging .---See Tincture of the Round-leaf Cornel, p. 17.

### APERIENT MIXTURE.

#### (No. 4.) TAKE OF Senna Leaves, 2 drms.

Infuse in a quarter of a pint of boiling water, for half an hour; then strain, and add

Soluble Tartar, or Epsom Salt, 1 oz. Compound Tincture of Senna, 1 oz.

Three table-spoonsful to be taken every two or three hours, till it operates.

In cases of obstinate costiveness or colic, a dessert-spoonful of castor oil may be taken in each dose of this mixture. A laxative clyster will be also necessary, if a speedy operation be desirable .- See Croton Oil Pill, and strong purgative Pill, p. 73.

This mixture being more certain in its operation than any other purgative medicine, except the croton oil pill, it should be administered in cases where it is of consequence to empty the bowels speedily, in preference to the usual opening medicines. When the first dose does not succeed, its operation should be promoted by the laxative lavement; (p. 74) and in case both fail, recourse should be had to the croton oil pill.

It is worthy of notice, that in acute fevers, rhubarb and jalap often fail to produce any sensible effect on the intestines; and, in for fluor albus, gleet, edematous swelling of some constitutions, the neutral salts, as the

MIXTURES.

Epsom, Rochelle, &c., do not act as purgatives.

# ASTRINGENT MIXTURE.

(No. 5.)

Prepared Oyster-shells, 2 drms. Gum Arabic Powder, 3 drms. Tincture of Cinnamon, 4 drms. Laudanum, 25 drps. Simple Cinnamon-water, 6 oz.

Mix.—The powders being well mixed in a glass or marble mortar, add the other articles. Two table-spoonsful to be taken after every loose stool in cases of diarrhœa, or chronic dysentery.

This is a common mixture for excessive purging. But when the object is to moderate, and not hastily to restrain the evacuations, the following composition is preferable to it:

(No. 6) TAKE OF

Lime Water, 7 oz. Compound Tinc. Cardamom Seeds, 6 drms. Liquid Laudanum, 20 drps.

Mix.—Three table-spoonsful to be taken every two or three hours.

#### ANTI-HYSTERIC MIXTURE.

(No.7.) TAKE OF

Tincture of Asafætida, 3 drms. Spirit of Sal Volatile, 2 drms. Camphorated Julep, 6 oz.

Mix.—Two table-spoonsful to be taken every three or four hours.

When hysteric fits are attended with general debility of the system, this is a useful remedy; but when the disorder occurs in a full habit, the aperient mixture will succeed best.—See Volatile Tincture of Colchicum Seeds, p. 26.

### COUGH MIXTURE.

#### (No. 8.) TAKE OF

Ipecacuan Wine,	2 dr	ms.
Or Ipecacuan Powder,	10 gr	ains
Gum Arabic Powder,	4 dr	
Solution of Acetate of Morphine,	20 dr	ps.
Simple Oxymel,	1 02	
Emulsion of Bitter Almonds,	6 oz	1

Mix.—Two table-spoonsful to be taken every two or three hours, for recent cough, pleurisy, and inflammation of the lungs.

For the purposes of allaying irritation in the lungs, and producing perspiration, this is a valuable mixture. In all cases of recent Lobelia Inflata, p.21.

coughs, the bowels should be well emptied previously to its use by the aperient mixture. When cough is attended with stitches, or acute pain in the chest, or giddiness, a blister on the chest will be necessary, as well as loss of blood. In cases of recent cough, Dr. Latham prefers the following:—

(No. 9.) TAKE OF

Dover's Powder, ½ drm. Almond Emulsion, 7 oz.

Mix.—Two table-spoonsful to be taken every three or four hours. See Lettuce Lozenge, p. 35.

In cough of long standing, generally termed asthmatic cough, attended with difficulty of expectoration, and general weakness of the system, without fever, the following mixture generally proves very beneficial :---

(No. 10.) TAKE OF

Gum Ammoniac Emulsion, 7 oz. Oxymel of Squills, ½ oz. Paregoric Elixir, 6 drms.

Mix.—See an account of the Ethereal Tincture, and the Oxysyrup of the Bladder-podded Lobelia Inflata, p. 21.

#### CAMPHORATED BARK MIXTURE.

(No. 11.)

Dissolve in Camphorated Julep, 6 oz. Essential Salt of Bark, 1 drm.

And then add,

Sweet Spirit of Nitre,

1 drm.

Three table-spoonsful to be taken every two or three hours, in low infectious fevers, putrid sore throat, and mortification.

The bark, with camphor and sweet spirit of nitre, acts, as M. Lasonne has observed, with more energy and force, whether it be employed for the purpose of curing fever or checking gangrene; and this assertion Professor Cullen believed, and experience has indeed proved to be correct.

### ASTHMATIC MIXTURE.

(No. 12.) TAKE OF Ether. Tinc. of Bladder-podded Lobelia Inflata,  $\frac{1}{2}oz$ . Camphorated Julep, 6 oz.

Mix.—Two table-spoonsful to be taken two or three times a day for chronic difficulty of breathing, and spasmodic asthma.

For spasmodic asthma, particularly when attended with flatulence, oppression of the chest, and increased susceptibility of the nervous system, this is a most valuable mixture, the first dose generally affording immediate relief.—See Ethereal Tincture of the Lobelia Inflata, p. 21.

#### GOUT MIXTURE.

(No. 13.) TAKE OF

Subcarbonate of Ammonia, 1 drm. Camphorated Julep, 6 oz. Tincture of Colchicum Seeds, 3 drms.

Mix.—Two table-spoonsful to be taken every four or five hours.

This mixture is employed as a restorative after the inflammatory stage of gout is over.

The treatment of a paroxysm of gout must be regulated by the state of the constitution. In the robust and plethoric habit, the tincture of the colchicum seeds, in general, speedily terminates the fit, but in the leucophlegmatic or debilitated subject it has sometimes a very injurious if not a fatal effect. Nothing appears to be more beneficial in relieving the anguish of pain, and shortening the fit, than perspiration; and when it cannot be produced by medicine, placing the limb over the vapour of warm water, or covering the surface with olive oil, generally affords considerable relief. The application of olive oil, and oiled silk, to the affected part, has been lately much recommended by several eminent physicians .- See Volatile Tincture of Colchicum Seeds, p. 26.

### ANTI-SPASMODIC MIXTURE.

(No. 14.)

TAKE OF

Ether, 3 drms. or Spirit of Sal Volatile, 3 drms. Solution of Acetate of Morphine, 20 drps. Camphorated Julep, 6 oz.

Mix.—Two table-spoonsful to be taken every three or four hours, for spasmodic colic and asthma.

This is a very efficacious remedy in cases of spasms of the stomach. In colicky affections it should not be administered till three or four evacuations have been procured from the bowels, by means of the aperient mixture, or pills of croton oil (page 73), unless the spasms be very severe, in which case the strong purgative lavement should be exhibited.

#### ANTI-RHEUMATIC MIXTURE.

(No. 15.) TAKE OF

Volatile Tinct. of Guaiac Gum,	1 oz.
Honey,	1 02.
Tincture of Colchicum Seeds,	3 drms.
Cumphorated Julep,	6 oz.

Rub the tincture of guaiac gum with the honey in a glass mortar, and add the other articles by degrees. Two table-spoonsful to be taken three or four times a-day, for chronic rheumatism.

This mixture is only applicable to rheumatism, attended with debility and flatulence.—See Compound Elixir of Guaiac Gum, p. 62. For acute rheumatism, or rheumatism attended with fever, the following is a good remedy:—

(No. 16.) TAKE OF

Mindererus's Spirit, 3 oz. Tincture of Colchicum Seeds, 2 drms. Camphorated Julep, 4 oz.

Mix.— Three table-spoonsful to be taken every two hours, till it produces the desired effect.

All medicines administered to promote perspiration, should be assisted in their operation by the plentiful use of a *tepid* drink, such as warm barley water, gruel, tea, or the like (taken about an hour after each dose); and when they do not succeed with such auxiliaries, the warm or vapour bath should be employed.

The galvanic brush has lately been found very beneficial in chronic rheumatism.

#### NERVOUS MIXTURE.

### (No. 17.) TAKE OF

Essential Salt of the Round-leaf C	ornel,1 drm.
Tincture of Musk Seeds,	2 02.
Infusion of Buchu Leaves, or	
Camphorated Julep,	5 oz.
Spirit of Sal Volatile,	2 drms.

Mix.—Three table-spoonsful to be taken three or four times a day. For general nervous irritability and periodical head-ache, this is a very efficacious remedy.

Brushing the scalp and the feet every morning with the galvanic brush is a good auxiliary to this medicine in cases of nervous head-ache.—See Tincture of Musk Seeds, p. 32, and Essential Salt of the Round-leaf Cornel, p. 18.

#### ABSORBENT MIXTURE (for Infants.)

(No. 18.) TAKE OF

Magnesia,	1	drm.
Rhubarb Powder,	10	grs.
Laudanum,		drps.
Dill, or Spearmint Water		

Mix.—A tea-spoonful to be given in cases of gripes or flatulency affecting children; if attended with purging, the following mixture will answer best:—

(No. 19.) TAKE OF

Line Water,	2 oz.
Simple Tincture of Cinnamon,	2 drms.
Gum Arabic Powder,	3 drms.
Liquid Laudanum,	6 drps.

MIXTURES.

Mix.-To be given as the preceding mixture. If this should not succeed in restraining the purging, a drachm of prepared oyster shells may be added.

#### STIMULATING MIXTURE.

#### (No. 20.) TAKE OF

Horse-radish Root, sliced, and Mustard Seed, bruised, of each, 1 oz.

Mix.—Infuse in a pint of boiling water in a gentle heat, for twelve hours; then strain, and add

Compound Spirit of Lavender, 1 oz.

A wine-glassful to be taken three or four times a day for paralytic complaints.

This was a very favourite mixture for palsy, with the late Dr. Campbell, of Hereford. A similar composition was often prescribed by the late Dr. Baillie, in paralytic affections.

The following mixture has been lately highly extolled as an excellent remedy for palsy, particularly the species attended with tremors.

(No. 21.) TAKE OF

Tincture of Musk Seeds,	2 02.
Compound Spirit of Ammonia, of th	e
Edinburgh Pharmacopaia,	S drms.
Camphorated Julep,	6 oz.
Tincture of the Round-leaf Cornei	1 oz.

Mix .- Three table-spoonsful to be taken three times a day. See Brucine, page 62.

#### FOR SCROFULA, OR KING'S EVIL.

#### (No. 22.) TAKE OF

Essential Salt of Bark, and

Prepared Natron, of each, 2 drms.

Dissolve in a pint of distilled water; then add,

#### Tincture of Chirayita, 1 oz.

Three table - spoonsful to be taken three times a day.

When scrofula is attended with weakness of the system, this is a very valuable medicine. For the purpose of correcting the scrofulous diathesis of the system, the following was a favourite remedy with the late Mr. Cline, and is often prescribed by Sir A. Cooper :-

> Prepared Soda, 10 grs. Sarsaparilla Powder, 20 grs.

Mix.-To be taken three times a day in a little peppermint water or milk.

The tincture of iodine in the dose of ten to thirty drops twice a day in a wine-glassful of the decoction of marshmallow root, has lately been much recommended as a powerful corrector of the scrofulous habit, and

when the system is put into a proper state for its exhibition, by improving the digestive organs, and regulating the bowels, it generally proves very beneficial. See Iodine, page 55.

### FOR THE HOOPING COUGH.

(No. 23.) TAKE OF

Oxysyrup of the Bladder-podded Lobelia Inflata, 1 0%. Camphorated Julep, 202.

Mix .-- To a child of two years old, a teaspoonful may be given every three hours;

for every additional year the dose may be increased twenty drops. This mixture is generally so very beneficial in hooping cough, that it may be considered as a specific. If the system be full, or if there be a great determination of blood to the head, or bleeding at the nose, during the fit of coughing, a purgative medicine, and

MIXTURE FOR WHITE GRAVEL.

abstraction of blood by leeches, from the

#### (No. 24.) TAKE OF

temple, will be necessary.

3 drms. Muriatic Acid, Infusion of Buchu Leaves, 7 oz. Tincture of Chirayita, 3 drms.

Mix .- Three table-spoonsful to be taken three times a day.

This mixture not only corrects the secretion of the kidneys, but also removes the cause of white gravel, by correcting the disordered condition of the digestive organs, &c. For red gravel, see Pills, page 73.

#### SALINE MIXTURE.

(No. 25.) TAKE OF Crystallized Acid of Lemon, 1 drm. or Fresh Lemon-juice, 12 02. Salt of Wormwood, 1 drm. White Sugar, 3 drms. Pure Water, 4 02. Spearmint ditto, 3 oz.

Mix .- A large tea-cupful to be taken frequently in inflammatory fevers and sore throat.

### PILLS.

### PILLS FOR GENERAL DROPSY.

0. 20.)	TAKE OF
Squill Pill,	2 drms.
Blue Pill,	$\frac{1}{2}$ drm.
Gamboge Po	owder, 1 scrup.

(N

Mix well together, and divide into thirty-six pills. Two or three to be taken twice a day, with a wine-glassful of the stomachic mixture No. 3, page 69.

After taking these pills six days, the blue pill should be omitted; and in the course of ten days, if the mouth be not affected by it, it may again be taken with advantage.

If the bowels should not be sufficiently relieved, during the use of these pills, a grain of elaterium may be added to the evening dose; but if they should operate more than once or twice on the bowels, the quantity of gamboge should be diminished. See Tincture of the Round-leaf Cornel, page 17.

### PILLS FOR THE RED GRAVEL.

(No. 27.) TAKE OF

Squill, Powdered,	1	scrup.
Dried Subcarbonate of Soda,	2	scrups.
Castile Sonp,	1	drm.
Essential Oil of the Buchu Leaves	s.,	
or of Juniper Berries,	10	drps.

Mix, and divide into twenty-four pills. Two or three to be taken two or three times a day in a wine-glassful of infusion of buchu leaves or decoction of marshmallow-root.

This is an excellent remedy for the red gravel, and for correcting and increasing the secretion of urine in gouty subjects. For white gravel, see mixture, No. 24, page 72.

#### TONIC PILLS.

(No. 28.) . TAKE OF

Essential Salt of Round-leaf Cornel, 1 drm. Salt of Steel, 10 grs. Gum Olibanum, 1 drm.

With simple syrup make a mass, and divide into thirty-six pills. Three to be taken twice a day, for fluor albus and gleet. See Stomachic Mixture, No. 3, page 69.

#### ANTIBILIOUS APERIENT PILLS.

(No. 29.) TAKE OF

Alcaline Extract of Jalap, 2 drms. Calomel,  $\frac{1}{2}$  drm. Oil of Caraway Seeds, 10 drps. Mix, and divide into thirty pills. Three to be taken once or twice a week.

### MILD APERIENT PILLS.

(No. 30.)

TAKE OF

Alcaline Extract of Jalap, Ditto Ditto of Rhubarb,	1 drm.
Ditto Ditto of Rhubarb,	1 drm.
Jamaica Ginger Powder,	10 grs.

Mix, and divide into twenty-four pills. Three to be taken occasionally, or one or two every, or every other night, to obviate costiveness.

This is a valuable aperient pill in cases of costiveness, attended with indigestion, irritation, or ulceration in the rectum, and for piles arising from constipation. See Alcaline Extract of Rhubarb, page 46.

#### AROMATIC APERIENT PILLS.

(No. 31.) TAKE OF

Watery Extract of Aloes, 2 drms. Peruvian Balsam, 1 scrup.

Mix, and divide into thirty pills. One, two, or three to be taken every or every other night, so as to keep up a regular state of bowels.

This is an excellent compound in cases of a sluggish state of the intestines, in leucophlegmatic habits, or in weakly elderly people subject to costiveness, particularly when attended with flatulence.

#### STRONG PURGATIVE PILLS.

(No. 32.) TAKE OF

Compound Extract of Colocynth, 1 drm. Calomel, 10 g

Mix, and form into fifteen pills. Three to be taken for a dose, in cases of obstinate constipation and sluggishness of the liver.

If one dose of these pills should not produce the desired effect in the course of two or three hours, the Lavement, No. 39 or 40, should be administered. See Pills of Croton Oil, No. 33, and Aperient Mixture, page 69.

When attended with piles, or when irritation exists in the rectum, a drachm of the " alcaline extract of jalap should be substituted for the compound extract of colocynth.

### PILLS OF CROTON OIL.

(No. 33.) TAKE OF

Croton Oil, 1	5 drps.		
Castile Soap, 🦿	$\frac{1}{2}$ drm.		
	8 drps.	-	
Ginger Powder, a form a mass.	sufficient	quantity	10

To be divided into fifteen pills, one or two to be taken occasionally.

The croton oil is the most powerful purgative that has been discovered, and is given only in obstinate cases of costiveness, the colic of painters, and introsusception.

### GARGLES.

### SALINE DISCUTIENT GARGLE.

(No. 34.) TAKE OF

> Purified Nitre, Gum Arabic, of each, 1 drm.

Mix, and dissolve in half a pint of pure water. To be used frequently for inflammatory sore throat.

### ACIDULATED DISCUTIENT GARGLE.

TAKE OF (No. 35.)

#### Red Rose Leaves, 3 drms.

Infuse in a pint of boiling water till cold, then strain, and add

Dilute Vitriolic Acid, 30 drps.

For inflammation of the tonsils and mouth.

### ASTRINGENT GARGLE.

(No. 36.) TAKE OF

Oak Bark, 1 oz.

Boil in a pint of water for a quarter of an hour; then strain, and add,

> Alum, 2 drms. Red Port Wine, 4 oz.

To be used every two or three hours, in cases of relaxation, or falling down of the soft palate.

#### DETERGENT GARGLE.

(No. 37.) TAKE OF

Chloride of Lime, 2 drms. Rose Water, 8 oz. Mix. Or, add to the Acidulated Discutient Gargle, (No. 35.) Tincture of Myrrh, and Honey, of each, \$ oz.

To be used about every three hours, in cases of the malignant ulcerated sore throat, thrush, and foul ulcers in the mouth. See Chloride of Lime, page 49.

### LAVEMENTS OR CLYSTERS.

### ANODYNE LAVEMENT.

#### (No 38.) TAKE OF

Thin Starch Jelly, } pint Laudanum, 40 drps.

a Read's lavement syringe, with the gum elastic pipe, in cases of dysentery, violent purging, or spasms in the bowels. The quantity of laudanum should be increased or diminished according to the degree of irritation or pain.

### MILD LAXATIVE LAVEMENT.

(No. 39.)

Dissolve an ounce and half of Epsom Salt in three quarters of a pint of warm thin Gruel, and then add an ounce of Fresh Butter, or Sweet Oil.

To be injected lukewarm.

### STRONG PURGATIVE LAVEMENT.

(No. 40.) TAKE OF

> 6 02. Infusion of Senna, Socotrine Alocs, in powder, 1 drm.

Dissolve the aloes in the infusion of senna, by boiling the mixture a few minutes. To be injected about the temperature of ninety-This lavement is employed in cases of five. apoplexy and of palsy, and when it is desirable to stimulate the rectum in cases of introsusception or of spasmodic colic.

### ANTI-SPASMODIC LAVEMENT.

(No. 41.) TAKE OF

Tincture of Asafatida,	12	<i>oz</i> .
Laudanum,	40	drps.
Gruel,	14	pint.

Mix .- For obstinate hysteric fits and spasmodic affections of the bowels. To be injected lukewarm.

### NUTRIENT LAVEMENT.

#### (No. 42.) TAKE OF

Strong Beef Tea, slightly thickened with Hartshorn Shavings, or Arrow Root, 12 oz.

In cases of extreme debility, or when the patient cannot take food by the mouth, in consequence of some obstruction in the throat, or morbid excitement of the stomach, this lavement, injected lukewarm, twice or thrice a day, affords considerable support to the system, and has been the means of preserving the lives of patients till the cause was removed or ceased to act.

It should be thrown up with a flexible tube, longer than the clyster-pipes in com-Mix .- The whole to be injected by means of mon use, gently insinuated up the rectum.

### TONIC LAVEMENT.

(No. 43.)

### Dissolve one drachm of the Extract of the Round-leaf Cornel in a pint of boiling water.

This lavement, injected at the temperature of ninety-six Fahr. twice a day, has proved very beneficial in cases of prolapsus, or falling down of the rectum, and prolapsus of the womb, and involuntary discharge of urine from debility.

\* A variety of Lavement Instruments may be seen at the Medical Hall, 170, Piccadilly.—See Read's Patent Lavement Apparatus, and Scott's Treatise on Lavements, page 91.

### LOTIONS AND EMBROCATIONS.

### COOLING EYE WATER.

(No. 44.) TAKE OF

Extract of Lead,	10 drps.
White Wine Vinegar,	1 drm.
Solut. of Acetate of Morphine,	10 drps. or
Purified Opium,	4 grs.
Distilled Water,	8 oz.

Mix.—For inflammation of the eye or eyelids.

To be constantly applied by means of folds of fine old linen, over the affected eye or eyes, and to be dropped within the eye-lids three or four times a day. See Ointment for Inflammation of the Edges of the Eye-lids, No. 58.

### ASTRINGENT EYE WATER.

(No. 45.) TAKE OF

#### Blue Vitriol, 1 gr.

Dissolve in four ounces of distilled water, and add

#### Laudanum, 30 drps.

To be dropped between the eye-lids of the affected eye, three or four times a day, for films or specks.

#### DISCUTIENT LOTION.

(No. 46.) TAKE OF

Camphor, 2 drms.

Dissolve in Rectified Spirit of Wine, 4 oz. Then add,

White Wine Vinegar, 1 pint.

For strains, bruises, and inflammation arising from accidents.

It may be conveniently applied in the form of a poultice, by adding a sufficient quantity of bran to make it of a proper consistence. When the poultice becomes very thick, a fresh quantity of the lotion should be poured over it.

### VOLATILE LINIMENT.

(No. 47.) TAKE OF

### Spirit of Hartshorn, 6 drms. Olive Oil, 1 oz.

Shake well together.—This is a good stimulating liniment for chronic rheumatism, paralytic numbness, and stiffness of joints. It is not so efficacious as the Cajeput Liniment; see page 31, or the Naphtha Liniment, p. 32.

### EMBROCATION FOR DEAFNESS.

#### (No. 48.) TAKE OF

Strychnine, from 15 grs. to 1 scrup. Spirits of Rosemary, 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> oz. Liquor of Pure Ammonia, <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> oz.

This embrocation well rubbed behind the ears and on the nape of the neck by means of a little flannel, has been found to cure deafness arising from debility of the auditory nerves. The ears should be gently syringed every morning with a weak infusion of horseraddish, and attention paid to the stomach and intestines. A gargle of horse-radish may also be used twice a day. See Strychnine, p. 59.

### LINIMENTS for BURNS and SCALDS.

(No. 49.) TAKE OF

Linseed Oil and Lime Water, of each, 4 oz. Laudanum,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.

Mix.-To be applied by means of lint, or soft old linen.

(No. 50.) TAKE OF

Expressed Juice of Pol	tatoes, 1 pint
Spirit of Wine,	3 oz.
Liquid Laudanum,	I 02.

Mix.—To be applied in the same manner as the foregoing liniment.

The efficacy of the latter liniment, in recent scalds and burns, has lately been much extolled by several able surgeons in London.

(No. 51.) OR, TAKE OF

Linseed Oil, 4 oz. Rectified Oil of Turpentine, 2 oz.

Mix.—This is a very favourite liniment for recent burns and scalds with many eminent

OINTMENTS.

surgeons, and in general succeeds in allaying | daily. See Alcaline Extract of Rhubarb, pain, dispersing inflammation, and in recovering the injured parts more speedily than simple cold, or spirituous lotions.

#### SULPHUREOUS LOTION.

#### (No. 52.) TAKE OF

Sulphuret of Potass, 1 drm. Rose Water, 6 oz. Essence of Lavender, 1 drm.

Mix .- This lotion, first recommended by Sir Arthur Clarke, is much employed as an application for the itch : and in general proves more efficacious than the ointment of sulphur.

### LINIMENT for RECENT CHILBLAINS.

#### (No. 53.) TAKE OF

. 1	Green Oil of Belladonna,	1	02.
X		1	02.
	Liquor of Ammonia,	3	drms.

Mix .- To be rubbed over the affected part every night and morning. If the skin be broken, or ulceration has taken place, the following may be applied by means of lint :

#### TAKE OF (No. 54.)

Red Precipitate of M	lercury, in
fine powder,	$\frac{1}{2}$ drm.
Oil of Turpentine,	1 drm.
Spermaceti Cerate,	6 drmsMix.
See Naphtha Liniment	, p.32.

### OINTMENTS.

### FOR THE PILES.

#### (No. 55.)

#### TAKE OF

Prepared Calomel, 2 scrup. Flowers of Zinc, 1 scrup. Elder Flower Ointment, 6 drms.

Mix .- To be applied two or three times a day. When attended with erysipelatous inflammation externally, or considerable itching, the parts affected should be washed, previously to the use of the ointment, with a solution of sulphate of copper in the proportion of ten grains to half a pint of elder flower water. If attended with rigidity of the external parts, four drachms of the ointment of belladonna may be added to the above ointment. If the bowels are not properly relieved every day, a mild aperient medicine, as the aperient pills, (No. 30, p. 73.) should be taken every or every other day, so as to produce one or two fæcal evacuations

p. 46.

### FOR SCALD HEAD.

(No 56.) TAKE OF

Ointment of Nitrate of Quicksilver, 6 drms. Barbadoes Tar, 2 drms.

Mix .-- To be well rubbed into the parts affected, after washing them with a solution of sulphate of copper (twenty grains to half a pint of water), twice a day, If the disease do not give way to this treatment, the following lotion may be used twice a day:

#### (No. 57.) TAKE OF

Oxymuriate of Quicksilver, 8 grs. Nitrate of Copper, Elder Flower Water, 10 grs. 7 02.

Mix .- During the use of topical applications, the bowels should be occasionally unloaded by a dose of basilic powder. (See Basilic Powder, or Basilic Nut, p. 25.) And if the patient be scrofulous, or in a state of general debility, the mixture for scrofula (No. 22, p. 72.) should also be taken.

#### FOR INFLAMMATION OF THE EDGES OF THE EYE-LIDS.

(No 58.)

Prepared Calomel, 1/2 drm. Spermaceti Ointment, 1/2 oz.

TAKE OF

Mix.-About the size of a small pea to be introduced into each corner of the eyes, and about that of a large pea to be applied along the course of the eye-lashes every night at bed-time.

The following ointment was a favourite remedy for this complaint with the late celebrated oculist, Mr. Ware.

#### (No. 59.) TAKE OF

Red Precipitate of Mercury, finely powdcred, 15 grs. Spermaceti Ointment, 6 drms.

Mix .- During the use of either of these ointments, the eyes should be washed two or three times a day, with the astringent eye water (No. 45, p. 75.); and attention should be paid to the state of the bowels and general health. As an aperient, the mild aperient Pills, (No. 30, p. 75) should be taken occasionally.

### FOR CHRONIC ERUPTIONS or SCALY AFFECTIONS OF THE SKIN.

(No. 60.) TAKE OF

Ointment of Nitrate of Quicksilver, 6 drms. 2 drms. Olive Oil,

Mix.—To be well rubbed over the parts affected every night. In obstinate cases, two drachms of tar ointment may be added. If the surface be extensive, the following ointment may be substituted for the above:

### (No. 61.) TAKE OF

Tar Ointment, 6 drms. Olive Oil, 2 drms.

Mix.—Some surgeons add ten drops of the prussic acid to this composition.

When the nitrate of quicksilver is not used, three grains of the blue pill, and two of precipitated sulphuret of antimony, should be taken every night. Attention should be paid to the state of the bowels and general health.

### FOR THE ITCH.

(No. 62.) TAKE OF

Levigated Black Sulphur, 4 drms. White Hellebore Root, in fine powder, 3 drms. Oil of Lavender, 30 or 40 drps. Hogslard, 1 oz. Olive Oil, a sufficient quantity to form an ointment.

To be well rubbed over the parts affected every night. If this should not succeed, the sulphureous lotion (No. 52.) should be employed.

### PLASTERS.

### PECTORAL PLASTER.

(No. 63.) TAKE OF

Gum Plaster, Burgundy Pitch, of each,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. Camphor,  $\frac{1}{2}$  drm.

Melt the plaster and pitch over a gentle fire, and when nearly cool, add the camphor in powder. To be spread on leather, and applied over the breast-bone in cases of pain in the chest, cough, difficulty of breathing, and asthma. This plaster, applied over the region of the liver, is much recommended for chronic affections of the liver and stomach.

### FOR CORNS AND BUNIONS.

TAKE OF

No. 64.)

Soap Plaster, Plaster of Belladonna and Mercury, of each equal parts.

To be mixed by a gentle heat, and spread on soft leather. The part should be well soaked in warm water, and the thickened or hard skin pared or filed off, previously to its application. This plaster is also recommended for diseased joints, and deep-seated rheumatic affections.

### STRENGTHENING PLASTER.

(No. 65.) TAKE OF

Diachylon, 2 oz. Galbanum, 2 drms. Carbonate of Iron, 3 drms.

To be mixed by a gentle heat and spread on leather.

### STIMULATING PLASTER.

(No. 66.) TAKE OF

### Gum Plaster, 2 oz. Camphor, 2 scrups.

Melt the plaster by a gentle heat, and then add the camphor previously powdered. This is a useful plaster for promoting the suppuration of boils, or of indolent tumours. It is also used for deep-seated pains.

### ANODYNE PLASTER.

TAKE OF

(No. 67.)

Diachylon, 4 ounces. Burgundy Pitch, ½ ounce. Yellow Wax, 2 ounces. Opium, 1 drachm.

Melt by a gentle heat the three first articles together, and then stir in the opium, finely powdered.

This plaster was much employed by Cheselden in cases of bruises and sprains attended with much pain, and also in painful tumours. Dr. Kirkland recommends a similar plaster, with the addition of half a drachm of camphor. Or,

(No. 68.) TAKE OF

Soap Plaster,	S ounces.
Morphine,	2 scruples.
Extract of Hemlock,	2 drachms.

To be mixed by a gentle heat.

This is a very excellent anodyne plaster in all cases of local pain, particularly in joints, and fractured bones after reduction.

ANTIRHEUMATIC PLASTER.

### (No. 69) TAKE OF

Sulphuret of Potass,	4 drachms.
Hemlock Leaves, powder	red, 3 drachms.
Camphor,	2 drachms.
Burgundy Pitch,	4 drachms.
Diachylon,	2 ounces;

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POULTICES.

Melt the plaster and pitch together, and when getting thick add the Sulphuret, Hemlock, and Camphor, previously reduced to a fine powder.

This plaster is much recommended by a French physician in cases of deep-seated rheumatism and chronic enlargement of joints.

### POULTICES.

### MUSTARD POULTICE.

(No. 70.) TAKE OF

Flour of Mustard, 1 part. Oatmeal, 5 parts. Warm Water, a sufficient quantity to form a Poultice.

To be applied warm over the seat of paralytic and chronic rheumatic affections. It is also applied to the feet to increase the circulation of the blood, and to excite nervous energy in them in cases of affection of the head, chest, and stomach. When the skin is inflamed, or when much pain is produced, it should be removed; and after washing the part with warm water, it should be covered with very fine flannel or fleecy hosiery.

#### SOOTHING POULTICE.

(No 71.) TAKE OF

Crum of White Bread, two parts; Linseed Powder, one part.

Mix well together, and add a sufficient quantity of warm water to form a poultice.

In cases of considerable inflammation of the skin, a tea-spoonful of the extract of lead may be added to about a pint of this poultice.

#### STIMULATING POULTICE.

(No.72.) TAKE OF

Oatmeal; half a pound; Stale Beer Grounds, (warm) a sufficient quantity to form a Poultice: Then add,

### Half a drachm of Camphor, dissolved in three drachms of Oil of Turpentine.

This poultice applied warm is generally very efficacious in promoting the suppuration of indolent tumours or boils.

### SUPPOSITORIES.

### FOR PILES, &c.

(No. 73.) TAKE OF

Blue Pill,	1 drm.
Extract of Henbane,	1 scrup.
Acetate of Morphine,	1 gr.

Mix.—This composition carefully introduced into the rectum at bed-time, is an excellent remedy for piles attended with excessive irritation or inflammatory action, and in cases of painful ulcerations within the rectum, and morbid irritation of the bladder and prostate gland. Introduced into the vagina twice a day, it has, with attention to the stomach and bowels, succeeded in dispersing enlargements of the neck of the womb, which had been pronounced to be scirrhous.

The following composition is very much recommended by the most eminent surgeons of Paris, as a suppository in cases of irritative piles.

(No. 74.) TAKE OF

Oil of Cocoa Nibs (fresh)  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce; Spermaceti, White Wax, of each, 2 drachms.

Mix.—To be introduced into the rectum every night and morning, in the form and size of a small thimble.

### IMPORTANT

# AUXILIARY REMEDIES.

### ELECTRICITY.

THE electric fluid has been long employed both as a principal remedy and as an auxiliary to internal medicines in various diseases, both general and local; and it must be admitted that it has succeeded in the cure of many nervous affections and of local debility, after the most active medicines had failed. This subtle fluid has very opposite effects according to the manner in which it is applied. When a collection of it is suddenly discharged through a part of the body, it produces what is termed a shock; and by this means a deep-seated indolent viscus, on which internal remedies, and even the warm medicated baths, will have little, if any, effect, may be stimulated; and after the general health has been improved, it has often succeeded in increasing its energy, or bringing it properly into action. When the fluid is applied in sparks, it stimulates the nerves, blood vessels, and absorbents of the part to which it is applied; and after the general health has been improved by regulating the stomach and bowels, this mode of application has succeeded in cases of deafness, loss of sight from nervous debility, and partial palsy. The sparks have also proved very beneficial in cases of chronic rheumatism, debility of the lower or upper extremities from rheumatism, gout, or accidents, of stiffness of joints, St. Vitus's dance, partial palsy, debility of the sphincter muscles of the rectum and bladder, of accumulations of serum from inactivity of absorbents or a languid circulation, and of indolent tumours. The sparks increase the temperature of the parts to which they are applied, and aggravate inflammation. When the electric fluid is applied in a regular stream, instead of increasing, it reduces the temperature of the parts to which it is applied,\* and allays

\* This effect is no doubt produced by the action of the electric fluid on the matter of perspiration, by diminishing the cohesion of its particles, and thereby hastening evaporation. It is a curious fact that the electric fluid applied in this manner to the surface of warm water greatly expedites evaporation, and for this purpose it may be employed in making extracts of vegetables, the virtues of which are diminished by long boiling.

### IMPORTANT AUXILIARY REMEDIES.

nervous excitement; and hence it has been very successfully applied to local inflammation, particularly of the eyes, and to the forehead and temples in cases of nervous head-ache. It has in this manner also proved very beneficial in tic-douloureux and a variety of local diseases arising from increased nervous or vascular action.

### GALVANISM

Has been employed with great advantage in cases of inactivity of the liver and debility of the alimentary canal, particularly when occasioned by the influence of a tropical climate, or by an indulgence in spirituous or vinous liquors, or savoury dishes. This agent, in such cases, is an important auxiliary to tonic, aperient, and deobstruent medicines, in consequence of the galvanic fluid being passed through the viscera, which are chiefly affected, and on the sluggish state on which the disordered state of the system is often dependant.

Several cases of indigestion, attended with inactivity of the liver and intestines, and also of deafness, constitutional constipation and palsy, cured by galvanism, under the superintendence of Mr. La Beaume, of Southampton Row, Medico-Electrician, have been published in the Monthly Gazette of Health, and also in a Treatise on the Medical Effects of Galvanism, by Mr. La Beaume.

### SHAMPOOING.

The operation of Shampooing, when the surface of the body is exposed to the action of a warm vapour, is a powerful remedy for rheumatism, muscular debility or rigidity, stiffness of joints and palsy, particularly after the general system has been improved by correcting the alimentary canal, and removing visceral obstruction.

Mr. Mahomed, of Brighton, has published many very interesting cases of stiff and enlarged joints, atrophy, palsy, &c., in which shampooing, with attention to the general health, fully succeeded.

### THE CHLORINE WATER BATH.

The chlorine water bath and the chlorine vapour bath have been much recommended by Dr. Scott, an eminent physician of Bombay; by Mr. Green, an experienced surgeon of London, and other respectable practitioners, in cases of obstructions of the liver, affections of the stomach, and constipation from debility. The effects of chlorine on the system are very similar to that of mercury, though not so permanently injurious as

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### IMPORTANT AUXILIARY REMEDIES.

that medicine when abused. The best work on chlorine is "Wallis's Researches on Chlorine;" and these baths, in London, are only to be had at Mr. Green's, where also are to be had Baths of Iodine, lately so much extolled in cases of scrofula, by Dr. Lugol, of Paris.

### THE VAPOUR BATHS.

The medicated and simple vapour baths are unquestionably powerful auxiliaries to medicine, in cases of fever attended with a dry skin; of inflammation of the lungs, the stomach, liver, spleen, intestines, bladder, or any other internal part of the chest or abdomen; in chronic and acute rheumatism; in irregular gout, and a variety of diseases of the skin, in which it is desirable to produce a determination of blood and nervous energy to the surface of the body. Employed on the first symptom of catarrh, irritation in the chest or bowels, by promoting the secretion of the skin, and equalizing the circulation throughout the body, a simple vapour bath is capable of preventing most serious mischief.

A domestic vapour bath has lately been invented by Mr. Thompson, of Long Acre, on a cheap plan.—See Vapour Bath, p. 95.

The Sulphureous Fumigating Bath has been very successfully employed in cases of itch; and when the disease has spread over the surface of the body, it is a more proper remedy than the sulphur or any other ointment. In consequence of the sulphur being applied to the whole surface of the body, except the head, in the form of warm vapour, two applications generally prove more efficacious in the cure of extensive itch than ten of the sulphur ointment or lotion. It is also much recommended by Dr. Bardesley of Manchester, Dr. Gales of Paris, Mr. Green, of Great Marlborough-street, and other respectable practitioners, for various affections of the skin, and chronic rheumatism. In cases of *inflamma*tory rheumatism, we have known it to prove injurious.

The Mercurial Fumigating Bath.—When it is desirable speedily to place the system under the influence of mercury, or when the stomach and bowels are too irritable to admit of its internal exhibition, and the skin too irritable to allow of inunction, the mercurial fumigating bath may be employed with great advantage. Mercury, applied in the form of gas (warm), has proved beneficial in cases of phagedænic, foul and syphilitic ulcerations, after mercurial lotions, ointments, and other mercurial compositions had failed.—See Green's Fumigating and Vapour Bath, p. 92.

The Air-pump Vapour Bath was much recommended by the late Dr. Garnett, and has been extolled as a remedy for palsy and local debility, by the celebrated Professor Hufeland, of Berlin. It unites the effects of fomentation with the cupping-glass. Mr. La Beaume states, that

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he has found it beneficial in cases of local palsy, rheumatism, chronic diseases of joints, &c.

The Portable Vapour Bath is a very convenient machine for applying warm vapour or warm air either to the whole surface of the body, or to a part of it. When sudorific medicines do not succeed in exciting a sufficient degree of perspiration, this is unquestionably an important invention, particularly in cases of inflammation of the lungs, the pleura, or any part within the chest or abdomen, inflammation of the brain, spasms of the bowels, or any local disease in which it may be deemed necessary to promote the circulation in the skin and extremities. Dr. Armstrong states that by means of this invention, he has saved the lives of many children affected with inflammation of the lungs and bowels, to whom he was not able to administer a sufficient quantity of medicine to produce perspiration. The apparatus admits of being put into a small compass for the purpose of being conveyed to the chamber of an invalid.

### THE DOUCH BATH.

This bath, both hot and cold, has been much employed in cases of muscular debility, local palsy, and chronic rheumatism, with great success. It unites the pommelling treatment of those complaints (much recommended by Dr. Balfour of Edinburgh,) with warm or cold bathing. With warm water it has proved most beneficial.

### THE WARM SULPHUREOUS WATER BATH

Is employed for the same diseases as the sulphureous fumigating bath. It is a more unpleasant remedy than the latter, on account of the face being exposed to the vapour of the water, which is slightly impregnated with sulphur.

### THE WARM AND COLD SHOWER BATHS

Have some peculiarly important advantages. The cold water being first applied to the head, does not, like the cold plunging or cold bath, occasion an afflux of blood to the brain; and it probably proves more beneficial, in consequence of being applied to the head when the body is erect. The body being exposed only a minute or two to the effects of the cold water, the re-action of the system is more certain; an object of no small importance in cases of great debility.

In cases of general weakness, and especially when the subject is predisposed to apoplexy, or occasionally suffers from congestion of the vessels of the head or of the chest, (producing giddiness, difficulty of breathing, &c.) the cold shower bath is preferable to the cold plunging bath. The warm

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shower bath does not possess any advantage over the warm bath, only in cases that will not admit of an horizontal position, or when the warm bath disorders the head.

### THE PORTABLE SUDATORY,

Originally invented by the late Dr. Gower, as a simple mode of speedily and effectually exciting perspiration, by means of warm air, has been much improved by Mr. La Beaume. The observations we have made on the advantages and effects of the portable vapour bath, apply to this invention. See also an ingenious contrivance for this purpose by Mr. Green, and recommended by the Central Board of Health.

### THE STEAM INHALER.

For the purpose of applying simple or medicated vapour to the tonsils when inflamed or ulcerated, or for receiving it into the windpipe or bronchial vessels, in cases of chronic or acute inflammation of the internal membrane, or in pulmonary consumption or spasmodic difficulty of breathing, a very excellent apparatus has been invented by Mr. Read, a representation of which will be found in page 94.

### VALUABLE

# DIETETIC & OTHER DOMESTIC ARTICLES

#### OF GREAT UTILITY.

### INDIAN ARROW ROOT.

THE Indian arrow root has of late years been cultivated in considerable quantities in gardens and provision grounds in the West Indies. The following process for obtaining the fine powder, sold in this country, was communicated by a principal planter, for insertion in the *Medical Guide*:

"The roots, when a year old, are dug up, well washed in water, and beaten in a large wooden mortar to a pulp. It is then thrown into a large tub of clean water, well washed, and the fibrous part wrung out by the hands and thrown away. The milky liquor, being passed through a lawn sieve, or coarse cloth, is suffered to settle, and the clear water drained off. The white mass left at the bottom is again mixed with clean water, and strained; lastly, the mass is dried on sheets in the sun for use."

This powder, boiled in water, forms a very pleasant transparent jelly, very superior to that of sago or tapioca, and has been much recommended by Dr. Denman, Dr. Clarke, Dr. Blundell, and other eminent practitioners, as a nutritious diet for children and invalids. The jelly is made in the following manner:-To a dessert-spoonful of the powder, add as much cold water as will make it into a paste, then pour on half a pint of boiling water, stir it briskly, and boil it a few minutes, when it will become a clear smooth jelly: a little sugar and sherry wine may be added for debilitated adults; but, for infants, a drop or two of essence of caraway seeds or cinnamon is preferable, wine being very liable to become acid in the stomach of an infant, and thereby disorder the bowels. Fresh milk, either alone or diluted with water, may be substituted for water. For very debilitated frames, and especially for rickety children, this jelly, blended with an animal jelly, as that of the stag's-horn, affords a more nutritious diet than arrow root alone, which may be done in the following

manner :—Boil half an ounce of the true stag's-horn shavings\* in a pint of water for fifteen minutes, then strain, and add two dessert-spoonsful of arrow root powder, previously well mixed, with a tea-cupful of water; stir them briskly together, and boil them for a few minutes. If the child should be much troubled with flatulency, from three to six drops of *essence* of caraway seeds, or a little grated nutmeg, may be added; but, for adults, port wine or brandy will answer best. "By this diet," says Dr. Reece, "I am well persuaded many children have been reared, which, had they been kept on the breast, and the customary spoon-meat, would have died. One lady, in particular, who adopted it, has now two children living, in perfect good health, after having lost five, either by convulsions or bowel complaints."

The combination of animal and vegetable jellies is much recommended by Dr. Cadogan, in his popular *Treatise on the Management of Children*; who justly attributes one-ninth of their diseases to their being fed too much with vegetables. Such an admixture is similar to mother's milk, and probably very superior to the milk of an unhealthy woman.

The adulteration of arrow root has very justly been complained of by the public; instead of the genuine fecula of the *Maranta Arundinacea*, druggists have been too frequently found to have substituted a mixture of potatoe starch and arrow root; great care and attention has been bestowed by the proprietors of the Medical Hall, 170, Piccadilly, to procure the best cultivated farina, and they pledge themselves to its excellence and genuineness; it may be obtained at four shillings a pound in no respect whatever inferior to that sold by a few retailers, under the false pretext of being a finer quality at six shillings a pound, but in regard to the purity and firmness of its jelly, very superior.

### SASSAFRAS NUT.

The substance of this nut is of the same mealy and unctious quality as that of the cocoa-nut, from which chocolate is prepared; in addition to which it contains the peculiar virtues of the sassafras root, which has been long held in great estimation for its purifying and alterative properties. The aromatic quality, (which, after a few trials, becomes grateful to the stomach), debilitated invalids require for breakfast and evening repast, to promote digestion; and to a deficiency of this property in these meals,

• Great care should be taken that the true stag's or hart's-horn shavings be employed; as the shavings of the bleached bones of the calf, on account of being whiter and much cheaper, are generally sold for them. The latter do not impart so strong or wholesome a jelly as the stag's horn, the bones being nearly deprived of their glutinous property by the process they undergo to render them white. may, in a great measure, be attributed the frequency of cases of indigestion generally termed *bilious*. When regularly taken for breakfast, it has been found highly beneficial in correcting the state of the digestive organs, &c., from which many diseases arise, as eruptions of the skin, gout, rheumatism, &c. For debility of the stomach, and a sluggish state of the liver and intestines, attended with flatulence, costiveness, &c., and for spasmodic asthma, it is much recommended.

The ground nut is used in the same manner as cocoa or coffee.

### THE IGNITOR.

This little apparatus is particularly convenient to ignite a candle in the night, when an immediate light is required. It has the great advantage of being free from the unpleasant smell of phosphorus or brimstone. To produce a flame, it is only necessary to dip (quickly) one of the matches which accompany it into the bottle (not brimstone matches), when on taking it out, the end will be found in a blaze, with which a candle may be lighted. This apparatus, which may be obtained for 2s. to 3s. 6d. and upwards, should be kept by every family. It is free from danger; and when the fluid (strong sulphuric acid) is exhausted, it may be replenished at the expense of a penny.

### LAVENDER WATER.

The lavender water sold under the name of Steel's Odoriferous Lavender Water, is distilled from English lavender flowers; and in consequence of containing a less quantity of spirit than the lavender water generally sold by chemists and perfumers of this country, not only appears to be more potent, but admits of it being sold at nearly one-half the price, viz. 3s. 6d. instead of 5s. 6d. a pint. An additional quantity of spirit does not improve the odour of lavender water as an article of perfumery; and we admit that we have not been able to discover any essential difference between Mr. Steel's lavender water at 3s. 6d. a bottle, and that sold by some perfumers and chemists at 10s.

The French lavender water, which is generally considered superior to the most celebrated of this country, is more odoriferous and delicate, in consequence of a small proportion of orange flowers being distilled with the lavender flowers. The price of the French lavender water is 6s. a pint.

### THE ESSENCE OF LAVENDER.

This article is in general preferred by the nobility to lavender water, on account of its being free from the penetrating odour of spirit of wine. It

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is made from choice lavender flowers, and entirely free from empyreuma. Of all the preparations of lavender, this is considered the most delicate and odoriferous, and at the same time the cheapest,—a two and sixpenny bottle being equal to a pint of the water.

### CARRAGAHEEN.

This article (a marine lichen), is a favourite dietetic remedy for pulmonary and dysenteric consumption with some eminent physicians of Dublin. Dr. Sully, of Wiveliscombe, says that he has found the decoction of the carragaheen moss a more efficacious dietetic restorative than any jelly or gelatinous article with which he is acquainted, and has favoured us with cases in which it evidently succeeded in restoring the patients to health. We have heard from experienced practitioners that it has uniformly proved beneficial; and, from the results in a few apparently hopeless cases of pulmonary consumption, we should say that we have at length discovered a specific for this destructive malady: but when we consider the extent of the disease that takes place in the cellular substance of the lungs, in cases of scrofulous consumption, we cannot suppose that any internal remedy, even with the aid of powerful external means, can possibly effect a cure.

The jelly of the carragaheen moss is much more firm than that of the Iceland moss, the arrow root, or any other article employed in medicine or in diet. It retains its gelatinous form for many weeks; whereas the jelly of the arrow root or Iceland moss becomes thin, and loses its tenacity in the course of three days. Hence it may be fairly presumed that the nourishment the body receives from this jelly is more solid: and if it be, as stated, also a peculiar corrective of the system, it is a valuable article of diet, not only in cases of pulmonary, but of mesenteric consumption, and of general debility. It not only nourishes the body and corrects the constitution, particularly the state of the glandular system, but, in pulmonary consumption, acts very beneficially in diminishing arterial action. A decoction, made by boiling half an ounce in a pint and a half of water till reduced to a pint, is much recommended for weakly, scrofulous, and rickety children, in preference to arrow root or the Iceland moss. A wineglass of this decoction may be taken three or four times a day. The following directions for its use have been published :---

"Steep a quarter of an ounce of the moss in cold water for three minutes; then take it out (shaking the water out of each sprig) and boil it in one quart of unskimmed milk, until it attains the consistency of warm jelly.—Strain and sweeten it to the taste with powdered white sugar or honey.

"Consumptive Persons should take a small tea-cupful in the morning, and at three or four intervals during the day.

"For catarrhal or consumptive cough, it may be used at any time when the disease is troublesome.

"To make Blanc-mange.-Prepare it in the same way-boiling it until it becomes sufficiently thick to retain the shape.

"To make Jelly.-Use a similar process; but boil it in water, carefully straining it.-The usual seasoning for jelly to be used.

"For Soups.—Boil the moss in a little water, and then add the strained liquor to the broth."

In chronic dysentery or chronic looseness, either the decoction in milk or water may be administered with equal advantage; and in addition to the sweetening matter, if a tea-spoonful of the tincture of rhatany be mixed with each cupful of it, tone will thereby be given to the intestines, at the same time that nourishment will be conveyed to the system, and irritation prevented; a large tea-cupful of the decoction may be taken three or four times a day.

From the well-known corrective properties of most of the marine mosses, and the nutritious quality of this variety, we are disposed to think very favourably of it as an article of diet, particularly in the species of pulmonary consumption from tubercles, and for weakly leucophlegmatic children. A little of the decoction added to the jelly of arrow root, corrects the digestive organs and also the scrofulous and rickety constitution, and in pulmonary consumption it has been found highly serviceable.

### SUGAR OF WHEY.

A solution of this article (obtained from cheese whey) in water, in the proportion of three drachms to a pint, forms a very grateful and excellent drink in cases of fever, pulmonary consumption, inflammatory piles, and eruption of the skin. Half or three quarters of a pint of the solution taken warm when in bed acts more effectually in promoting perspiration than white wine whey, and does not, like the latter, (in consequence of the wine it contains) increase the febrile action. In the first number of the *Monthly Gazette of Practical Medicine*, a case of pulmonary consumption, apparently in its last stage, is given, in which the carragaheen jelly, sweetened with the sugar of whey, succeeded in restoring the patient to health.

### PYROLIGNEOUS ETHER.

This article, obtained from the destructive distillation of wood, for procuring the pyroligneous acid, was for some time much employed, instead of rectified spirit of wine, for night lamps, cleaning plate, and for making various varnishes; but in consequence of having a strong empyreumatic smell, to some persons exceedingly offensive, it has nearly fallen into disuse. It is now so far purified as to be nearly as sweet as, and much stronger than, rectified spirit of wine. The price being only fifteen shillings a gallon, we recommend it to our readers for chamber lamps, for cleaning plate, and other domestic and even external medical purposes for which rectified spirit of wine is employed. It is an excellent solvent of resinous gums for varnishes, and of the elastic gum.

### THE OIL OF WALNUT.

This article is an excellent corrective of inflammatory pimples or blotches in the skin, and for healing chaps, excoriations, and rendering the skin soft and healthy. The parts affected should be gently rubbed with it every night. For promoting the growth of the hair, and preventing its falling off, it is more efficacious than any article that has been recommended. In such cases, it should be rubbed every night or morning over the scalp, *i.e.* at the roots of the hair.

### THE WALNUT OIL SOAP.

This soap, made with the expressed oil of the kernel of the walnut, has been found very superior to any other for rendering the skin white, soft, and healthy, and for shaving, particularly when the skin is irritable or affected with pimples. In many of those unseemly eruptions which at times affect the skin, and more particularly the face, a continuance for a short time of the employment of this excellent detergent has completely got rid of the tendency which existed to produce them. As its influence is completely local, no bad effect has ever resulted from its checking any useful erysipelatous eruption, but it has completely prevented those blotches which have for a long time disfigured the countenance.

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### TABLES OF DIET.

### N.B.—In giving directions for diet to an invalid, his former habits or mode of living should be taken into consideration.

### LOW, OR FEVER DIET.

Panada, thin gruel, milk with barley-water, arrow root jelly made with water, plain bread pudding, salep, tapioca, weak chicken or veal broth.

Drink.—Barley-water acidulated with lemon or orange juice, decoction of apples, tamarind water (if the bowels be not disordered), balm, mint, or orange flower tea.

### MEDIUM, OR CONVALESCENT DIET.

Rice, semolina or bread pudding, blanc-mange, thin clarified calf's foot jelly, flounder or sole, fowl, veal, rabbit or lamb simply dressed.

Drink.-Fresh small beer, weak porter, diluted port or madeira wine, or claret.

### GENEROUS, OR FULL DIET.

Breakfast.—Cocoa, chocolate or tea, with bread and butter. See Sassafras Cocoa, p. 85.

Dinner.—Gravy soup, or fish, with rabbit, or beef, or mutton, or lamb, or veal, or game, and mealy potatoes mashed, or Jerusalem artichoke, light pudding.

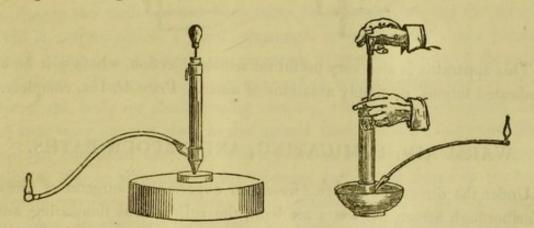
Drink.—Cider, perry or porter, with a glass or two of port, sherry, or madeira, or three glasses of claret, hock, moselle, &c.

Supper.-Mutton broth, or gruel, or a little meat and bread, with porter or ale.

# MECHANICAL AUXILIARIES TO MEDICINE.

### THE LAVEMENT MACHINE.

OF all the instruments that have been recommended for administering the important remedy termed a clyster or lavement, that invented by Mr. Read appears to be the best, particularly for an invalid to employ without assistance. The following diagram represents the apparatus as applicable to self-injection. The left-hand figure shows the syringescrewed to the reservoir (which holds a pint), into which the liquid is put. In lieu of a reservoir, the liquid may be put into a basin or other vessel, as shown by the right-hand figure.

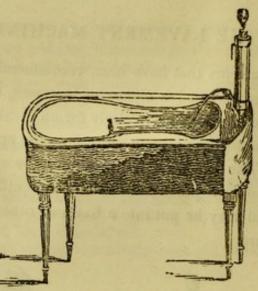


The patient being seated upon a chair, night commode, or any other convenient place, introduces the pipe into the bowel, and, by repeated strokes of the piston, pumps the injection into the intestines. In alluding to the domestic use of injections for preventing and removing costiveness, Dr. James Scott has published the following observations :---

"Enough has already been said to convince the reader of the eminent utility of lavements in preventing and removing costiveness. To every individual who is subject to habitual constipation of the bowels, I would seriously recommend this simple and efficacious practice, and instead of teasing their stomach and bowels with opening medicines, to procure a lavement machine."

## READ'S INJECTING BIDET.

The injecting apparatus is also sold combined with a bidet, which certainly adds much to the convenience of the operation. The basin for holding the liquid is formed at the front of the vessel, with a pipe descending into it, upon which the syringe is screwed. The syringe being fixed, requires but one hand of the patient to use it, and allows, therefore, of the other hand being employed, if necessary, to support and retain the pipe in the bowel.



This apparatus is also very useful for female injection, whether it be of medicated lotions, or simply ablutions of water. Price 4*l*. 15*s*. complete.

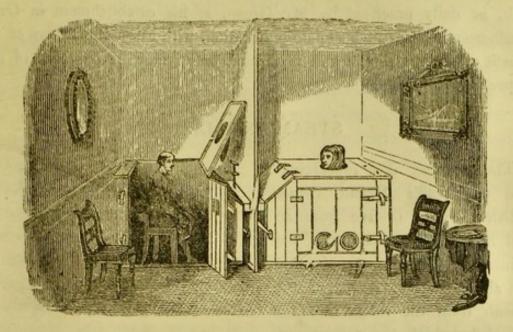
### WARM AIR, FUMIGATING, AND VAPOUR BATHS.

Under the directions of Mr. Green, an experienced surgeon of Great Marlborough Street, the warm air bath, the sulphureous fumigating, and the simple and medicated vapour baths, have proved very beneficial in a great variety of cutaneous diseases and rheumatic affections. The 143d number of the Monthly Gazette of Health contains the particulars of a case of leprous affection of the skin, of many years' standing, which was effectually cured by sulphureous fumigation, under the direction of Mr. Green, after the usual remedies, as mercury, arsenic, &c., had failed to produce any salutary effect. The following representation of Mr. Green's "fumigating bath" exhibits the mode of employing it.

The division on the left shows a patient about to take a bath, and that on the right represents a patient exposing the whole of the surface of the body, excepting the face, to the influence of any gas impregnated more or less with the matter of heat, sulphur, mercury, &c., which arises

### MECHANICAL AUXILIARIES TO MEDICINE.

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from beneath, and surrounds the body. The arterial system and various functions of the body during this time are greatly excited; and particularly if there be any abrasion of the skin, as from the previous application of a blister, whatever medicine is made to arise in the gaseous form is readily absorbed, and the system becomes influenced, as though the medicine had been taken in the usual way by the mouth. This is unquestionably a great advantage, especially with those persons whose stomach and bowels are too weak to bear the action of the usual The patient, being exposed to a temperature greater than medicines. that of the body for about twenty minutes, will soon be convinced that the temporary impulse given to the animal functions, with due repetition, and not continued too long, will go far to ameliorate, and, in many cases of simple ailment, to cure disease, and at all times to prove a powerful auxiliary to medicines. The sulphur, and other gaseous baths, are given in the dry state; but the simple vapour can be used, on account of being free from the objections which are made to the customary and careless way in which they are administered; for in the box baths the whole process is more convenient to the patient; the feet are kept the hottest, and the patient breathing the atmospheric air, there is no fear of an excessive determination of blood to the head; but in pulmonary cases, inhaling the vapour is frequently desirable when at the natural temperature of the body. The prevailing opinion that great care is necessary to prevent taking cold after the use of this bath is a vulgar error, because the body being surcharged with the matter of heat, it is impossible to take cold after it, unless by an imprudent exposure to wet, or a current of cold air.

The view given is representative of the improved mode of using this

bath, as daily practised by Mr. Green, at his establishment in Great Marlborough Street, whose late publication, with cases illustrative of the benefit of various simple and medicated baths, may be obtained of any respectable publisher.

## STEAM INHALER.

The annexed is a representation of Read's Patent Steam Inhaler, which is free from an evil hitherto connected with machines for this purpose, viz. that of allowing the return of the breath from the lungs into the vessel, by which the patient continues to respire the same air over again. The above apparatus furnishes a constant current of fresh air impregnated with pure steam.



## READ'S STOMACH PUMP.

THE OPERATION OF INJECTING THE STOMACH.

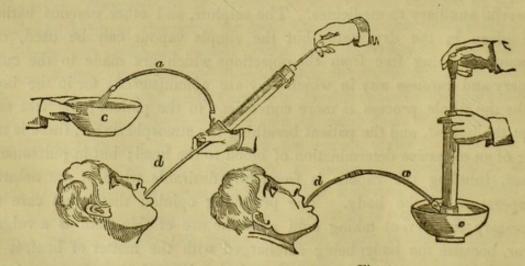


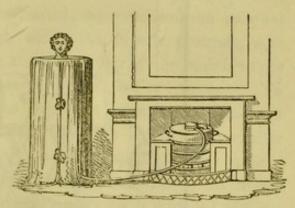
Fig. 1. Withdrawing the contents of the stomach. *a*. The flexible enema tube. *d*. The œsophagus tube. Fig. 2. Injecting fluid into the stomach. *a*. The flexible enema tube. *d*. The œsophagus tube.

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## DOMESTIC VAPOUR BATH.

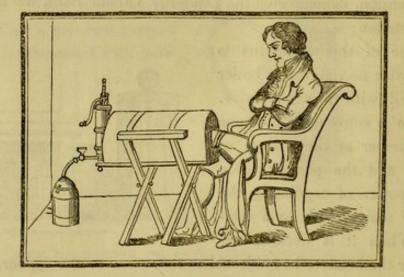
Of all the domestic apparatus that have been invented as auxiliaries to medicine, that of the Vapour Bath affords the most efficacious preventive of inflammation of the lungs, liver, or intestines; and when either of these diseases has taken place, it is often more efficacious in checking its progress, and in producing a favourable termination, than internal medicine, and is unquestionably, in the majority of cases, necessary to secure the beneficial operation of internal remedies. On the first attack of rheumatism, gout, or catarrh, it generally succeeds in preventing a disturbance of the general health, and in speedily terminating the malady. In cases of spasms of the lungs or bowels, or retention of urine from a spasmodic or inflammatory affection of the sphincter muscle of the bladder, it affords a most valuable remedy. The most simple, efficacious, manageable, and cheap vapour bath is that invented by Mr. Thompson, the travelling equipage manufacturer, (116, Long Acre.) Of this useful invention, denominated the Domestic Vapour Bath, the following is a representation :---

The use of this apparatus is attended with no risk. The boiler is supplied with a safety-valve. The steam is conveyed by a tube into a receiver at the bottom of the ball, and the person inside has the power of regulating the degree of temperature by a stopcock. When it is deemed ne-



cessary for the head to be subjected to the action of the vapour, or for the patient to inhale the vapour, as in cases of recent catarrh, irritation, or inflammatory excitement in the membranous lining of the windpipe, the upper portion of the case admits of being raised so as to receive the head. The vapour bath is exempt from the great objection to the warm water bath, viz. a pressure on the body, which is often so great on plethoric habits as to occasion congestion of the vessels of the brain. It has likewise the great advantage of being used without the least inconvenience in the bed-chamber of an invalid. In cases of chronic and acute affections of the skin, spasmodic or irritative asthma, and of chronic inflammation of the internal linings of the windpipe (catarrhal consumption), the vapour may be impregnated with the valuable medicinal properties of vegetables, or of tar, &c. In the 9th volume of the Gazette of Health, I have described a vapour bath invented by Captain Jeckyll, and entered fully into the use of simple and medicated vapour in a variety of diseases, and particularly as a preventive of serious maladies, when taken on the first attack of cold. Mr. Thompson's invention is a great improvement on Captain Jeckyll's plan, and is at the same time considerably cheaper. I have lately pointed out some alterations, which I hope will enable Mr. Thompson to supply families with them at the low price of four guineas, or four guineas and a half. The apparatus, in a large family, not only affords the means of diminishing pain and of saving life, but will considerably reduce the expense of medicine, attendance of a nurse, &c. &c. I would say of the vapour bath, with attention to the alimentary canal, the same as the ancients said of sage, "Cur moriatur homo cui salvia crescit in horto?" Why does man die who has sage in his garden ?

## AIR PUMP VAPOUR BATH.



The apparatus represented above is of very high utility, and has often a very beneficial influence on gout. The invention is not new; but, like other baths, will require more time in the proper management than medical men generally devote to it. Mr. Green, in a late practical work on Fumigating and other baths,\* observes, "Such remedies have not reached their proper standard of value, in consequence of not having been properly employed."

The instrument acts upon unerring philosophical principles, and also exceeds the effects of the fumigating baths in some forms of disease,

\* Some Observations on Fumigating and other Baths; with a Summary of ninety-two important cases, treated at the Establishment, 40, Great Marlborough Street, London, and with Remarks thereon, by Jonathan Green, Member of the College of Surgeons, &c.

which arises from the exhaustion of the air by the attached pump. The limb being previously exposed to a softening vapour a considerable time anterior to such action, no pain can arise under the judicious application of it. It operates very efficaciously in the removal of contractions and enlargements of the joint, as it combines both the effects of fomentation and the cupping glass in a very superior degree. Those who are desirous to obtain further information respecting the air pump vapour bath, Mr. Green refers to "Facts and Observations respecting the Air Pump Vapour Bath, in Gout, Rheumatism, Palsy, and other Diseases, by Dr. Blegborough."

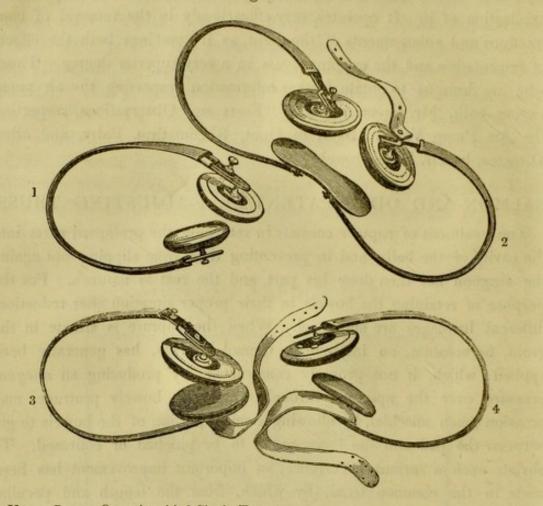
## SALMON AND ODY'S PATENT SELF-ADJUSTING TRUSS.

The treatment of rupture consists in returning the prolapsed parts into the cavity of the belly, and in preventing them from slipping out again : the surgeon has then done his part, and the rest is nature's. For the purpose of retaining the bowels in their proper situation after reduction, different bandages are employed. When the rupture is situate in the groin, or scrotum, an instrument, termed a truss, has generally been applied; which, if not properly constructed, by producing an unequal pressure over the aperture through which the bowels protrude, may occasion much mischief, by allowing a small portion of the bowels to get between the pad and the bone, so as to be pinched or contused. To obviate such a serious occurrence, an important improvement has been made in the common truss, by which, from the length and peculiar formation of the pad and a regulating spring, an equal pressure is produced, and the descent of the bowels effectually prevented. In consequence of the elasticity of the circular spring, its use is attended with no inconvenience in walking or riding; and at the same time admitting of a rotatory motion, the pad is not displaced by any position of the body. This truss is the invention of Messrs. Salmon and Ody, of No. 292, in the Strand, London. A principal advantage of this invention is, that it is not encumbered with understraps or bandages, which, during walking, are often productive of much irritation and inconvenience. The following representation and instructions will explain the mode of application in different cases.

The cases to the springs, the back and front cushions, and their cases, are all made to admit of being taken off to be repaired or cleaned; and additional sets of these may be had at the manufactory at a small charge. The size of the springs may be readily increased or decreased, so as exactly to fit the body, which adjustment should be attended to, in order to secure a pleasant and proper effect. The force or

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pressure of the truss is such, that the main spring alone is sufficient for common complaints; but in bad ruptures additional springs are often for some months requisite, which are given with each truss.



No. 1. Patent Opposite-sided Single Truss.

No. 2. Patent Double Truss.

No. 3. Patent Truss for Femoral Hernia. The measure for this truss is taken the same as the opposite-sided truss (the circumference of the body one inch below the Crista Ilii); but it is necessary to know the side on which the complaint is situated, this truss being applied on the same side.

No. 4. Patent Truss for Umbilical Hernia. The measure, the whole circumference of the body taken in a line with the navel.

Messrs. Salmon and Co. have also invented, on the same principle, a truss for femoral rupture, and one for the umbilical.

### THE RECTUM AND UTERUS SUPPORTER.

Messrs. Salmon and Ody have invented a kind of truss for the purpose of keeping up the portion of the rectum (the lower part of the intestinal canal), when, from relaxation of the sphincter or superabundance of intestine, a portion protrudes during a motion, producing what is termed *prolapsus*; or so far forced downwards as to be grasped by the sphincter. By the use of this admirable invention, the lower part of the intestine is immediately returned to its proper situation. The part of the instrument which presses on the anus should, on each application, be covered with

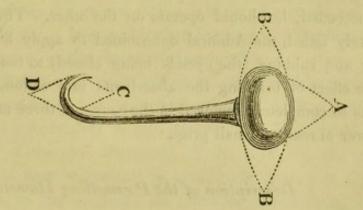
fine lint. The truss for prolapsus of the uterus (made on a plan suggested by ourselves) supports the uterus without producing the smallest inconvenience. Both these trusses we have found to afford very great comfort in cases either of prolapsus of the rectum or of the uterus. *See* Prolapsus of the Rectum and of the Uterus, p. 110.

### GALVANIC BRUSH.



Wires of zinc and copper are distributed throughout the hair of this brush, and terminate in the handle, for the purpose of more effectually conducting superabundant electric matter from the body. In cases of local pains from inflammatory excitement of nerves, as gout, &c., friction with the soft or hard surface, according to the degree of sensibility of the skin, has lately been found more efficacious than liniments, or any external application; and in acute pains of the head it often affords immediate relief. In those affections, friction with this brush, which has unquestionably a galvanic effect, probably proves beneficial, by equalizing the distribution of blood and nervous energy. Friction with this brush along the course of the spine, and over the region of the liver, at bed time, has been found very beneficial in cases of indigestion from sluggishness of the liver, or debility of the digestive organs.

## THE POMMELLING HAMMER.



This simple instrument was invented by the late Admiral Henry, to pommel and rub parts of the body affected with rheumatism or subject to gouty inflammation, and for invigorating absorbent vessels in cases of local deposits or diseased structure, in which it is desirable to bring the absorbents of the part into full action. By rubbing and occasionally pommelling different parts of the body which were subject to gouty and

rheumatic attacks, Admiral Henry (who had for many years been a martyr to rheumatic gout) succeeded in not only curing it, but, by perseverance in the practice after the malady was subdued, he succeeded in diminishing the sensibility or excitability of the nerves, and particularly of the membranes of joints, so as to render them unsusceptible of gouty or rheumatic action. By persisting regularly in the use of this system, the Admiral fancied he should render the muscles and nerves of the body so firm and inirritable as to prolong his life to three or four hundred years. He pommelled and rubbed the abdomen with a degree of force as to act on the stomach and intestinal canal, and to its effects he attributed the regular state of his bowels, and the excellent condition of his digestive organs, having an excellent appetite, and being entirely free from any symptom of indigestion; but unfortunately for the anticipated result of this system, which has unquestionably considerable merit, the Admiral could not apply it to the most important organs of the body; viz. the brain, the lungs, and the heart. The Admiral lived to the age of 100 years, and for the last twenty-five of his life was equal to considerable muscular exertions, often walking twenty-five miles in the course of the day without experiencing the slightest fatigue, and enjoyed sound health. A similar mode of treating rheumatism and gout has been much recommended by Dr. Balfour, of Edinburgh, who has published several cases in which it completely succeeded. One great advantage arising from this system is, the cures it effects are generally permanent.

The Admiral being afflicted with cataract in both eyes, consulted Mr. Ware, who, finding them ripe, advised him to have both extracted. He resolved to submit to the operation on one eye only, promising that, if it succeeded, he should operate on the other. The operation having completely failed, the Admiral determined to apply his system of pommelling and rubbing (the eyelids being closed) to the other eye, which had the effect of bringing the absorbents into action, and the diseased lens was so completely removed in the course of three months, that he had the power of reading small print.

## Description of the Pommelling Hammer.

The part A is for the purpose of rubbing a broad surface where the pain is deeply seated, as lumbago, sciatica, &c. The ends B are for pommelling the affected part, or for rubbing where the surface is confined, as the ham, palms of the hand, face, &c. The inside of the curved end of the handle C is for rubbing the toes or fingers, and the convex end D is for rubbing parts that are indented, or to which the end of the hammer

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B cannot be applied, as the ear, the eye, the nose, between the fingers, &c.; and also where it is necessary to begin with a very gentle pressure, on account of the great sensibility of the part affected, as gout in the toe, &c.

## RECUMBENT CHAIR.



In this age of luxury and of comfort, who would not be in possession of one of Mr. Dawes's admirably constructed recumbent chair. It is a most ingenious invention, and offers every advantage that could by possibility be combined in an article of furniture. For the invalid it is invaluable; it invites him to repose, and is adapted to give ease by the changes of position which it allows; to the aged, to the studious, to those whom a little exertion fatigues, and to those who frequently require change of posture, it cannot be too strongly recommended. It has been highly spoken of by most of the faculty; and, from the recommendation of Sir Astley Cooper, it was adopted by his late Majesty, and also by the late Duke of York, and they spoke of it in terms of the warmest approbation, and attributed much of their comfort to its employment.

The advantages of this valuable invention consist in allowing of the back to be adjusted by the person sitting in it, by nice gradation, so as to be upright or inclining. It may therefore form part of the furniture of a drawing-room, library, or the chamber of an invalid.

The great satisfaction this chair has given to those who have used it, and the recommendation of it in several scientific works, have induced some unprincipled upholsterers to sell an imitation of it, which, we find, by not admitting of the nice alterations in the back, &c. do not afford the same extent of ease or comfort to invalids, or luxury to the sedentary and studious, as the original; we therefore advise those who wish to possess such a chair (a very necessary piece of furniture), to obtain it from Mr. Dawes's manufactory, in Margaret-street, Cavendish-square. There are various patterns at different prices: a mahogany chair, of a moderate size, well stuffed, and covered with morocco leather, is sold at ten guineas. Some are very portable, and all are warranted to keep in repair for seven years.

### ACUPUNCTURATION NEEDLES.

The simple operation of puncturing parts affected with rheumatism or chronic painful affections of nerves, termed acupuncturation, which has long prevailed among the Japanese, was introduced into this country by Dr. Churchill, who has published several cases of rheumatism and painful affections, of long standing, in which it fully succeded. Dr. Elliotson of London, and several eminent physicians and surgeons of England, France, Germany, Italy, and of North America, who have given this practice an extensive trial in obstinate cases of rheumatism and deep-seated neuralgic pains, speak in high terms of its beneficial effects, having in many cases effected a cure in the course of a few hours. The principle on which the operation acts is not clear. If it excited irritation or inflammatory action, it might be said that its effect counteracted the morbid action; but as the patient is scarcely sensible of the introduction of the needle, and as the operation is generally attended with an agreeable rather than painful sensation and not followed by irritation, or inflammatory action, it is probable it has some galvanic influence on the affected nerves.

As the puncture is deep, often, even in fleshy parts, carried to the bone, the operator should be acquainted with anatomy, in order to avoid wounding a large nerve or an artery. Acupuncturation by a triangular grooved needle has been found beneficial in cases of œdematous or anasarcous swelling of the legs. We have known upwards of a gallon of serum escape from punctures in the legs in the course of twenty-four hours, in cases of general dropsy; and many invalids, whose cases, from considerable effusion of serum in the chest, abdomen, and in the cellular substance of the arms and legs, appeared to be hopeless, to be restored to health by the operation occasionally repeated, and the tincture of the round leaf cornel, as recommended (p. 17), with the blue pill, as directed for indigestion from debility (p. 107). See Dropsy of the Extremities (p. 105).

## ALPHABETICAL TABLE OF DISEASES,

#### WITH

### REFERENCES TO THE MOST APPROVED AND SUCCESSFUL MODES OF TREATMENT.

- AGUE.—After emptying the stomach and intestines by the alcaline extract of jalap (p. 48), with two grains of calomel, or by the purgative pills (No. 32, p. 73), administer the sulphate of quinine (from three to five grains made into one or two pills, with conserve of hips), three times a day (see quinine, p. 51).—To hasten the specific effects of this remedy, and render the cure permanent, give four grains of the blue pill every night for a week. If internal pain, apply a blister over the seat of it. If the system be in a languid state, the skin pale, the extremities cold, administer eight drops of the tincture of muriate of steel, in a glass of water three times a day, either before or after a paroxysm. Obviate costiveness by a little rhubarb powder; and, if purging occur, check it by laudanum (ten drops) at bed time. See *piperine*, (p. 58.)—a medium diet (see p. 90.)
- APOPLEXY.—Copious abstraction of blood from the jugular vein or a vein of the arm a blister to the head or nape of the neck and extremities—the strong purgative lavement (No. 40, p. 74)—mustard poultice (No. 70, p. 78) to the feet—See croton oil (p. 66)—cold water to the head.
- ASTHMA.—Take asthmatic mixture (No. 12, p. 70), or camphorated ipecacuan lozenges (p. 36)—inhalation of vapour of a decoction of the lobelia inflata, or of stramonium, or of cicuta, or oxygen.—In obstinate cases, solution of acetate of morphine (p. 26), or prussic acid (p. 58)—galvanism (p. 80)—vapour bath (p. 81, 92, 95).—See ethereal tincture of the lobelia inflata (p. 21).—If violent or obstinate, the anti-spasmodic lavement (No. 41, p. 74).— Diet, according to the state of constitution. See Treatise on Asthma, noticed p. 127.
- ATROPHY.-See carragaheen moss (p. 87).
- BILIOUS AFFECTIONS OF THE STOMACH.—Take antibilious aperient pill (No. 29, p. 73), or Bengal antibilious pills (p. 41).—See tincture of chirayita (p. 19). See Dr. Reece's Practical Treatise on Asthma and the Chirayita Herb, noticed p. 127. See also jaundice, indigestion, liver (inactivity of) and the chlorine water bath (p. 80.)
- BLEEDING FROM THE NOSTRILS.—If plethoric, abstraction of blood from a vein of the arm—the purgative pills (No. 32, p. 73)—application of cold vinegar and water to the head—warm water to the feet—introduction of dossils of lint moistened with solution of alum or tincture of kino into the nostrils.
- BOIL OF THE GUMS.—If much inflammation, apply leeches—a roasted fig to the part—fomentation of poppy-heads—aperient pills (No. 30 or 32, p. 73). After it has broken, the acidulated discutient gargle (No. 35, p. 74) as a lotion.
- BOILS.—Apply the ointment (No. 60, p. 76), and over it, soothing poultice (No. 71, p. 78). If indolent, stimulating poultice (No. 72, p. 78). If very painful, the soothing cataplasm (No. 71, p. 78) with opium—fomentation of poppy-heads. If the constitution be in fault, take mixture for scrofula (p. 22), or alcaline tincture of fumitory (p. 31), with four grains of blue pill, every other night for a week. If plethoric, abstract blood.—*Diet*, according to the state of constitution or general health.
- BRUISES AND SPRAINS.—Apply leeches—discutient lotion (No. 46, p. 75) aperient pills (No. 30 or 32, p. 73). If extensive or very painful, take solution of acetate of morphine (p. 26)—saline mixture (No. 25, p. 72)—simple fomentation.
- BURNS OR SCALDS.—See liniments for burns, &c. (Nos. 49, 50, and 51, p. 75) aperient pills (No. 30 or 32, p. 73). If extensive or very painful, take and apply to the part solution of acetate of morphine (p. 26)—saline mixture (No. 25, p. 72)—soothing poultice (No. 71, p. 78) with opium.
- CANCER (Open).—Apply phosphate of iron, with powdered leaves of hemlock or belladonna, and the charcoal poultice over it,—take oxyphosphate of iron (ten grains) three times a-day, and solution o tacetate of morphine (p. 26) to allay pain.—See Scirrhous Tumours.

- CARIES OF THE TEETH.—See prepared charcoal of the areca nut (p. 39) and lotion of malic acid (p. 37).
- CATALEPSY.—If plethoric, apply six or eight leeches to each temple—aperient mixture (No. 4, p. 69)—antispasmodic lavement (No. 41, p. 74)—antispasmodic mixture (No. 14, p. 71) mustard poultice (No. 70, p. 78) to the feet—asarabacca snuff (p. 34) or Russian smelling salt (p. 36). If obstinate, a blister to the head and over the region of the stomach.
- CATARACT.—After improving the general health by the aperient pills (No. 30, p. 73) and tincture of chirayita (p. 19) or tincture of the round-leaf cornel, take the tincture of iodine, or blue pill, four grains every night, for a week.—See pommelling hammer (p. 99) and electricity (p. 79).
- CATARRH.—Take aperient pills (No. 30, p. 73) or aperient mixture (No. 4, p. 69)—Mindererus's spirit (p. 11)—lettuce lozenge (p. 35)—Dover's powder (p. 5) at night, with wine whey—vapour bath—warm foot bath. If attended with cough, see cough. If the system be plethoric, abstraction of blood. If much pain in the head, a blister to the nape of the neck.— Diet, low.
- CHICKEN POCK.—Take aperient pill (No. 30, p. 73), or aperient mixture (No. 4, p. 69).—Mindererus's spirit (p. 11).—Diet, low (p. 90).
- CHILBLAINS.—See liniment for recent chilblains (No. 53, p. 76), or naphtha liniment (p. 32). If ulcerated, apply ointment for scald head (No. 56, p. 76), and apply over it stimulating poultice (No. 72, p. 78), to which a little laudanum may be added, in case of much itching or pain. If the habit of body be bad, four grains of blue pill every night for a week. If inflamed, or the body be feverish, aperient pills (No. 30 or 32, p. 73), or aperient mixture (No. 4, p. 69). If very painful, take from 6 to 8 drops of solution of acetate of morphine (p. 26). Apply soothing poultice (No. 71, p. 78).
- CHOLERA, OR CHOLERA GRAVIOR.—A vapour, or hot air bath, should be had recourse to, if at hand; as this, however, will probably but very seldom be the case, put the patient into a hot bed; let a blanket, wrung out of a tub full of boiling water, as hot and dry as possible, be laid over the body, and confine in the vapour by placing dry blankets over it, renewing it the moment it loses its heat; put bottles or bladders of hot water, bags of hot sand, or hot bricks or tiles wrapped in flannel to the feet, at the same time rub the feet, legs, and arms with hot flannels. Give a glass of hot brandy and water, or spirits and water of any kind, or a tea-spoonful of spirit of sal volatile (p. 12), or spirit of hartshorn (p. 6), in hot water; or, what is still better, a tea-spoonful of spirit of turpentine (p. 15), or twenty drops of oil of peppermint in water, or a tea-spoonful of sulphuric æther (p. 1) in a wine-glass of camphor julep (p. 3).
- CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS.—For a description and treatment of the different varieties of this disease, see Nos. 132 and 133 of the Gazette of Health, the Sixteenth Edition of Reece's Medical Guide, noticed p. 126, and No. I. of the Monthly Gazette of Practical Medicine; and Carragaheen Moss (p. 87).
- CORNS.—See plaster of belladonna and mercury (p. 37)—plaster for corns, (No. 64, p. 77), or apply lunar caustic.
- COSTIVENESS (Constitutional).—See mild aperient pills (No. 30, p. 73), and alcaline extract of jalap (p. 48), and alcaline extract of rhubarb (p. 46). When obstinate, see strong purgative pills (No. 32, p. 73), and pills of croton oil (No. 33, p. 73), and lavements (Nos. 39 and 40, p. 74)—galvanism (p. 80).
- COUGH (Recent).—Take aperient pills (No. 30, p. 73), or aperient mixture (No. 4, p. 69)—cough mixture (No. 8, p. 70), or lettuce lozenge (p. 35). If plethoric, or pain in the head, abstract blood by leeches or cupping. If pain in the chest, also a blister over the breastbone or seat of pain.—*Diet*, low, (p. 90). Common beverage, solution of sugar of whey (p. 88), decoction of St. John's bean (p. 33), or linseed tea, acidulated with lemon juice. If obstinate, the vapour bath.
- COUGH (Chronic, winter, or constitutional).—See ethereal tincture of lobelia inflata (p. 21), and camphorated ipecacuan lozenges (p. 36)—St. John's bean (p. 33)—pectoral plaster (No. 63, p. 77)—Diet, medium (p. 90).
- CRAMP OR SPASMS IN THE BOWELS.—Take antispasmodic mixture (No. 14, p. 71), with a few drops of the solution of acetate of morphine (p. 26) in each dose. When violent, warm vapour bath, or fomentation of poppy-heads over the bowels—antispasmodic lavement (No. 41, p. 74); or, if the bowels be confined, the laxative lavement (Nos. 39 or 40, p. 74). When constitutional, thick flannel or fleecy hosiery next the skin as a preventive.
- CRAMP OR SPASMS IN THE EXTREMITIES.-Take antispasmodic mixture (No. 14, p. 71), when violent, add five or eight drops of solution of acetate of

morphine (p. 26) to every or every other dose—the strong purgative pills (No.32, p. 73)—the vapour bath—rub over the seat of pain the volatile liniment of camphor, with laudanum. When constitutional, take nervous mixture (No. 17, p. 71).

- CROUP.—Copious abstraction of blood—a blister over the windpipe—aperient mixture (No. 4, p. 69), with five grains of calomel—a full dose of emetic tartar, or ipecacuan powder, to excite vomiting—vapour bath (p. 95).—See prussic acid (p. 58), and sudatory (p. 83).
- **DEAFNESS.**—After syringing the affected ear or ears, apply the embrocation for deafness (No. 48, p. 75), or the volatile cajeput liniment (p. 31), on cotton—asarabacca snuff (p. 34)—blisters behind the ears—galvanism (p. 80), or electricity (p. 79). If the system be plethoric, or the vessels of the head overloaded, abstract blood. If the stomach be disordered, take blue pill (four grains) every night for a week. If the bowels be indolent, aperient pills (No. 30 or 32, p. 73).
- DEBILITY .- See Indigestion from debility (p. 107).
- **DIABETES.**—Take occasionally the purgative pills (No. 32, p. 73). If plethoric, or determination of blood to the head, abstract blood—warm vapour bath three times a week—solution of acetate of morphine (p. 26), five or eight drops, with five or eight grains of the estential salt of the round-leaf cornel (p. 18), three times a day.—*Diet*, animal food. Common beverage, chiefly alum whey. Flannel next the skin.
- **DIARRHCEA.**—After a dose of rhubarb powder (eight grains) and calomel (two grains), take astringent mixture (No. 5, p. 70). If of long standing, add to the mixture three drachms of tincture of kino. When attended with much pain, or occasioned by cold, the warm vapour bath, or warm bath. If the habit be plethoric, abstract blood.—*Diet*, chiefly vegetable jellies, as arrow root, rice, &c., with cinnamon powder. Flannel next the skin as a preventive, when chronic or when apt to recur.
- DROPSY OF THE ABDOMEN.—Take pills for general dropsy (No. 26, p. 72)—full dose of the basilic powder (p. 3) once or twice a week—a wine-glassful of infusion of buchu leaves, with two tea-spoonsful of the tincture of the round-leaf cornel (p. 17) three times a day—friction—electric sparks over the abdomen—generous diet (90).
- DROPSY OF THE CHEST.—Take pills for general dropsy (No. 26, p. 72) from twenty to thirty drops of tincture of foxglove, three times a day, in a wine-glassful of the infusion of buchu leaves. If the legs be codematous, acupuncturation of the legs—(See p. 102)—galvanism, or electricity (p. 79 and 80).
- DROPSY OF THE EXTREMITIES.—Take pills for general dropsy (No. 26, p. 72)—the basilic powder (p. 3) once a week—a wine-glassful of infusion of buchu leaves, with three tea-spoonsful of the tincture of the round-leaf cornel, three times a day—friction—flannel rollers—electric sparks—acupuncturation of the legs (p. 102).
- **DYSENTERY**.—Commence with a dose of rhubarb, eight grains, and two or three grains of calomel; after its operation, the solution of acetate of morphine, from five to ten drops every three or four hours, in thin arrow-root jelly or decoction of rice—lavement of starch jelly, with solution of acetate of morphine (ten drops), or anodyne lavement (No. 38, p. 74)—warm vapour bath, or warm bath. *Diet*, arrow-root jelly, ground-rice pudding, &c. If much pain, apply a blister over the bowels. If plethoric, abstract blood.
- EAR-ACHE .- See Pain in the Ear.
- EPILEPSY.—Take purgative pills (No. 32, p. 73) twice a week—asarabacca snuff (p. 34)—nervous mixture (No. 17, p. 71), or the tincture of the round-leaf cornel (p. 17), or half a drachm of the mistletoe powder, three times a day, in a wine-glass of camphorated julep or rosemary tea—or antispasmodic mixture (No. 14, p. 71), or volatile tincture of colchicum seeds (p. 26)—the cold shower bath twice a week—an issue in the arm or nape of the neck—See prussic acid (p. 58).—Diet, according to the state of the system.
- ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN.—Take mild aperient pills (No. 30, p. 73), twice a week—apply the ointment for eruptions of the skin (No. 60, p. 76). If the constitution be in fault, take blue pill (four grains every night for a week) and tincture of chirayita (p. 19) the sulphureous or chlorine fumigating bath (p. 80, 81, 92). Diet, according to the state of constitution. If inflammatory, take artificial Harrowgate salt (p. 34)—vapour bath. If plethoric, abstract blood—four grains of Plummer's pill every night for a week.—Diet, low (p. 90).— See walnut oil and walnut-oil soap (p. 89).
- EXCORIATIONS.—Apply discutient lotion (No. 46, p. 75). When the inflammation is reduced, sprinkle over the part a mixture of prepared calamine stone and starch powder, and then apply spermaceti ointment—take aperient pill (No. 30, p. 73), or aperient mixture (No. 4, p. 69), or basilic nut (p. 25). If the constitution be in fault, blue pill (three grains), or calomel (one grain), every night for a week—elixir of vitriol, eight drops three times a

day, in water, or infusion of chirayita. If plethoric, abstraction of blood.—Diet, according to the state of the general health.

- FAINTING.—Take antispasmodic mixture (No. 14, p. 71). If nervous or subject to palpitation of the heart, nervous mixture (No. 17, p. 71). If the bowels be languid, aperient or purgative pills (No. 30 or 32, p. 73).—See Russian smelling salts (p. 36).
- FILMS, OR SPECKS ON THE EYE.—Apply astringent eye-water (No. 45, p. 75)—take aperient or purgative pill (No. 30 or 32, p. 73) twice a week. If the constitution be scrofulous, take mixture for scrofula (p. 21), or iodine (p. 55), and four grains of blue pill every night for a week.
- FLATULENCE.—Take tincture of ginger and camomile (p. 29), or stomachic mixture (No. 1, p. 69). If the bowels be confined, the aperient pill (No. 30, p. 73). If aged or much debilitated, take the aromatic aperient pills (No. 31, p. 73). If the liver be affected, or the disease be of long standing, the blue pill (four grains) every night for a week, warm bath two or three times a week.—*Diet*, moderate, nearly without vegetables—avoid fermented liquors. If nervous or rheumatic, take the nervous mixture (No. 17, p. 71).
- FOUL TEETH.-See areca charcoal (p. 39), and lotion of the malic acid (p. 37).
- FOUL TONGUE .- See lotion of the malic acid (p. 37) and indigestion.
- GLEET.—See essence of buchu leaves (p. 23), or tincture of cubebs (p. 34). If constipated, take five, ten, or fifteen grains of the alcaline extract of rhubarb (p. 46), so as merely to obviate costiveness.—See tonic pills (No. 28, p. 73).
- GOUT.—During the paroxysm, take a tea-spoonful of the volatile tincture of colchicum seeds, (p. 26) every night, or twice a day, in half a wine-glass of camphorated julep; or, if the patient be in a debilitated state, with the tincture of the round-leaf cornel (p. 17)—purgative pills (No. 32, p. 73) twice a week—Plummer's pill, four grains every night for a week—the air-pump vapour bath (p. 96).
- GRAVEL (Red).—Take pills for gravel (No. 27, p. 73)—aperient or purgative pills (No. 30 and 32, p. 73) occasionally—solution of super-carbonate of magnesia.—See essence of buchu leaves (p. 23).—Diet, chiefly animal.
- GRAVEL (White).—Take mixture for white gravel (No. 24, p. 72)—aperient pills (No. 30, p. 73).—Diet, chiefly vegetable, or according to the state of the system.
- GREEN SICKNESS .- See Retention of the Menstrual Secretion.
- GUTTA SERENA.—A perpetual blister to the nape of the neck—strychnine (p. 59), or brucine (p. 62), or nervous mixture (No. 17, p. 71), with five grains of blue pill at bedtime for a week or ten days, or till the gums are slightly affected—the asarabacca snuff (p. 34)—galvanism, or electricity (p. 79 and 80)—the warm shower bath (p. 82). If the vessels of the head be overloaded, abstract blood by cupping the nape. In obstinate cases, infusion of capsicum dropped between the eye-lids daily.—*Diet*, according to the state of the system.—See pommelling hammer (p. 99).
- HAIR FALLING OFF .- See walnut oil (p. 89).
- HEAD-ACHE (Nervous).—Take, twice a week, the aperient pills (No. 30, p. 73)—the nervous mixture (No. 17, p. 71)—asarabacca snuff (p. 34)—cold shower bath (p. 82). If rheumatic, see compound elixir of guaiac gum (p. 62).—See Russian cephalic smelling salts (p. 36). Diet, according to the general health.
- HEAD-ACHE (Plethoric).—Abstraction of blood by cupping, or leeches; and, if the plethora be general, also from the arm—take purgative pill (No. 32, p. 73)—warm foot bath, or mustard poultice (No. 70, p. 78) to the feet.—Diet, low (p. 90).
- HEAD-ACHE (from Indigestion).-See Indigestion. Rheumatic.-See compound elixir of guaiac gum (p. 62).
- **HEARTBURN.**—Take carbonate of soda, one or two drachms, dissolved in water or camomile tea, or magnesia (a tea-spoonful in water or camomile tea), or thirty or forty drops of liquor of potass in a wine-glass of water or camomile tea. In obstinate cases, or in cases of long standing, the treatment for indigestion (of which heartburn is a consequence) will be necessary.—See tincture of chirayita (p. 19).
- HICCUP.—Take stomachic mixture (No. 1. p. 69). When obstinate, the antispasmodic mixture (No. 14, p. 71), or solution of acetate of morphine (p. 26), in three table-spoonsful of camphorated mixture. If the bowels be confined, the laxative lavement (No. 39, p. 74)—or if the complaint be very distressing, the antispasmodic lavement (No. 41, p. 74). This is in general a symptom of indigestion. When occasioned by an acid in the stomach, magnesia or carbonate of soda in peppermint water generally cures it.

- HOOPING-COUGH.—If plethoric, abstract blood by leeches or cupping—aperient mixture (No. 4, p. 69), or aperient pills (No. 30, p. 73)—mixture for hooping-cough (No. 23, p. 72). See prussic acid (p. 58)—warm vapour bath (p. 81, 92, 95)—blister over the breast-bone. In obstinate cases, an emetic of ipecacuan powder, with two tea-spoonsful of the oxymel of squills. *Diet*, chiefly of vegetable jellies, as arrow-root, tapioca, ground-rice puddings, &c. If the patient be weakly, or of a languid habit, animal food will be necessary. For weakly or scrofulous children, the carragaheen moss jelly is an excellent article of diet.— See carragaheen (p. 87).
- HYPOCHONDRIACISM.—Take the mild aperient pills (No. 30, p. 73) occasionally—the tincture of musk seed (p. 32), or nervous mixture (No. 17, p. 71),—galvanism (p. 80). Diet, according to the state of the constitution or general health.—Travelling.
- HYSTERIC FITS.—The aperient mixture (No. 4, p. 69)—the anti-hysteric mixture (No. 7, p. 70)—the antispasmodic lavement (No. 41, p. 74). If plethoric, and particularly if from suppression of the menstrual secretion, abstraction of blood, and the warm foot bath. See Russian cephalic smelling salts (p. 36)—asarabacca snuff (p. 34.). As a preventive, the purgative pills (No. 32, p. 73) occasionally, and the cold shower bath twice a week.—See volatile tincture of colchicum seeds (p. 26).
- IMPOTENCY.—See a Practical Treatise on the Buchu Leaves, by Dr. R. Reece, published by Simpkin & Co., noticed in page 127.
- INCONTINENCE OF URINE .- When from palsy, or weakness of the sphincter muscle of the bladder, take strychnine (p. 59), or brucine (p. 62), with tincture of the roundleaf cornel (p. 17), and blue pill (four grains every night for a week)—the purgative pills (No. 32, p. 73) occasionally. If the bowels be indolent, apply a blister over the lower part of the back, and electric sparks or slight shock through the region of the bladder. If the head be affected, or the patient subject to giddiness, apply a blister to the nape of the neckcold shower bath three times a week, or cold douch bath (p. 82) twice a week. If these should not succeed, add to the mixture (No. 3, p. 69), three drachms of the alcaline liquor of iron, and two drachms of tincture of cantharides-tonic lavement (No. 43, p. 75.) Diet, generous. When the consequence of morbid irritability, or irritation of the bladder, take mild aperient pills (No. 30, p. 73)-two or three tea-spoonsful of the essence of buchu leaves (p. 23), three or four times a day, in a wine-glassful of decoction of marshmallow-root-rub over the perinæum about the size of a nutmeg of the belladonna ointment. If plethora or local inflammation exist, apply twelve leeches to the perinæum-the warm hip bath twice a day. If obstinate, six or eight drops of the solution of acetate of morphine (p. 26) may be added to each dose of the tincture of buchu leaves. When irritation runs high, introduce once or twice a day into the rectum, or if the patient be a female, into the vagina, the suppository (No. 73, p. 78). *Diet*, chiefly of vegetable jellies—linseed tea, the common beverage.—An excellent practical article, on the treatment of the different varieties of Incontinence of Urine, appears in the first number of the Monthly Gazette of Practical Medicine.
- **INDIGESTION** (from irritability or nervousness of stomach).—Obviate costiveness by the mild aperient pill (No. 30, p. 73), one or two every or every other night.—See tincture of chirayita (p. 19)—carbonate of soda and citric acid (p. 35).—See quinine (p. 51), or mixture of infusion of roses, &c. under the head of stomachic mixture (No. 2, p. 69). If attended with heartburn, take a tea-spoonful of carbonate of soda, in a wine-glass of water, twice or thrice a day—apply over the region of the stomach the stimulating plaster (No. 66, p. 77).—Diet, medium; avoiding much vegetables, sugar, and fermented liquors.—See table of diet (p. 90).
- INDIGESTION (from debility).—Take stomachic mixture (No. 1, p. 69), or tincture of round-leaf cornel (p. 17), or tincture of ginger or camomile (p. 29). If the intestines be indolent, the purgative pills (No. 32, p. 73), one or two every or every other night. If attended with pain and nausea, or any symptom of obstruction or inactivity of the liver, take blue pill (four grains every night for a week). If attended with looseness, take two teaspoonsful of aromatic tincture of rhatany (p. 41), in a wine-glassful of lime water, three times a day—a camphorated mercurial plaster over the region of the stomach.—Diet, generous (p. 90).—See sassafras cocoa (p. 85), and carragaheen (p. 87).
- **INFLAMMATORY FEVER.**—If pain in the head, chest, or bowels, abstract blood from a vein, and apply a blister over the seat of pain—the aperient mixture (No. 4, p. 69)—the saline mixture (No. 25, p. 72). If the skin be dry, the vapour bath (p. 81), or the warm foot bath. If no pain in the head or bowels, an emetic of emetic tartar or ipecacuan powder. If attended with palpitation of the heart, slight cough, and very quick pulse, add to each dose of the saline mixture ten or twenty drops of the volatile tincture of colchicum seeds (p. 26), or twenty drops of the saturated tincture of fox-glove. If the cough should increase, substitute cough mixture (No. 8, p. 70), for the saline.—Diet, low (p. 90).

- INFLAMMATION OF THE BRAIN.—Copious, general, and topical bleeding—the aperient mixture (No. 4, p 69)—blister to the scalp or nape of the neck and to each leg—cold water to the head—twenty or thirty drops of the antimonial wine in the saline mixture (No. 25, p. 72) every three hours, to promote perspiration—mustard poultice (No. 70, p. 78) to the feet—the room to be kept dark and quiet
- **INFLAMMATION OF THE EYES.**—If plethoric, copious general bleeding and topical bleeding by leeches. If not plethoric, apply four or six leeches to each temple and the eye-lids—aperient mixture (No. 4, p. 69)—the cooling eye water (No. 44, p. 75) blister to the nape of the neck. If feverish, the saline mixture (No. 25, p. 72), with fifteen or twenty drops of antimonial wine, four grains of blue pill every night for a week, and a seton or issue in the nape of the neck. *Diet*, low, chiefly of vegetable jellies. If very painful, drop a few drops of a watery solution of opium within the eye-lids two or three times a day—the electric aura.—See Electricity (p. 79).
- INFLAMMATION OF THE EDGES OF THE EYE-LIDS.—This is generally of a chronic nature, and frequently scrofulous. Take aperient pills (No. 30, p. 73)—apply the ointment (No. 58, p. 76)—take blue pill (four grains every night for a week) and mixture for scrofula (No. 22, p. 72).—Diet, according to the state of the general health.
- INFLAMMATION OF THE INTESTINES.—Copious abstraction of blood —a large blister over the abdomen—the warm vapour or the warm bath, or the sudatory (see p. 83), once or twice a day—an aperient dose of calomel, with castor oil mixture, and four or five grains of extract of henbane. In case of great pain, the anodyne lavement (No. 38, p. 74). If the pulse be low, instead of general bleeding, apply leeches to the abdomen or over the scat of pain, and take four or five drops of the solution of acetate of morphine occasionally.
- INFLAMMATION OF THE THROAT. (Quinsy.)—If plethoric, abstraction of blood—the aperient mixture (No. 4, p. 69)—the saline discutient gargle (No. 34, p. 74) the saline mixture (No. 25, p. 72)—the volatile liniment (No. 47, p. 75) applied externally on flannel or a blister—inhalation of the vapour of hops.—See steam inhaler (p. 94). If the skin be dry, the warm vapour bath, or sudatory.—Diet, low (p. 90).
- **INFLAMMATION OF THE LIVER.**—General abstraction of blood according to the state of the system. If much reduced, take blood by leeches, or cupping over the region of the liver, and then apply a blister—empty the bowels by the aperient mixture (No. 4, p. 69), or with a pill of five grains of calomel—the saline mixture (No. 25, p. 72) with ten or twenty drops of antimonial wine to keep up perspiration. If the skin be dry, the warm vapour bath, or sudatory (p. 83). If attended with considerable cough, substitute the cough mixture (No. 8, p. 70) for the saline mixture, and antimonial wine.—*Diet*, chiefly thin vegetable jellies, as arrow-root, gruel, and light puddings.
- INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS.—Copious general bleeding, and local by cupping or leeches occasionally—a large blister on each side of the chest—the aperient mixture (No. 4, p. 69), and laxative clyster (No. 39, p. 74) if necessary—the cough mixture (No. 8, p. 70). If the skin be dry, the warm vapour bath or sudatory (p. 83).—Diet, chiefly of barley water, infusion of linseed, thin arrow-root jelly, &c.

### INTERMITTENT FEVER .- See Ague.

- ITCH.—See sulphureous lotion (No. 52, p. 76) ointment for the itch (No. 62, p. 77), and sulphureous fumigating bath. Of these remedies, the sulphureous fumigating bath is by far the most efficacious.—See sulphureous fumigating bath (p. 81, 82, 92).
- JAUNDICE.—When from disease in the substance of the liver, or an indolent state of liver, take the purgative pill (No. 32, p. 73)—the blue pill (five grains every night till the gums are slightly affected) -the tincture of chirayita (p. 19)—a camphorated Burgundy pitch plaster over the region of the liver—galvanism or electricity over the region of the liver the warm bath at 98 or 100 Fahr.
- **JAUNDICE** (from spasms).—A tea-spoonful of ether, with five or eight drops of the solution of acetate of morphine, two or three times a day, in two table-spoonsful of camphorated julep—a blister over the region of the stomach—if the system be plethoric or the spasms severe, abstract blood—the warm vapour bath or sudatory (p. 83)—aperient pills (No. 30, p. 73)—antispasmodic lavement (No. 41, p. 74).
- JAUNDICE (from concretion lodged in the gall duct.).—Abstraction of blood according to the state of the system—the purgative pills (No. 32, p. 73)—the laxative lavement (No. 39, p. 74) if necessary—the solution of acetate of morphine (p. 26) two or three times a day, with a tea-spoonful of ether in a wine-glassful of camphorated julep—the warm vapour bath or sudatory.—*Diet*, chiefly thin vegetable jellies. If the patient be aged, in a debilitated state

or much troubled with flatulence, some broth with pepper, or even animal food in substance (underdone) should be allowed.

### KING'S EVIL.-See Scrofula.

- LEPROSY .- The true leprosy rarely occurs in this country. For the treatment of the diseases of the skin, commonly termed leprosy, see Eruptions of the Skin.
- LIVER, (inactivity of )-Take tincture of chirayita (p. 19)-strong purgative pills (No. 32, p. 73) or Bengal antibilious pills (p 41). Galvanism (p. 80).-See Indigestion from debility (p. 107).
- LUMBAGO.—Take purgative pills (No. 32, p. 73)—apply cajeput liniment (p. 31) or naphtha liniment, (p. 32) or a large blister over the seat of pain—take antirheumatic mixture (No. 15, p. 71), or volatile tincture of colchicum seeds (p. 26)—warm vapour bath, or warm bath, or the sudatory (p. 83)—friction with the galvanic brush (p. 99)—electricity or galvanism (p. 79, 80), or the antirheumatic plaster (No. 69, p. 77). If plethoric, abstract blood by cupping, or from a vein in the arm. If attended with fever, take thirty drops of antimonial wine, with ten drops of the solution of acetate of morphine, in a table-spoonful of Mindererus's spirit, and two of camphorated mixture, three times a day, in lieu of the antirheumatic mixture, and omit galvanism or electricity. *Diet*, according to the state of the system. See compound elixir of guaiac gum (p. 62).
- MEASLES.—The basilic powder (p. 3) or basilic nut (p. 25)—three or four tea-spoonsful of Mindererus's spirit three or four times a day in a little mint water. If much cough, substitute the cough mixture (No. 8, p. 70) for Mindererus's spirit, &c.; and if pain in the chest, apply a blister over the breast bone. If the eruption should recede or be languid, the vapour bath or sudatory (p. 83). Diet, chiefly vegetable jellies, as arrow root, tapioca, gruel.—Common beverage, barley water or linseed tea. If debility should ensue, with purple or dark spots, support the system with decoction of bark, and a diet of animal food, particularly good broth.
- MENSES (retention of ) .- See Retention of the Menstrual Secretion.
- MENSES (suppression of ) .- See Suppression of the Menstrual Secretion.
- MENSTRUATION (difficult or painful).—Take volatile tincture of colchicum seeds (p. 26) forty drops in a glass of pennyroyal tea, or camphorated julep, three times a day, (beginning two days before the period, and continuing till it has ceased a day), or five grains of extract of henbane, with four of blue pill every night, for the same time—the warm hip bath, or fomentation with decoction of poppy-heads. If the spasms or pain be violent, the anodyne lavement (No. 38, p. 74).—See the Lady's Medical Guide, noticed p. 126.
- MENSTRUATION (excessive).—See tincture of the round-leaf cornel and the essential salt of it (p. 17, 18). If costive, or if the bowels be not sufficiently relieved daily, take five or six grains of the alcaline extract of rhubarb (p. 46), or rhubarb powder, so as to obviate constipation, not to purge.—See the Lady's Medical Guide, noticed p. 126.
- MUMPS.—Take basilic powder (p. 3), or basilic nut (p. 25). If much fever, the saline mixture (No. 25, p. 72), or Mindererus's spirit (p. 11)—apply over the part or parts the volatile liniment (No. 47, p. 75). If the skin be dry and hot, the warm vapour bath.—Diet, low.
- NERVOUSNESS.—For general nervousness or debility of the nervous system, take nervous mixture (No. 17, p. 71)—obviate costiveness by aperient pills (No. 30, p. 73)—cold shower bath. Diet, according to the state of the system.—See head-ache (nervous).
- NETTLE RASH.—Take artificial sulphureous aperient Harrowgate salt (p. 34) or aperient mixture (No. 4, p. 69). If much fever, Mindererus's spirit (p. 11).—Diet, low (p. 90).
- NIGHT MARE.—Obviate costiveness by the aperient pills (No. 30, p. 73)—take tincture of the round-leaf cornel (p. 17) once or twice a day. If the patient be nervous, adopt the remedies recommended for nervousness—the cold shower bath twice a week.
- **PAIN IN THE EAR, OR EAR ACHE.**—Apply leeches to the external part of the ear—a blister behind the ear—take aperient pills (No. 30, p. 73), or aperient mixture (No. 4, p. 69) – drop into the ear, or apply by means of fine cotton, a solution of opium in the saturnine lotion. If feverish, the saline mixture (No. 25, p. 72) and warm vapour bath or sudatory (p. 83). If attended with discharge, inject warm milk and water three or four times a day, and after each injection, introduce lint moistened with almond oil, or with a weak solution of opium.
- PALPITATION OF THE HEART.—If the system be plethoric, abstract blood by cupping—the aperient mixture (No. 4, p. 69). If pain in the region of the heart, apply a blister over it. If the skin be hot and dry, the vapour bath—the saline mixture (No. 25, p. 72) with ten or fifteen drops of tincture of foxglove, or volatile tincture of colchicum seeds (p. 26)

in each dose. *Diet*, low. If the complaint be *chronic*, or of long standing, adopt the treatment recommended for nervousness. If attended with œdematous swelling of the legs or symptoms of effusion of serum in the chest, or of general debility, or breaking up of the system, see Dropsy.

- **PALSY** (of one side of the body).—A seton or perpetual blister to the nape of the neck purgative pills (No. 32, p. 73) occasionally—take strychnine (p. 59) or brucine (p. 62) with the stimulating mixture (No. 20, p. 72)—mustard poultice (No. 70, p. 78) to the affected arm and leg—friction with the galvanic brush (p. 99)—electricity or galvanism (p. 79 and 80), shampooing (p. 80) if not attended with giddiness or confusion of head. When giddy or drowsy, abstraction of blood from a vein.
- **PALSY** (of the lower extremities).—A blister over the lower part of the back—mustard poultice (No. 70, p. 78) to the ancles, feet, and knees—warm bath, or the warm hip bath—the stimulating mixture (No. 20, p. 72)—purgative pills (No. 32, p. 73)—a stimulating clyster every or every other day—friction with the galvanic brush (p. 99), or electricity, or galvanism (p. 79 and 80).—See strychnine (p. 59), and brucine (p. 62).
- PARALYTIC TREMOURS.—Take nervous mixture (No. 17, p. 71)—obviate costiveness by aperient pills (No. 30, p. 73)—electricity or galvanism (p. 79, 80), or friction with the galvanic brush (p. 99), over the spine, every night or morning.
- **PECTORAL ANGINA.**—Take nervous mixture (No. 17, p. 71)—and obviate costiveness by the aperient pills (No. 30, p. 73). If plethoric, abstract blood by cupping. If disposed to dropsy, the skin pale and circulation languid, take a tea-spoonful of the alcaline liquor of iron, three times a day in a wine-glassful of infusion of buchu leaves. If much irritation in the chest, a blister or the vapour bath. *Diet*, according to the state of the system.
- PILES.—Take the Harrowgate salts (p. 34), or mild aperient pills (No. 30, p. 73)—apply the ointment for piles (No. 55, p. 76). If inflamed, or much irritation, apply four or six leeches. If the system be plethoric, abstract blood from a vein of the arm—fomentation of poppy-heads. Obviate costiveness by the artificial Harrowgate salt (p. 34), or a tea-spoonful of flowers of sulphur in milk, or with honey, two or three times a day. *Diet*, low.—See Suppositories (No. 74, p. 78) and Rectum supporter (p. 98).
- PLEURISY .--- The same as for inflammation of the lungs.
- PROLAPSUS OF THE RECTUM.—Take tincture of the round-leaf cornel (p. 17)—obviate costiveness by the alcaline extract of rhubarb (p. 46)—the tonic lavement (No. 43, p. 75). If the parts be much relaxed, or a considerable portion of the intestine protrudes, use the supporter, invented by Salmon and Ody (p. 98).
- PROLAPSUS OF THE UTERUS.—Same as recommended for prolapsus of the rectum, with the addition of an astringent injection of decoction of oak-bark, into the vagina two or three times a day, a pessary, or Salmon and Ody's supporter (p. 98).—See the Lady's Medical Guide, noticed p. 126.
- **PUTRID SORE THROAT.**—See astringent and detergent gargles (Nos. 36 and 37, p. 74)—take camphorated bark mixture (No. 11, p. 70). See essential salt of the round-leaf cornel (p. 18), and essential salt of bark (p. 28). *Diet*, first stage, medium; last stage, generous, (see page 90). Vapour of vinegar or of camphorated acetic acid (p. 36) to be diffused throughout the atmosphere of the room. On the commencement of this disease, the treatment for inflammation of the throat is often necessary, and also emetic of ipecacuan powder; and tonic medicines or a detergent gargle should not be employed till the first stage has nearly terminated.—See Read's Inhaler (p. 94).
- QUINSY .- See Inflammation of the Throat.
- **RETENTION OF THE MENSTRUAL SECRETION.**—Take eight grains of the ecphractic pill of the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia, with two grains of the blue pill (mixed and divided into two pills) twice a day—or tincture of iodine (see iodine, p. 55) slight electric shocks (p. 79) through the region of the uterus, or friction over the loins every night or morning, for five minutes, with the galvanic brush (p. 99)—the warm hip bath every night, or three times a week—dry warm friction over the lower part of the abdomen every night and morning, for eight or ten minutes—worsted stockings or flannel socks—exercise.— *Diet*, moderate (p. 90).—See the Lady's Medical Guide, noticed p. 126.
- **RETENTION OF URINE.**—When occasioned by inflammation, or spasms at the neck of the bladder, it requires the same treatment as *Incontinence of Urine* from inflammatory action, and when from palsy or debility of the upper portion of the muscular coat of the bladder, the same treatment should be adopted as recommended for incontinence from debility or palsy.
- RHEUMATISM (Acute).—If plethoric, abstract blood from a vein of the arm—the aperient mixture (No. 4, p. 69), or mild aperient pills (No. 30, p. 73). See volatile tincture of colchicum seeds (p. 26).—Apply to the parts most affected, the volatile liniment (No. 47,

p. 75). If the parts be much inflamed, tumefied, or painful, six or eight leeches, and afterwards the soothing poultice (No. 71, p. 78)—warm vapour bath or sudatory (p. 83).—Diet, low.

- RHEUMATISM (Chronic).—Purgative pills (No. 32, p. 73)—antirheumatic mixture (No. 15, p. 71). See volatile tincture of colchicum seeds (p. 26). Apply volatile cajeput liniment (p. 31), or the naphtha liniment (p. 32)—friction with galvanic brush (p. 99), or the warm vapour bath or sudatory, or the warm sulphureous fumigating or water bath (p. 81, 82, 92). See acupuncturation (p. 102) electricity and galvanism (p. 79, 80) and the pommelling hammer (p. 99), and shampooing (p. 80).—Diet, generous.
- RICKETS.—The basilic nut (p. 25) twice a week. See essential salt of the round-leaf cornel (p. 18), and also essential salt of bark (p. 28)—friction over the bowels with a warm hand, twice a day, for five or ten minutes—exercise of riding, &c.—cold shower or plunging bath—electricity or galvanism.—*Diet*, nutritious, as the carragaheen jelly, fresh milk with a little lime water, arrow root, good broth, inside of roast or boiled beef, or mutton.—See carragaheen moss (p. 87).
- RUPTURE.—Obviate costiveness by the mild aperient pills (No. 30, p. 73). If the stomach does not perform its office, the tincture of the round-leaf cornel (p. 17), or if much flatulence, the compound tincture of ginger and camomile (p. 29). See Salmon and Ody's patent truss (p. 98).
- ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE.—Take aperient pills (No. 30, p. 73), or artificial Harrowgate salt (p. 34). If plethoric, or the head be much affected, abstract blood from a vein of the arm—saline mixture (No. 25, p. 72)—sprinkle over the blistered parts fine oatmeal.— *Diet*, low (p. 90).
- ST. VITUS'S DANCE.—The aperient pills (No. 30, p. 73) occasionally—take from ten to fifteen drops of the volatile tincture of colchicum seeds (p. 26) three times a day, in decoction of Peruvian bark, or two table-spoonsful of the nervous mixture (No. 17, p. 71). If much debilitated, or the skin be pale and cold, substitute the alcaline liquor of iron, half a drachm three times a day in the decoction of bark—for the volatile tincture of colchicum seeds—the cold shower or plunging bath (p. 82)—electricity or galvanism (p. 79, 80).
- SCALD HEAD.—Apply the ointment and lotion for scald head (Nos. 56 and 57, p. 76) —take the basilic powder (p. 3) or basilic nut (p. 25) twice a week. If the constitution be in fault, take mixture for scrofula (No. 22, p. 72).—Diet, according to the state of the system.
- SCARLET FEVER.—Take aperient mixture (No. 4, p. 69)—saline mixture (No. 25, p. 72). If the head be much affected, or the system plethoric, abstract blood by leeches, or from a vein of the arm; and if it does not fully succeed, apply a blister to the nape of the neck.—Diet, low.
- SCIATICA.—This is rheumatism seated in the hip joint and great nerve of the thigh (sciatic nerve), and when acute or attended with fever, it requires the same treatment as acute rheumatism.—See Rheumatism (acute); and when unattended with fever, the same as for chronic rheumatism.—See Rheumatism (chronic).
- SCIRROUS TUMOURS.—Apply eight or ten leeches when inflamed or painful plaster of belladonna and mercury (p. 37), or plaster of belladonna, mercury, and soap plaster (see No. 64, p. 77), renewed every week.—Take four grains of blue pill (every night for a week)—three grains of extract of cicuta two or three times a day, with an ale-glass of decoction of marshmallow-root, and fifteen grains of subcarbonate of soda. The aperient pills (No. 30, p. 73) occasionally. Electric sparks (p. 79).—Diet, moderate,—avoid spirits and wine.
- SCROFULA.—After correcting the stomach and bowels by the mild aperient pills (No. 30, p. 73), and the mixture for scrofula (No. 22, p. 72), take the tincture of iodine (see iodine, p. 55). If the glands or a joint be tumefied, take four grains of blue pill every night for a week, apply over the tumefied part the ointment of hydriodate of potass (see p. 57) or soap plaster, with belladonna, &c. (No. 64, p. 77)—Malvern water—salt bath.—Diet, according to the state of the system.
- SCURVY .--- The diseases of the skin, vulgarly termed land scurvy, require the same treatment as recommended for eruptions of the skin.
- SHAVING .- See walnut oil soap (p. 89).
- SKIN (to preserve healthy) .- See walnut oil soap (p. 89).
- SMALL POX.—The basilic powder (p. 3) or the aperient pills (No. 30, p. 73)—the saline mixture (No. 25, p. 72).—*Diet*, low. The air of the room to be often changed and kept cool. If debility should take place about the period of maturation, or dark purple spots appear, give the decoction of bark, or essential salt of bark (p. 28).—*Diet*, medium (p. 90).

- SPITTING OF BLOOD (from the Lungs).—If plethoric, abstract blood from a vein —aperient mixture (No. 4, p. 69)—tincture of fox-glove, twenty-five drops, three times a day, in an infusion of roses (London Pharmacopœia), or if attended with cough, the cough mixture (No. 8, p. 70)—apply a blister over the breast-bone—encourage perspiration by the sudatory if necessary—keep the feet warm by occasional warm foot bath, and worsted stockings.— Diet, low, chiefly thin arrow root, sago, tapioca, light pudding.
- SPITTING OF BLOOD (from the Palate).—Use the acidulated gargle (No. 35, p. 74), and also take a wine-glass of it two or three times a day—the aperient pills (No. 30, p. 73), or aperient mixture (No. 4, p. 69), occasionally.
- STERILITY .-- For the causes and treatment of, see the Lady's Medical Guide, by Dr. Reece, published (price 4s.) by Simpkin and Co. and sold by all booksellers, noticed p. 126.
- STIFFNESS OF A JOINT.—Apply the naphtha liniment (p. 32)—See shampooing (p. 80). Electricity (p. 79).
- STRANGURY.—Take sweet spirit of nitre, thirty drops three times a day, in barley water, with a little gum arabic dissolved in it, or in the camphorated julep with gum arabic. If attended with acute pain, add four or five drops of the solution of acetate of morphine (p. 26) to each dose—castor oil, or the aperient pills (No. 30, p. 73) occasionally—rub a little belladonna ointment over the perinæum. If obstinate, administer the anodyne lavement (No. 38, p. 74)—the warm hip bath—leeches to the perinæum. If plethoric, general bleeding from the arm.
- SUPPRESSION OF THE MENSTRUAL SECRETION.—The purgative pills (No. 32, p. 73) twice a week—the warm hip or foot bath every night—gentle electric shocks through the region of the uterus. If digestion be bad, take two tea-spoonsful of the tincture of chirayita (p. 19) three times a day, or one tea-spoonful of compound tincture of ginger and camomile (p. 29) three times a day, in a small wine-glassful of infusion of buchu leaves. If the system be plethoric, or a determination of blood to the head or plenitude of vessels of the lungs, abstract blood from a vein in the foot—lavement of warm water and salt every morning. If the person be under twenty-four years of age, and of a languid constitution, the treatment recommended for retention of the menstrual secretion will be proper.— See the Lady's Medical Guide, noticed p. 126.
- SWEATING (profuse).-When not critical, and the consequence of debility, see tincture of the round-leaf cornel (p. 17), or essential salt of bark (p. 28), with elixir of vitriol (p. 5).
- TENESMUS.—If attended with much inflammation, or if the system be plethoric, abstract blood by leeches—foment with the decoction of poppy-heads—take basilic powder (p. 3), or mild aperient pills (No. 30, p. 73), or castor oil. If obstinate, the anodyne lavement (No. 38, p. 74)—the warm hip bath.—*Diet*, chiefly vegetable jellies, as arrow root, tapioca, &c.
- TIC DOLOUREUX.—Take aperient pill (No. 30, p. 73) occasionally—the carbonate of iron, fifteen grains in a little honey, three times a day, gradually increasing the dose one or two grains till it arrives to sixty grains—apply over the seat of the disease ointment of belladonna. If these should not succeed, see quinine (p. 51)—solution of acetate of morphine (p. 26)—essential salt of bark (p. 28)—and prussic acid (p. 58).
- TOOTH-ACHE.—For this disease, the essence sold under the name of Perry's Essence for the tooth-ache, generally succeeds. If not at hand, and the tooth hollow, introduce a little oil of cloves on lint, or the solution of acetate of morphine (p. 26), or a solution of nitrate of silver. If rheumatic, introduce between the cheek and gum a slice of pelitory of Spain, or lint moistened with ether or laudanum—externally the mustard poultice (No. 70, p. 78).—See areca charcoal (p. 39).
- **VOMITING.**—Take the citric acid and carbonate of soda (p. 35), or the saline mixture in a state of effervescence; if violent, add to each dose two or four drops of the solution of acetate of morphine (p. 26)—apply a blister, or a camphorated Burgundy pitch plaster over the stomach. If the system be plethoric, or the vessels of the head be over distended, abstract blood; and if attended with symptoms of internal inflammation, the warm vapour bath. In gouty subjects, brandy, or tincture of cardamom seeds, is often necessary.
- **VOMITING OF BLOOD.**—Take three table-spoonsful of infusion of roses (made as directed for the acidulated discutient gargle (No. 35, p. 74), three or four times a day, with two drachms of the Epsom salt occasionally. If the bowels be confined, the mild laxative lavement (No. 39, p. 74). If attended with much straining, the treatment for "vomiting" should be adopted; and if the patient be plethoric, abstraction of blood from a vein of the arm.—Diet, thin arrow-root, tapioca, gruel, or any mild thin vegetable jelly, taken cold.
- URINE, Retention of .- See Retention of Urine.
- WATER BRASH.--Take tincture of ginger and camomile (p. 29), or tincture of the round-leaf cornel (p. 17). If costive, the aperient pills (No. 30, p. 73), or laxative lavement

(No. 39, p. 74). In case of spasms, solution of acetate of morphine (p. 26), four or six drops in ginger tea, or mint water, or camphorated julep—apply a camphorated Burgundy pitch plaster over the stomach. If the skin be languid, the warm salt water or vapour bath (p. 95). Diet, generous without fermented liquors.

- WATERY HEAD.—Basilic powder (p. 3)—one or two grains of calomel, with a little currant jelly or brown sugar, twice a day till the gums be affected—a blister to the nape of the neck. If the head be hot, apply cold water by means of a napkin frequently—tincture of foxglove, from ten to twenty dps two or three times a day.
- WEN.-Take tincture of iodine (see iodine, p. 55), and apply the ointment of hydriodate of potass (p. 57)--the aperient pills (No. 30, p. 73) occasionally.
- WHITE SWELLING.—When matter has not formed, apply leeches two or three times a week, and the discutient lotion (No. 46, p. 75), or poultice of vinegar, water, and bran—take blue pill, four grains every night for a week—mixture for scrofula (No. 22, p. 72) for a week, then iodine (p. 55). When free from pain and inflammation, apply plaster of soap plaster, belladonna, &c. (No. 64, p. 77), the aperient mixture (No. 4, p. 69), or aperient pills (No. 30, p. 73), occasionally.—*Diet*, low. When matter has formed in the joint, a perpetual blister or an issue on each side of the knee.
- WHITES, OR FLUOR ALBUS.—See tincture of the round-leaf cornel, and the essential salt of it, and the essence of buchu leaves (p. 17, 18, and 23). When obstinate, four grains of blue pill every night for a week. When attended with irritation, the infusion of buchu leaves is the best medicine. If obstinate, tonic lavement (No. 43, p. 75), and the astringent mixture of oak bark, &c. (No. 36, p. 74), to be injected into the vagina two or three times a day, by means of a female syringe—the cold shower bath, or cold plunging bath, three times a week. *Diet*, moderate, or according to the state of the general health.— There is a valuable practical communication, by a Scotch physician, on the treatment and causes of the varieties of fluor albus, in No. I. of the *Monthly Gazette of Practical Medicine*, published on the 1st of January, 1831.—See the Lady's Medical Guide, noticed p. 126.
- WHITLOE.—If matter has not formed, apply four or five leeches, and afterward the discutient lotion (No. 46, p. 75), or spirit of wine on fine soft linen, or a poultice of vinegar, spirit of wine, and bran—take the purgative pills (No. 32, p. 73). If matter has formed, apply the soothing poultice (No. 71, p. 78).

WINTER COUGH .-- See cough (chronic).

- WORMS (Lumbrici, or long round Worms).—Take basilic powder (p. 3), or basilic nut (p. 25) every third morning, and a wine-glassful of the infusion of chirayita, or camomile flowers, with ten drops of the tincture of muriate of iron, three times a day.
- WORMS (Ascarides, or short round Worms).—With the treatment recommended for the long round worm, administer a lavement of half a pint of lime water, with a table spoonful of the alcaline liquor of iron (lukewarm), about wo or three times a week, or the same quantity of infusion of Indian pink.
- WORMS (Tinæa, or Tapeworm).—Take the rectified oil of turpentine, half an ounce, with water, or mixed with honey, every morning, or two drachms of the tincture of colchicum in water, or half a drachm of the powdered bark of the pomegranate root (twice a day), or one or two drops of the croton oil, with three or four drachms of rectified oil of turpentine, mixed with horey, every or every othem rorning, according to the aperient effects.

## DESCRIPTION

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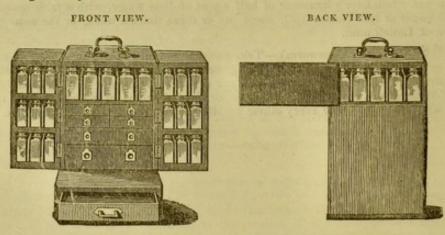
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## THE FAMILY DISPENSARY.

The following wood-cuts represent the front and back of the largest size Family Dispensary.



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FIVE BOTTLES IN THE BACK PART, FOR

Magnesia
 Epsom Salt

Castor Oil
 Tincture of Rhubarb

5. Cajeput Liniment

FIVE BOTTLES IN THE FRONT PART, FOR

6. Comp. Tinct. of Bark, or 8. Comp. Tinct. of Senna 10. Mindererus's Spirit 7. T. Ginger & Camomile 9. Comp. Spirit Lavender 11. Paregoric Elixir

### NINE BOTTLES IN THE RIGHT WING, FOR

12. Spirit of Hartshorn	15. Sweet Spirit of Nitre	18. Dilute Vitriolic Acid
13. Spirit of Sal Volatile	16. Antimonial Wine	19. Tinct. of Asafœtida
14. Vitriolic Æther	17. Tincture of Myrrh	20. Vol. do. Guaiac Gum

### NINE BOTTLES IN THE LEFT WING, FOR

21. Salt of Wormwood	25. Salt of Steel	29. Compound Cretaceous
22. Crystall. Lemon Acid	26. Rhubarb Powder	Powder
23. Ipecacuan Powder	27. Jalap Powder	30. Extract of Lead
24. Essen. Salt of Bark, or	28. Camphorated Powder	

#### NINE SMALL BOTTLES IN A DRAWER, FOR

31. Liquid Laudanum	34. Prepared Calomel	37. Antimonial Powder
32. Essen. of Peppermint	35. Emetic Tartar	38. Camph. Acetic Acid
33. Ditto of Cinnamon	36. Basilie Powder	39. Tinct. for Tooth-ache

### EIGHT POTS IN A DRAWER, FOR

40. Blistering Plaster	43. Yellow Basilicon	46. Aperient Pills
41. Spermaceti Ointment	44. Savin Ointment	47. Lenitive Electuary
42. Brown Cerate	45. Squill Pill	

### SIX DRAWERS IN THE FRONT, WITH PARTITIONS, FOR

48. Peruvian Bark, or	52. Gum Arabic Powder	57. Lint and Plaster Skins
Rhatany Root Powd.	53. Purified Nitre ditto	58. Diachylon
49. Jamaica Ginger Powd.	54. Cream of Tartar	59. Ditto with Gum
50. Senna Leaves	55. Flowers of Sulphur	60. Prepared Natron
51. Flaky Manna	56. Court Plaster	

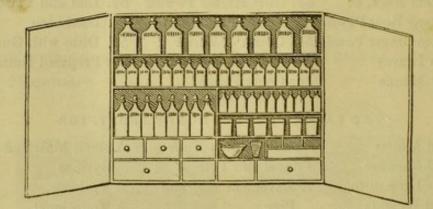
### TWO LARGE DRAWERS IN THE FRONT, FOR

Pestle and Mortar	Spatula, Bolus Knife	A small Male and Female
Graduated Measure	Funnel and Tyle	Syringe
Ditto Drop ditto	A Lavement Bag and	A Probang
Scales and Weights	Pipe	A Tourniquet

With the Medical Guide, complete  $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \pounds 20 = 8 = 0$ 

	M	ED	ICI	NE	CH	EST	rs.
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116	MEDICINE CHESTS.		
	SIZE, containing the same articles as the Third lete £10	6	0
the front, s four large a	TIZE, containing five bottles on the back, five in bix in each wing, six small ones in a drawer— and two small drawers—six pots for ointments furnished with medicines, pestle and mortar,		
funnel, me pipe, with	asure, bolus knife, spatula, lavement bag and book of directions, &c. complete 8 1	12	0
four in the drawers fi	SIZE, containing four bottles on the back part, e front, six in each wing, six in a drawer, two urnished with medicines, pestle and mortar,		
	lus knife, graduated measure, scales and weights, rections, &c. complete 6	6	0
	Engine & an another and a set of the set of		
2. Shine is	THE LIBRARY DISPENSARY.		
For fixing to of children	the wall of a library or nursery, so as to be out of the	rea	ch



## ON THE UPPER SHELF THERE ARE NINE BOTTLES, FOR

Magnesia	Tincture of Rhubarb	Tincture of Senna
Epsom Salt	Opodeldoc	Mindererus's Spirit
Castor Oil	Huxham's Tinct. of Bark	Peruvian Bark Powder
ON THE SECOND AND	PART OF THE THIRD S BOTTLES, FOR	HELF ARE TWENTY-SIX
Com. Spirit of Lavender	Tincture of Myrrh	Sulphuric Æther
Paregoric Elixir	Crystal. Acid of Lemon	Tincture of Asafœtida
Spirit of Hartshorn	Salt of Wormwood	Vol. Tinct. of Guaiac Gum
Spirit of Sal Volatile	Tincture of Ginger and	Extract of Lead
Sweet Spirit of Nitre	Camomile	Tincture of Musk Seed
Antimonial Wine	Dilute Sulphuric Acid	Tinct. of Sulph, of Quinine

Cream of Tartar Flowers of Sulphur Rhubarb Powder Jalap Powder Gum Arabic Camphor Rectified Oil of Turpentine Camphorated Spirit Carbonate of Soda

### ON A DIVISION OF THE THIRD SHELF ARE ELEVEN BOTTLES, FOR

Ipecacuan Powder	Liquid Laudanum	Emetic Tartar
Essential Salt of Bark	Essence of Peppermint	Basilic Powder
Salt of Steel	Prepared Calomel	Camph. Acetic Acid
Comp. Cretaceous Powder		Russian Smelling Salts

#### ON A SHELF IN THE SAME DIVISION ARE SIX POTS, FOR

Spermaceti Ointment	Yellow Basilicon	Aperient Pills
Brown Cerate	Lenitive Electuary	Squill Pill

### SEVEN DRAWERS WITH DIVISIONS, FOR

Peruvian Bark, bruised Jamaica Ginger Powder Senna Leaves Flaky Manna Nitre Powder Blistering Plaster Gum Plaster Adhesive Plaster Court Plaster Lint Gold-beaters' Skin Leather Bladder Lavement Bag & Pipe Syringe Probang

#### A SHELF, FOR

Pestle and Mortar	Grad. oz. & drop Measures	Scales and Weights
Bolus Knives	Spatula	Funnel, &c.

This Chest, independently of being considerably cheaper than those generally sold, has the great advantage of the titles of all the bottles being exposed to view on opening the doors, and of its being attached to the wall out of the reach of children. They are furnished with medicines of the best quality. There are four sizes. The case, bottles, and medicines, are charged separately, at the lowest price. The price of the smallest amounts to 4*l*. 10*s*. and that of the largest to 9*l*. 10*s*.

## THE COUNTRY CLERGYMAN'S DISPENSARY.

This Chest is made on a very cheap plan, and partly supplied with Black Bottles.

## THE FIRST SIZE CONTAINS

### EIGHT HALF-PINT BOTTLES, FOR

Magnesia Epsom Salt Castor Oil Tincture of Rhubarb Mindererus's Spirit Cream of Tartar Flowers of Sulphur Senna Leaves .

# TWENTY-FOUR WIDE AND NARROW-MOUTH SQUARE BOTTES, FOR

Huxham's Tinct. of Bark Vitriolic Æther Tincture of Senna Do. Camomile & Ginger Spirit of Lavender Paregoric Elixir Spirit of Hartshorn Ditto Sal Volatile Sweet Spirit of Nitre

Antimonial Wine Tincture of Myrrh **Diluted Vitriolic Acid** Vol. Tinc. of Guaiac Gum Camphorated ditto Cajeput Liniment Extract of Lead Salt of Wormwood

Peruvian Bark Ipecacuan Powder Rhubarb ditto Jalap ditto Cretaceous ditto Gum Arabic **Purified** Nitre

#### EIGHT BOTTLES IN A DRAWER, FOR

Liquid Laudanum	Emetic Tartar	Antim. Febrifuge Powder,
Essence of Peppermint	Salt of Steel	called James' Fev. Powder
Prepared Calomel	Basilic Powder	Camphorated Acetic Acid

#### SIX POTS IN A DRAWER, FOR

Blistering Plaster	Yellow Basilicon	Aperient Pills
Spermaceti Ointment	Brown Cerate	Squill Pill

#### A LARGE DRAWER, FOR

**Diachylon** Plaster Spatula Graduated Measure and Gum ditto **Bolus** Knife Funnel Lint Box of Scales & Weights Lavement Bag and Pipe Court Plaster Tyle Tourniquet Pestle and Mortar Leather Probang

Book of Directions, &c. complete, with medicines £9 5 6

THE SECOND SIZE CLERGYMAN'S DISPENSARY, containing eight half-pint bottles, eighteen 4 oz. bottles, six small bottles in a drawer, six pots for ointment and pills, partitions for plaster-spatula, bolus knife, scales and weights, pestle and mortar, graduated measure, tyle, lavement bag and pipe, tourniquet, probang, and book of directions, complete, with medicines . . . . . . . . . .

THE THIRD SIZE, containing on the top, three half-pint bottles, twelve 4 oz., a large drawer with six small bottles, three pots-pestle and mortar, graduated measure, scales and weights, bolus knife, complete, with medicines and book of directions . . .

## 118

8 6 0

5 0

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## THE TRAVELLER'S DISPENSARY,

For the Pocket of a Carriage,

### CONTAINS ON THE TOP FIVE BOTTLES IN A ROW, FOR

Magnesia	Huxham's Tincture of	Rochelle Salt
Tincture of Rhubarb	Bark	Cajeput Liniment

### FIVE SMALL BOTTLES IN A DRAWER, FOR

Spirit of Hartshorn Rhubarb Powder

Essence of Peppermint Antimonial Powder Ipecacuan Powder

Laudanum **Prepared Calomel** 

### A DRAWER, FOR

Court Plaster Lint							Sca.	les :	and	1 weights			
Book of Directions,	complete										£3	10	0

## THE TROPICAL DISPENSARY.

For the East and West Indies, Africa, South America, &c. OF THIS CHEST THERE ARE FOUR SIZES-THE LARGEST SIZE CONTAINS IN THE UPPER DIVISION,

### FOUR PINT BOTTLES, FOR

Magnesia	Peruvian Bark Powder	Epsom Salt	Mindererus's Spirit
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### SIXTEEN HALF-PINT BOTTLES, FOR

Tincture of Rhubarb	Spirit of Sal Volatile	Vol. Tincture of Guaiac
Paregoric Elixir	Liquid Laudanum	Gum
Castor Oil	Camphorated Spirit	Comp. Spirit of Lavender
Salt of Wormwood	Cajeput Liniment	Comp. Tincture of Senna
Concrete Acid of Lemon	Compound Tincture of	Ginger Powder
Antimonial Wine	Bark	Extract of Lead

### THIRTY-TWO FOUR-OUNCE BOTTLES, FOR

Diluted Vitriolic Acid	Oil of Turpentine	Essence of Peppermint
Tincture of Myrrh	Spirit of Hartshorn	Ditto Cinnamon
Æther	Tincture of Ginger and	Comp. Tinct. of Gentian
Rhubarb Powder	Camomile	Dover's Powders
Jalap ditto	Sweet Spirit of Nitre	Antimonial Powder
Basilic ditto	Salt of Steel	Alum
Comp. Cretaceous ditto	Gum Arabic Powder	Vitriolated Zinc
Tincture of Asafœtida	Nitre Powder	Muriated Tinct. of Steel
Bals. Copaiva	Camphorated Powder	Cascarilla Powder
Ipecacuan Powder	Aromatic Tincture	Hoffman's Anodyne Liq.
Olive Oil	Prepared Natron	Ipecacuan Wine

#### IN THE DRAWERS-PARTITIONS, FOR

Senna Leaves	Flowers of Sulphur	Syringes,
Peruvian Bark, bruised	Different Plasters	Tourniquet,
Cream of Tartar	Tow, Corks,	Probang, &c.

### TWELVE BOTTLES, FOR

Prepared Calomel Red Precipitate Emetic Tartar Volatile Salt Camph. Acetic Acid Essential Salt of Bark Essence for Tooth-Ache Lunar Caustic

Blue Vitriol Opium Powder Essence of Pennyroyal Sulphate of Zinc

### EIGHT POTS, FOR

Mercurial Ointment	Citrine Ointment	Aperient Pills
Yellow Basilicon	Blistering Plaster	Squill Pill
Brown Cerate	Spermaceti Ointment	

#### PARTITIONS, FOR

Scales and weights,	g	radu	ate	ed 1	mea	su	ires	, bo	olus	kn	ife,	spat	ula,			
slab, &cThis	ch	iest,	fu	ırni	she	d	as	abo	ove,	w	ith	book	of			
directions, amoun	its	to											£	2 16	10	0
Second Size ditto														13	15	0
Third ditto ditto														10	5	0
Fourth ditto ditto														8	5	0

## THE TRAVELLER'S MEDICINE CHEST.

This Chest, for the use of travellers on the Continent, &c. has been lately constructed by Reece & Co., on an entire new plan, the chief object of which is to furnish travellers with a good supply of medicines in a small space. With this view the chest is flat, and the medicines in such a state of concentration, that the contents of a small chest will go as far as that of the largest size Family Dispensary; and in this state they keep much better, and are administered with equal, if not greater facility and advan-The great difficulty in procuring good drugs, and the English tage. preparations abroad, render the Traveller's Medicine Chest a most useful acquisition to those who visit the Continent even for a few weeks. In the printed directions which accompany this chest for the employment of the different medicines, the author has been very particular in pointing out their uses in preventing and curing diseases, or disorders to which English subjects are liable, on adopting the modes of living of different countries; and he has also added to his account of each article, the Latin name by which it may be procured at the shop of a chemist or apothecary on the Continent; but as the English pronunciation of Latin is different to that

of the French, Italians, Germans, &c. the author advises those who may require a fresh supply of a medicine, to *write* the Latin name *in full*, instead of *asking* for it.

He has added a general list of drugs, with the Latin name opposite each article, by which it is known by the chemists and apothecaries on the Continent, to enable a traveller to procure any medicine he may want that is not in the chest.

A label is pasted on each bottle in the chest, expressive of its contents, with a figure, referring to the Book of Directions. The numerical reference to the Book of Directions is cut on each bottle, that in case of the printed label being destroyed or lost, the contents of the bottle may be ascertained on referring to the number in the book.

### The largest size of this Chest contains on the top

### FOUR HALF-PINT BOTTLES, FOR

No.	No.	No.
1. Calcined Magnesia	3. Cold-expressed Castor	4. Dried Tartaric Acid
2. Comp. Aperient Salt or	Oil	5. Do. Carbonate of Soda

#### EIGHT BOTTLES, FOR

6. Concentrated Minde-	9. T. of Ginger & Camomile	12.	Compound Essence of	
rerus's Spirit	10. Concentrated Spirit of		Lavender	
7. Rhubarb Powder	Hartshorn	13.	<b>Compound Cretaceous</b>	
8. Camphorated Powder	11. Con. Sp. of Sal Vol.		Powder	

### FIVE SMALLER BOTTLES, FOR

14. Concentrated Anti-	16. Saturated Solution of	Peppermint
monial Wine	Acetate of Morphine 1	8. Camphorated Acetic
15. Sulphate of Quinine	17. Compound Essence of	Acid

### THREE BOTTLES IN A DRAWER, FOR

19. Croton Oil

20. Ipecacuan Powder 21. Con. Dover's Powder

#### TWO TIN BOXES, FOR

### 22. Aperient Pills

23. Calomel Pills

### PARTITIONS, FOR

Court Plaster	Lint	Graduated Measure, and
Gold-beaters' Skin	Pestle and Mortar	Scales and Weights

Read's Lavement Syringe. Book of Directions, see "Useful Hints to Travellers," in the List of Books, p. 128.

N.B. There are three sizes of this Chest;-the largest, 10l. 10s., the second, 6l. 6s., and the smallest, 4l. 4s.

R

## THE SEA MEDICINE CHEST.

## FOR THE USE OF NAVY SURGEONS AND CAPTAINS OF MERCHANTMEN.

This Case is made of deal, and furnished with black bottles.

CONTENTS.

#### EIGHT WIDE AND NARROW-MOUTH TWO-QUART BOTTLES, FOR

Olive Oil	Epsom Salt	Flowers of Sulphur
Spirit of Turpentine	Peruvian Bark Powder	Distilled Vinegar
Rectified Spirit of Wine	Opodeldoc	

### SIXTEEN ONE-QUART NARROW AND WIDE-MOUTH BOTTLES, FOR

Camph. Spirit of Wine Sweet Spirit of Nitre Spirit of Hartshorn Comp. Tinct. of Bark Aromatic Tincture Comp. Tinct. of Gentian

**Compound Tincture of** Senna Oil of Almonds Extract of Lead Tincture of Rhubarb Paregoric Elixir

Antimonial Wine **Castor** Oil Magnesia **Purified Nitre** Gum Arabic

#### TWELVE PINT BOTTLES, FOR

Vitriolic Acid	Comp. Tinct. of Benzoin	Spirit of Ammonia
Nitric Acid	Vol. Tinct. of Guaiac Gum	Tincture of Opium
Muriatic Acid	Spirit of Sal Volatile	Prepared Kali
Tincture of Myrrh	Acid Elixir of Vitriol	Æther

### THIRTEEN HALF-PINT BOTTLES, FOR

Muriated Tincture of	Prepared Oyster Shells	Tincture of Squills
Iron	Refined Camphor	Balsam Copaiva
Crystall. Acid of Lemon	Aromatic Species	Tincture Catechu
Rhubarb Powder	Tincture of Asafœtida	Soluble Tartar
Jalap ditto	Hoffman's Anod. Liquor	Gum Arabic Powder

#### THIRTY FOUR-OUNCE SQUARE BOTTLES, FOR

**Prepared Calomel Powdered** Opium Ipecacuan Powder **Emetic Tartar** Essence of Peppermint Acetic Acid Dover's Sudorific Powder Red Precip. of Mercury Antimonial Powder Salt of Steel Lunar Caustic

Peruvian Bark, bruised Senna Leaves Manna Lint

Comp. Cretaceous Powder Blue Vitriol Essence of Cinnamon **Prepared Ammonia** Socotrine Aloes Powder Gum Myrrh ditto Granulated Tin White ditto Corros. Sublim. of ditto White Vitriol

SIX BOXES, FOR Tow and Leather Skins **Diachylon** Plaster Gum ditto Adhesive ditto

Sugar of Lead **Prepared Natron** Golden Sulph. Antimony Caustic Alkali Guaiac Gum Powder Cantharides ditto Hemlock ditto Sal Ammoniac **Prepared Steel** 

**Blistering Plaster** Strengthening ditto Mercurial ditto

### SEVEN POTS, FOR

Strong Mercurial Ointment **Brown** Cerate

Yellow Basilicon **Opiate Confection**  Spermaceti Ointment The Edinburgh Ointment Conserve of Hips

### FIVE SMALL POTS, FOR

**Cordial Confection** Cathartic Extract **Purified Opium** 

Citrine Ointment Mercurial Pills

Scales and w	eight	s,	pes	stle	an	d 1	moi	tar	, s	pati	ıla	an	d	bol	us			
knives, grad	luated	l m	eas	ure	s, f	funi	nels	, ty	les	, sy	rin	iges	, cl	lyst	er			
syringes and	l pip	es,	pa	nica	an,	tou	ırni	ique	et,	pro	bai	ng,	&c	. &	c.			
Complete, v	vith I	300	k o	of I	Dire	ecti	ons		1.			•			3	E 32	12	0
SECOND SIZE																18	10	0
SECOND SIZE	•	·	•	•	•		•	•	•		·	•	•		•	10	10	Ŭ
THIRD SIZE										010		100				14	12	0

## PORTABLE CHEST OF CHEMISTRY,

## For the Analysis of Natural and Artificial Products, and Philosophical Experiments, &c. &c.

On the top are partitions for forty-six bottles of different sizes, with wide and narrow mouths, for the following articles. Each bottle labelled, with a number engraved upon it, that in case the paper label should be destroyed, the contents of the bottle may be ascertained by reference to the numerical arrangement of the Chemical Guide.

- 31. Oxymuriate Potass 1. Black Oxide of Man- 16. Solut. Mur. Tin. 17. Sulphuret Potass 32. Ditto Mercury ganese 2. Metallic Zinc 18. Solut. Acetate Lead 33. Sulphuret Ammonia 3. Ditto Nickel 19. Do. Oxal. Ammonia 34. Solut. Nitrate Silver 4. Carbonate Potass 20. Do. Nitrate Lead 35. Phosphuret Lime 5. Sulphuric Acid 21. Do. Sul. Manganese 36. Nitrate Copper 6. Muriatic ditto 22. Crys. Boracic Acid 37. Muriate Ammonia 7. Nitric ditto 23. Sol. Nitrate Barytes 38. Citric Acid 8. Carbonate Soda 24. Do. Muriate Copper 39. Sol. Nitrate Mercury 9. Ditto Ammonia 25. Sulphuric Æther 40. Pure Strontia 10. Muriate Lime 26. Alcohol 41. Ditto Barytes 11. Solut. Pure Potass 27. Oxalic Acid 42. Muriate Cobalt 12. Ditto Ammonia 28. Metallic Bismuth 43. Acetic Acid 29. Solut. Succinate Am- 44. Tinct. Soap 13. Ditto Sulphate Iron
  - monia
    - 30. Phosphorus

14. Pruss. Potass

15. Tinct. Galls

- 45. Ammoniuret of Cop.
- 46. Solut. Mur. Gold

IN THE DRAWER THERE ARE SIX STOPPER BOTTLES FOR THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES :---

47. Black Flux	49. Dried Borax	51. Glass of Borax,
48. White ditto	50. Glacial Acid of Phos.	&c. &c.

### FOUR TIN CASES, FOR

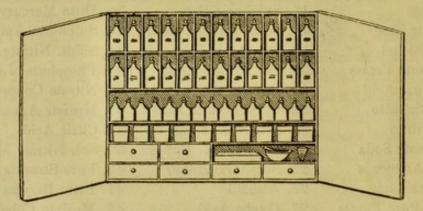
Turmeric Paper Litmus P.	aper Brazil Pape	r Gall Paper
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Also a drawer for scales and weights, graduated measure, funnel, knives, pestle and mortar, microscope, blow-pipe, and other apparatus for chemical experiments, with a copy of the Chemical Guide.

LARGEST SIZE, complet	æ.					£ 25	10	0
SECOND SIZE, ditto .						15	10	0
THIRD SIZE, ditto						10	10	0
FOURTH SIZE, ditto .						8	10	0
FIFTH SIZE, ditto	0.					5	10	0

## THE CLOSET CHEST OF CHEMISTRY.

This case is made to be fixed to a wall. The following is a representation of it.



It is supplied with chemical re-agents for the analysis of natural and artificial products, and for chemical experiments, with scales, weights, measures, test glasses, &c. &c.

124

## THE MINERALOGICAL CHEST,

### CONTAINING

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FIRST SIZE, complete		•	•		•	£	10	10	0
SECOND Size, ditto							8	10	0
THIRD SIZE, ditto .			•	•		•	6	10	0

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#### CONTAINING A

Japan Water Bath Table Furnace Iron Retort and Conducting Tube Three Glass Retorts Two Receivers Argand's Lamp, with Brass Stand, &c. Two Flasks

Glass Tube Ditto Alembic Two Funnels Assortment of Crucibles Three Evaporating Dishes Air Flask with Bent Tubes Set of Air Jars Set of Hydrogen and Oxygen Apparatus for Experiments Glass Jar, mounted with Air Cocks & Bladder Six Test Glasses Eudiometer Filter Bath, &c.

£15 8 0

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