

A catalogue of drugs ... with their retail prices: to which are added, a description of various medicine chests ... portable chests of chemical re-agents ... and of chemical apparatus ... a collection of the most approved medical prescriptions ... with a table of diseases, and references to the most approved remedies / By Reece and Co.

Contributors

Reece and Co.

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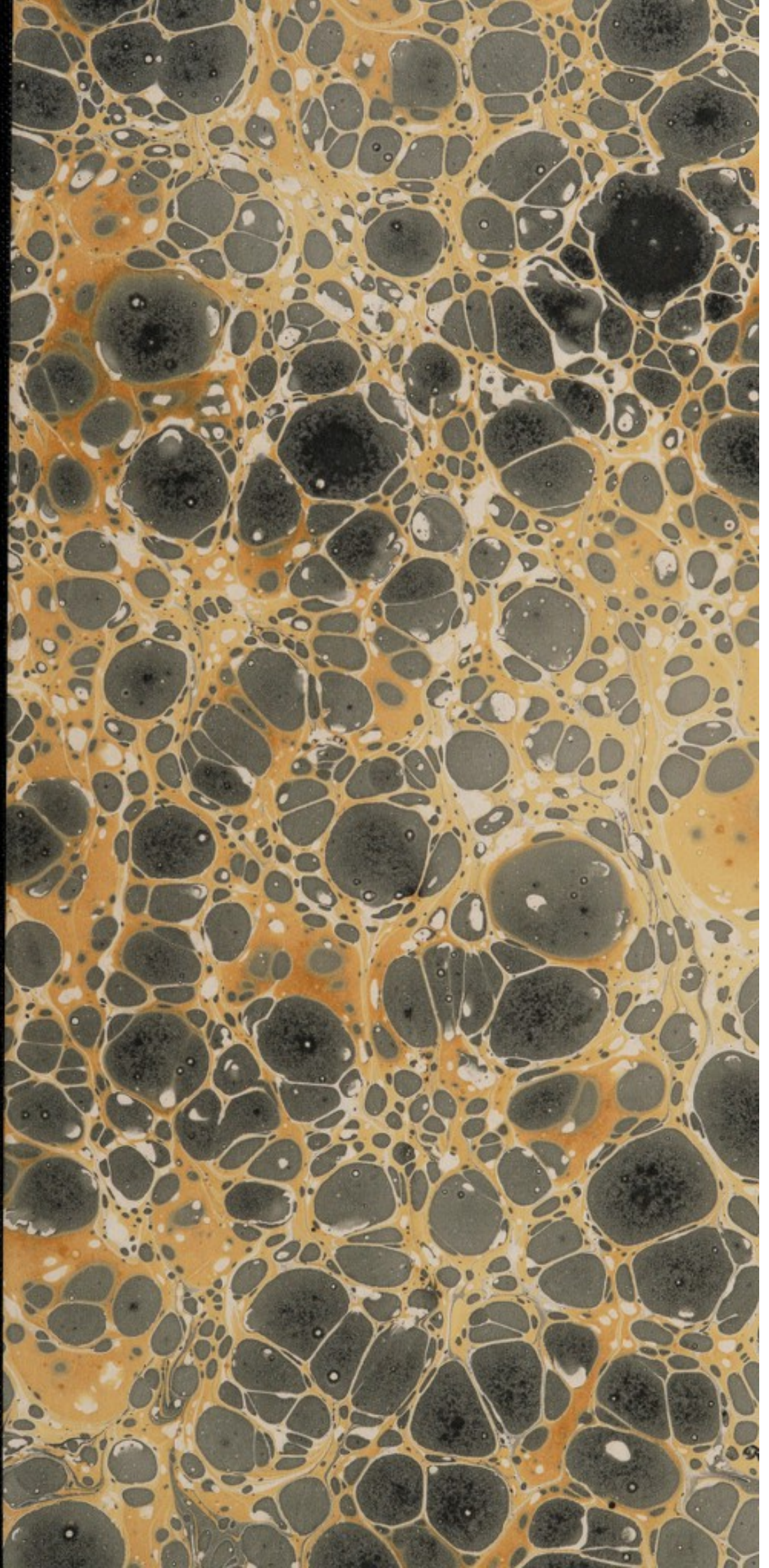
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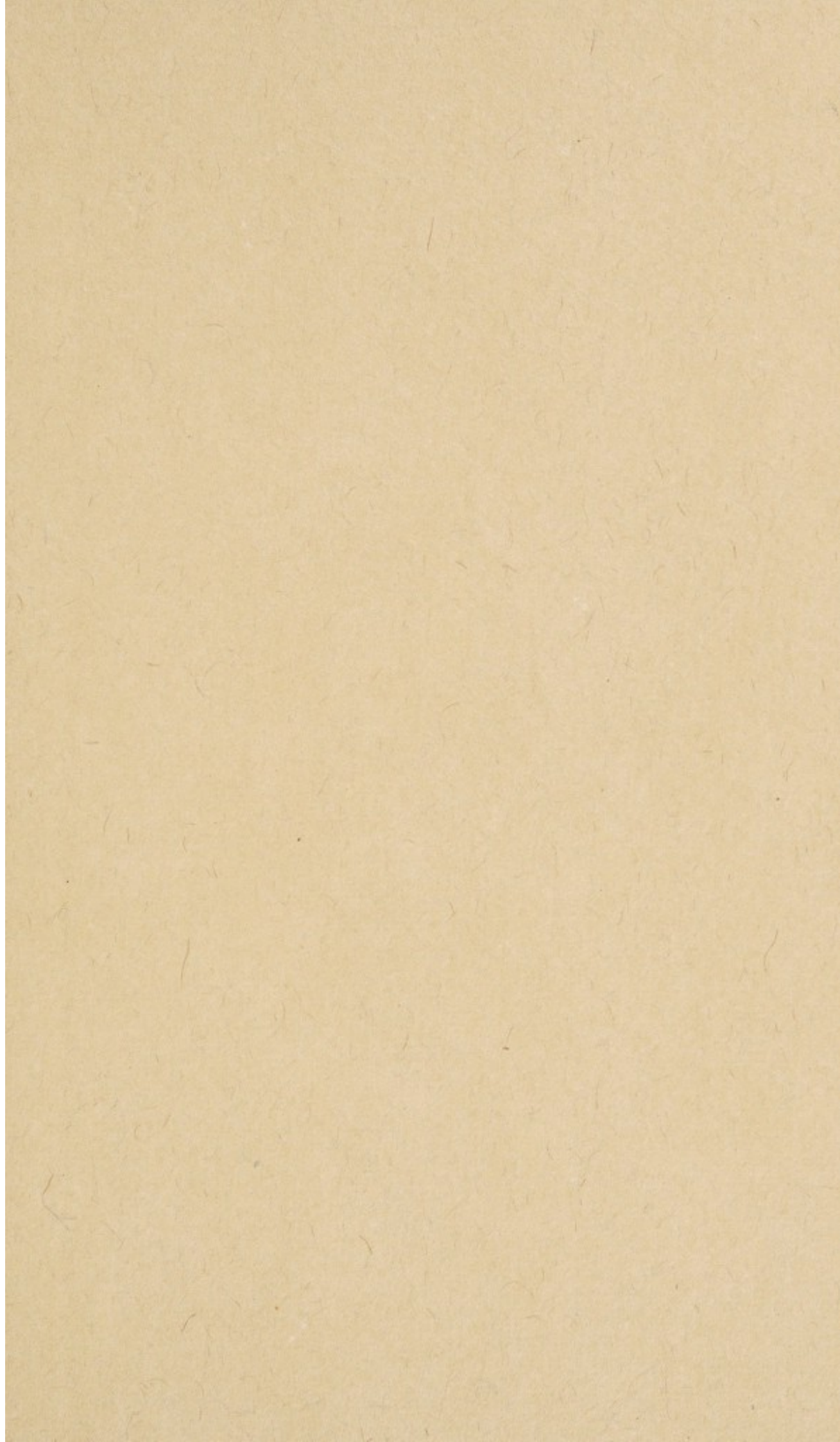


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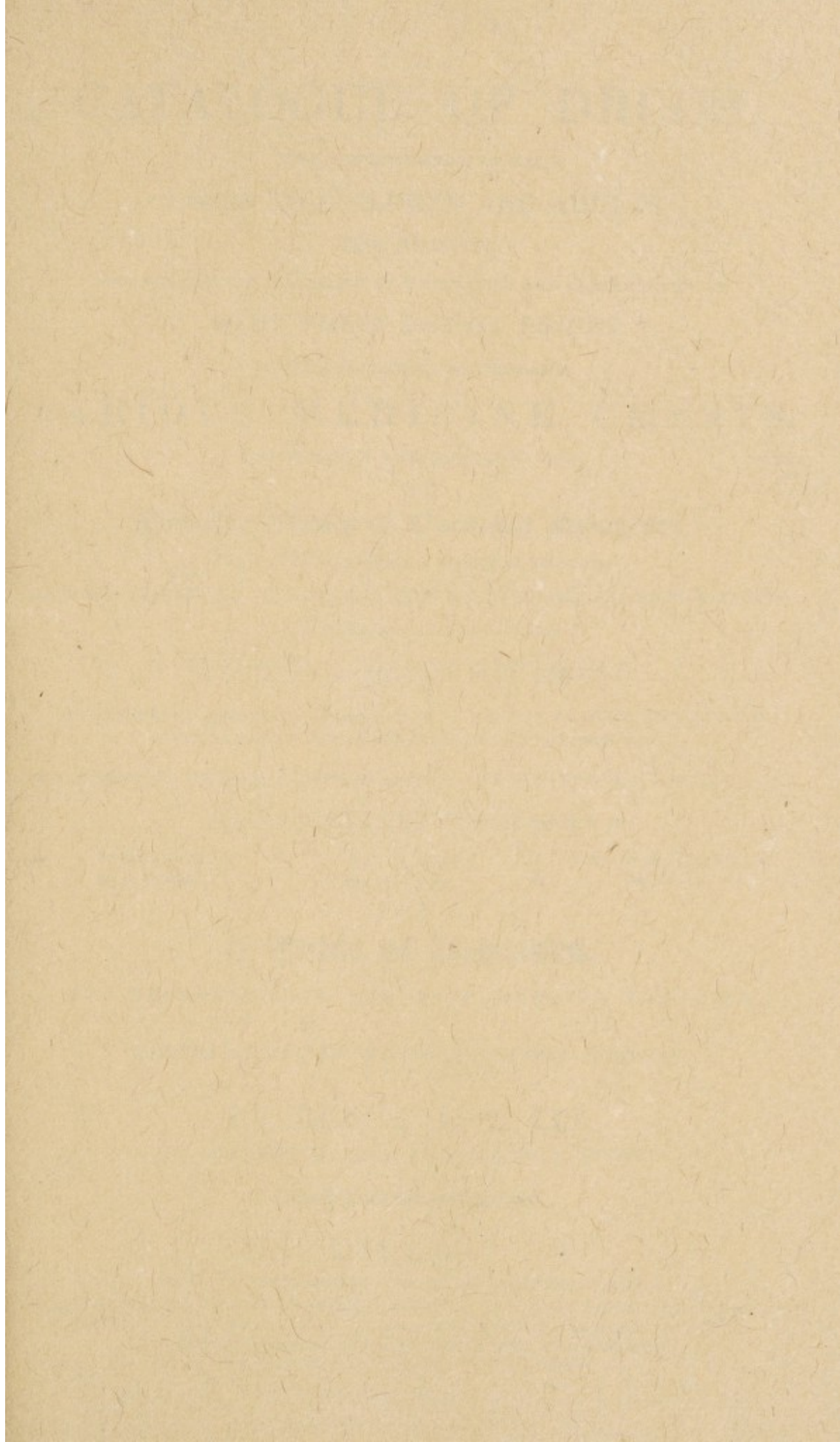


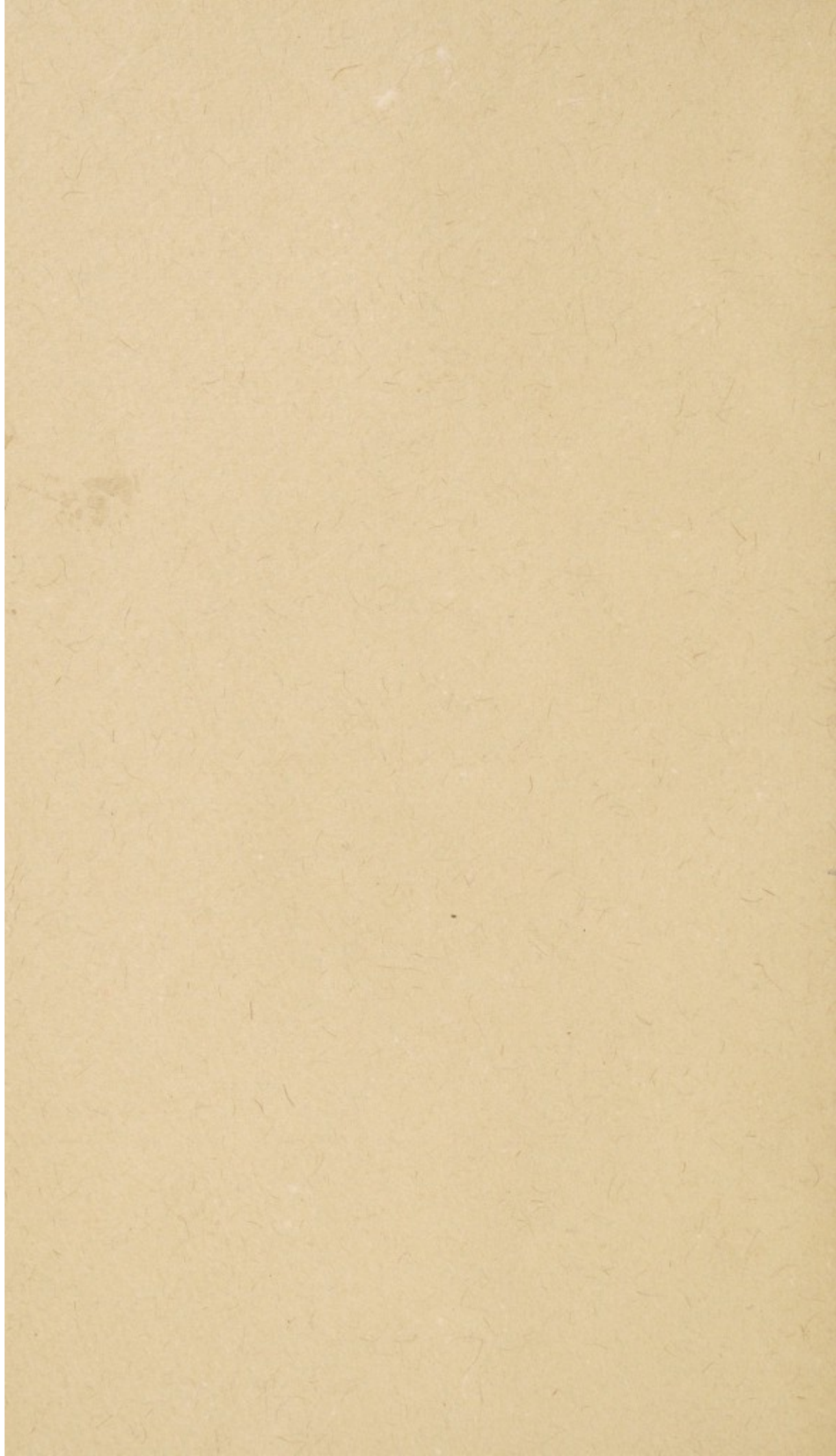




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A
CATALOGUE OF DRUGS;

WITH A SPECIFICATION OF THEIR

DOSES TO CHILDREN AND ADULTS,

THE DISEASES

FOR THE CURE OR PALLIATION OF WHICH THEY ARE ADMINISTERED, &c.

WITH THEIR RETAIL PRICES:

TO WHICH ARE ADDED, A DESCRIPTION OF

VARIOUS MEDICINE CHESTS,

FOR FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC USES;

THE

Portable Chests of Chemical Re-agents,

FOR ANALYZING NATURAL & ARTIFICIAL PRODUCTS;

AND OF CHEMICAL APPARATUS FOR PHILOSOPHICAL EXPERIMENTS:

A COLLECTION OF THE MOST APPROVED

MEDICAL PRESCRIPTIONS:

AN ACCOUNT OF MEDICINES NECESSARY TO BE KEPT BY FAMILIES REMOTE FROM
MEDICAL ASSISTANCE, (WITH DIRECTIONS FOR THEIR USE);

OF ALL THE NEW CHEMICAL AND OTHER ARTICLES LATELY INTRODUCED INTO MEDICINE;

And the IMPORTANT AUXILIARIES, as

ELECTRICITY,
GALVANISM,

VAPOUR BATHS,
SHAMPOOING,

THE MEDICINAL GASES,
&c. &c. &c.

WITH

A Table of Diseases,

AND REFERENCES TO THE MOST APPROVED REMEDIES.

THIRTEENTH EDITION, WITH CONSIDERABLE ADDITIONS.

BY REECE AND CO.

OF THE MEDICAL HALL, 170, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

LONDON:

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AND ALL BOOKSELLERS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

1829.

CATALOGUE OF DRUGS

DOSES TO THE DRUG AND ADULTS

THE DRUGS

AND THE DRUGS OF THE DRUGS OF THE DRUGS

WITH THEIR NAMES AND PRICES

FOR THE DRUGS OF THE DRUGS

VARIOUS MEDICINE CHESTS

FOR THE DRUGS AND DRUGS

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THE

A Guide to the Drugs

AND REFERENCES TO THE MOST APPROVED REMEDIES

THIRTIETH EDITION 817743

BY REECE AND CO.

OF THE MEDICAL HALL, 114, PICCADILLY, LONDON

LONDON

AND THE DRUGS OF THE DRUGS

1883

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ADDRESS.

THE MEDICAL HALL, 170, Piccadilly, was instituted in London by REECE and Company, in the year 1800, for the purposes of supplying the Medical Profession and Public in general with genuine drugs and chemical preparations, and of compounding prescriptions and family receipts with the most scrupulous accuracy, on the most reasonable terms. The practice of adulterating drugs, and substituting cheap articles for expensive ones in dispensing prescriptions, at that time prevailed to such a serious extent, as to render any observation on the advantages of the Establishment unnecessary. The patronage of the Royal Family, and of the Nobility of the United Kingdom, and of the most celebrated Physicians of Europe and America with which it continues to be honoured, Reece and Co. flatter themselves, affords an indisputable proof of its having been conscientiously conducted.

Medical prescriptions and family receipts are compounded with the greatest nicety. Each article of the composition is charged separately, and no addition made for mixing, &c.,* and a translation of a Latin prescription is given, if requested.

Reece & Co. being anxious to support the reputation of their Establishment for genuine drugs and chemical articles, and for compounding prescriptions and family receipts with accuracy, at a reasonable rate, beg to inform those who may honour them with their favours, that every article procured or compounded at it, has a title affixed to it, expressive of its contents, and of its coming from their Medical Hall.

The price annexed to each simple or compound article in this Catalogue, is that of the choicest kind, and the lowest at which it can be retailed to afford a reasonable profit; but to the medical

* According to this regulation, the charge for compounding a prescription, on an average, does not amount to half, and often not a fourth, of that made by Apothecaries and many Chemists in London.

profession, and to those who procure them for charitable purposes, a proper allowance will be made.

In composing this work, the Authors have employed the names of drugs and chemical tests which are best known to the Public. In the present Edition, they have noticed the new remedies that have been lately introduced into the practice of medicine, of which they particularly recommend to the attention of their readers the *Chirayita Herb* (following page), which has been long held in great estimation in the East Indies, both by the natives and the resident European medical officers, as a remedy for indigestion, obstruction and inactivity of the liver, glandular obstruction, &c.:—the *Buchu Leaves* (*Diosma Crenata*, p. 44), a most valuable remedy for morbid irritation, or irritability of the bladder, urethra, and rectum:—the *Iodine* (p. 64), for scrofula, wen, visceral obstructions, and organic disease:—the *Sulphate of Quinine* (p. 62), for intermittent fever:—the *Alcaline Extract of Jalap* (p. 65), a most valuable remedy for constitutional constipation:—the *Tincture of the Musk Seeds* (*Hibiscus Abelmoschus*, p. 50), an excellent nervous tonic:—the *Tincture of the Acetate of Morphine* (pp. 50 & 65), a most invaluable remedy for procuring sleep, or allaying pain, without disordering the head or constipating the bowels:—the *Lettuce Lozenge* (p. 52), introduced by the celebrated Professor Duncan, of Edinburgh, for recent and consumptive cough:—the *Camphorated Ipecacuan Lozenge* (p. 53), for asthma, and spasmodic cough, or difficulty of breathing, recommended by Professor Muller, of Vienna;—and the *Russian Smelling Salt* (p. 53), an article very superior to any made in Europe.

Since the following pages were printed, the Authors have received very favorable reports of the Acetous Extracts of Peruvian Bark, Rhatany, Chirayita, Meadow Saffron, Cascarella, Sarsaparilla, &c. &c. as very superior to any other extracts of these articles. They, as well as all new preparations or natural products introduced into medicine, or for chemical experiments, &c. may be obtained at the Medical Hall, 170, Piccadilly.

THE CHIRAYITA OR CHERRATTAH HERB.

ALTHOUGH the Chirayita Herb (by some termed Cherrattah) has been held from time immemorial in great estimation, as a stomachic, deobstruent, and anti-scorfulous medicine, by the natives of Bengal, and for the last fifty years by the European medical officers settled in different parts of the East Indies, it has only been lately introduced into the practice of this country. Among the most eminent practitioners who have given it an extensive trial, and who highly extol it, may be noticed Dr. Fleming, Dr. Dick, Dr. Ainslie, and Dr. Hamilton, late of the Bengal Presidency; and Dr. Blundell, Dr. Johnson, Dr. Sully, Dr. Reece, Mr. Churchill, Mr. Addison, and Mr. Baker, of England. It is not only a most valuable stomachic or tonic medicine, but it evidently deterges the abdominal viscera, and on this account its beneficial effects are permanent. It promotes a healthy secretion of bile, as is evident by the healthy bilious appearance of the fæces, and prevents that accumulation of fæces in the colon, which so frequently gives rise to a variety of distressing diseases, particularly head-ache, giddiness, indigestion, flatulence, piles, glandular obstruction, &c. On the liver, &c. it acts more effectually by removing obstruction, and the cause of sluggishness or vitiated bile, than blue pill, calomel, or any other preparation of mercury, and is entirely exempt from the serious objections to the employment of mercurial preparations in weak or nervous subjects.* The Chirayita Herb, in fact, possesses the very important advantage over all other tonic or stomachic medicines, of purging or cleansing the liver and the other viscera, and at the same time strengthens the stomach; and, by producing healthy chyle, corrects the whole mass of blood. A great objection to the astringent tonics, as Peruvian bark, cascarilla, &c. is, that by constringing the biliary ducts, the disorder or disease of the liver often continues to advance at the time they are apparently operating favourably on the stomach, the consequences of indigestion having abated. In cases of indigestion from organic disease in some part of the stomach, they prove highly injurious. The Chirayita Herb is, therefore, a most valuable addition to the *materia medica* of this country, and will, no doubt, soon supersede all other stomachic and deobstruent medicines, and render the use of mercury, in cases of indigestion accompanied with, or dependant on, an overloaded or sluggish state of the liver, and in scrofula, unnecessary. Dr. T. Blundell has found the tincture, and also the extract of Chirayita, a most valuable remedy for *fluor albus*. He attributes the good effects of these preparations in this disease, to their detergent or deobstruent operation on the uterus, in removing a disordered condition of this organ, a common cause of fluor albus, abortion, and sterility. It is also highly esteemed as a detergent at the critical periods of females, termed the "*Turn of Life*," and by its deobstruent effects on the uterus, will not only prevent the too sudden cessation of the monthly secretion, from which many diseases arise, but the organic mischief which is apt to take place in the uterus or glands of the breast after the uterus has ceased to perform its monthly office. The medicinal virtues of the Chirayita Herb are imparted by infusion to boiling water. The tincture, which contains all its virtues in great perfection, is a strong but very grateful bitter, and sits pleasantly on the stomach. The dose of the tincture is from two to three teaspoonsful, in a small wine-glass of water, two or three times a day. The

* Blue pill, calomel, and the other preparations of mercury, so generally prescribed in this country for indigestion, a popular writer very justly observes, "ultimately undermine the constitution, and the invalid who has been in the habit of having recourse to a mercurial preparation, for the purpose of correcting the secretion of the liver, or of carrying off bile, generally falls a sacrifice to premature breaking up of the system. The viscera on which they, for a few months, may act beneficially, at length become unsusceptible of its action, the habit becomes leucophlegmatic, and the vital powers sink, from an overloaded, or soft spongy state of the viscera, and effusion of serum in the cellular substance, constituting general dropsy, with a most disordered condition of the nervous system."

extract also contains all its medicinal properties, five grains of which are equal to two tea-spoonsful of the tincture. It may be taken in the form of a pill. The following composition is much recommended as a dinner pill, *i. e.* for the purpose of preparing the stomach for the dinner meal.

Take of Extract of Chirayita, one drachm;
Powdered Ginger, ten grains;
Dried Subcarbonate of Soda, one scruple.

—Mix, and divide into sixteen pills. Two to be taken, with a wine-glass of water, about two hours before dinner.

The following are translations of the prescriptions of the physicians who have given the Chirayita the most extensive trials, and in whose practice it has proved highly beneficial:

For indigestion arising from increased excitement or sensibility of the stomach. This condition of the stomach is generally attended with heart-burn, flatulence, general nervousness, noise in the ears, unpleasant dreams, or disturbed sleep, flushing of the face, confusion of mind, increased heat of the palms of the hand, foul tongue, high coloured urine, &c. &c.

Take of Decoction of Chirayita, seven ounces;
Subcarbonate of Soda, two drachms;
Tincture of Chirayita, one ounce.—Mix.

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

If the complaint be not attended with heart-burn, and the system be what is termed feverish, the pulse quick, the skin dry and hot, with great thirst, three drachms of the sweet spirit of nitre may be substituted for the subcarbonate of soda.

If the patient prefer pills to a liquid, the following may be substituted in lieu of either of the preceding mixtures:

Take of Extract of Chirayita, one and a half drachms;
Dried Subcarbonate of Soda, one scruple;
Ginger Powder, fifteen grains.

—Mix, and divide into thirty pills. Three to be taken twice a day, *i. e.* about two hours before dinner, and two hours after dinner, with a glass of water.

For indigestion of elderly people:

Take of Decoction of Chirayita, seven ounces;
Tincture of ditto, one ounce;
Compound Spirit of Ammonia, three drachms.

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

If the legs swell, or the kidneys do not perform their office, or if there be irritation about the bladder, &c., an ounce of simple tincture of buchu leaves may be added to this mixture.

In a case of indigestion, attended with a high degree of general nervousness, palpitation of the heart, flying pains, considerable flatulence, irregular state of the bowels, frequent attacks of night-mare, unrefreshing sleep, distressing dreams, paroxysms, depression of spirits, the following mixture has produced the most tranquillizing effects, and greatly improved the general health:—

Take of Decoction of Chirayita, seven ounces;
Tincture of Musk Seeds, one ounce and a half.

Dose, from three to four table-spoonsful three times a day.

The patient (a female) was about forty years of age, and of a spare habit. Her nervous system had been much shaken by mental distress.

In cases of scrofula, particularly when the glands of the neck and of the mesentery are tumefied, of chronic or constitutional cough, and of pulmonary consumption, the decoction is taken alone, to the extent of a wine-glassful, three times a day. When the cough is very troublesome, or the expectoration difficult, a tea-spoonful or two of the oxymel of hedge hyssop may be added to each dose.

A CATALOGUE OF DRUGS,

WITH THEIR PROPERTIES, DOSES, RETAIL PRICES, &c.

THE doses specified in the following List being such as are generally administered, should be increased or diminished, according to the *strength* of the patient, and the age, by the following Rule:—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 three hours till it operates, or to have recourse to a lavement, which, in cases of obstinate costiveness, is often preferable.

MEDICINES.	DOSES.			Proper Vehicle, &c.	Effects, &c.	Diseases proper for.	Retail Prices.		
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.					Per Ounce.	Per Pound or Pint.	
ÆTHER	30 dps. to 1 dm.	8 to 10 drops		camphorated julep	antispasmodic	asthma, cramp, and flatulence	l. s. d. 0 1 0	l. s. d. 0 13 0	
ÆTHIOP'S MINERAL . . .	15 to 30 grains	5 to 10 grains		honey, twice a-day	alterative	scald head, cutaneous foulness	0 0 4	0 4 6	
ALMONDS, Emulsion of . . .	a wine-glassful	1 to 2 table-sps.		every 2 or 3 hours	demulcent	strangury, cough	—	0 1 0	
— Oil of	1 to 3 drachms	30 drops to 1 dm.		honey, ditto	ditto	ditto, ditto	0 0 3	0 3 6	
ALOEES, Socotrine	10 to 20 grains	3 to 6 grains		in pills or powder	purgative	obstinate costiveness	0 0 6	0 7 0	
— Tincture of	3 to 6 drachms	1 to 2 drachms		water	ditto	ditto and worms	0 0 4	0 4 6	
ALUM POWDER	3 to 10 grains	—		ditto, 3 times a-day	astrigent	flooding, chronic dysentery	0 0 1	0 0 8	
AMBER, rectified Oil of . . .	8 to 10 drops	1 to 3 drops		honey, twice a-day	antispasmodic	hysteric fits, whooping cough	0 0 6	0 7 6	
AMMONIAC GUM	10 to 15 grains	—		in pills, ditto	expectorant	chronic cough, asthma, &c.	0 0 8	0 9 0	
— Milk of	3 table-spoonsful	a dessert-sp. ful		2 or 3 times a-day	ditto	ditto	—	0 2 0	
ANTIMONIAL POWDER . . .	from 3 to 5 grains	1 to 3 grains		honey	sudorific	inflammatory fever, pleurisy, &c.	0 0 9	0 7 0	
— WINE, (as an emetic)	2 to 4 drachms	1 to 2 drachms		water	emetic	—	0 0 3	0 3 6	
— WINE, (as an alternative)	12 to 20 drops	4 to 8 drops		barley-water, twice a-day	sudorific	St. Anthony's fire, cutan. foulness	0 0 3	0 3 6	

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

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c.	Effects, &c.	Diseases proper for.	Retail Prices.		
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.				Per Ounce.	Per Pound or Pint.	
AROMATIC Confection . . .	15 to 30 grains	4 to 8 grains	cinnam-wat. 2 or 3 times a day	astrigent and cordial	purging, cramp in the stomach	l. s. d. 0 1 6	l. s. d. 0 18 0	
— Species	5 to 10 grains	2 to 3 grains	water, ditto	stomachic	indigestion, flatulence	0 0 9	0 8 0	
ASAFŒTIDA Emulsion . . .	3 table-spoonful	1 tea-spoonful	every 3 or 4 hours	antispasmodic	hysterics, asthma, whooping cough		0 2 0	
— Tincture of . .	30 to 60 drops	8 to 12 drops	water, ditto	ditto	ditto ditto	0 0 4	0 4 6	
— Vol. Spirit of .	20 to 40 drops	4 to 8 drops	water, ditto	ditto	ditto and fainting	0 0 8	0 9 0	
— Pill	10 to 15 grains	—	in pills, twice a-day	ditto	ditto	0 2 0	0 18 0	
BALSAM of COPAIVA . . .	20 to 40 drops	6 to 8 drops	in honey, ditto	diuretic and balsamic	whites, gleet, gravel	0 0 6	0 7 6	
— of PERU	5 to 10 drops	—	ditto, ditto	stimulant	flatulence, asthma, gleet	0 1 6	0 18 0	
— Traumatic	20 to 40 drops	—	ditto or sugar, ditto	ditto	ditto	0 0 8	0 9 0	
— TOLU, Tincture of	30 to 60 drops	—	ditto or water, ditto	ditto and pectoral	ditto and chronic cough	0 0 6	0 7 0	
BARK, Peruvian Powder . . .	20 to 60 grains	6 to 10 grains	mint water, 4 or 6 times a-day	tonic	ague, indigestion, weakness	0 0 8	0 9 0	
— Decoction of	3 to 4 table-spsl.	1 to 2 table-spsl.	3 or 4 times a-day	ditto	relaxation and weakness		0 1 6	
— Essential Salt of . . .	5 to 10 grains	2 to 3 grains	Port wine, ditto	ditto	ditto ditto	0 10 0	7 0 0	
— Tincture of	2 to 4 drachms	40 to 60 drops	water, ditto	ditto	ditto ditto	0 0 6	0 7 6	
— ——— Huxham's	2 to 4 drachms	40 to 60 drops	water, 3 times a-day	ditto	ditto ditto	0 0 6	0 7 6	
— ——— Volatile .	1 to 2 drachms	10 to 20 drops	ditto, ditto	ditto	indigestion, heartburn	0 0 6	0 7 6	
BASILIC POWDER	20 to 25 grains	6 to 8 grains	honey, twice a week	vermifuge and purgative	worms, costiveness, dropsy	0 2 6	1 4 0	

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

3

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c.	Effects, &c.	Diseases proper for.	Retail Prices.		
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.				Per Ounce.	Per Pound or Pint.	
							l. s. d.	l. s. d.
CALOMEL	1 to 2 grains	half to 1 grain	in a pill, twice a-day	alterative	venereal disease, foul ulcers, &c.	0 0 8	0 8 6	
CAMPHOR	2 to 4 grains	1 to 2 grains	ditto, ditto	antispasmodic	hooping cough, convulsive fits	0 0 8	0 8 0	
— Julep of	2 to 4 table-sps.	3 to 4 drachms	three times a-day	ditto and febrifuge	nervous fever, ditto, ditto	0 0 8	0 2 0	
CANELA ALBA, Powdered	4 to 8 grains	—	mint water, ditto	stomachic	indigestion, flatulence	0 0 4	0 5 0	
— Tincture of	1 to 2 tea-sps.	—	water, ditto	ditto	ditto ditto	0 0 6	0 7 6	
CARDAMOM SEEDS, Tinct. of	2 to 3 drachms	—	ditto, ditto	stimulant	ditto ditto, and cramp	0 0 6	0 7 0	
— Comp. ditto .	2 to 4 drachms	—	camomile tea, ditto	stomachic	ditto ditto	0 0 6	0 7 0	
CASTOR, Powdered	5 to 10 grains	3 to 5 grains	camphorated julep ditto	antispasmodic	convulsive fits, nervous irritability	uncertain		
— Tincture of.	1 to 2 drachms	15 to 30 drops	ditto ditto ditto	ditto	ditto ditto	0 1 0	0 15 0	
CASTOR OIL	4 to 8 drachms	3 to 4 drachms	mint water	purgative	colic, costiveness	0 0 4	0 5 0	
— Cold expressed	4 to 10 drachms	2 to 3 drachms	ditto	ditto	ditto ditto	0 0 9	0 9 0	
CASCARILLA POWDER. .	10 to 20 grains	3 to 6 grains	ditto, 3 times a day	stomachic	indigestion, weakness	0 0 6	0 6 6	
—, Tincture of .	1 to 3 drachms	20 to 30 drops	water, ditto	ditto	ditto ditto	0 0 4	0 4 6	
—, Volatile ditto .	40 to 60 drops	—	ditto ditto	ditto	gout, flatulence, heartburn	0 0 8	0 9 0	
CATECHU, Tincture of . . .	1 to 2 tea-sps.	10 to 20 drops	mint water, ditto	astringent	chronic looseness, flooding	0 0 6	0 7 6	
CHALK, Prepared	10 to 15 grains	4 to 6 grains	ditto, 4 times a day	ditto	looseness, acidity	0 0 2	0 1 6	
CAMOMILE FLOW'rs. Pow. of	10 to 20 grains	6 to 10 grains	mint water, 2 or 3 times a day	stomachic and vermifuge	indigestion, worms, &c.	0 0 6	0 6 6	

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

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c.	Effects, &c.	Diseases proper for.	Retail Prices.			
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.				Per Ounce.		Per Pound or Pint.	
						l. s. d.	l. s. d.	l. s. d.	l. s. d.
CAMOMILE & Ging. Tinct. of	10 to 40 drops	—	water, 3 or 4 times a day	stomachic	gout, cramp in the stomach	0 0 9	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0
CINNAMON POWDER . . .	5 to 10 grains	2 to 4 grains	ditto, 3 times a day	ditto	indigestion, flatulence, &c.	0 1 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
— Essence of . . .	3 to 10 drops	1 drop	water	stimulant	flatulency, colicky pains	0 5 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
— Tincture of . . .	3 to 4 drachms	20 to 30 drops	ditto	astrigent	looseness	0 0 6	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0
COLUMBO POWDER . . .	10 to 20 grains	3 to 5 grains	mint water, 3 times a day	stomachic	indigestion, chronic looseness	0 0 8	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 9 0
— Tincture of . . .	1 to 3 drachms	10 to 20 drops	ditto, ditto	ditto	ditto	0 0 4	0 4 6	0 4 6	0 4 6
CRAE'S CLAWS, prepared .	15 to 20 grains	5 to 10 grains	ditto, every 3 or 4 hours	astrigent	purging, heartburn	0 0 3	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0
CRETACEOUSpow.withOpium	10 to 20 grains	4 to 6 grains	ditto, ditto	ditto	obstinate purging, and dysentery	0 1 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0
CONTRAYERVA POWDER.	20 to 40 grains	6 to 10 grains	water, ditto	sudorific	recent colds, rheumatism	0 0 6	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0
— Comp. . . .	30 to 40 grains	8 to 12 grains	mint water, ditto	ditto and astrigent	diarrhoea	0 0 6	0 6 6	0 6 6	0 6 6
CREAM OF TARTAR . . .	1 to 4 drachms	20 to 30 grains	honey, every morning	aperient and alterative	inflammatory erupt. of the skin, &c.	0 0 2	0 2 4	0 2 4	0 2 4
COLOCYNTH PILL, Comp. .	10 to 20 grains	4 to 8 grains	occasionally	purgative	costiveness	0 1 4			
— EXT. Comp. .	10 to 15 grains	4 to 6 grains	ditto	ditto	ditto	0 2 6			
— POWDER . .	10 to 15 grains	—	ditto	ditto	ditto	0 1 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
DOVER'S POWDERS . . .	10 to 20 grains	3 to 6 grains	in water	sudorific and anodyne	rheumatism, recent colds, &c.	0 2 6			
ELIXIR OF VITRIOL . . .	10 to 12 drops	5 to 6 drops	ditto, twice a day	stomachic	indigestion, flatulence	0 0 6	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0
ELECTUARY, Lenitive . . .	2 to 3 drachms	half to 1 drachm	occasionally	gentle aperient	costiveness	0 0 3	0 3 6	0 3 6	0 3 6

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c.	Effects, &c.	Diseases proper for.	Retail Prices.		
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.				Per Ounce.		Per Pound or Pint.
						l. s. d.	l. s. d.	
EPSOM SALT	4 to 8 drachms	1 drachm	mint water	gentle aperient	costiveness	0 0 1	0 0 10	
FOXGLOVE POWDER . . .	half to 2 grains	—	ditto, twice a day	diuretic and sedative	dropsy	0 0 6	0 5 0	
— Tincture of . . .	10 to 40 drops	—	decoct. of liverw. 3 or 4 ti. a day	sedative	consumption, palpitation	0 0 6	0 7 0	
GENTIAN, Tincture of . . .	1 to 2 drachms	12 to 30 drops	water, ditto	stomachic	indigestion, flatulence, &c.	0 0 4	0 4 6	
— Extract of	5 to 10 grains	—	in a pill, twice a day	ditto	ditto	0 1 0	0 8 0	
GINGER POWDER	20 to 60 grains	—	water, ditto	stimulant	gout, indigestion, flatulence	0 0 4	0 4 6	
— Lozenges of	three or four	—	twice a day	ditto	flatulency	0 0 4	0 4 6	
— Tincture of	1 to 2 drachms	—	water, ditto	ditto	ditto	0 0 6	0 6 0	
GUAIAC GUM	5 to 15 grains	—	in pill ditto	ditto and sudorific	chronic rheumatism, gout	0 0 6	0 6 0	
— Vol. Tinct.	1 to 3 drachms	—	honey & water, 3 times a day	ditto	ditto	0 0 6	0 7 0	
HARTSHORN, Spirit of . . .	20 to 40 drops	5 to 8 drops	ditto, ditto	stimulant	hysterics, convulsions, heartburn	0 0 3	0 3 0	
HARTSHORN, Burnt prep. .	20 to 40 grains	6 to 10 grains	mint water, twice a day	astrigent	purging, acidity, heartburn	0 0 2	0 2 0	
HOFFMAN'S ANODYNE Liq.	30 to 40 drops	6 to 10 drops	water, ditto	antispasmodic	nervous fever, asthma, hysterics	0 0 8	0 8 6	
HEMLOCK, Powdered	2 to 3 grains	1 grain	mint water ditto	sedative	hooping cough, cancer	0 0 8	0 7 0	
— Extract of	2 to 3 grains	1 to 2 grains	ditto or pill, ditto	ditto	ditto	0 0 8	0 7 0	
HIERA PICRA	15 to 20 grains	4 to 8 grains	mint water	purgative and stomachic	costiveness, flatulency	0 0 6	0 7 0	
— Tincture of	2 to 4 drachms	30 to 40 drops	water	ditto ditto, and vermifuge	ditto ditto, and worms	0 0 4	0 4 6	

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c.	Effects, &c.	Diseases proper for.	Retail Prices.	
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.				Per Ounce.	Per Pound or Pint.
IODINE, Tincture of	10 to 30 grains	—	{ decoct. of marshmal. root, } { 2 or 3 times a day }	alterative	scrofula and wen	0 1 0	0 10 0
JALAP POWDER	20 to 30 grains	4 to 6 grains	mint water	purgative	costiveness	0 0 6	0 6 6
— Tincture of	2 to 4 drachms	—	ditto	ditto	ditto	0 0 8	0 9 0
IPECACUAN POWDER	20 to 30 grains	5 to 10 grains	water	emetic	—	0 1 6	0 18 0
— WINE	4 to 8 drachms	2 to 3 drachms	ditto	ditto	—	0 0 5	0 5 6
IRON—See STEEL							
KINO GUM, Tincture of	2 to 3 drachms	15 to 20 drops	mint water, 3 or 4 times a day	astringent	looseness	0 0 4	0 4 6
LAVENDER, Com. Spirits of	30 to 80 drops	10 to 20 drops	water	cordial	fainting or lowness of spirits	0 0 5	0 6 0
LOGWOOD, Decoction of	a wine-glassful	1 to 2 table-sps.	3 or 4 times a day	astringent	looseness, dysentery	0 0 2	0 1 6
— Extract of	10 to 20 grains	3 to 4 grains	in cinnam. water, 3 times a day	ditto	ditto	0 0 10	0 8 0
MADDER Powder	10 to 60 grains	—	mint water, 2 or 3 times a day	deobstruent	chlorosis or green sickness	0 0 4	0 4 6
— Extract of	10 to 20 grains	4 to 10 grains	ditto, ditto	ditto and tonic	ditto and scrofula	0 1 6	0 16 0
MAGNESIA	20 to 40 grains	5 to 10 grains	mint water	absorbent	heartburn and acidity	0 0 3	0 3 6
— Calcined	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto ditto	0 1 0	0 12 0
MANNA	3 to 6 drachms	1 to 2 drachms	ditto, or tea	gentle aperient	costiveness	0 0 8	0 9 0
MERCURIAL PILL	6 to 12 grains	2 to 4 grains	in pills, twice a day	alterative	venereal disease	0 1 6	
MERCURY, Calcined	1 to 2 grains		in a pill, ditto	ditto	ditto	0 8 0	

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

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MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c.	Effects, &c.	Diseases proper for.	Retail Prices.	
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.				Per Ounce.	Per Pound or Pint.
MERCURY with Chalk . . .	5 to 10 grains	3 to 4 grains	honey, twice a day	alterative	scald head, cutaneous foulness, &c.	l. s. d. 0 0 4	l. s. d. 0 4 6
MISLETOE POWDER . . .	20 to 60 grains	8 to 12 grains	mint water, 3 times a day	tonic	epileptic fits	0 0 4	0 4 6
MITHRIDATE	15 to 20 grains	5 to 10 grains	ditto	astrigent	purgings, dysentery	0 0 3	0 3 0
MUSK	5 to 20 grains	2 to 5 grains	ditto	antispasmodic	convulsions, locked jaw, &c.	uncertain	
MURIATIC ACID	10 to 30 drops	6 to 10 drops	water, twice a day.	alterative	scrofula, cutaneous eruptions	0 0 2	0 1 0
MYRRH POWDER	5 to 10 grains	2 to 4 grains	mint water, ditto	deobstruent	green sickness, weakness	0 0 8	0 9 0
----- Tincture of	1 to 2 drachms	10 to 15 drops	water, 2 or 3 times a day	ditto	ditto	0 0 5	0 6 0
----- Emulsion	2 to 3 table-sps.	2 to 3 drachms	2 or 3 times a day	ditto expectorant	ditto ditto, and chronic cough	0 0 1½	0 1 6
NATRON, Prepared	5 to 10 grains	2 to 3 grains	mint water, 2 or 3 times a day	alterative	scrofula, heartburn	0 0 2	0 2 0
----- Carbonated	20 to 40 grains	8 to 10 grains	water	ditto	heartburn	0 0 5	0 5 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 1	0 1 0
----- Sweet Spirit of	20 to 60 drops	8 to 10 drops	ditto	ditto	ditto	0 0 6	0 7 0
NITRIC ACID	12 to 30 drops	4 to 6 drops	water ditto	tonic	diabetes, scrofula	0 0 3	0 3 0
NUTMEG, Spirit of	4 to 6 drachms	1 to 2 drachms	ditto	carminative	flatulence, cramp in the stomach	0 0 4	0 4 6
OPIATE CONFECTION	10 to 20 grains	3 to 6 grains	bolus	ditto and opiate	purgings, colic, &c.	0 0 8	0 9 0
OPIUM, Purified	1 to 2 grains		pill	anodyne	restlessness, acute pains, asthma	0 3 0	
----- Tincture of	10 to 30 drops	3 to 5 drops	mint water	ditto	ditto	0 0 8	0 8 6

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

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MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c.	Effects, &c.	Diseases proper for.	Retail Prices.	
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.				Per Ounce.	Per Pound or Pint.
OYSTER SHELLS, Prepared	10 to 20 grains	5 to 8 grains	mint water, 4 times a day	absorbent and astringent	looseness, acid. in stomach, &c.	0 0 3	0 3 0
PAREGORIC ELIXIR	1 to 2 drachms	15 to 20 drops	barley water, ditto	anodyne	cough, asthma, cramp	0 0 5	0 6 0
PEPPERMINT, Essence of . .	3 to 6 drops	1 to 2 drops	water	carminative	colicky pains, flatulency, &c.	0 2 6	1 11 0
POPPIES (WHITE) Extract of	5 to 10 grains	1 to 2 grains	in a pill	anodyne	spasms, acute pain, cough	0 1 6	1 1 0
— Syrup of	2 to 4 drachms	a tea-spoonful	water	ditto	ditto ditto	0 0 3	0 3 6
QUASSIA, Tincture of	30 to 60 drops	10 to 12 drops	ginger tea, 2 or 3 times a day	stomachic	indigestion, flatulency	0 0 4	0 4 6
RHATANY POWDER	10 to 40 grains	5 to 8 grains	mint water, every 3 hours	tonic	ague, diabetes	0 1 0	0 14 0
— Tincture of	2 to 4 drachms	20 to 30 drops	mint water, 3 times a day	stomachic	indigestion, relaxation, whites	0 0 8	0 9 0
— compound ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto and cordial	ditto ditto	0 0 8	0 9 0
— aromatic ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto ditto	0 0 9	0 10 0
RHUBARB POWDER	20 to 30 grains	5 to 8 grains	in mint water	aperient	costiveness	0 2 6	1 8 0
— Tincture of	4 to 6 drachms	1 to 2 drachms	ditto	ditto and carminative	ditto, colic, &c.	0 0 5	0 6 0
— Bitter ditto	2 to 3 drachms	3 to 4 drops	water twice a day	aperient and stomachic	indigestion, flatulence, &c.	0 0 5	0 6 6
— Lozenge, with Ginger	two or three	one	twice a day	stomachic	ditto ditto	0 0 6	0 7 0
ROCHELLE SALT	6 to 12 drachms	2 to 4 drachms	mint water	aperient	costiveness	0 0 3	0 3 6
ROSES, Infusion of	1 to 2 ounces	3 to 4 drachms	2 or 3 times a day	stomachic and astringent	indigestion, flooding, &c.	0 0 2	0 1 6
— Conserve of	1 to 2 drachms	$\frac{1}{2}$ drachm	ditto	ditto and pectoral	cough	0 0 2	0 2 0

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

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MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c.	Effects, &c.	Diseases proper for.	Retail Prices.		
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.				Per Ounce	Per Pound or Pint.	
							l. s. d.	l. s. d.
SAFFRON, Tincture of . . .	1 to 2 drachms	30 to 40 drops	water	cordial	lowness of spirits	0 1 0	0 10 0	
— Syrup of	2 to 3 drachms	a tea-spoonful	ditto	ditto	ditto	0 0 4	0 5 0	
SALT, GLAUBER'S	6 to 12 drachms	1 to 2 drachms	mint water	purgative	costiveness, &c.	0 0 1	0 0 10	
— EPSOM, Purified . . .	6 to 8 drachms	1 to 2 drachms	ditto	ditto	ditto	0 0 1	0 0 10	
— CHELTENHAM	6 to 12 drachms	1 to 2 drachms	ditto	ditto	ditto	0 0 6	0 7 0	
— POLYCREST	1 to 3 drachms	30 to 40 grains	ditto	cooling aperient	feverish heat	0 0 2	0 2 6	
— TASTELESS	6 to 12 drachms	1 to 2 drachms	in gruel or broth	gentle aperient	costiveness, &c.	0 0 5	0 5 6	
— OF TARTAR	5 to 8 grains	1 to 4 grains	mint water	alkaline	heartburn, rickets	0 0 2	0 2 0	
— OF WORMWOOD . . .	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	0 0 2	0 2 0	
SARSAPARILLA POWDER	20 to 60 grains	5 to 10 grains	ditto, 2 or 3 times a day	alterative	scrofula, &c.	0 0 9	0 10 0	
— — — — — Comp. decoct.	3 to 4 ounces	1 to 2 ounces	3 or 4 times a day	ditto	ditto	—	0 3 0	
SCAMMONY POWDER . .	10 to 20 grains	2 to 4 grains	mint water	strong purgative	obstinate costiveness	0 6 0		
— — — — — Comp. ditto . .	15 to 30 grains	5 to 6 grains	ditto	ditto	ditto	0 4 0		
— — — — — Comp. with Calomel	15 to 25 grains	5 to 6 grains	honey	ditto, and vermifuge	ditto, worms, and dropsy	0 3 6		
SENNA, Infusion of	2 to 3 ounces	3 to 4 drachms	occasionally	purgative	costiveness and worms	—	0 1 6	
— — — — — Tincture of	6 to 12 drachms	2 to 3 drachms	water	ditto	ditto and colic	0 0 4	0 4 6	
SOLUBLE TARTAR	4 to 6 drachms	1 to 2 drachms	mint water	ditto	ditto and piles	0 0 3	0 3 6	

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

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MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c.	Effects, &c.	Diseases proper for.	Retail Prices.		
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.				Per Ounce		Per Pound or Pint.
						l. s. d.	l. s. d.	
SPERMACEI POWDER .	1 to 2 drachms	20 to 30 grains	honey, 3 or 4 times a-day	demulcent	recent cough	0 0 3	0 3 6	
SPIRIT, MINDERUS'S .	2 to 4 drachms	1 to 2 drachms	mint water, ditto	sudorific and cooling	ditto inflammatory fever, pleurisy	0 0 2	0 2 4	
----- of VITRIOL, Sweet	20 to 40 drops	6 to 12 drops	ditto, ditto	antispasm. and carminat.	nervous debility, flatulence, &c.	0 0 5	0 6 6	
----- of NITRE, ditto . .	15 to 30 drops	6 to 12 drops	barley water	diuretic and febrifuge	strangury, gravel, fevers	0 0 6	0 7 6	
----- SAL AMMONIAC .	15 to 30 drops	6 to 10 drops	water	stimulant	hysteric and fainting fits	0 0 3	0 3 0	
----- SAL VOLATILE .	20 to 40 drops	6 to 10 drops	ditto	ditto	hysteric and fainting fits	0 0 6	0 7 0	
----- SAL VOL. Fœtid .	20 to 40 drops	6 to 10 drops	ditto	ditto	ditto	0 0 6	0 7 0	
SYRUP of WHITE POPPIES	2 to 4 drachms	1 to 2 drachms	2 or 3 times a-day	anodyne	coughs, restless, irritation, fever	0 0 3	0 3 6	
----- BUCKTHORN . .	2 to 4 drachms	1 to 2 drachms	mint water	strong cathartic	costiveness	0 0 2	0 2 0	
----- GINGER	2 to 3 drachms	1 drachm	water	carminative	flatulence, cramp in the stomach	0 0 3	0 3 0	
SPONGE, Burnt	20 to 30 grains	10 to 15 grains	honey, twice a-day	alterative	scrofula	0 1 6	1 0 0	
----- Lozenges of	one to three	one to two	twice a-day	ditto	wen	0 1 0	0 10 6	
SQUILL, Powder	1 to 2 grains	half to 1 grain	in a pill, twice a-day	expectorant and diuretic	dropsy, asthma, chronic cough	0 0 8	0 8 0	
----- Oxymel	2 to 4 drachms	1 drachm	mint water, ditto	ditto	ditto	0 0 3	0 3 6	
----- Tincture	15 to 30 drops	6 to 10 drops	ditto, ditto	ditto	ditto	0 0 5	0 6 0	
----- Lozenges of	three to six	one to two	3 or 4 times a-day	ditto	ditto	0 0 4	0 4 6	
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 6 0	

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c.	Effects, &c.	Diseases proper for.	Retail Prices.	
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.				Per Ounce.	Per Pound or Pint.
STEEL, Wine of	3 to 6 drachms	1 to 2 drachms	water, twice a-day	tonic	indigestion, rickets, worms, &c.	<i>l. s. d.</i> 0 0 3	<i>l. s. d.</i> 0 3 6
— Salt of	1 to 3 grains	half to 1 grain	ditto	ditto	ditto	0 0 2	0 2 0
— Prepared	10 to 40 grains	2 to 4 grains	honey, ditto	ditto	ditto	0 0 2	
— Red Sulphate of . . .	3 to 12 drops	1 to 2 drops	water, ditto	ditto	ditto	0 0 4	0 4 6
SULPHUR, Flowers of . . .	1 to 2 drachms	10 to 20 grains	honey, once a-day	alterative and aperient	cutaneous foulness, piles, worms	0 0 1	0 0 10
— Milk of	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	0 0 3	0 3 6
TARTAR, Emetic Crystal . .	1 to 2 grains	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain	water	emetic	—	0 0 8	0 7 0
TIN POWDER	20 to 40 grains	10 to 15 grains	honey, every morning	vernifuge	worms	0 0 4	0 3 0
TINCTURE OF ALOES . .	3 to 6 drachms	1 to 2 drachms	water	purgative	costiveness, worms	0 0 4	0 4 6
— ASAFÆTIDA	30 to 60 drops	1 to 2 drops	ditto, twice a day	antispasmodic	hysterics, asthma, hooping cough	0 0 6	0 7 0
— BENZOIN	15 to 30 drops	6 to 8 drops	honey	stimulant	flatulence, asthma	0 0 6	0 7 0
— BUCHU LEAVES	2 to 3 tea-spoonful	—	decoct. marshmallow root	anti-irritant, &c.	irritation of the bladder, &c.	0 1 0	0 12 0
— CANTHARIDES	10 to 30 drops	6 to 8 drops	barley water, twice a-day	diuretic	hooping cough	0 0 4	0 4 6
— CARDAMOMS	2 to 4 drachms	half to a drachm	camomile tea	stomachic	indigestion, flatulence	0 0 6	0 7 6
— COMP. DITTO	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	0 0 4	0 4 6
— CASCARILLA	1 to 3 drachms	10 to 15 drops	water	ditto	ditto	0 0 4	0 4 6
— CATECHU	1 to 2 drachms	15 to 20 drops	mint water, 3 times a day	astringent and stomachic	purgings, relaxation	0 0 6	0 7 6

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c.	Effects, &c.	Diseases proper for.	Retail Prices.	
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.				Per Ounce.	Per Pound or Plat.
TINCTURE OF COLUMBO	1 to 2 drachms	10 to 20 drops	mint water, 3 times a day	stomachic	indigestion, weakness, &c.	l. s. d. 0 0 4	l. s. d. 0 4 6
— PERUV. BARK	2 to 4 drachms	30 to 40 drops	ditto,	ditto	ditto	0 0 6	0 7 0
— HUXMAN'S DITTO	2 to 4 drachms	30 to 40 drops	ditto,	stomachic and cordial	ditto	0 0 6	0 7 6
— VOLATILE DITTO	1 to 2 drachms	10 to 20 drops	water,	ditto	ditto	0 0 6	0 7 6
— IRON, Muriated.	10 to 30 drops	3 to 6 drops	ditto,	tonic	ditto, rickets, worms	0 0 6	0 6 0
— GENTIAN . . .	2 to 3 drachms	12 to 30 drops	ditto,	stomachic	indigestion, flatulence	0 0 4	0 4 6
— GUAIAIC GUM	30 to 60 drops	5 to 6 drops	honey, twice a-day	stimulant	ditto, gleet, whites, &c.	0 0 6	0 7 0
— DITTO, Volatile	1 to 2 drachms	—	water,	stimulant and sudorific	ditto, rheumatism, &c.	0 0 6	0 7 0
— JALAP	2 to 4 drachms	1 drachm	mint water	brisk purgative	obstinate costiveness	0 0 6	0 6 6
— LAVENDER, Comp.	30 to 80 drops	15 to 20 drops	water	cordial	lowness of spirits, fainting	0 0 6	0 7 6
— MYRRH	1 to 2 drachms	10 to 15 drops	ditto, twice a-day	strengthening	green sickness, debility, &c.	0 0 4	0 4 6
— OPIUM	10 to 30 drops	3 to 5 drops	mint water	anodyne	spasms, acute pains, &c.	0 0 8	0 8 0
— ——— Acetic .	20 to 40 drops	6 to 8 drops	ditto	ditto	ditto, coughs, asthmas, &c.	0 3 0	1 10 0
— RHATANY ROOT	2 to 4 drachms	30 to 40 drops	ditto, 3 times a day	stomachic	indigestion, relaxation, &c.	0 0 8	0 9 0
— DITTO, Comp. . .	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto and cordial	ditto	0 0 8	0 9 0
TOBACCO, Extract of	2 to 4 grains	half to 1 grain	in a pill, twice a-day	anodyne	hooping cough	0 3 0	
TURPENTINE, Venice . . .	10 to 15 grains	—	honey,	diuretic, &c.	gleet, fluor albus, gravel	0 0 3	0 3 0

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c.	Effects, &c.	Diseases proper for.	Retail Prices.		
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.				Per Ounce.	Per Pound or Pint.	
TURPENTINE, Spirit of . .	15 to 20 drops	—	honey, twice a-day	diuretic, &c.	gleet, gravel, rheumatism	l. s. d. 0 0 2	l. s. d. 0 1 0	
— Chio	10 to 15 drops	—	ditto,	ditto	ditto	0 0 6	0 6 0	
VALERIAN POWDER . . .	20 to 30 grains	6 to 8 grains	mint water, ditto	anti-nervous	nervous head-ache, &c.	0 0 3	0 3 0	
— Tincture of . . .	1 to 3 drachms	10 to 40 drops	water, three times a-day	ditto	ditto	0 0 4	0 4 6	
— Volatile ditto . .	40 to 80 drops	10 to 15 drops	ditto	ditto	lowness of spirits, &c.	0 0 6	0 7 0	
VITRIOL, Acid Elixir of . .	8 to 15 drops	5 to 7 drops	camomile-tea, twice a-day	stomachic	indigestion, flatulence, relaxation	0 0 4	0 4 6	
VITRIOLIC ACID, diluted .	8 to 15 drops	4 drops	ditto	ditto	ditto, ditto, ditto	0 0 2	0 1 6	
WORMWOOD, Conserve of .	1 to 2 drachms	$\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 drachm	twice a day	ditto and vermifuge	indigestion, worms, &c.	0 0 3	0 3 6	
— Salt of	5 to 8 grains	1 to 4 grains	mint water, ditto	alkaline	heartburn, rickets	0 0 2	0 2 0	
WINE, Antimonial	2 to 4 drachms	1 to 2 drachms	water	emetic	—	0 0 3	0 3 0	
— of IPECACUAN . . .	4 to 8 drachms	2 to 3 drachms	ditto	ditto	—	0 0 4	0 3 6	
— of RHUBARB	6 to 12 drachms	1 to 2 drachms	mint water	aperient	costiveness, indigestion	0 0 6	0 6 6	
— of STEEL	3 to 6 drachms	1 to 2 drachms	ditto, twice a day	tonic	debility, green sickness, whites	0 0 3	0 3 6	

CATALOGUE OF DRUGS, WITH THEIR RETAIL PRICES.

	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>
PLASTER OF AMMONIACUM AND		ESSENTIAL OIL OF CLOVES, <i>per oz.</i>	5 6
QUICKSILVER <i>per oz.</i>	0 9	————— CAMOMILE . . .	6 0
PLASTER, Blistering	0 8	————— PENNYROYAL . .	3 6
————— Cephalic	0 6	————— JUNIPER	0 8
————— Diachylon	0 2	————— LAVENDER,	
————— with Gum	0 3	English	3 0
————— for Corns	1 0	————— Foreign	1 0
————— Defensive	0 2	————— ROSEMARY	1 6
————— Cumin	0 2	————— RUE	3 0
————— Labdanum	1 0	————— RHODIUM	10 0
————— Sticking	0 2	OIL OF ALMONDS	0 3
————— Strengthening	0 2	————— MACE	4 0
OINTMENT, Antisporic	0 4	————— PALM	0 2
————— Yellow Basilicon	0 2	————— ROSES	1 6
————— Mercurial, strong	0 4	————— ELDER LEAVES	0 2
————— weak	0 2	————— SAVIN	3 0
————— Spanish Flies	0 6	————— SASSAFRAS	2 0
————— Spermaceti	0 3	PREPARED ARECA CHARCOAL, for	
————— Sulphur	0 3	the Teeth, <i>per box</i>	3 6
————— Saturn	0 4	————— <i>per bottle</i> 7s. to	21 0
————— Simple	0 3	PREPARED CHARCOAL . . 2s. 6d. to	8 6
————— for the Itch	0 6	————— JAMAICA GINGER, 2s. to	3 6
ESSENTIAL OIL OF PEPPERMINT	4 6	RED PRECIPITATE <i>per oz.</i>	0 8
————— SPEARMINT	4 6	WHITE DITTO	0 8
————— DILL SEED	4 0	LUNAR CAUSTIC	6 6
————— CARAWAY SEED	2 0		

DESCRIPTION
OF THE
DIFFERENT MEDICINE CHESTS,
FOR THE USE OF
PRIVATE FAMILIES, & TRAVELLERS TO TROPICAL & OTHER CLIMATES,
AND OF THE
PORTABLE CHESTS OF CHEMICAL RE-AGENTS & APPARATUS,
FOR THE ANALYSIS OF NATURAL & ARTIFICIAL PRODUCTS, & PHILOSOPHICAL
EXPERIMENTS.

The Chests are neatly made of mahogany, and the Bottles of the best flint glass, with air-tight stoppers. The bottles, drawers, and pots, are labelled according to their contents; and those of the Medicine Chests have also a numerical reference to the Medical Guide, and those of the Chemical Chests to the Chemical Guide, for their use.

—◆—
THE FAMILY DISPENSARY,

CONTAINING

FIVE BOTTLES IN THE BACK PART, FOR

- | | | |
|---------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Magnesia | 3. Castor Oil | 5. Cajeput Liniment |
| 2. Epsom Salt | 4. Tincture of Rhubarb | |

FIVE BOTTLES IN THE FRONT PART, FOR

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 6. Comp. Tinct. of Bark, or | 8. Comp. Tinct. of Senna | 10. Mindererus's Spirit |
| 7. Tinct. Ginger & Cam. | 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 Asafoetida |
| 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 Powder |
| 22. Crystall. Lemon Acid | 26. Rhubarb 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. Basilic Powder	39. Tinct. for Toothache

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 Rhatany Root Powd.	52. Gum Arabic Powder	57. Lint and Plaster Skins
49. Jamaica Ginger Powd.	53. Purified Nitre Ditto	58. Diachylon
50. Senna Leaves	54. Cream of Tartar	59. Ditto with Gum
51. Flaky Manna	55. Flowers of Sulphur	60. Prepared Natron
	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, with	A Probang
Scales and Weights	Pipe	A Tourniquet

With the Medical Guide, complete £20 8 0

THE SECOND SIZE, complete 17 10 0

THE THIRD SIZE, with five bottles on the back, five in the front, nine in each wing, six in a drawer—three small and three large drawers—six pots for ointments and pills, furnished with medicines—pestle and mortar, graduated measure, funnel, scales and weights, spatula, bolus knife, lavement bag and pipe, syringe, book of directions, &c. complete 13 10 0

THE FOURTH SIZE, containing the same articles as the Third Size, complete 10 6 0

THE FIFTH SIZE, containing five bottles on the back, five in the front, six in each wing, six small ones in a drawer—four large and two small drawers—six pots for ointments and pills, furnished with medicines, pestle and mortar, funnel, measure, bolus knife, spatula, lavement bag and pipe, with book of directions, &c. complete 8 12 0

THE SIXTH SIZE, containing four bottles on the back part, four in the front, six in each wing, six in a drawer, two drawers furnished with medicines, pestle and mortar, spatula, bolus knife, graduated measure, scales and weights, book of directions, &c. complete £6 6 0

THE COUNTRY CLERGYMAN'S DISPENSARY.

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

THE FIRST SIZE CONTAINS

EIGHT HALF-PINT BOTTLES, FOR

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

TWENTY-FOUR WIDE AND NARROW-MOUTH SQUARE BOTTLES, FOR

Huxham's Tinct. of Bark	Vitriolic Æther	Peruvian Bark
Tincture of Senna	Antimonial Wine	Ipecacuan Powder
Do. Camomile & Ginger	Tincture of Myrrh	Rhubarb Ditto
Spirit of Lavender	Diluted Vitriolic Acid	Jalap Ditto
Paregoric Elixir	Vol. Tinc. of Guaiac Gum	Camphorated Ditto
Spirit of Hartshorn	Cajeput Liniment	Cretaceous Ditto
Ditto Sal Volatile	Extract of Lead	Gum Arabic
Sweet Spirit of Nitre	Salt of Wormwood	Purified Nitre

EIGHT BOTTLES IN A DRAWER, FOR

Liquid Laudanum	Emetic Tartar	Antimo. Febrifuge Pow ^r .
Essence of Peppermint	Salt of Steel	called James' Fev. Pow ^r .
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
Court Plaster	Tyle	Tourniquet
Leather	Pestle and Mortar	Probang

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

THE SECOND SIZE FAMILY DISPENSARY, containing eight half-pint bottles, eighteen 4 oz. bottles, six small bottles in a drawer, six pots for ointment and pills, partitions for plasters—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 £8 6 0

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. £5 5 0

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	Essence of Peppermint	Laudanum
Rhubarb Powder	Antimonial Powder	Prepared Calomel
	Ipecacuan Powder	

A DRAWER, FOR

Court Plaster	Lint	Scales and Weights
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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 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	Spirits 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 Asafoetida	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	Acetic Acid	Blue Vitriol
Red Precipitate	Essential Salt of Bark	Opium Powder
Emetic Tartar	Essence for Tooth-Ache	Essence of Pennyroyal
Volatile Salt	Lunar Caustic	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, graduated measures, bolus knife, spatula, slab, &c.—This chest, furnished as above, with book of directions, amounts to			£16 10 0
Second Size ditto			13 15 0
Third ditto ditto			10 5 0
Fourth ditto ditto			8 5 0

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	Compound Tincture of Senna	Antimonial Wine
Sweet Spirit of Nitre	Oil of Almonds	Castor Oil
Spirit of Hartshorn	Extract of Lead	Magnesia
Huxham's Tinct. of Bark	Tincture of Rhubarb	Purified Nitre
Aromatic Tincture	Paregoric Elixir	Gum Arabic
Comp. Tinct. of Gentian		

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

THIRTY FOUR-OUNCE SQUARE BOTTLES, FOR

Prepared Calomel	Comp. Cretaceous Powd.	Blue Vitriol
Powdered Opium	Essence of Cinnamon	Sugar of Lead
Ipecacuan Powder	Prepared Ammonia	Prepared Natron
Emetic Tartar	Socotrine Aloes Powder	Golden Sulph. Antimony
Essence of Peppermint	Gum Myrrh ditto	Caustic Alkali
Acetic Acid	Granulated Tin	Guaiac Gum Powder
Dover's Powder	Red Precip. of Mercury	Cantharides ditto
Antimonial Powder	White ditto	Hemlock ditto
Salt of Steel	Corros. Sublim. of ditto	Sal Ammoniac
Lunar Caustic	White Vitriol	Prepared Steel

SIX BOXES, FOR

Peruvian Bark, bruised	Tow and Leather Skins	Blistering Plaster
Senna Leaves	Diachylon Plaster	Strengthening ditto
Manna	Gum Plaster	Mercurial ditto
Lint	Adhesive ditto	

SEVEN POTS, FOR

Strong Mercurial Ointment	Yellow Basilicon	The Edinburgh Ointment
Brown Cerate	Opiate Confection	Conserve of Hips
	Spermaceti Ointment	

FIVE SMALL POTS, FOR

Cordial Confection	Carthartic Extract	Citrine Ointment
Purified Opium		Mercurial Pills

Scales and weights, pestle and mortar, spatula and bolus knives, graduated measures, funnels, tyles, syringes, clyster syringes and pipes, panican, tourniquet, probang, &c. &c. Complete, with book of directions,			£32 12 0
SECOND SIZE			18 10 0
THIRD SIZE			14 12 0

PORTABLE CHEST OF CHEMISTRY.

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.

1. Black Oxide of Manganese	16. Solut. Mur. Tin.	31. Oxymuriate Potass
2. Metallic Zinc	17. Sulphuret Potass	32. Ditto Mercury
3. Ditto Nickel	18. Solut. Acetate Lead	33. Sulphuret Ammonia
4. Carbonate Potass	19. Do. Oxal. Ammonia	34. Solut. Nitrate Silver
5. Sulphuric Acid	20. Solut. Nitrate Lead	35. Phosphuret Lime
6. Muriatic Ditto	21. Do. Sul. Manganese	36. Nitrate Copper
7. Nitric Ditto	22. Crys. Boracic Acid	37. Muriate Ammonia
8. Carbonate Soda	23. Sol. Nitrate Barytes	38. Citric Acid
9. Ditto Ammonia	24. Sol. Muriate Copper	39. Sol. Nitrate Mercury
10. Muriate Lime	25. Sulphuric Æther	40. Pure Strontia
11. Solut. Pure Potass	26. Alcohol	41. Ditto Barytes
12. Ditto Ammonia	27. Oxalic Acid	42. Muriate Cobalt
13. Ditto Sulphate Iron	28. Metallic Bismuth	43. Acetic Acid
14. Pruss. Potass	29. Solut. Succinate Ammonia	44. Tinct. Soap
15. Tinct. Galls	30. Phosphorus	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 Paper	Brazil Paper	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, complete	£25 10 0
SECOND SIZE, ditto	15 10 0
THIRD SIZE, ditto	10 10 0
FOURTH SIZE, ditto	8 10 0
FIFTH SIZE, ditto	5 10 0

THE MINERALOGICAL CHEST:

CONTAINING

RE-AGENTS, IMPLEMENTS, &c. FOR THE ANALYSIS OR EXAMINATION OF
MINERAL PRODUCTIONS.

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

CHEST OF CHEMICAL AND OTHER PHILOSOPHICAL APPARATUS;

CONTAINING A

Japan Water Bath	Glass Tube	Set of Hydrogen and
Table Furnace	Ditto Alembic	Oxygen Apparatus for
Iron Retort and Con-	Two Funnels	Experiments
ducting Tube	Assortment of Crucibles	Glass Jar, mounted with
Three Glass Retorts	Three Evaporating	Air Cocks & Bladder
Two Receivers	dishes	Six Test Glasses
Argand's Lamp, with	Air Flask with Bent	One Eudiometer
Brass Stand, &c.	Tubes	Filter Bath, &c.
Two Flasks	Set of Air Jars	

£ 15 8 0

A COLLECTION
OF THE
MOST APPROVED MEDICAL RECEIPTS.

Mixtures.

STOMACHIC MIXTURE.

Take of the Essential Salt of Bark, one drachm :

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

Tincture of Jamaica Ginger and Camomile, two drachms.

Two or three table-spoonsful of this mixture may be taken three times a day. When acidity prevails in the stomach, a drachm of prepared natron, or a drachm 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:—

Take of Infusion of Red Rose Leaves, seven ounces ;

Dilute vitriolic Acid, one drachm ;

Epsom Salt, three drachms ;

Compound Tincture of Cardamom Seeds, six drachms.—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, a little blue pill or calomel, as recommended by Mr. Abernethy, will be necessary to render the salutary effect of any stomachic medicine permanent.

The dose of the blue pill is four grains, and that of calomel one grain, (formed into a pill with conserve of hips,) which should be taken every other night for ten days or a fortnight.

When indigestion is attended with great debility of the system, swelling of the legs, or a disposition to dropsy, the following mixture generally proves very beneficial.

*Take Extract of Rhatany, a drachm and a half; or
Essential Salt of Bark, two scruples;
Muriated Tincture of Iron, forty drops;
Compound Spirit of Juniper, or
Tincture of Buchu Leaves, one ounce;
Distilled Water, six ounces.—Mix.*

Two large table spoonsful to be taken three times a day.

When indigestion, in a leuco-phlegmatic habit, *i. e.* a languid constitution disposed to dropsy, is attended with costiveness, it is better to give an aromatic active purgative pill once or twice a week, than to combine a saline purgative with a tonic medicine.

APERIENT MIXTURE.

Take of Senna-Leaves, two drachms;

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

*Soluble Tartar, or Epsom Salt, half an ounce;
Compound Tincture of Senna, an ounce.*

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 evacuation be required.—See Croton Oil Pill, and Pill of Alcaline Extract of Jalap.

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; 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 some constitutions, the neutral salts, as the Epsom, Rochelle, &c., do not act as purgatives.

ASTRINGENT MIXTURE.

Take of prepared Oyster-shells, two drachms;

Gum Arabic Powder, three drachms;

Tincture of Cinnamon, four drachms;

Laudanum, twenty drops;

Simple Cinnamon-water, six ounces.—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. When the object is to moderate, and not effectually to restrain the discharge from the bowels, the following composition is preferable :

*Take of Lime Water, seven ounces ;
Compound Tincture of Cardamom Seeds, six drachms ;
Liquid Laudanum, twenty drops.—Mix.*

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

ANTI-HYSTERIC MIXTURE.

*Take of Tincture of Asafœtida, three drachms ;
Spirit of Sal Volatile, two drachms ;
Camphorated Julep, six ounces.—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 an useful remedy ; but when they occur in full habits, the aperient mixture will succeed best.

COUGH MIXTURE.

*Take of Ipecacuan Wine, two drachms ; or
Ipecacuan Powder, ten grains ;
Gum Arabic Powder, four drachms ;
Laudanum, twenty drops ;
Simple Oxymel, one ounce ;
Almond Emulsion, six ounces.—Mix.*

Two table-spoonsful to be taken every two 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 coughs, the bowels should be first emptied by the aperient mixture. If attended with stitches, a blister on the chest will be necessary, as well as loss of blood, if the system be plethoric, and the cough attended with

head-ache. In cases of recent cough, Dr. Latham prefers the following:—

*Take of Dover's Powder, half a drachm ;
Almond Emulsion, seven ounces.—Mix.*

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

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:—

*Take of Gum Ammoniac Emulsion, seven ounces ;
Oxymel of Squills, half an ounce ;
Paregoric Elixir, six drachms.—Mix.*

See an account of the Lettuce Lozenge, and also of the Camphorated Ipecacuan Lozenge, among the articles noticed under the head of ‘ Medicines for the Use of Females,’ in this work.

CAMPHORATED BARK MIXTURE.

*Take of Essential Salt of Bark, one drachm ;
Dissolve in Camphorated Julep, six ounces ;*

And then add,

Sweet Spirit of Nitre, two drachms.

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 gangrene; and this assertion Professor Cullen believed, and experience has indeed proved, to be founded.

ASTHMATIC MIXTURE.

*Take of Paregoric Elixir, one ounce ;
Camphorated Julep, six ounces ;
Tincture of Asafœtida, half an ounce ; or
Vitriolic Ether, three drachms ;
Honey, half an ounce.—Mix.*

Two table-spoonsful to be taken for chronic difficulty of breathing, and spasmodic asthma unattended with fever.

For spasmodic asthma, particularly when attended with flatulence, general debility, and increased irritability of the nervous system, this is a valuable mixture.

The following composition has proved very beneficial in the cure of asthma :

*Take of Hoffman's Anodyne Liquor, three drachms ;
Prussic Acid, ten drops ;
Oxymel of Squills, four drachms ;
Camphorated Mixture, six ounces.—Mix.*

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

GOUT MIXTURE.

*Take of Volatile Tincture of Guaiac Gum, six drachms ;
Camphorated Mixture, six ounces ;
Wine of the Colchicum Seeds, three drachms ;
Honey, half an ounce.*

Mix the tincture of guaiac gum with the honey in a glass mortar ; then add the other articles by degrees. 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 *Eau medicinale* has been of great service, while in the debilitated frame it has speedily terminated life. 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.

ANTI-SPASMODIC MIXTURE.

*Take of Ether, three drachms ; or
Spirit of Sal Volatile, three drachms ;
Liquid Laudanum, thirty drops ;
Camphorated Mixture, six ounces.—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 33), unless the spasms be very severe.

ANTI-RHEUMATIC MIXTURE.

*Take of Volatile Tincture of Guaiac Gum, half an ounce ;
Honey, half an ounce ;
Camphorated Julep, six ounces.*

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. For acute rheumatism, or rheumatism attended with fever, the following is a good remedy :

*Take of Mindererus's Spirit, three ounces ;
Tincture of Colchicum Seeds, two drachms ;
Ipecacuan Powder, ten grains ;
Pure Water, five ounces ;
Essence of Peppermint, fifteen drops.—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 ; 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.

*Take of Essential Salt of Bark, one drachm ; or
Extract of Rhatany Root, a drachm and a half ;*
Dissolve in
*Infusion of Buchu Leaves, or
Camphorated Julep, six ounces ;*
Then add,
*Spirit of Sal Volatile, two drachms ;
Compound Spirit of Lavender, three drachms.*

Two table-spoonsful to be taken three or four times a day. For nervous irritability and periodical head-ache, this is a very valuable remedy.

Brushing the hair with the galvanic brush is a good auxiliary to this medicine, in cases of nervous head-ache.

ABSORBENT MIXTURE (FOR INFANTS).

*Take of Magnesia, one drachm ;
Rhubarb Powder, ten grains ;
Laudanum, six drops ;
Pure Water, two ounces ;
Essence of Mint, four drops.—Mix.*

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

*Take of Lime Water, two ounces ;
Compound Tincture of Cardamom Seeds, two drachms ;
Gum Arabic Powder, three drachms :
Liquid Laudanum, six drops.*

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.

*Take of Horse-radish Root, sliced, and
Mustard Seed, bruised, of each one ounce.—Mix.*

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

Compound Spirit of Lavender, one ounce.

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.

*Take of Tincture of Musk Seeds, one ounce ;
Compound Spirit of Ammonia, of the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia, three drachms ;
Camphorated Mixture, six drachms ;
Tincture of Cascarilla, four drachms.—Mix.*

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

FOR SCROFULA, OR KING'S EVIL.

Take of Essential Salt of Bark, and

Prepared Natron, of each two drachms ;

Dissolve in a pint of distilled water ; then add,

Compound Tincture of Rhatany Root, one ounce.

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 is often prescribed by Mr. Cline, and Sir A. Cooper:—

Take of Prepared Soda, five grains ;

Sarsaparilla Powder, twenty grains.—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.

FOR THE HOOPING COUGH.

Take of Ipecacuan Powder, ten grains ;

Tincture of Asafoetida, one drachm ;

Laudanum, ten drops ;

Pure Water, two ounces.—Mix.

To a child of two years old, a tea-spoonful may be given every three hours, increasing ten drops for every additional year.

This mixture is generally of great service in hooping cough, when the system has been reduced by the disease, or when the patient is of a weakly constitution. On the first attack of the complaint, an emetic dose of antimonial wine is proper. If the system be full, or if there be a great determination of blood to the head, during the fit of coughing, or bleeding at the nose, a purgative medicine, and sometimes the loss of blood, will be necessary.

The alkaline tincture of the colchicum seeds, and the prussic acid, have been lately much recommended as remedies for this distressing malady; and when the stomach and bowels have been corrected, we have never known them to fail. They are such powerful remedies, that their effects should be carefully watched by a medical man.

TONIC MIXTURE.

Take of the Foreign Extract of Rhatany Root, three drachms ;
Dissolve in twelve ounces of water, and add,
Aromatic Tincture of Rhatany Root, one ounce ;
Spirit of Sal Volatile, two drachms.

Two or three table-spoonsful to be taken every three or four hours, for relaxation and weakness of the system. When attended with copious perspiration, two drachms of the diluted vitriolic acid may be substituted for the spirit of sal volatile. When the bowels are sluggish, ten grains of the alkaline extract of jalap, in two pills, may be taken every or every other night, so as to produce one faecal evacuation daily.

This is a very valuable composition for general debility of the system. As a remedy for fluor albus, the rhatany root is much recommended by Sir Henry Halford, Dr. Maton, Dr. Percival, and other eminent practitioners. For gleet it is also a very valuable medicine.

SALINE MIXTURE.

Take of Crystallized acid of Lemon, one drachm; or
Fresh Lemon-juice, an ounce and a half ;
Salt of Wormwood, one drachm ;
White Sugar, three drachms ;
Pure Water, twelve ounces ;
Essence of Peppermint, thirty drops.—Mix.

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

PILLS.

PILLS FOR GENERAL DROPSY.

Take of the Squill Pill, two drachms ;

Blue Pill, half a drachm ;

Gamboge Powder, a scruple.

Mix well together, and divide into thirty-six pills. Two or three to be taken twice a day, with a wine-glassful of the tonic mixture.

After taking these pills six days, the calomel 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.

PILLS FOR THE GRAVEL.

Take of Squill, powdered, one scruple ;

Dried Subcarbonate of Soda, two ditto ;

Castile Soap, one drachm ;

Oil of Juniper Seeds, ten drops.

Mix and divide into twenty 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 correcting and increasing the secretion of urine.

TONIC PILLS.

Take of Essential Salt of Bark, one drachm ;

Salt of Steel, ten grains ;

Gum Olibanum, one drachm.

With simple syrup make a mass, and divide into thirty-six pills. Three to be taken twice a day, for fluor albus and gleet.

ANTIBILIOUS APERIENT PILLS.

*Take of Alcaline Extract of Jalap, two drachms ;
Calomel, half a drachm ;
Oil of Carraway Seeds, ten drops.*

Mix, and divide into thirty pills. Three to be taken once or twice a week.

MILD APERIENT PILLS.

*Take of the Alcaline Extract of Jalap, one drachm ;
Ditto Ditto of Rhubarb, half a drachm ;
Jamaica Ginger Powder, ten grains.*

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.

CATHARTIC PILLS.

*Take of Compound Colocynth Pill, one drachm ;
Calomel, fifteen grains.*

Mix, and form into fifteen pills. Three to be taken for a dose, in obstinate constipation of the bowels, and redundancy of bile.

When piles or irritation exists in the rectum, a drachm of the alkaline extract of jalap should be substituted for the compound colocynth pill.

PILLS OF CROTON OIL.

*Take of Croton Oil, fifteen drops ;
Castile Soap, half a drachm ;
Oil of Cloves, eight drops ;
Ginger Powder, a sufficient quantity to form a Mass.*

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

This is the most powerful purgative medicine known to the profession. It is given in obstinate cases of costiveness, the colic of painters, and introsusception.

Gargles.

SALINE DISCUTIENT GARGLE.

Take of Purified Nitre, one drachm ;

Gum Arabic, three drachms.

Dissolve in half a pint of pure water. To be used frequently for inflammatory sore throat.

ACIDULATED DISCUTIENT GARGLE.

Take of Red Rose Leaves, two drachms ;

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

Dilute Vitriolic Acid, thirty drops.

For inflammation of the tonsils and mouth.

ASTRINGENT GARGLE.

Take of Oak Bark, half an ounce ;

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

Alum, two drachms ;

Red Port Wine, four ounces.

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

DETERGENT GARGLE.

Add to the acidulated discutient Gargle, Tincture of Myrrh, and Honey, of each half an ounce.

For the malignant ulcerated sore throat, thrush, and foul ulcers in the mouth.

Lavemens or Clysters.

ANODYNE LAVEMENT.

*Take of Starch Jelly, half a pint;
Laudanum, forty drops.—Mix.*

The whole to be injected by means of a lavement syringe, with an elastic pipe, in cases of dysentery, violent purging, and pain in the bowels. The quantity of laudanum should be increased or decreased according to the degree of irritation.

MILD LAXATIVE LAVEMENT.

Take of Epsom Salt, one ounce. Dissolve in three quarters of a pint of warm thin Gruel or Broth, with an ounce of Fresh Butter, or Sweet Oil.—To be injected lukewarm.

STRONG PURGATIVE LAVEMENT.

*Take of Infusion of Senna, six ounces.
Socotrine Aloes, in powder, one drachm.*

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

ANTI-SPASMODIC LAVEMENT.

*Take of Tincture of Asafoetida, half an ounce;
Laudanum, forty drops;
Warm Gruel, half a pint.—Mix.*

For spasmodic affections of the bowels. To be injected lukewarm.

NUTRIENT LAVEMENT.

Take of strong Beef Tea, twelve ounces; slightly thicken with Hartshorn Shavings, or Arrow Root.

In cases of extreme debility, or when the patient cannot take food by the mouth, in consequence of some obstruction in the throat, 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 has been removed.

It should be thrown up with a flexible tube, longer than the clyster-pipes in common use, gently insinuated up the rectum.

TONIC LAVEMENT.

Take of Decoction of Oak Bark, six ounces;

Tincture of Cinnamon, one ounce.—Mix.

This lavement injected warm 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 Apparatus may be seen at the Medical Hall, 170, Piccadilly; 44, Foregate-street, Worcester; and 4, East-street, Brighton.

Motions and Embrocations.

DISCUTIENT, OR COOLING EYE WATER.

Take of Goulard's Extract of Lead, ten drops;

White Wine Vinegar, two drachms;

Tincture of Acetate of Morphine, ten drops; or

Purified Opium, four grains;

Distilled Water, eight ounces.—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, page 39.

ASTRINGENT EYE WATER.

Take of Blue Vitriol, one grain;

Dissolve in four ounces of distilled water, and add

Laudanum, thirty drops.

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

DISCUTIENT LOTION.

Take of Camphor, two drachms ;
Dissolve in
Rectified Spirit of Wine, four ounces ;
Then add,
White Wine Vinegar, a 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, and pouring on the surface a fresh quantity of the embrocation, when the bran gets dry or warm.

VOLATILE LINIMENT.

Take of Spirit of Hartshorn, six drachms ;
Olive Oil, an ounce.—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.

LINIMENTS FOR BURNS AND SCALDS.

Take of Linseed Oil and Lime Water, of each four ounces ;
Laudanum, half an ounce.—Mix.

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

Or, take of Expressed Juice of Potatoes, half a pint ;
Spirit of Wine, three ounces ;
Liquid Laudanum, half an ounce.—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.

Or, take of Linseed Oil, four ounces ;
Rectified Oil of Turpentine, two ounces.—Mix.

This is a very favourite liniment for recent burns and scalds with many eminent surgeons, and in general succeeds in allaying pain, dispersing inflammation, and recovering the injured parts more speedily than simple cold, or spirituous lotions.

SULPHUREOUS LOTION.

*Take of Sulphuret of Potass, one drachm;
Rose Water, six ounces;
Essence of Lavender, half a drachm.—Mix.*

This lotion, first recommended by Sir Arthur Clarke, is much employed as an application for the itch: and in general it proves more efficacious than the ointment of sulphur. The sulphureous vapour bath is more speedy in its effect than either the ointment or lotion.

LINIMENT FOR RECENT CHILBLAINS.

*Take of the Green Oil of Belladonna, one ounce.
Spirit of Turpentine, one ounce;
Liquor of Ammonia, three drachms.—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 Red Precipitate of Mercury, in fine powder, half a drachm;
Oil of Turpentine, one drachm;
Spermaceti Cerate, six drachms.—Mix.*

Ointments.

FOR THE PILES.

*Take of Prepared Calomel, two scruples;
Flowers of Zinc, one scruple;
Spermaceti Ointment, six drachms.—Mix.*

To be applied two or three times a day. When attended with erysipelatous inflammation externally, or considerable itching, the parts so 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, (page 33), should be taken every or every other day, so as to produce one or two fæcal evacuations daily.

FOR SCALD HEAD.

*Take of the Ointment of Nitrate of Quicksilver, six drachms ;
Barbadoes Tar, two drachms.—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 these remedies, the following lotion may be used twice a day :

*Take of Oxymuriate of Quicksilver, eight grains ;
Nitrate of Copper, ten grains ;
Elder Flower Water, seven ounces.—Mix.*

During the use of topical applications, the bowels should be occasionally unloaded by a dose of basilic powder. See Basilic Powder, (p. 2,) or Basilic Nut; and if the patient be scrofulous, or in a state of general debility, the mixture for scrofula (page 30) should also be taken.

FOR INFLAMMATION OF THE EDGES OF THE EYE-LIDS.

*Take of Prepared Calomel, half a drachm ;
Spermaceti Ointment, half an ounce.—Mix.*

About the size of a small pea to be introduced into each corner of the eyes, and about that of a 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.

*Take of Red Precipitate of Mercury, finely powdered, fifteen grains ;
Spermaceti Ointment, six drachms.—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 (page 36); and

attention should be paid to the state of the bowels and general health. As an aperient, the mild aperient pills, recommended page 33, may be taken occasionally.

FOR CHRONIC ERUPTIONS, OR SCALY AFFECTIONS OF THE SKIN.

*Take of the Ointment of Nitrate of Quicksilver, six drachms;
Spermaceti Ointment, two drachms.—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 :

*Take of Tar Ointment, six drachms;
Olive Oil, one ounce.—Mix.*

Some surgeons add six drops of the essential oil of bitter almonds 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.

*Take of Levigated Sulphur Vivum, four drachms;
White Hellebore Root, in fine powder, three drachms;
Oil of Lavender, thirty or forty drops;
Hogslard, one ounce;
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 vapour bath should be employed.

Plasters.

PECTORAL PLASTER.

Take of Gum Plaster,

Burgundy Pitch, of each half an ounce ;

Camphor, half a drachm.

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 OR BUNNIONS.

Take of 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.

Poultices.

MUSTARD POULTICE.

Take of Flour of Mustard, one part ;

Oatmeal, three parts ;

Warm Water, a sufficient quantity to form a Poultice.

To be applied warm, for paralytic and chronic rheumatic affections. It is also applied to the feet to increase the circulation of the blood, and excite the nervous action in cases of affections of the head, chest, and stomach.

SOOTHING POULTICE.

*Take of Crumbs 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, forty drops of Goulard's extract of lead may be added to about a pint of this poultice.

STIMULATING POULTICE.

*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.

SIMPLE AND COMPOUND

MEDICINES,

AND OTHER

ARTICLES OF APPROVED EFFICACY.

RHATANY ROOT, (*Krameria Triandria*.)

This root, the produce of Peru, (first introduced into this country by Dr. Reece, and lately admitted into the Pharmacopœia of the London Royal College of Physicians,) is very generally employed throughout Europe as a tonic medicine; and in consequence of being more grateful to the palate and stomach than Peruvian bark, many patients have been able to persevere in its use that could not 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, we can confidently assert, 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 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, &c.

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 loose ones more firm in their sockets. See Prepared Areca Charcoal.

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.

BUCHU LEAVES (*Diosma Crenata.*)

These leaves have been from time immemorial held in great estimation by the natives of the Cape of Good Hope, as a remedy for a great variety of diseases, particularly those of membranes, and as an external application, in the form of fomentations and cataplasms, for contused wounds and rheumatic pains. Of late years they have been much used in this country, as a remedy for morbid irritability of the bladder, prostate gland, spasmodic stricture, irritative gleet, fluor albus, and morbid irritation of the rectum, &c. There are several species of this shrub, but that termed "*Diosma crenata*" is most esteemed for its medicinal properties. The virtues of the leaves are imparted to boiling water by infusion, and also to proof spirit.

The saturated tincture of the buchu leaves is preferred by Dr. Reece, (who has lately published a dissertation on their virtues, with directions for their use), to any other preparation, in irritative affections of the rectum, bladder, or urethra. This tincture, in the dose of two to three tea-spoonsful three or four times a day in a wine-glassful of the decoction of marshmallow root, is a most valuable remedy

for the diseases specified above. The infusion of the leaves is an efficacious remedy for the gravel and general nervousness of the system. In the latter, when attended with indigestion and flatulence, the following mixture has proved very beneficial.

*Take of Infusion of Buchu Leaves, seven ounces ;
Tincture of Musk Seeds, one ounce ;
Compound Spirit of Ammonia, (Edinburgh Pharm.) two
drachms.—Mix.*

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

ESSENTIAL SALT OF BARK.

This preparation, first introduced into practice in this country by Dr. Carmichael J. Smyth, contains, in a 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 unpleasant effects, as nausea, vomiting, and purging, so much to be dreaded in diseases of debility.

Ten grains of this preparation are equal to a drachm of the bark in powder. It is much more pleasant to the palate, and agrees better with the stomach, and may, with equal advantage, be employed where the use of a strengthening medicine is indicated. 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, general weakness, fluor albus, and gleet, the following form has been found to answer best :

*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.

The essential salt of bark is preferable to its alkaline principle lately introduced into the practice of medicine by some French chemists

(under the names of *quinine*,) on account of its containing, in addition to it, the tannin and astringent principles in which the tonic powers of the Peruvian bark principally reside.

AMMONIATED 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 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 cherishing 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 glass of weak brandy and water (warm), and one tea-spoonful, between breakfast and dinner, in a wine-glassful 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 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.

OXYMEL OF COLCHICUM SEEDS.

This oxymel is a very valuable remedy for asthma, and winter or consumptive cough. It promotes expectoration, abates cough, quiets the nervous system, checks the velocity of the circulation, and reduces fever. The dose, in cases of asthma, or chronic cough, is from two to three tea-spoonsful two or three times a day, in a vehicle which the state of the stomach, or of the general health, may indicate; *i. e.* if the strength of the system be much reduced, or the stomach disordered, it should be taken with a tonic medicine, as a decoction of the Iceland moss, or infusion of horehound; or with a tea-spoonful of the compound tincture of rhatany root, or gentian. If the general health should be good, it may be taken with the decoction of pearl barley. In cases of asthma of elderly people, attended with œdematous swelling of the legs, and symptoms of effusion of serum in some part of the chest, the following mixture has proved very beneficial:

*Take of Oxymel of Colchicum Seeds, one ounce;
Tincture of Muriate of Iron, forty drops;
Hoffman's Anodyne Liquor, three drachms;
Infusion of Buchu Leaves, seven ounces.*

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

TINCTURE OF GINGER AND CAMOMILE FLOWERS.

This tincture, strongly impregnated with the aromatic virtues of the Jamaica ginger root, and the essential oil and bitter principle of camomile flowers, is a most valuable stomachic medicine; and in cases of indigestion, flatulency, debility of the bowels, dropsy, and complaints arising from weakness of the digestive organs, it has often succeeded after the Peruvian bark and other tonic medicines had failed.

From thirty to forty drops of this tincture may be taken 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 tea-spoonful and upwards.

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, rosemary, sage, or valerian tea, is the best vehicle.

When indigestion, or weakness of the system, is attended with looseness, or an irritable state of the bowels, the compound tincture of the rhatany root is preferable to this tincture.

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 gouty or nervous subjects, and those who keep up an excess of irritability in the stomach, by an abuse of vinous or spirituous liquors, or of 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, two or three times a day. The solution is made by dissolving six drachms of the carbonate of soda in a wine-quart of water. In cases of the irritative or gouty indigestion of elderly people, this tincture should be administered with an astringent tonic and an aromatic, as the following composition:

Take of Tincture of Lupulin, one ounce;

Compound Tincture of Rhatany Root, two ounces;

Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia (Edin. Pharm.) three drachms;

Liquor of Potass, three drachms.—Mix.

Three tea-spoonsful to be taken three times a day in a wine-glass of water.

COLD EXPRESSED CASTOR OIL.

The oil of the castor seed, expressed without heat, is free from the unpleasant acrid taste of the castor oil imported from the West or East Indies, on account of greater care being taken in decorticating the seeds (the oil of the bark being very acrid), and less heat employed in the process; and as an aperient it is equally efficacious.

ALCALINE TINCTURE OF FUMITORY.

Fumitory has been highly recommended by physicians of the first authority, as a powerful corrector of scrofulous and scorbutic habits, and also to remove obstructions of the liver and other viscera, and to deterge the skin. The late Professor Cullen, of Edinburgh, was very partial to this plant, and he 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 alkaline 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 heartburn and flatulence, and foulness of the skin, after the Peruvian bark had failed, and to be as efficacious in removing obstructions of the liver as the blue pill or any other mercurial preparation.

VOLATILE CAJEPUT LINIMENT.

The cajeput oil, which forms the basis of this opodeldoc, has been long held in great estimation in the East Indies and Germany, as a 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. By being combined with the volatile liniment, it is rendered 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.

TINCTURE OF ACETATE OF MORPHINE.

This preparation of opium (sold under the name of "*white drop*"), has been lately introduced into the practice of physic as a *direct* anodyne. It is not only more certain in allaying nervous irritation, and in procuring sleep, than opium, or any other preparation of it; but its composing and soporific effects are not followed, like those of opium or its preparations, by head-ache, or any disorder of the stomach or nervous system. The sleep it produces is sound and refreshing, which cannot be said of any other opiate. 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 tincture of the acetate of morphine is entirely exempt. The dose of the tincture of acetate of morphine, is from six to twelve drops.

TINCTURE OF MUSK SEEDS.

This tincture has lately been very successfully administered in the dose of three or four tea-spoonsful three times a day, in a wine-glass of camphorated mixture, in cases of general nervous irritability, and the variety of palsy termed *paralysis agitans*, or paralytic tremours, lowness of spirits, nervous head-ache, palpitation of the heart, and hypochondriacism.—See Mixture of Tincture of Musk Seeds, page 29.

The musk seeds are much employed in France for the purpose of imparting a pleasant musk odour to cloths, and for preserving articles of dress from moths.

ST. JOHN'S BEAN.

A decoction of the pods of the carob, termed St. John's Bean, has been long held by the natives of Malta as a sovereign remedy for recent cough and incipient consumption of the lungs. It certainly allays thirst, promotes expectoration, abates fever, and quiets cough, and is therefore, at least, 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. The oxymel of it has lately been much recommended in this country, in cases of asthma, winter cough, and incipient consumption. The dose is from one to two table-spoonsful three times a day in a wine-glassful of the decoction.

SULPHUREOUS SALT.

Half a drachm of this article (sold under the name of Harrowgate Salts) dissolved in half a pint of water, operates very pleasantly on the bowels, and produces the same beneficial effects on the skin, 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.

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 is also a very excellent alterative purgative medicine for children, as it not only carries off slime and crudities from the bowels, but also corrects the constitution, and destroys a 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 given to children of all ages, every second and third morning, in the doses of four 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.

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 the indigestion of elderly people.

ASARABACCA SNUFF.

This powder, the basis of which is the asarabacca herb, is a most excellent cephalic. A few grains sniffed up the nostrils 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 it so effectually clears the head, and rouses the energy of the brain, that it has cured 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.

CITRIC ACID, AND CARBONATE OF SODA.

On dissolving a small 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 arise from a long residence in a hot climate, and from the too free use of wine and spirituous liquors.

THE LETTUCE LOZENGE.

This lozenge is prepared according to the directions given by Dr. Duncan, sen. of Edinburgh, Professor of Medicine, &c. &c. It is composed of the inspissated white juice of the garden lettuce, extract of liquorice, gum arabic, tolu, and ipecacuan powder. Dr. Duncan highly extols this lozenge in cases of cough, consumption, &c. The property of the garden lettuce, in allaying irritation, was known to the immortal Galen; and the experiments of Dr. Duncan, sen. satisfactorily prove that it possesses the very peculiar powers of subduing irritation of 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 affection of the lungs.

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 contends, that the camphor, by being 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.

CAMPHORATED ACETIC ACID.

The acetic acid, impregnated with camphor, is recommended by Dr. Duncan, and other eminent physicians, in preference to the aromatic vinegar, for the purposes 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, in consequence of being prepared in a cold climate, are certainly 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 or France. Some chemists in London have obtained much celebrity for making a powerfully 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 invigorate them.

PREPARED ARECA CHARCOAL.

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 cleaning the teeth.

The areca nut (commonly called betel nut) well charred and finely levigated, is, no doubt, a very innocent and most valuable tooth-powder. It gives the enamel a beautifully healthy white appearance, 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 the least 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 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 the 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 more efficacious. 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 their mechanical action on 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.

The tincture of rhatany root, mixed with an equal quantity of rose water, forms a very excellent astringent lotion for the teeth, and should

always accompany the use of the prepared charcoal, or any other dentifrice. This tincture, from its peculiar astringent power, braces and strengthens the gums, and its repeated use has often succeeded in fastening loose teeth.

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.

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, 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 stomachs of infants, and to disagree with 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, says Dr. R. Reece, 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, continues Dr. R. R., 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 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.

Through the extravagant high price of six shillings a pound, at which this powder is sold, its consumption has been chiefly confined to opulent families. In order, however, that no class of invalids may be precluded from its use, we have directed it to be retailed at *four shillings* a pound, at the Chemical and Medical Hall, in Piccadilly; No. 44, Foregate, Worcester; and at No. 4, East Street, Brighton: and as it is received in the original packages from one of the most respectable planters in the West Indies, we can take upon ourselves to say, that it is perfectly genuine, and equal, if not superior in quality, to that sold at double the price.

* 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.

SASSAFRAS NUT.

The substance of this nut, is of the same mealy and unctuous 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 is very grateful to the stomach), most invalids require for breakfast and evening repast, to promote digestion ; and to a deficiency of this property, in the customary breakfast and supper, may, in a great measure, be attributed the frequency of cases of indigestion generally termed bilious. It has been found highly beneficial in correcting the state of the digestive organs, &c., from whence arise many diseases, such as eruptions of the skin, gout, rheumatism, and scrofula. In cases of debility of the stomach, and a sluggish state of the liver and intestines, occasioning flatulence, costiveness, &c., and in spasmodic asthma, it is much recommended.

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

THE GALVANIC BRUSH.

In this brush metallic wires (zinc and copper) are distributed through the hair, and terminate in the handle, for the purpose of more effectually conducting superabundant electric matter from the body. In cases of local pains from super-irritation and inflammatory excitement of nerves, as gout, &c., it has lately been found more efficacious than liniments, or any external application. In acute pains of the head, it often affords immediate relief. In those affections, friction with this brush probably proves beneficial by equalizing the distribution of blood and nervous energy.

THE IGNITOR.

This little apparatus is particularly useful to light a candle in the night, in case of sudden attack of disease or any alarm. 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 in the bottle (not brimstone matches), and 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 3*s.* 6*d.* and upwards, should be kept by every family. It is free from danger, and when the fluid 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 sold by the perfumers and chemists of this country, it appears to be more fragrant, and may be procured at one-half the price, viz. 2*s.* 9*d.* instead of 5*s.* 6*d.* 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 2*s.* 9*d.* a bottle, and that sold by some perfumers and chemists at 10*s.* a pint.

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 musk seeds being distilled with the lavender flowers. The price of the French lavender water is 5*s.* 6*d.* a pint.

THE ESSENCE OF LAVENDER.

This article is preferred by the Royal Family to lavender water, on account of being free from the penetrating odour of spirit of wine. It 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 six-penny bottle being equal to a pint of the water.

NEW

CHEMICAL REMEDIES.

To the late rapid progress of analytical vegetable chemistry on the continent, the medical profession of this country is indebted for a knowledge of the active constituent principles of several articles of the *materia medica*, in which the peculiar medicinal virtues of many of them appear to reside. For the last ten years, a discovery of a new acid, possessing some peculiar chemical property, has been almost weekly announced in the philosophical works of Paris, whilst the number of alcalies remained stationary. Within the last three years, the discoveries of new alcalies have been so rapid, that the number exceeds that of acids; and with such nicety have the chemical examinations of vegetable productions been conducted, that two alcalies (which, being educts, may be termed *native* alcalies) have been detected in the one article; and, what is particularly worthy of notice is, the activity or virulence of the alcalies of poisonous vegetables, instead of being diminished by neutralization with an acid, are thereby increased. The idea entertained by the ancient and modern physicians, till within the last two years, that vinegar and lemon acid are capable of counteracting the baneful effects of vegetable poisons, although they were not aware that the poisonous quality resided in an alkali, 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 destroying the organization of a healthy part of the body, when neutralized by an acid, although the acid possesses 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; and the same quantity of either, taken into the stomach separately, would destroy life. An acid has not the same effect on the native alcalies of poisonous vegetables; for the results of repeated experiments on dogs and other animals have proved that they are rendered more potent by an acid, although the alkali be thereby neutralized.

Of the new chemical remedies, which Majendie and his coadjutors on the continent have introduced into the practice of medicine, some are unquestionably very valuable additions to our list of remedies. The virtues of all that have been employed in medicine have, no doubt, 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 probably not dared to allow the results of their experiments to transpire. Of all the new remedies, Iodine, Morphine, Prussic Acid, and Lupulin are the only ones in the favour of which the results of our own experience have enabled us to speak decidedly. To the other new articles—as Emetine, 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 their virtues 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, have been 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 administer 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, they cannot differ, as remedies, from the 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 alkaline bases. The discoveries of alcalies in such powerful poisons as the deadly nightshade, the garden nightshade, and the vomic nut, &c. &c., are only interesting in a chemical point of view. In medicine, we are satisfied, they are far more likely to prove injurious than beneficial, by supplying those theorists and

experimentalists with dangerous implements, who think hospital patients proper objects for the boldest experiments. We have briefly noticed the most powerful articles, more to induce practitioners to avoid than to subject their fellow-creatures to hazardous experiments. To Majendie, Orfila, and other cool philosophical experimentalists, the profession is much indebted for the numerous trials they have made with these 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 much too valuable to himself and the community to be subjected to rash experiments.

QUININE AND CINCHONINE.

The credit of the discovery of the alcalies in the species of Peruvian bark employed in this country is generally given to some Russian and French chemists; but the alkali termed cinchonine was certainly first detected by Dr. Duncan, jun. of Edinburgh, in conducting the analysis of the pale Peruvian bark, (*cinchona lancifolia*); and it was probably his account of it which led to the discovery of another alkali in it, by Lambert, Streuss of Moscow, and Gomez of Lisbon. Messrs. Pelletier and Caventou appear to have been the first who ascertained quinine to be an alkali. The quinine, being more potent than cinchonine, is generally preferred. It is of a white colour, insoluble in water, and of an intense bitter. It is soluble in alcohol and acids. Several salts of quinine are used in medicine; as the sulphate, acetate, nitrate, muriate, citrate, &c. (all of which are more powerfully bitter than the quinine); but the preference is now generally given to the sulphate.

The sulphate of quinine is prescribed in the dose of two or three grains three or four times a day, made into one or two 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 Madeira wine, (the dose of which is, a wine-glassful two or three times a day); and the tincture, by dissolving thirty grains 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 are chiefly administered 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.

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 certainly a great desideratum in medicine; but when the French chemists assert, that the separation of the peculiar alkali termed quinine, saves the stomach much labour in effecting the analysis of the bark, so as to produce the alkali to be transmitted to the circulation, they advance a great absurdity; because the alkali procured by the chemist will undergo 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 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 were published, to establish the supposed fact that its beneficial effects depended on its astringency. Quinine being more abundant in the yellow bark than 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 and cinchonine; and the pale bark, which has proved more beneficial in the cure of intermittent fevers, &c. than the yellow bark, being almost, if not entirely, free from the alkali termed quinine, confirms 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 Garraze, under the name of the "*Essential Salt of Bark*," is in our opinion the best; on account of containing all the active principles of

the bark, in a state of such 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, spoke in very high terms of commendation of this article, and prescribed it in all cases in which the use of a tonic was indicated. 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 bark over other preparations of this drug, we have made some observations in the 45th 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.

MORPHINE.

This article is the peculiar alcali of opium, and is doubtless 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 effect is not succeeded by the disturbance of the brain and nervous system and general relaxation, which so frequently follows the use of opium or laudanum. It has been satisfactorily ascertained, that the bad effects of opium and laudanum are produced by a principle in them termed narcotin, which, by irritating or disordering the nervous system, in a great measure counteracts the anodyne operation of the morphine. The morphine, being therefore freed from the narcotin, acts immediately as an anodyne; and after its operation has run its course, the nervous system continues in a calm state. 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 not one has generally succeeded; and on analysis, all 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, an eminent physician of Bristol, and the sulphate of morphine by others; but the acetate of morphine seems to be the favourite preparation with the most eminent physicians of this country. The tincture of this article, and instructions for its use, we have already noticed, page 50.

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. The dose of morphine is from one-eighth to one-fourth of a grain,—of the acetate, one-fourth to one-half a grain.

IODINE.

This article, although discovered by M. Courtois in the year 1813, has been very lately introduced into the practice of medicine. It is now 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 20 to 30 drops, two or three times a day, in a wine-glassful of the decoction of marshmallow root, or of infusion of soapwort. 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 Geneva, Dr. Dunglison, Sir Astley Cooper, Mr. Brande, Mr. Callaway, Mr. Delisser, 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 system for their exhibition.

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. The iodine, prepared by the German chemist, is very superior to that made in France or in Scotland. *See* Plaster of Belladonna and Mercury, page 72.

THE ALCALINE EXTRACT OF JALAP.

This article, first employed by Dr. Reece, is made by evaporating the saturated tincture of jalap by a gentle heat, with a small portion of potass, to prevent the 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 given 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 alkaline extract, in the dose of ten pills, operates on the bowels, and 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 irritating them or disordering the organs of digestion. Hence it is a most valuable opening medicine in cases of debility and of irritative affections of the colon, rectum, 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.

PIPERINE.

This substance was discovered in black pepper by M. CErstaedt, who considered it to be an alkali. M. Pelletier, who has carefully examined it, says that it is not an alkali, but a peculiar resin. A 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 is a more certain febrifuge tonic than either cinchonine or quinine, or any of their salts. M. Pelletier says, that piperine bears much analogy with the resin of cubebs, which M. Vauquelin compares with the balsam of copaiba. On account of this analogy, Dr. Dunglison recommended a trial of it in those urethral affections, for which cubebs and balsam copaiba are generally prescribed.

PRUSSIC OR HYDROCYANIC ACID.

This acid has been lately 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 vessel, it is often beneficial. It has also been found to allay pain in cases of cancer of the womb. For whooping-cough, particularly after it has nearly run its first stage, and for spasmodic asthma, it is certainly a valuable remedy. It is one of the most powerful poisons that is employed in medicine; and it is much to be regretted that the College of Physicians, of London, has neglected to publish directions for making it, so that it might 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 four drops of that made or employed by others are capable of destroying life. The dose of the prussic acid, prepared

at the Medical Hall, 170, Piccadilly; 44, Foregate Street, Worcester; and 4, East Street, Brighton; is from one to three 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, from ten to twenty drops;

Hoffman's Anodyne Liquor, three drachms;

Ipecacuan Wine, two drachms;

Oxymel of Squills, four drachms;

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, fifteen 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 alkali of the vomic nut (strychnine) and also the resin of the vomic nut, termed the alcoholic extract, have lately 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 muscles, 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 paralysed limb. In cases of palsy of one side of the body, Majendie observes, the “halves of the body exhibited 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 affected. The alcoholic extract of the vomic nut, which is generally preferred to the alkali (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 pure Strychnine, two grains ;

Conserve of Roses, a sufficient quantity to form twenty pills.

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

Some physicians prefer the tincture of strychnine, which is made by dissolving three 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.

Both the alcoholic extract of the vomic nut and its alkali (strychnine) are such powerful poisons, that, in order to enable practitioners to form a just estimate of the value of these discoveries, Majendie, and those who have given the articles what the French term *fair philosophical* trials, should have candidly given the number of instances in which it failed or terminated life.

EMETINE.

This is the active principle of ipecacuan root, and 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 vomits. It is highly recommended by some French physicians as an emetic, and in small doses for all the diseases for which ipecacuan is employed. Mr. Boullay states, that he has procured an article from the roots, leaves, flowers, and seeds of the violet (*viola odorata*) very similar to emetine. M. Orfila, who gave it a trial on dogs, asserts that it is highly poisonous.

VERATRINE.

This alkali 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 æther and alcohol. It is said to have proved beneficial in 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 35. The dose is from one-eighth to one-fourth of a grain. It is supposed to be similar to the alkali of the colchicum root and white hellebore. The solution of veratrine merits a trial, as a topical application for the itch.

BRUCINE.

This article 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, it is recommended to be employed in those cases in which strychnine has proved beneficial. The dose is from one-sixth to one-fourth of a grain three or four times a day.

SOLANINE.

This alkali has been very 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 extract of the garden nightshade, or that of the bitter-sweet, are indicated.

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 alkali in the seeds of the stramonium, and the seeds of henbane; the former of which he has named daturine, and the latter hyoscyamine.

DELPHINE.

This alkali was discovered by Messrs. Feneulle and Lassaigne, in the seeds of the stavesacre; 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, which by the ancient and modern physicians, has been considered a powerful corrector of all the vegetable poisons!!

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 they are, or have been purchased by brewers, it is probable they enter the composition of brewers' ale when malt is dear.

GENTIANINE.

This is the alkali of 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 alkali 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, says Majendie, 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 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. The tincture is the only preparation that is employed in this country; it 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.

CROTON OIL.

This oil is obtained by expression, from the seeds of the croton tiglium: it is so powerful a purgative, that one drop generally acts violently on the bowels; hence, in obstinate cases of constipation, attendant on what is termed the Devonshire colic, or the colic of painters, and in some cases of intusussception, 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 three 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 Gazette of Health:

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.

A 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 two drachms;

Distilled Water, half an ounce.

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

PLASTER OF BELLADONNA AND MERCURY.

This plaster, made according to a formula in the new Medico-chirurgical Pharmacopœia (3d edition) has been lately much recommended as a powerful discutient application in cases of scirrhus and scrofulous tumours, diseased joints and corns. Some cases of true scirrhus 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.

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 eight to twelve 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.

IMPORTANT

AUXILIARY REMEDIES.

The PHILOSOPHICAL DEPARTMENTS of the Medical Hall, No. 44, Foregate Street, Worcester, are furnished with the apparatus, &c. for the application of the important auxiliaries to medicine, in a great variety of diseases, particularly fevers, internal inflammation, rheumatism, gout, local and general debility, palsy, inactivity of the viscera of the abdomen, chronic and acute affections of the joints, &c. &c.—*viz.*

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|---|--|
| <i>A.</i> Electrical Machines, with Apparatus for philosophical experiments and for medical purposes. | <i>H.</i> Air Pump Vapour Bath. |
| <i>B.</i> Galvanic Batteries. | <i>I.</i> Hot and Cold Douch Baths. |
| <i>C.</i> Shampooing Vapour Bath. | <i>K.</i> Warm and Cold Salt Baths. |
| <i>D.</i> Chlorine Vapour Bath. | <i>L.</i> The portable Vapour Bath. |
| <i>E.</i> Medicated and Simple Vapour Baths. | <i>M.</i> Warm Sulphureous Bath. |
| <i>F.</i> Sulphureous Vapour Bath. | <i>N.</i> Large plunging Cold Bath. |
| <i>G.</i> Mercurial Vapour Bath. | <i>O.</i> Warm and Cold Shower Bath. |
| | <i>P.</i> Cold Bath for Children. |
| | <i>Q.</i> Machinery for Exercise. |
| | <i>R.</i> Local and portable Sudatory. |
| | <i>S.</i> Gasometer. |
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[*A.*] 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 one regular stream termed the *aura*, instead of increasing, it reduces the temperature of the parts to which it is applied,* and allays 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 also proved very beneficial in tic douloureux and a variety of local diseases arising from increased nervous or vascular action.

[B.] Galvanism has lately 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 fluid being passed through the viscera, which are chiefly affected, and on the sluggish state of which the disordered state of the system is often dependant.

[C.] 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.

[D.] 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. If the beneficial effects of these remedies be produced by an absorption of chlorine, it must be admitted that it is more likely to do mischief to the brain, lungs, or any tender part of the body, than good to a diseased viscus. If, again, the disease of the viscus be in a state of excitement, or advances to suppuration or ulceration, chlorine introduced into the system may be productive of serious mischief. The effects of these remedies on the head, lungs, and intestines, should at any rate be carefully watched.

[E.] The medicated and simple vapour-baths are unquestionably powerful

* 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.

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 diseases.

[F.] The Sulphureous Vapour 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. Galés of Paris, Mr. Green, and other respectable practitioners, for scaly affections of the skin, and chronic rheumatism. In cases of inflammatory rheumatism, we have known it to prove injurious.

[G.] *Mercurial Vapour 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 vapour bath may be employed with great advantage. Mercury, applied in the form of vapour (*warm*), has proved beneficial in cases of phagedænic, foul and syphilitic ulcerations, after mercurial lotions, ointments, and other mercurial compositions had failed.

[H.] The Air-pump Vapour Bath was much recommended by the late Dr. Garnett, and has been lately 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 he has found it beneficial in cases of local palsy, rheumatism, chronic diseases of joints, &c.

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

[L.] 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.

[M.] The warm sulphureous bath is employed for the same diseases as the sulphureous vapour bath (F.) 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.

[N.] The plunging Cold Bath is on a large scale, and is supplied with fresh water for every applicant. The uses of the cold bath are so generally known, that it is unnecessary to notice them.

[O.] 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 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.

[R.] The portable sudatory was invented by the late Dr. Gower, as a simple mode of speedily and effectually exciting perspiration, by means of warm air. The observations we have made on the advantages and effects of the portable vapour bath, apply to this invention.

[S.] The gasometer is supplied with tubes on a new plan for inhaling oxygen and other gases. Oxygen has, of late years, been found very beneficial in cases of asthma and winter cough, and even in chronic diseases of the liver, and irregular action of the heart.

The Laboratory is supplied with stills, sand heats, retorts, water bath and other apparatus, for making pharmaceutical and chemical articles, and for analysing natural and artificial products, and for chemical experiments.

✂ *A Lecture on Analytical and Experimental Chemistry will be given, in the Philosophical Room of the Medical Hall, 44, FOREGATE STREET, WORCESTER, once a Week, by MR. WILLIAM REECE.*

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF DISEASES,

WITH

REFERENCES TO REMEDIES, &c.

AGUE.—Take rhatany root in powder (p. 43), or Peruvian bark in powder, from half a drachm to two scruples every three hours; or, sulphate of quinine (p. 62). In obstinate cases, the blue pill (four grains every night for a week), with the rhatany root powder, or the Peruvian bark powder, or sulphate of quinine, or the aperient pill (p. 33), if necessary.—If the liver be affected, the warm bath at 98°.—*Diet*, generous.

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—the strong purgative lavement (p. 35)—mustard poultice (p. 41) to the feet—croton oil (p. 71)—cold water to the head.

ASTHMA.—Take asthmatic mixture (p. 26), or oxymel of colchicum seeds (p. 47), or camphorated ipecacuan lozenges (p. 53)—inhalation of vapour of hop, or of stramonium, or of cicuta, or oxygene. — In obstinate cases, tincture of acetate of morphine (p. 50), or prussic acid (p. 66.)—galvanism—vapour bath.—*Diet*, according to the state of constitution.

BILIOUS AFFECTIONS of the STOMACH.—Take antibilious bill (p. 33). See alkaline tincture of fumitory (p. 49), or of lupulin (p. 48).

BLEEDING FROM THE NOSTRILS.—If plethoric, abstraction of blood from a vein of the arm—the aperient pills (p. 33)—application of cold vinegar and water to the head—warm water to the feet—dossels of lint moistened with solution of alum or tincture of kino within the nostrils.

BOILS.—Apply the ointment for eruptions (p. 40), and over it, soothing cataplasm (p. 42). If indolent, stimulating cataplasm (p. 42). If very painful, the soothing cataplasm (p. 42) with opium—fomentation of poppy-heads. If the constitution be in fault, take mixture for scrofula (p. 30), or alkaline tincture of fumitory (p. 49), with four grains of blue pill, every other night for a week. If plethoric, loss of blood.—*Diet*, according to the state of constitution or general health.

BOIL OF THE GUMS.—If much inflammation, apply leeches—a roasted fig to the part—fomentation of poppy-heads—aperient pills (p. 33). After it has broken, the acidulated discutient gargle (p. 34) as a lotion.

BURNS OR SCALDS.—See liniments for burns, &c. (p. 37.)—aperient pills (p. 33). If extensive, or very painful, take and apply to the part tincture of acetate of morphine (p. 50)—saline mixture (p. 31)—soothing poultice (p. 42) with opium.

BUISES AND SPRAINS.—Apply leeches—discutient lotion (p. 37)—aperient pills (p. 33). If extensive or very painful, tincture of acetate of morphine (p. 50)—saline mixture (p. 31).

CANCER.—(Open) apply phosphate of iron, with powdered leaves of the belladonna, and over it cataplasm of charcoal—take oxyphosphate of iron (ten grains) three times a day, with a wine-glassful of the decoction of bark, with tincture of cardamom seeds, or infusion of soapwort—tincture of acetate of morphine (p. 50)—to allay pain.—See scirrhus.

CATALEPSY.—If plethoric, abstraction of blood by leeches—aperient mixture (p. 33)—antispasmodic lavement (p. 35)—antispasmodic mixture (p. 27)—mustard poultice (p. 41) to the feet. If obstinate, a blister to the head and over the region of the stomach.

CATARRH.—Take aperient pills (p. 33), or aperient mixture (p. 24)—Mindererus's spirit (p. 10)—lettuce lozenge (p. 52)—Dover's powder (p. 11) at night, with white 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 (p. 33), or aperient mixture (p. 24)—Mindererus's spirit (p. 10).

CHILBLAINS.—See Liniment for recent Chilblains (p. 38). If ulcerated, apply ointment for scald head (p. 39), and apply over it stimulating poultice (p. 41), to which a little laudanum

may be added, in case of much itching or pain. If the habit of body be bad, take four grains of blue pill every night for a week. If inflamed, or the body be feverish, aperient pills (p. 33), or aperient mixture (p. 24). If very painful, take from 3 to 6 drops of tincture of acetate of morphine (p. 50).

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.

CORNS.—See plaster for corns, pp. 41 and 72.

COSTIVENESS.—Constitutional, See mild aperient pills (p. 33). When obstinate, See cathartic pills (p. 33) and pills of croton oil (p. 33) and lavemens (p. 35)—galvanism.

COUGH (Recent).—Take aperient pills (p. 33), or aperient mixture (p. 24)—cough mixture (p. 25), or oxymel of colchicum seeds (p. 47)—lettuce lozenge (p. 52). If plethoric, or pain in the head, abstraction of blood by leeches or cupping. If pain in the chest, a blister over the breast-bone or seat of pain.—*Diet*, low. Common beverage, decoction of St. John's bean (p. 50), or linseed tea, acidulated with lemon juice. If obstinate, the vapour bath.

CRAMP OR SPASMS IN THE EXTREMITIES.—Take antispasmodic mixture (p. 27), when violent, add five or eight drops of tincture of acetate of morphine (p. 50) to every or every other dose—the cathartic pill (p. 33)—the vapour bath—apply over the seat of pain the volatile liniment of camphor, with the tincture of acetate of morphine. When constitutional, take nervous mixture (p. 28).

CRAMP OR SPASMS IN THE BOWELS.—Take antispasmodic mixture (p. 27), with a few drops of the acetate of morphine in each dose. When violent, warm vapour bath, or fomentation of poppy-heads over the bowels—antispasmodic lavement (p. 35); or, if the bowels be confined, the laxative lavement (p. 35). When constitutional, flannel next the skin as a preventive.

CROUP.—Copious abstraction of blood—a blister over the windpipe—aperient mixture (p. 24), with five grains of calomel—emetic tartar, or ipecacuan powder, to vomit—vapour bath. See prussic acid (p. 66).

DEAFNESS.—After syringing the affected ear or ears, apply the volatile cajeput liniment (p. 49) on cotton—asarabacca snuff (p. 52)—blisters behind the ears—galvanism, or electricity. If the system be plethoric, or the vessels of the head overloaded, abstraction of blood. If the stomach disordered, take blue pill (four grains) every night for a week—alkaline tincture of fumitory (p. 49). If nervous, take

tincture of musk seed (p. 52). If the bowels be indolent, cathartic pill (p. 33).

DIABETES.—Take, occasionally, cathartic pills (p. 33). If plethoric, or determination of blood to the head, abstraction of blood—warm vapour bath three times a week—tincture of acetate of morphine (p. 50), 3 or 4 drops, in infusion of rhatany root (a wine-glassful), three times a day.—*Diet*, of animal food. Common beverage, chiefly alum whey—flannel next the skin.

DIARRHŒA.—After a dose of rhubarb powder (eight grains) and calomel (three grains), take astringent mixture (p. 24). 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, abstraction of 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 CHEST.—Take pills for general dropsy (p. 32)—from twenty to thirty drops of tincture of foxglove, three times a day, in a wine-glassful of the infusion of buchu leaves (p. 44)—small blisters to the legs—galvanism, or electricity.

DROPSY OF THE ABDOMEN.—Take pills for general dropsy (p. 32)—full dose of the basilic powder (p. 2) once or twice a week—a wine-glassful of infusion of buchu leaves (p. 44), with two tea-spoonsful of compound tincture of bark, or compound tincture of rhatany root, three times a day—friction—electric sparks over the abdomen.

DROPSY OF THE EXTREMITIES.—Take pills for general dropsy (p. 32)—the basilic powder (p. 2) once a week—a wine-glassful of infusion of buchu leaves, with two tea-spoonsful of compound tincture of bark, or of tincture of gentian, three times a day.—Friction—flannel rollers—electric sparks—acupuncture.

DYSENTERY.—Commence with a dose of rhubarb eight grains, with five grains of calomel. Then tincture of acetate of morphine, from 5 to 10 drops every three or four hours, in arrow-root jelly—lavement of starch jelly, with acetate of morphine (ten drops)—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 cathartic pills (p. 33) twice a week—asarabacca snuff (p. 52)—nervous mixture (p. 28), or rhatany root (p. 43), or a

scruple of the misselet powder, three times a day, in a wine-glass of camphorated julep or rosemary tea—or antispasmodic mixture (p. 27), or ammoniated tincture of colchicum seeds (p. 46)—the cold shower bath twice a week—an issue in the arm or nape of the neck—galvanism.—*Diet*, according to the state of the system.

ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN.—Take mild aperient pills (p. 33) twice a week—apply ointment for eruptions of the skin (p. 40). If the constitution be in fault, take blue pill (four grains every night for a week) and alkaline tincture of fumitory (p. 49)—the sulphureous or chlorine vapour bath.—*Diet*, according to the state of constitution. If inflammatory, take sulphureous salt (p. 51)—the vapour bath. If plethoric, abstraction of blood—four grains of Plummer's pill every night for a week.—*Diet*, low.

EXCORIATIONS.—Apply discutient lotion (p. 37). When the inflammation is reduced, sprinkle over the part prepared calamine stone, and then apply spermaceti ointment—take aperient pill (p. 33), or aperient mixture (p. 24), or basilic nut (p. 50). 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 soapwort. If plethoric, abstraction of blood.—*Diet*, according to the state of the general health.

FAINTING.—Take antispasmodic mixture (p. 27). If nervous or subject to palpitation of the heart, mixture of musk seed (p. 85). If the bowels be languid, aperient or cathartic pills (p. 33)—*See* Russian smelling salts (p. 53).

FILMS, OR SPECKS ON THE EYE.—Apply astringent eye-water (p. 36)—take aperient or cathartic pill (p. 33) twice a week. If the constitution be scrofulous, take mixture for scrofula (p. 30), or iodine (p. 64), and four grains of blue pill every night for a week.

FLATULENCE.—Take tincture of ginger and camomile (p. 47), or stomachic mixture (p. 21), or rhatany root (p. 42), or alkaline tincture of fumitory (p. 49). If the bowels be confined, the aperient pill (p. 33). If the liver be affected, or the disease be of long standing, the blue pill (four grains) every night for a week—the warm bath.—*Diet*, moderate, nearly without vegetables—fermented liquors improper. If nervous or rheumatic, take the mixture of musk seed, under the head of stimulating mixture (p. 29)—*See* tincture of musk seed (p. 50).

GLEET.—*See* buchu leaves (p. 44), and tincture of cubebs (p. 51)—take aperient pills (p. 33) occasionally.

GOUT.—During the paroxysm, take a tea-spoonful of the ammoniated tincture of colchicum seeds (p. 46) every night, or twice a day, in half a wine-glass of camphorated julep; or, if the patient be in a debilitated state, in an infusion of rhatany root, or mixture of essential salt of bark, under the head of stomachic mixture (p. 22)—cathartic pills (p. 33) twice a week—the vapour foot or leg bath—Plummer's pill, four grains every night for a week.

GRAVEL.—Take pills for gravel (p. 32)—aperient or cathartic pills (p. 33) occasionally—solution of super-carbonate of magnesia—*See* buchu leaves (p. 44)—prepared natron (p. 7).

GREEN SICKNESS.—*See* retention of the menstrual secretion.

GUTTA SERENA.—A perpetual blister to the nape of the neck—blue pill, five grains every night, till the gums are slightly affected—the mixture of musk seed, under the head of stimulating mixture (p. 29)—galvanism, or electricity—the warm shower bath. If the vessels of the head be overloaded, abstraction of blood. In obstinate cases, infusion of capsicum dropped between the eye-lids.—*Diet*, according to the state of the general health.

HEAD-ACHE (Nervous).—Take, twice a week, the aperient pills (p. 33)—the mixture of musk seeds (p. 85), or nervous mixture (p. 28)—asarabacca snuff (p. 52)—cold shower bath.—*See* Russian cephalic smelling salts (p. 53).—*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 cathartic pill (p. 33)—warm foot bath, or mustard poultice (p. 41) to the feet.—*Diet*, low.

HEAD-ACHE (from Indigestion).—*See* Indigestion.

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.

HICCUP.—Take stomachic mixture (p. 23). When obstinate, the antispasmodic mixture (p. 27), or the tincture of acetate of morphine (p. 50), in three table spoonfuls of camphorated mixture. If the bowels be confined, the laxative lavement (p. 35). 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, abstraction of blood by leeches or cupping—aperient

mixture (p. 24), or aperient pills (p. 33)—mixture for hooping-cough (p. 30), or oxymel of colchicum seeds (p. 47)—*See* prussic acid (p. 66)—warm vapour bath—blister over the breast-bone. In obstinate cases, an emetic of ipecacuan powder, with two tea-spoonsful of 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.

HYPOCHONDRIACISM.—Take the gentle aperient pills (p. 33) occasionally—the tincture of musk seed (p. 50), or mixture of musk seed, &c. (p. 85).—*Diet*, according to the state of the constitution or general health.—Travelling.

HYSTERIC FITS.—The aperient mixture (p. 24)—the antihysterical mixture (p. 25)—the antispasmodic lavement (p. 35). 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. 53)—asarabacca snuff (p. 32). As a preventive, the cathartic pills (p. 33) occasionally, and the cold shower bath twice a week.

INCONTINENCE OF URINE.—When from palsy, or weakness of the sphincter muscle of the bladder, take tonic mixture (p. 31)—the blue pill (four grains every night for a week)—the cathartic pills (p. 33). 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 neck—cold shower bath three times a week, or cold plunging bath twice a week. If these should not succeed, add to the tonic mixture three drachms of the alkaline liquor of iron, and two drachms of tincture of cantharides.—*Diet*, generous. When the consequence of morbid irritability, or irritation of the bladder, take gentle aperient pills (p. 33)—two or three tea-spoonsful of the tincture of buchu leaves (p. 44), three or four times a day, in a wine-glassful of decoction of marshmallow—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 tincture of acetate of morphine may be added to each dose of the tincture of buchu leaves.—*Diet*, chiefly of vegetable jellies.—Linseed tea, the common beverage.

INDIGESTION (from irritability or nervousness of stomach).—Obviate costiveness by the gentle aperient pill (p. 33), one or two every or every other night—*See* alkaline tincture of

fumitory (p. 49)—carbonate of soda and citric acid (p. 52)—mixture of musk seed (p. 85)—sulphate of quinine (p. 61), or mixture of infusion of roses, &c. under the head of stomachic mixture (p. 23). If attended with heartburn, take two tea-spoonsful of tincture of lupulin, with half a drachm of carbonate of soda, in a wine-glass of water, twice or thrice a day—apply over the region of the stomach the camphorated Burgundy pitch plaster.—*Diet*, moderate; avoiding much vegetables, sugar, and fermented liquors.

INDIGESTION (from debility).—Take stomachic mixture (p. 23), or the tonic mixture (p. 31), or rhatany root (p. 43), or tincture of ginger or camomile (p. 47). If the intestines be indolent, the cathartic pill (p. 33), one or two every or every other night. If attended with pain and nausea, or any symptom of obstruction or inactivity of the liver, blue pill, four grains every night for a week. If attended with looseness, take two tea-spoonsful of aromatic tincture of rhatany, in a wine-glassful of lime water, three times a day—a camphorated mercurial plaster over the region of the stomach.—*Diet*, generous.

INFLAMMATORY FEVER.—If pain in the head, chest, or bowels, abstract blood, and apply a blister over the seat of pain—the aperient mixture (p. 24)—the saline mixture (p. 31). If the skin be dry, the vapour bath, 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 alkaline tincture of colchicum seeds, or twenty drops of the saturated tincture of foxglove.

INFLAMMATION OF THE BRAIN.—Copious, general, and topical bleeding—the aperient mixture (p. 24)—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 (p. 31), every three hours, to promote perspiration—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 eye—aperient mixture (p. 24)—the discutient eye water (p. 36)—blister to the nape of the neck. If feverish, the saline mixture (p. 31), with fifteen or twenty drops of antimonial wine in each dose. If scrofulous, blue pill (four grains 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 p. 74)

INFLAMMATION OF THE EDGES OF THE EYE-LIDS.—This is generally of a chronic nature, and frequently scrofulous. Take aperient pills (p. 33)—apply the ointment for this complaint (p. 39)—take blue pill (four grains every night for a week) and mixture for scrofula (p. 30).—*Diet*, according to the state of the general health.

INFLAMMATION OF THE INTESTINES.—Copious abstraction of blood—occasionally a large blister over the abdomen—the warm vapour or the warm bath, or the sudatory, once or twice a day—an aperient dose of calomel, with castor oil mixture, and 4 or 5 grains of extract of henbane. In case of great pain, lavement of thin starch, with laudanum. If the pulse be low, instead of general bleeding, apply leeches to the abdomen or over seat of pain—4 or 5 drops of the tincture of acetate of morphine occasionally.

INFLAMMATION OF THE THROAT (Quinsy).—If plethoric, abstraction of blood—the saline discutient aperient mixture (p. 24)—the gargle (p. 34)—the saline mixture (p. 31)—the volatile liniment (p. 37) applied externally on flannel or a blister. If skin be dry, the warm vapour bath, or sudatory.—*Diet*, chiefly vegetable jellies; as arrow root, gruel, light puddings, &c.

INFLAMMATION OF THE LIVER.—General abstraction of blood according to the state of the system. If much reduced, apply leeches, or cup over the region of the liver—apply a blister over the liver—empty the bowels by the aperient mixture (p. 24), with a pill of five grains of calomel—the saline mixture, with ten or twenty drops of antimonial wine, to keep up perspiration. If the skin be dry, the warm vapour bath, or sudatory. If attended with considerable cough, substitute the cough mixture (p. 25) for the saline, and antimonial wine.—*Diet*, chiefly of 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 (p. 24), and laxative clyster (p. 35) if necessary—the cough mixture (p. 25). If the skin be dry, the warm vapour bath or sudatory.—*Diet*, chiefly of barley water, infusion of linseed, thin arrow-root jelly, &c. intermittent—See ague.

ITCH.—See sulphureous lotion (p. 38)—ointment for the itch (p. 30), and sulphureous vapour

bath. Of these remedies, the sulphureous vapour bath is by far the most efficacious.

JAUNDICE.—When from disease in the substance of the liver, or an indolent state of liver, take the antibilious pill (p. 33)—the blue pill, five grains every night till the gums are slightly affected—the alkaline tincture of fumitory (p. 49)—a camphorated Burgundy pitch plaster over the region of the liver—galvanism and electricity to the part—the warm bath at 98 or 100 Fahr.

JAUNDICE (from spasms).—A tea-spoonful of ether, with five or eight drops of the tincture of acetate of morphine, two or three times a day in two table-spoonfuls of camphorated julep—a blister over the region of the stomach—abstraction of blood, if the system be plethoric or the spasms severe—the warm vapour bath or sudatory.

JAUNDICE (from concretions lodged in the gall duct).—Abstraction of blood according to the state of the system—the cathartic pills (p. 33)—the laxative lavement (p. 35) if necessary—the tincture of acetate of morphine (p. 50) 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.

LUMBAGO.—Take cathartic pills (p. 33)—apply volatile cajeput liniment (p. 49), or a large blister over the seat of pain—take anti-rheumatic mixture (p. 28), or ammoniated tincture of colchicum seeds (p. 46)—warm vapour bath, or warm bath, or the sudatory—friction with the galvanic brush (p. 57)—electricity or galvanism. If plethoric, abstraction of blood by cupping, or from a vein in the arm. If attended with fever, take thirty drops of antimonial wine, with five drops of the tincture 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 anti-rheumatic mixture, and omit galvanism or electricity.—*Diet*, according to the state of the system.

MEASLES.—The basilio powder (page 2), or basilio nut (page 51)—three or four tea-spoonfuls of Mindererus's spirit three or four times a day in a little mint water. If much

cough, substitute the cough mixture (p. 25) 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. *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.

MENSTRUATION (difficult or painful).—Take the ammoniated tincture of colchicum seeds (p. 46) forty drops in a glass of pennyroyal tea, or camphorated julep, three times a day, (beginning two days before the period, and continuing it till it has ceased a day), or five grains of extract of henbane, with four of blue pill every night, for the same time as recommended for the ammoniated tincture of colchicum seeds—the warm hip bath, or fomentation with decoction of poppy heads. If the spasms or pain be violent, the anodyne lavement (p. 35).

MUMPS.—Take basilic powder (p. 2), or basilic nut (p. 51). If much fever, the saline mixture (p. 31), or Mindererus's spirit (p. 10)—apply over the part or parts, the volatile liniment (p. 37)—if skin dry and hot, the warm vapour bath.—*Diet*, low.

NERVOUSNESS.—For general nervousness or debility of the nervous system, take mixture of musk seed, under the head of stimulating mixture (p. 29), or mixture of musk seed (p. 85)—obviate costiveness by aperient pills (p. 33)—cold shower bath.—*Diet*, according to the state of the system.—*See* Head-ache (nervous).

NETTLE RASH.—Take sulphureous aperient salt (p. 57), or aperient mixture (p. 24)—If much fever, Mindererus's spirit (p. 10).—*Diet*, low.

NIGHT MARE.—Obviate costiveness by the aperient pills (p. 33)—take compound tincture of ginger and camomile (p. 47) 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 (p. 33), or aperient mixture (p. 24)—drop into the ear, or apply by means of fine cotton, a solution of opium in the saturnine lotion. If feverish, the saline mixture (p. 31) and warm vapour bath or sudatory. If attended with discharge, inject warm milk and water three or four times a day.

PALPITATION OF THE HEART.—If the system be plethoric, abstraction of blood by

cupping—the aperient mixture (p. 24). If pain in the region of the heart, a blister over it. If skin hot and dry, the vapour bath—the saline mixture (p. 31), with ten or fifteen drops of tincture of foxglove, or ammoniated tincture of colchicum seeds (p. 46) 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 leg and symptoms of effusion of serum in the chest, or of general debility, or breaking up of the system, take pills for general dropsy (p. 32), with tonic mixture (p. 31).—*See* Dropsy.

PALSY (of one side of the body).—A seton or perpetual blister to the nape of the neck—cathartic pills (p. 33) occasionally—stimulating mixture (page 29)—mustard poultice (p. 41) to the affected arm and leg—friction with the galvanic brush (p. 57)—galvanism or electricity, 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 (p. 41) to the ancles, feet and knees—warm bath, or the warm hip bath—the stimulating mixture (p. 29)—cathartic pills (p. 33), a stimulating clyster every or every other day—friction with the galvanic brush (p. 57) or galvanism, or electricity.

PARALYTIC TREMOURS.—Take mixture of musk seeds (p. 85)—obviate costiveness by aperient pills (p. 33) galvanism or electricity, or friction with the galvanic brush (p. 57).

PECTORAL ANGINA.—Take nervous mixture (p. 28), and obviate costiveness by the aperient pills (p. 33). If plethoric, abstraction of blood by cupping. If disposed to dropsy, the skin pale and circulation languid, take a tea-spoonful of the alkaline liquor of iron, three times a day in a wine-glassful of infusion of buchu leaves, (p. 44).—*Diet*, generous. If much irritation in the chest, the vapour bath.

PILES.—Take the mild aperient pills (p. 33) or the aperient mixture (p. 24)—apply the ointment for piles (p. 38). If inflamed, or much irritation, apply four or six leeches. If the system be plethoric, abstraction of blood from a vein of the arm—fomentation of poppy heads. Obviate costiveness by a tea-spoonful of flowers of sulphur in milk, or with honey, two or three times a day.—*Diet*, low.

PLEURISY.—The same as for inflammation of the lungs.

PUTRID SORE THROAT.—*See* astringent and detergent gargles (p. 38). *See* rhatany root (p. 43),—essential salt of bark (p. 45).—

Diet, first stage, medium; last stage, generous, as good broth, &c. Vapour of vinegar or camphorated acetic acid (p. 53) 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 an emetic of ipecacuan powder.

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 (p. 64). Slight electric shocks through the region of the uterus. The warm hip bath every night or three times a week. Exercise. —*Diet*, moderate.

RETENTION OF THE URINE.—The same as for strangury.

RHEUMATISM (acute).—If plethoric, abstraction of blood from a vein of the arm—the aperient mixture (p. 24), or mild aperient pills (p. 33). See ammoniated tincture of colchicum seeds, (p. 46).—Apply to the parts most affected, the volatile liniment (p. 37). If much inflamed, tumefied, or painful, six or eight leeches, and afterwards the soothing poultice (p. 42)—warm vapour bath or sudatory.—*Diet*, low.

RHEUMATISM, (chronic).—Cathartic pills (p. 33.)—anti-rheumatic mixture (p. 28). See ammoniated tincture of colchicum seeds (p. 46). Apply volatile cajeput liniment (p. 49)—friction with galvanic brush (p. 57), or the warm vapour bath or sudatory, or the warm sulphureous vapour or water bath—electricity and galvanism.—*Diet*, generous.

RICKETS.—The basilic nut (p. 51), twice a week—one, two, or three table-spoonsful of the cold infusion of rhatany or Peruvian bark in lime water—See essential salt of bark, p. 45. Friction over the bowels with a warm hand—exercise of riding, &c.—cold shower or plunging bath—electricity or galvanism.—*Diet*, nutritious, as fresh milk with a little lime water, arrow root, good broth, inside of roast or boiled beef, mutton, &c.

RUPTURE.—Obviate costiveness by the mild aperient pills (p. 33). If the stomach does not perform its office, the alkaline tincture of fumitory (p. 49); or if much flatulence, the compound tincture of ginger and camomile (p. 47).—Apply Ody's patent truss.

ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE.—Take aperient pills (p. 33), or sulphureous aperient salt (p. 51). If plethoric, or the head be much affected, abstraction of blood from a vein of the arm—saline mixture (p. 31),—sprinkle over the blistered parts fine oatmeal.—*Diet*, low.

ST. VITUS'S DANCE.—The aperient pills (p. 33) occasionally—take from ten to fifteen drops of the ammoniated liquor of colchicum seeds three times a day, in decoction of rhatany root or Peruvian bark, or two table-spoonsful of the nervous mixture (p. 28). If much debilitated, or the skin be pale and cold, substitute the alkaline liquor of iron for the ammoniated tincture of colchicum seeds—the cold vapour or plunging bath—galvanism or electricity.

SCALD HEAD.—Apply the ointment and lotion for scald head (p. 39). Take the basilic powder (p. 2) or basilic nut (p. 51) twice a week. If the constitution be in fault, take mixture for scrofula (p. 30).—*Diet*, according to the state of the general health.

SCARLET FEVER.—Take aperient mixture (p. 24)—saline mixture (p. 31). If the head be much affected, or the system plethoric, abstraction of blood by leeches, or from a vein of the arm, or 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).

SCIRRHUS.—Apply six or eight leeches when inflamed or painful—plaster of belladonna and mercury, or plaster of belladonna, mercury and soap plaster (p. 41) 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 ten grains of sub-carbonate of soda. The aperient pills (p. 33) occasionally.—*Diet*, moderate,—avoid spirits and wine.

SCROFULA.—After correcting the stomach and bowels by the mild aperient pills (p. 33), and the mixture for scrofula (p. 30), take the tincture of iodine (p. 64). 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 (p. 65), or soap plaster, with belladonna, &c. (p. 41)—Malvern water—salt bath.—*Diet*, according to state of the general health.

SCURVY.—The diseases of the skin, vulgarly termed land scurvy, require the same treatment as recommended for eruptions of the skin.

SMALL POX.—The basilic powder (p. 2.) or the aperient pills (p. 33)—the saline mixture (p. 31).—*Diet*, low—the air of the room to be often changed and kept cool. If debility should take place about the period of maturation,

tion, or dark purple spots appear, give the decoction of bark, or essential salt of bark (p. 45). *Diet*, medium.

SPITTING OF BLOOD (from the Lungs).—

If plethoric, abstraction of blood from a vein—aperient mixture (p. 24)—tincture of foxglove, twenty-five drops, three times a day, in an infusion of roses (London Pharmacopœia), or if attended with cough, the cough mixture (p. 25)—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 astringent gargle (p. 34), and also take a wine-glass of it two or three times a day—the aperient pills (p. 33), or aperient mixture (p. 24) occasionally.

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 acetate of morphine to each dose,—castor oil, or the aperient pills (p. 33) occasionally—rub a little belladonna ointment over the perinæum—an anodyne lavement (p. 35). The warm hip bath. If obstinate, leeches to the perinæum. If plethoric, general bleeding from the arm.

SUPPRESSION OF THE MENSTRUAL SECRETION.—The cathartic pills (p. 33) 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 alkaline tincture of fumitory (p. 49) three times a day, or one tea-spoonful of compound tincture of ginger and camomile (p. 47) three times a day, in a small wine-glassful of infusion of buchu leaves (p. 44). If the system be plethoric, or a determination of blood to the head or plenitude of vessels of the lungs, abstraction of blood from a vein or veins of the legs. If the person be under 24 years of age, and of a languid constitution, the treatment recommended for retention of the menstrual secretion will be proper.

SWEATING (profuse).—When not critical, or the consequence of debility, *See* essential salt of bark (p. 45), or rhatany root (p. 43) with elixir of vitriol (p. 4).

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. 2), or gentle aperient pills (p. 23), or castor oil. If

obstinate, the anodyne lavement (p. 35)—the warm hip bath.—*Diet*, chiefly vegetable jellies, as arrow root, tapioca, &c.

TIC DOULOUREUX.—Take aperient pill (p. 33) 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 thirty or forty grains—apply over the seat of the disease, ointment of belladonna. If these should not succeed, *See* sulphate of quinine (p. 61)—tincture of acetate of morphine (p. 63)—essential salt of bark (p. 45).

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 tincture of acetate of morphine (p. 63). 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. *See* areca charcoal (p. 54).

VOMITING.—Take the citric acid and carbonate of soda (p. 52), or the saline mixture in a state of effervescence; if violent, add to each dose two or four drops of the tincture of acetate of morphine—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 necessary.

VOMITING OF BLOOD.—Take three table-spoonsful of infusion of roses (made as directed for acidulated discutient gargle, p. 31) three or four times a day, with two drachms of the Epsom salt occasionally, if the bowels be confined, a mild laxative lavement (p. 35). 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, &c.—other thin vegetable jellies, taken cold.

URINE, Retention of.—*See* Retention of Urine—Suppression—*See* Suppression of Urine.

WATER BRASH.—Take tincture of ginger and camomile (p. 47), or essential salt of bark (p. 45), or sulphate of quinine (p. 61). If costive, the aperient pills (p. 33), or laxative lavement (p. 35). In case of spasms, tincture of acetate of morphine, 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 bath. *Diet*, generous without fermented liquors.

WATERY HEAD.—Basilic powder (p. 2)—one or two grains of calomel, with a little currant jelly or brown sugar, twice a day till the gums be tumefied—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 drops two or three times a day.

WEN.—Take tincture of iodine (p. 64), and apply the ointment as recommended under the head of iodine (p. 65)—the aperient pills (p. 33) occasionally.

WHITES, OR FLUOR-ALBUS.—See rhatany root (p. 43), or essential salt of bark (p. 45), and buchu leaves (p. 44). 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—the cold shower bath, or cold plunging bath, three times a week.—*Diet*, moderate, or according to the state of the general health.

WHITE SWELLING.—When matter has not formed, apply leeches two or three times a week, and the discutient lotion (p. 36), or poultice of vinegar, water, and bran—take blue pill, four grains every night for a week—mixture for scrofula (p. 30), or iodine (p. 64). When free from pain and inflammation, apply plaster of soap plaster, belladonna, &c. (p. 41)—*Diet*, low. When matter has formed in the

joint, a perpetual blister or an issue on each side of the knee.

WHITLOE.—If matter has not formed, apply four or five leeches, and afterward the discutient lotion (p. 37), or spirit of wine on fine soft linen, or a poultice of vinegar, spirit of wine, and bran—take the cathartic pills (p. 33). If matter has formed, apply the emollient poultice (p. 42).

WORMS (Lumbrici, or long round Worms).—Take basilic powder (p. 2), or basilic nut (p. 51), every third morning, and a wine-glassful of camomile tea, 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 alkaline liquor of iron (lukewarm) about two or three times a week, or the same quantity of infusion of Indian pink.

WORMS (Tinæa, or Tapeworm).—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 honey.

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MIXTURE OF MUSK SEEDS.

Take of Tincture of Musk Seeds, one ounce;

Compound Spirit of Ammonia (Edin. Pharm.) three drachms;

Tincture of Lupulin, three drachms;

Camphorated Julep, seven ounces.—Mix.

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

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