

An English catalogue of drugs, with their properties, doses ... and retail price ... to which is added, a description of the different medicine and chemical test chests ... / By Reece & Co.

Contributors

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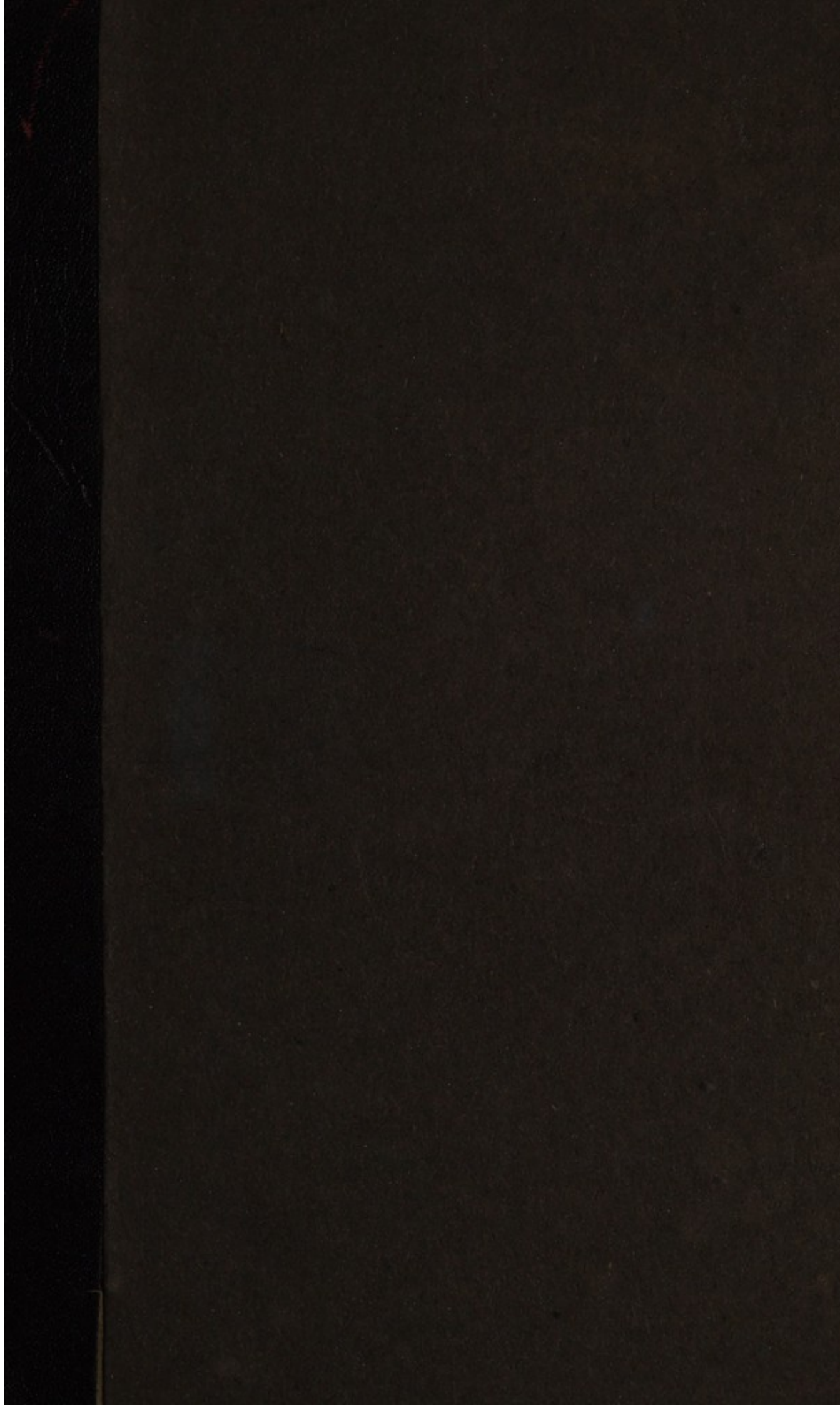
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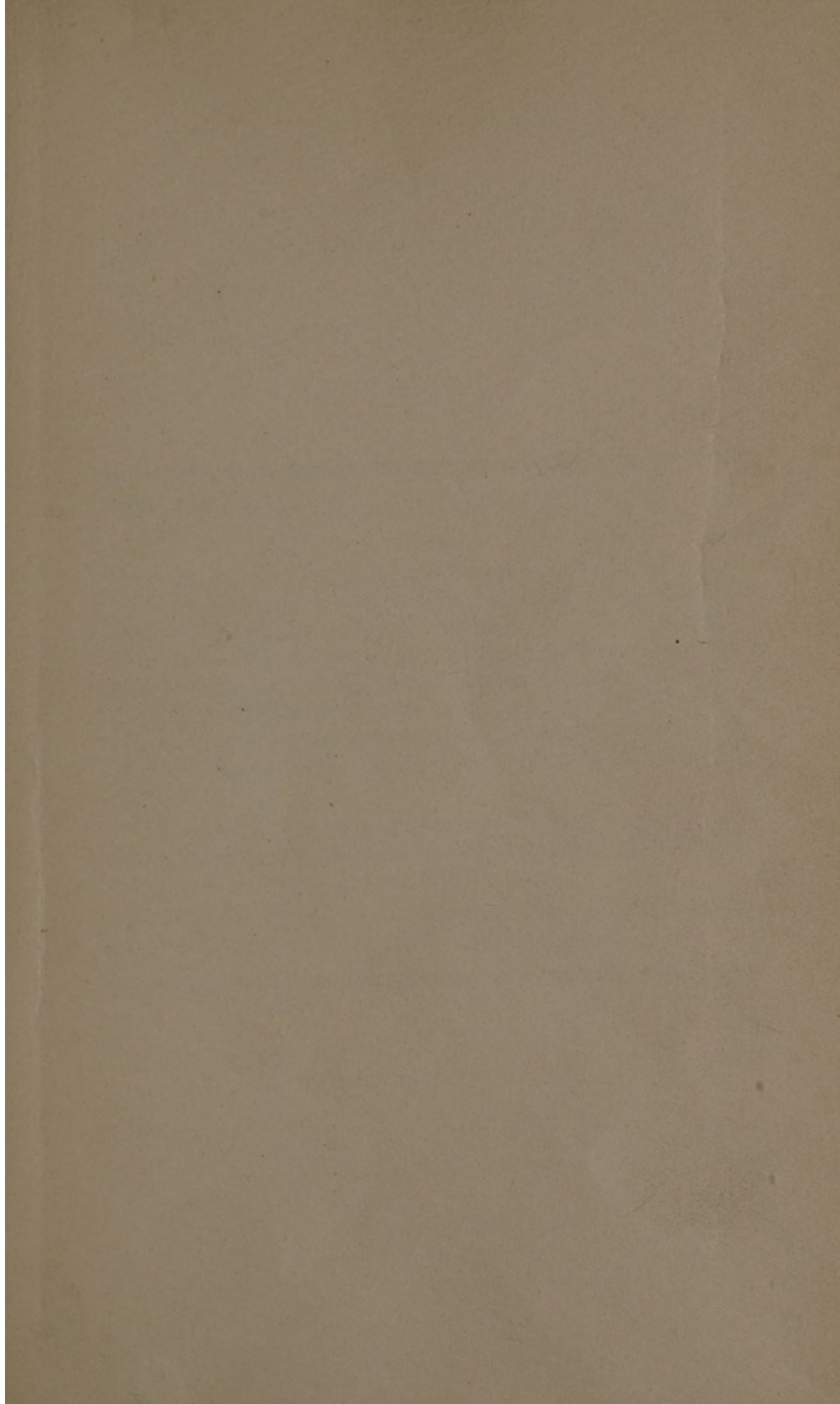
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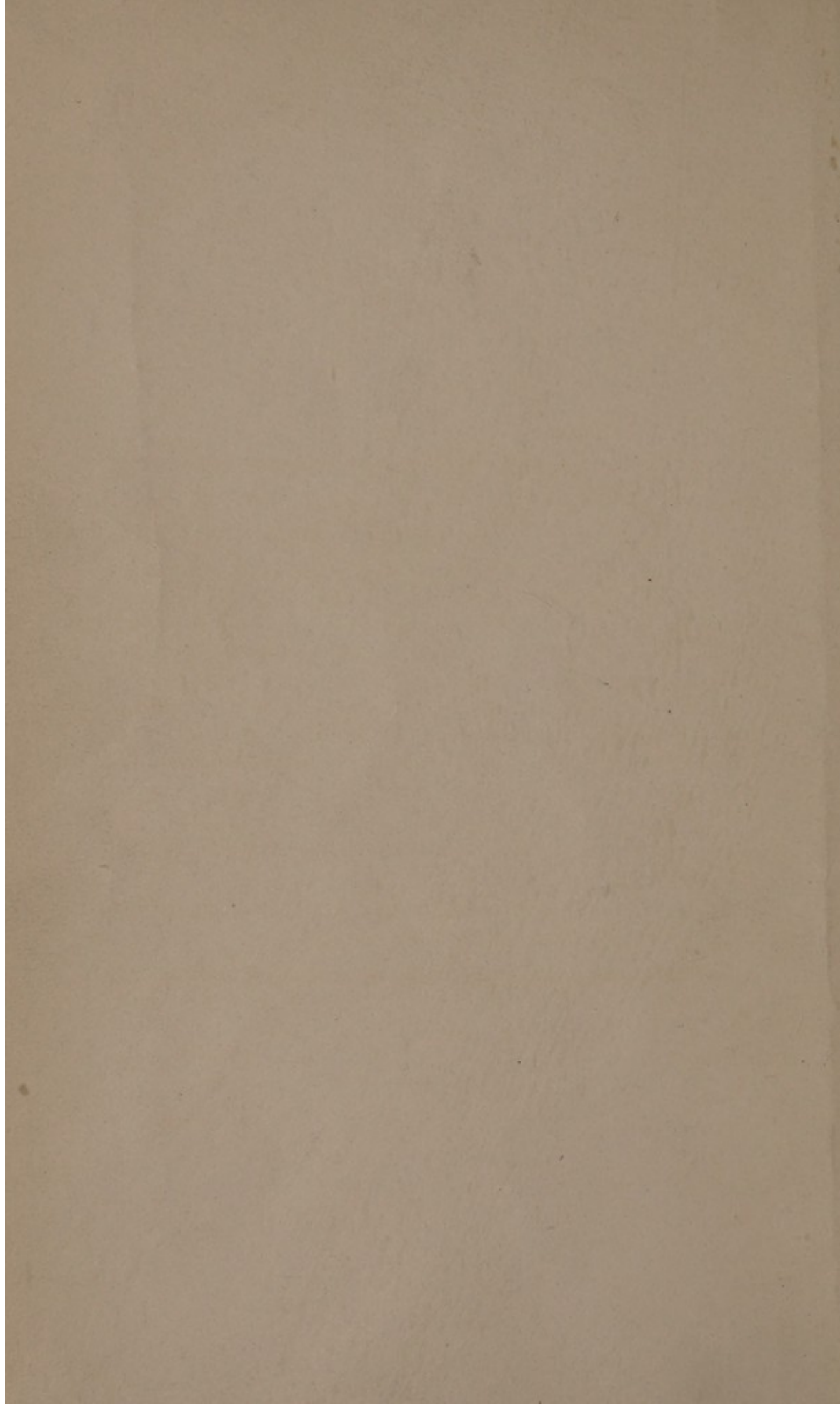


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The 6th Edition enlarged and corrected, Price 2s. 6d.

AN ENGLISH CATALOGUE OF DRUGS,

Specifying their properties, Doses to children and adults, the proper vehicles for their use, the diseases for the cure of which they are employed, and retail prices: to which are added a description of the different medicine and chemical test-chests, with an enumeration of their contents, as adapted to different climates and uses, and an account of such medicines as are necessary to be kept by families residing in the country. By Reece and Co. Chemists to Her Majesty.

“ This is a very convenient work, and contains, in a short compass, a great deal of useful medical information.”
—Critical Review, August 1810.

Sold at the Chemical and Medical Hall, 171, Piccadilly;
and by all booksellers in the United Kingdom.

Hayward
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Rees Price

ADDRESS.

G. J. Knight

IN the year 1804, the Author instituted the Chemical and Medical Hall, for the purpose of supplying the public with genuine drugs, and the most choice chemical preparations, which he has the satisfaction to say, is patronised by the most distinguished members of the medical profession, and scientific characters in the United Kingdom. As no article is allowed to be sold there, or employed in the composition of medicine before it has undergone an examination by the author, he can undertake to assure the public that the most implicit confidence may be placed in every drug or chemical preparation that is procured from it, and he therefore begs that the friends to the institution will observe, that it is an invariable rule of the proprietors

to affix the names of Reece and Co. to every article, without which it is not to be depended upon as coming from the Chemical and Medical Hall. The concern is superintended by the partners, and no assistant engaged that is not thoroughly acquainted with the materia medica and chemistry, and particularly with the new and old names of the different pharmacopœias.

Chemical and Medical Hall.

(From Bedford Street, Covent Garden,)

No. 171,

Piccadilly, adjoining Bullock's Museum.

INTRODUCTION.

IN a profession so destitute of real science as that of medicine, it is to be expected that jealousy and illiberality will prevail among its members. Hence it is common for medical men to speak in terms of contempt of works on domestic medicine. To every individual, health is the most valuable of sublunary possessions, and therefore reasonable, that all should wish to be acquainted with the best known means of preserving or restoring it. Of those who condemn domestic medicine and decry all attempts to inform the mass of mankind on the nature and treatment of diseases, the public has surely a right to enquire to what degree of perfection the healing art is brought; and why the practice of medicine should be confined to a privileged order? Such is the deplorable deficiency of science in medicine, that there does not exist a fundamental

principle on which Physicians have a general agreement, no medical man can deny. Even in diseases of common occurrence, it very rarely happens that two medical men accord in opinions relative to the cause, the nature, or the mode of treatment of the malady. How common is it for Physicians in the same disease to recommend plans of treatment diametrically opposite to each other! Some recommending in the same acute fever, medicines termed antiphlogistic, and others, those of the opposite class, termed stimulants. If such diversity of opinions exists among medical men, surely it ill becomes them to oppose domestic medicine. Some degree of disease has prevaded all communities, and it is therefore natural for all to wish to be acquainted with the best established means of restoring health, and of alleviating the sufferings of sickness. No medical man of a liberal, or benevolent mind would condemn a work that is calculated to diffuse such important instructions among his fellow creatures, especially as it performs no small service to professional men of skill and judgment; for it is the total ignorance of the people that makes the practice irksome to men of scientific attainments; it is this which screens pretenders and impostors, and puts them on a level with men of real merit. This is in fact the principal reason that invites such members to decry all attempts to inform the public on the nature and cure of diseases. The pretender shrinks from the scrutinizing eye of intelligence; he knows that the man

of sense and knowledge will distinguish those who merit his confidence: besides a man so instructed will cheerfully resign himself to the guidance of honest and judicious practitioners, and calmly submit to the misfortunes which form a part of his condition in this transitory existence.

The Physicians who have obtained their degrees at Oxford and Cambridge, style themselves *regular Physicians*, although these universities, it is well known, are no longer proper schools of medicine: not even the rudiments being taught there!!! The students, if such they can be termed, become entitled to a doctor's degree, in consequence of having kept a certain number of terms, although no part of their time was devoted to the study of medicine. Such men, with a knowledge of technical terms, and the dead languages set up as Physicians, and under the assumed title of *regular Physicians*, would have it to be understood that all others are impostors. No man should be allowed to practise as a Physician who is not acquainted with Surgery, anatomy, chymistry, and the *materia medica*. He should be able to concentrate the rays of each upon the important question of practice, and to decide with sober judgment the doubtful points that so frequently occur in the practice of medicine. A knowledge of Surgery is essentially necessary to enable him to judge of the state of the constitution, from local diseases, and to cure local derangements by internal remedies. Diseased actions are to be accounted for upon chemical principles, and are to be counteracted

and cured by chemical agents; how then is it possible that a practitioner can be a good Physician who is ignorant both of Surgery and Chemistry? and yet not one in a hundred of our modern Physicians is acquainted with these departments.!!!

Of late years domestic medicine has been so much cultivated in this country as to form more or less with every person an object of particular attention. The best informed invalids, therefore apply in all cases of indisposition to those Physicians who have received their education in the schools of pharmacy and surgery: the consequence of which is, that the practise of physic is nearly in their hands, and if it were entirely so, we should hear less of internal organic diseases, which by the patients trusting to simple directions of men unacquainted with the nature of diseased structure, are allowed to arrive to an incurable stage before the aid of a Surgeon is resorted to. The immortal Hippocrates, and Galen were eminent as Surgeons and Physicians; and Boerhaave was also an excellent Chemist. The success of our modern Physicians, is calculated by the number of their FEES, and so occupied are their minds in the means of accumulating wealth, that it is a melancholy fact, that Physicians who has been in extensive practice for fifty years, have not been able to leave one useful PRACTICAL remark behind them. They have only bestowed pains to enrich themselves!! To generalize facts, and to reduce them to scientific principles, were totally foreign from their pursuits. For the sake of notoriety, they will

broach the most absurd doctrines; and when they publish a work, their object is an advertisement, to bring their names before the public eye !—Of such Physicians Mr. JOHN BELL, an eminent Surgeon, in Edinburgh, gives the following very just description:—
“ A trading Physician (says he) would be ruined by thinking! the hours fly, and he is in haste to prescribe;—one would think, as the chariot drives furiously along, that he was chasing death before him out of every avenue.—He is simply overtaking time, coursing through practice.—

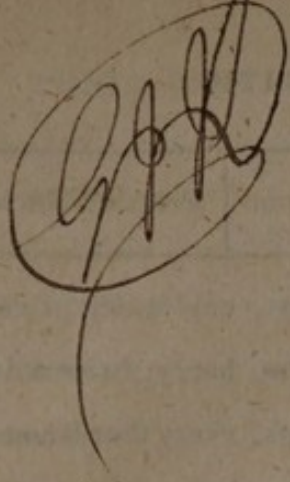
“ All rush rapacious, friends o'er trodden friends,
O'er just, o'er sacred, all forbidden grounds,
To snatch the *Golden* showers.”

Sickness and anguish is his harvest; he rejoices to hear that they have fallen on his friends; he looks black and disconsolate when all men are at their ease; the fantastic valetudinarian is his particular prey; he listens to his frivolous tale of symptoms with inflexible gravity; he pretends to be most wise when he is most ignorant; no matter whether he understands any thing of the disease; there is one thing in which his visit must inevitably terminate—a prescription, which is a gentle hint for a fee! This is the being whose occupation is insured by politic connections, and whose trade is visits: the vacant hurry of whose mind is discharged in common place questions and trivial directions, and who is reminded that he must think, or seem to think, only by recollecting that he must prescribe!”

In the year 1805 the author published the Medical Guide, for the use of the clergy and heads of families, which has gone through seven heavy editions. It has been translated into different languages on the Continent, and reprinted in America.

For the information of those who may be desirous of being further acquainted with the science and trade of medicine, and the impositions practised by regular and irregular quacks, he has subjoined at the end of this work a list of medical works, which he can with confidence, recommend to their notice.

To this Edition the Author has added a collection of the most useful family Prescriptions, with directions for their use.



A
CATALOGUE
OF
DRUGS,
WITH THEIR
PROPERTIES, DOSES, RETAIL PRICES, &c.

The doses specified in the following list are such as are usually administered. They should therefore 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 3 years.—One eighth, to one of a year.

Is 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.
	Adults.	Children, from 2 to 4 years.	
Æther	30 dps. to 1 dm.	8 to 10 drops	cold water - -
Æthiop's Mineral .	15 to 30 grains	5 to 10 grains	honey, twice a day -
Almonds, Emulsion of	a wine-glassful	1 to 2 ta. spfs.	every 2 or 3 hours -
—— Oil of .	1 to 3 drams	30 dps. to 1 dm.	honey, ditto - -
Aloes, Socrotine .	10 to 20 grains	3 to 6 grains	in pills - -
—— Tincture of .	3 to 6 drams	1 to 2 drams	water - - -
Alum Powder . . .	3 to 10 grains	. . . .	ditto, 3 times a day -
Amber, Rectified Oil of	8 to 10 drops	1 to 3 drops	honey, twice a day -
Ammoniac Gum . .	10 to 15 grains	. . . .	in pills, ditto -
Ammoniac Gum, Milk of	3 table-sp. fuls	a desert sp. ful.	2 or 3 times a day
Antimonial Powder .	from 3 to 5 grs.	1 to 3 grains	honey - - -
— wine (as an emetic)	2 to 4 drams	1 to 3 drams	water - - -
— wine (as an alterative)	12 to 20 drops	4 to 8 drops	barl. wat. twice a day
Aromatic confection	15 to 30 grains	4 to 8 grains	cinam. wat. 2 or 3 do.
—— species .	5 to 10 grains	2 to 3 grains	water, ditto - -
Asafoetida emulsion	4 to 8 drams	2 tea-spoonfuls	every 3 or 4 hours -
—— tincture of	30 to 60 drops	8 to 12 drops	water, ditto - -
—— volat. spirit of	20 to 40 drops	4 to 8 drops	water, ditto - -
—— pill . . .	10 to 15 grains	. . . .	in pills, twice a day -
Balsam of copaiva .	20 to 40 drops	6 to 8 drops	in honey, ditto -
—— of Peru . .	5 to 10 drops	. . . .	ditto, ditto -
—— traumatic .	20 to 40 drops	. . . .	ditto, or sugar ditto -
—— tolu, tincture of	30 to 60 drops	. . . .	ditto, or water ditto -
Bark Peruvian, powder	20 to 60 grains	10 to 15 grains	mint wat. 4 or 6 times
—— decoction of .	3 to 4 ta. sp. fs.	1 to 2 ta. spfs.	3 or 4 times a day -
—— essential salt of	5 to 10 grains	2 to 3 grains	Port wine, ditto -
—— tincture of .	2 to 4 drams	40 to 60 drops	water, ditto -
—— ditto, Huxham's	2 to 4 drams	40 to 60 drops	ditto, ditto -
—— ditto, volatile .	1 to 2 drams	10 to 20 drops	ditto, ditto -
Basilic powder . .	20 to 25 grains	6 to 8 grains	honey, twice a week
Calomel	1 to 2 grains	half to 1 grain	in a pill, twice a day

Effects, &c.	Diseases ;—proper for	RETAIL PRICES,					
		PerOunce			PerPound or Pint		
		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
- antispasmodic . . .	asthma,cramp, and flatulence	0	1	8	0	18	0
- alterative . . .	scald head, cutane. foulness	0	0	6	0	7	0
- demulcent . . .	strangury, cough	0	0	0	0	1	6
- ditto . . .	ditto ditto	0	0	4	0	4	6
- purgative . . .	obstinate costiveness	0	0	8	0	10	0
- ditto and vermifuge	ditto and worms	0	0	6	0	7	6
- astringent . . .	flooding	0	0	1	0	0	8
- antispasmodic . . .	hysteric fits, whooping cough	0	0	6	0	7	6
- expectorant . . .	chronic cough, asthma, &c.	0	0	9	0	10	6
- ditto . . .	ditto	0	0	0	0	2	0
- sudorific . . .	inflamm. fever, pleurisy, &c.	0	1	6	1	1	0
- emetic . . .		0	0	6	0	6	6
- sudorific . . .	St. Anth. fire, cutan. foulness	0	0	6	0	6	6
- astringent and cordial	purging, cramp in the stom.	0	2	0	1	10	0
- stomachic . . .	indigestion, flatulence	0	1	6	0	18	0
- antispasmodic . . .	hyster. asthma, hoop. cough	0	0	0	0	3	0
- ditto . . .	ditto, ditto, ditto	0	0	9	0	10	0
- ditto . . .	ditto, and fainting	0	0	9	0	11	0
- ditto . . .	ditto, ditto	0	2	6	1	8	0
- diuretic and balsamic	whites, gleet, gravel	0	0	6	0	7	6
- stimulant . . .	flatulence, asthma, gleet	0	2	0	1	4	0
- ditto . . .	ditto	0	0	8	0	9	0
- ditto and pectoral	ditto and chronic cough	0	0	6	0	7	6
- tonic . . .	ague, indigestion, weakness	0	1	0	0	16	0
- ditto . . .	relaxation and weakness	0	0	0	0	2	0
- ditto . . .	ditto, ditto	0	12	0	8	18	0
- ditto . . .	ditto, ditto	0	0	6	0	7	6
- ditto . . .	ditto, ditto	0	0	7	0	8	0
- ditto . . .	indigestion, heartburn	0	0	8	0	8	6
- vermifuge & cathartic	worms, costiveness, dropsy	0	3	6	2	10	0
- alterative . . .	ven. disease, foul ulcers, &c.	0	1	0	0	14	0

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c.
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years	
Camphire	2 to 4 grains	1 to 2 grains	in a pill, twice a day -
———Julep of	2 to 4 ta.spfs.	3 to 4 drams	three times a day - -
Canella alba, powder of	4 to 8 grains	- - - -	mint water, ditto - -
———tincture of	2 to 3 drams	- - - -	water ditto - -
Cardamoms, tincture of	2 to 3 drams	- - - -	ditto, ditto - -
———comp ditto	2 to 4 drams	- - - -	camomile ditto tea -
Castor, Russian, powd. of	5 to 10 grains	3 to 5 grains	camphorated julep do.
———tincture of	1 to 2 drams	15 to 30 drops	ditto ditto do.
Castor oil	4 to 8 drams	3 to 4 drams	mint water - -
———cold expressed	4 to 10 drams	3 to 5 drams	ditto - -
Cascarilla powder	10 to 20 grains	3 to 6 grains	ditto 3 times a day -
———tincture of	1 to 3 drams	20 to 30 drops	water, ditto
———volatile ditto	40 to 60 drops	- - - -	ditto ditto
Catechu, tincture of	1 to 2 tea-spfs.	10 to 20 drops	mint water, ditto - -
Chalk, prepared	10 to 15 grains	4 to 6 grains	ditto, 4 times a day -
Camomile flowers, pow-			[times a day - -
der of	10 to 20 grains	6 to 10 grains	mint water, 2 or 3 -
———tincture of, and			
ginger	10 to 40 drops	- - - -	water, 3 or 4 ti. a day
Cinnamon powder	5 to 10 grains	2 to 4 grains	ditto, 3 times a day -
———essence of	3 to 10 drops	1 drop	water - -
———tincture of	3 to 4 drams	20 to 30 drops	ditto - -
Columbo powder	10 to 20 grains	3 to 5 grains	mint water, 3 ti. a day
———tincture of	1 to 3 drams	10 to 20 drops	ditto ditto
Crab's Claws, prepared	15 to 20 grains	5 to 10 grains	do. every 3 or 4 hours
Cretaceous powder, with			
opium	10 to 20 grains	5 to 8 grains	ditto, ditto - -
Contrayerva powder	20 to 40 grains	6 to 10 grains	water, ditto - -
———compound	30 to 40 grains	8 to 12 grains	mint water, ditto - -
Cream of tartar . .	1 to 4 drams	20 to 30 grains	honey, every morning
Colocynth pill compound	10 to 20 grains	4 to 8 grains	occasionally -

Effects, &c.	Diseases;—proper for	RETAIL PRICES.					
		Per Ounce			Per Pound or Pint		
		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
- - antispasmodic .	hooping cough, convuls. fits	0	0	10	0	10	0
- - ditto & ferbrifuge	nervous fever, ditto, ditto	0	0	0	0	2	0
- - stomachic . .	indigestion, flatulence	0	0	6	0	6	0
- - ditto . . .	ditto, ditto	0	0	6	0	7	6
- - stimulant . .	ditto, ditto, and cramp	0	0	6	0	7	6
- - stomachic . .	ditto, ditto	0	0	6	0	7	6
- - antispasmodic .	convuls. fits, nerv. irritability	uncertain			uncertain		
- - ditto . . .	ditto, ditto	0	1	0	0	15	0
- - purgative . .	colic, costiveness	0	0	6	0	6	0
- - ditto . . .	ditto, ditto	0	0	9	0	10	6
- - stomachic . .	indigestion, weakness	0	0	6	0	6	6
- - ditto . . .	ditto, ditto	0	0	6	0	7	6
- - ditto . . .	gout, flatulence, heartburn	0	0	8	0	9	0
- - astringent . .	chronic looseness, flooding	0	0	6	0	7	6
- - ditto . . .	looseness, acidity	0	0	2	0	2	0
- - stomach&vermifuge	indigestion, worms, &c.	0	6		0	6	6
- - stomachic . . .	gout, cramp in the stomach	1	0		0	12	0
- - ditto . . .	indigestion, flatulence, &c.	1	0		0	12	0
- - stimulant . . .	flatulency, colicky pains	0	8	0	4	10	0
- - astringent . .	looseness	0	0	6	0	7	6
- - stomachic . . .	indigestion, chronic looseness	0	0	6	0	6	0
- - ditto . . .	ditto, ditto	0	0	6	0	7	6
- - astringent . .	purging, dysentery, acidity	0	0	4	0	3	6
- - ditto . . .	obstinate purg. & dysentery	0	1	0	0	12	0
- - sudorific . .	recent colds	0	0	6	0	7	0
- - ditto and astringent	purging of children	0	0	6	0	6	6
- - aperient & alterative	inflam. erupt. of the skin, &c.	0	0	1	0	3	
- - purgative	costiveness	0	2	0			

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c.		
	Adults.	Children, from 2 to 4 years.			
Colocynth extract	. 10 to 15 grains	4 to 6 grains	occasionally	-	-
———powder	. 10 to 15 grains	. . . .	ditto	-	-
Dover's powder	. 10 to 20 grains	3 to 6 grains	in water	-	-
Elixir of vitriol	. 10 to 12 drops	5 to 6 drops	ditto twice a day	-	-
Electuary, Lenitive	. 2 to 3 drams	half to 1 dram	occasionally	-	-
Epsom salt	- 4 to 8 drams	2 to 3 drams	mint water	-	-
Foxglove powder	- half to 3 grains	. . . .	ditto (4times a day		
———tincture of	- 10 to 40 drops	. . . .	decoction of liverwo. 3 or		
Gentian, tincture of	. 1 to 2 drams	12 to 30 drops	water, ditto	-	-
———extract of	. 5 to 10 grains	. . . .	in a pill, twice a day		
Ginger powder	. 20 to 60 grains	. . . .	water, ditto	-	-
———lozenges of	. 3 or 4 . .	. . . .	twice a day	-	-
———tincture of	. 1 to 2 drams	. . . .	water, ditto	-	-
Guaiac gum	. 5 to 15 grains	. . . .	in pill, ditto	-	-
———volatile tincture	1 to 3 drams	. . . .	water 2 or 3 times a day		
Hartshorn, spirit of	. 20 to 40 drops	5 to 8 drops	ditto ditto		
———burnt prepar.	20 to 40 grains	6 to 10 grains	mint water, ditto	-	-
Hoffman'sanodyneliquor	30 to 40 drops	6 to 10 drops	water, ditto	-	-
Hemlock, powdered	. 2 to 3 grains	1 to 2 grains	mint water, ditto	-	-
———extract of	. 2 to 3 grains	1 to 2 grains	ditto, or pill, ditto	-	-
Hiera piera	. 15 to 20 grains	4 to 8 grains	mint water	-	-
———tincture of	. 2 to 4 drams	30 to 40 drops	water	-	-
Jalap powder	. 20 to 30 grains	5 to 10 grains	mint water	-	-
———tincture of	. 2 to 4 drams	. . . .	ditto	-	-
Ipecacuan powder	. 20 to 30 grains	5 to 10 grains	water	-	-
———wine	. 4 to 8 drams	2 to 3 drams	ditto	-	-
Iron——see Steel	.				
Kino gum, tincture of	2 to 3 drams	15 to 20 drops	mint water 3 or 4 ti. a day		
Lavender, comp.spirit of	30 to 80 drops	10 to 20 drops	water	-	-
Logwood, decoction of	a wine-glass ful	1 to 2 tab. spful	3 or 4 ti. a day (ti. a day		
———extract of	10 to 20 grains	3 to 4 grains	in cinnamon water three		

Effects, &c.	Diseases ;—proper for	RETAIL PRICES.					
		PerOunce			PerPound or Pint		
		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
- - purgative . .	costiveness or colic . .	0	2	0			
- - ditto . .	ditto . .	0	0	8	0	8	0
- - sudorific and anodyne . .	rheumatism, recent colds, &c. . .	0	2	6			
- - stomachic . . .	indigestion, flatulence, vomit. . .	0	0	6	0	7	0
- - gentle aperient . .	costiveness . .	0	0	3	0	3	6
- - ditto [emetic . .	ditto . .	0	0	2	0	2	0
- - violent purgative and . .	dropsy . .	0	0	6	0	5	0
- - sedative . .	consumption of the lungs . .	0	0	6	0	7	6
- - stomachic . .	indigestion, flatulence, &c. . .	0	0	6	0	7	6
- - ditto . .	ditto ditto . .	0	1	0	0	12	0
- - stimulant . .	gout, indigestion, flatulence . .	0	0	5	0	5	6
- - ditto . .	flatulency . .	0	0	6	0	7	6
- - ditto . .	ditto . .	0	0	9	0	10	6
- - ditto and sudorific . .	chronic rheumatism, gout . .	0	0	8	0	8	6
- - ditto ditto . .	ditto ditto . .	0	0	8	0	8	6
- - stimulant . .	hysterics, convul. heartburn . .	0	0	4	0	5	0
- - astringent . .	purging, acidity, heartburn . .	0	0	2	0	2	0
- - antispasmodic . .	nerv. fever, asthma, hysterics . .	0	1	0	0	15	0
- - sedative . .	hooping cough, cancer . .	1	0		0	12	0
- - ditto . .	ditto ditto . .	1	0		0	12	0
- - purgative & stomachic . .	costiveness, flatulency . .	0	0	8	0	10	0
- - ditto, ditto & vermifu. . .	ditto ditto, and worms . .	0	0	6	0	7	6
- - purgative . .	costiveness . .	0	0	10	0	10	6
- - ditto . .	ditto . .	0	0	8	0	9	0
- - emetic . .		0	2	0	1	5	0
- - ditto . .		0	0	6	0	7	0
- - astringent . .	looseness . .	0	0	6	0	7	6
- - cordial . .	fainting, or lowness of spirits . .	0	0	6	0	7	6
- - astringent . .	looseness, dysentery . .	0	0	0	0	2	0
- - ditto . .	ditto . .	1	0		0	12	0

MEDICINES.	Adults.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c.
		Children from	2 to 4 years	
Madder power	10 to 60 grains	.	.	mint wa. 2 or 3 times
—extract of	10 to 20 grains	4 to 10 grains		ditto, ditto
Magnesia	20 to 40 grains	5 to 10 grains		mint water - -
—calcined	ditto	ditto		ditto - -
Manna	3 to 6 drams	1 to 2 drams		ditto, or tea -
Mercurial pill	6 to 12 grains	2 to 4 grains		in pills twice a day
Mercury, calcined	1 to 2 grains	quarter grain		in a pill ditto -
—with chalk	5 to 10 grains	3 to 4 grains		honey, ditto -
Mistletoe powder	20 to 60 grains	8 to 12 grains		mint water 3 ti. a day
Mithridate	15 to 20 grains	5 to 10 grains		ditto, ditto
Musk	5 to 40 grains	2 to 5 grains		ditto, ditto
Muriatic acid	10 to 30 drops	6 to 10 drops		water, twice a day
Myrrh power	5 to 10 grains	2 to 4 grains		mint water, ditto
—tincture of	1 to 2 drams	10 to 15 drops		water, 2 or 3 ti. a day
—emulsion	2 to 3 ta. sp. fuls	2 to 3 drams		2 or 3 times a day
Natron prepared	5 to 10 grains	2 to 3 grains		mint water, 2 or 3 ti.
—super-carbonated	5 to 10 grains	2 to 4 grains		water ditto
Nitre power	5 to 20 grains	2 to 4 grains		barley water, ditto
—sweet spirit of	20 to 60 drops	8 to 10 drops		ditto, ditto
Nitric acid	12 to 30 drops	4 to 6 drops		water - -
Nutmeg, spirit of	4 to 6 drams	1 to 2 drams		ditto - -
Opiate confection	10 to 20 grains	3 to 6 grains		bolus - -
Opium purified	1 to 2 grains	$\frac{1}{4}$ grain		pill - -
—tincture of	10 to 30 drops	3 to 5 drops		mint water - -
Oyster shells, prepared	10 to 20 grains	5 to 8 grains		ditto, 4 times a day
Paregoric elixir	1 to 2 drams	15 to 20 drops		barley water ditto
Peppermint, essence of	3 to 6 drops	1 to 2 drops		water -
Poppies, white, extract of	5 to 10 grains	1 to 3 grains		in a pill - -
—syrup of	1 to 4 drams	tea-spoonful		water [a day
Quassia, tincture of	30 to 60 drops	10 to 12 drops		ginger tea, 2 or 3 ti.
Rhatany powder	10 to 40 grains	5 to 8 grains		mint wa. every 2 hou.

Effects, &c.	Diseases ;—proper for	RETAIL PRICES.					
		PerOunce			PerPound or Pint		
		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
. deobstruent .	chlorosis or green sickness	0	0	4	0	4	6
. ditto, and tonic .	ditto and scrophula	0	2	0	1	5	0
. absorbent . . .	heartburn and acidity	0	0	6	0	7	0
. ditto	ditto, ditto	0	1	0	0	14	0
. gently aperient	costiveness	0	0	9	0	10	0
. alterative . . .	venereal disease	0	2	6			
. ditto	ditto	0	10	0			
. ditto	scald head, cuta. foulness, &c.	0	0	6	0	6	6
. tonic	epileptic fits	0	0	6	0	6	0
. astringent . . .	purgings, dysentery	0	0	4	0	5	0
. antispasmodic .	convulsions, locked jaw, &c.	2	10	0			
. alterative . . .	scrophula, cutaneous erupt.	0	0	4	0	3	0
. strengthening .	green sickness, weakness	0	1	0	0	0	0
. ditto	ditto, ditto	0	0	6	0	7	6
. ditto, expectorant	ditto, ditto, and chronic coughs	0	0	0	0	2	0
. alterative . . .	scrophula, heartburn, cancer	0	0	4	0	3	0
. ditto	ditto, and vomiting	0	0	10	0	10	0
. diuretic and febrifuge	strangury, heat of urine, fever	0	0	2			
. ditto, ditto	ditto, ditto, ditto	0	0	6	0	7	6
. tonic	diabetes, scrophula	0	0	6	0	6	6
. carminative . .	flatul. cramp in stomach	0	0	6	0	7	6
. ditto and opiate	purgings, colic, &c.	0	1	0	0	12	0
. anodyne	restlessn. acute pains, asthm.	0	3	0			
. ditto	ditto, ditto ditto	0	1	0	0	11	0
. absorbent & astringent	looseness, acid, in stom. &c.	0	0	4	0	4	6
. anodyne	cough, asth. pain the bow.	0	0	6	0	7	6
. carminative . .	colicky pains, flatulency, &c.	0	2	6	1	10	0
. anodyne	spasms, acute pain, cough	0	1	6	1	1	0
. ditto	ditto, ditto ditto	0	0	4	0	4	6
. stomachic . . .	indigestion, flatulency	0	0	6	0	7	6
. tonic	ague, diabetes	0	1	6	1	2	0

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c.
	Adults.	Children, from 2 to 4 years.	
Rhatany tincture of	2 to 4 drams	30 to 60 drops	mint wat. 3 times a day
———comp. ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto, ditto -
———aromatic ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto, ditto -
Rhubarb powder .	20 to 30 grains	5 to 8 grains	in mint water -
———tincture of .	4 to 6 drams	1 to 2 drams	ditto -
———bitter ditto	2 to 3 drams	3 to 4 drops	wat. one or twi. a day
———lozenges with ginger	2 or 3	1	twice a day - -
Rochelle salt . .	6 to 12 drops	2 to 4 drams	mint water - -
Roses, infusion of	1 to 2 ounces	3 to 4 drams	2 or 3 times a day -
———conserves of .	1 to 2 drams	1 dram	ditto - -
Saffron, tincture of	1 to 2 drams	30 to 40 drops	water - - -
———syrup of .	2 to 3 drams	a tea spoon ful	ditto - - -
Salt, Glauber's .	6 to 12 drams	3 to 4 drams	mint water - -
———Epsom .	6 to 8 drams	2 to 4 drams	ditto
———Cheltenham .	6 to 12 drams	2 to 4 drams	ditto
———Polychrest .	1 to 3 drams	30 to 40 grains	ditto
———tasteless .	6 to 12 drams	2 to 3 drams	in gruel or broth
———of Tartar .	5 to 8 grains	1 to 4 grains	mint water - -
———of Wormwood .	ditto	ditto	ditto - - -
Sarsaparilla powder .	20 to 60 grains	5 to 10 grains	ditto 2 or 3 times a day
———comp. decoct.	3 to 4 ounces	1 to 2 ounces	3 or 4 times a day -
Scammony powder .	10 to 20 grains	4 to 5 grains	mint water - -
———comp. ditto	15 to 30 grains	5 to 6 grains	ditto - - -
———comp. with calomel	15 to 25 grains	5 to 6 grains	honey, - - -
Senna, infusion of .	2 to 3 ounces	3 to 4 drams	occasionally - -
———tincture of	6 to 12 drams	2 to 3 drams	water, - -
Soluble Tartar	1 to 2 drams	1 to 2 drams	mint water - -
Spermaceti powder .	2 to 6 drams	20 to 30 grains	honey 3 or 4 ti. a day
Spirit, Mindererus's	30 to 40 drops	1 to 2 drams	mint water ditto -
———of vitriol, sweet	20 to 40 drops	6 to 12 drops	ditto ditto -
———nitre ditto .	15 to 30 drops	6 to 12 drops	barley water -

Effects, &c.	Diseases;—proper for	RETAIL PRICES.					
		Per Ounc			Per Pound or Pint,		
		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
- - stomachic . .	indigest. relaxation, whites,	0	0	8	0	8	6
- - ditto & cordial .	ditto, ditto	0	0	9	0	10	0
- - ditto . . .	ditto, ditto	0	0	9	0	10	0
- - aperient . .	costiveness	0	2	6	1	12	0
- - ditto and carminative	ditto, colic, &c.	0	0	6	0	7	6
- - aperient & stomachic	indigestion, flatulence, &c.	0	0	6	0	7	6
- - stomachic . .	ditto, ditto	0	0	9	0	10	0
- - aperient . .	costiveness	0	0	4	0	4	0
- - stomach & astringent	indigestion, flooding, &c.	0	0	2	0	2	0
- - ditto and pectorial	cough	0	0	3	0	3	0
- - cordial . . .	lowness of spirits	0	1	0	0	14	0
- - ditto . . .	ditto	0	0	4	0	5	0
- - purgative	costiveness, &c.	0	0	1½	0	1	2
- - ditto . . .	ditto	0	0	2	0	1	4
- - ditto . . .	ditto	0	1	0	0	12	0
- - cooling aperient	feverish heats	0	0	4	0	4	0
- - gentle aperient	costiveness, &c.	0	0	6	0	6	6
- - alkaline . .	heartburn, rickets	0	0	4	0	3	6
- - ditto . . .	ditto ditto	0	0	4	0	3	6
- - alterative . .	scrophula, &c.	0	1	0	0	12	0
- - ditto . . .	ditto				0	2	0
- - strong purgative	obstinate costiveness	0	4	6			
- - ditto . . .	ditto	0	3	0			
- - ditto, and vermifuge	ditto, worms and dropsy	0	3	6			
- - purgative . .	costiveness and worms				0	2	0
- - ditto . . .	ditto, and colic	0	0	6	0	7	6
- - ditto . . .	ditto and piles	0	0	4	0	5	6
- - demulcent . .	recent cough	0	0	4	0	4	0
- - sudorific and cooling	ditto, inflam. fever, pleurisy	0	0	3	0	3	6
- - antispasm. & carminat	nervous debility, flatule. &c.	0	0	6	0	7	6
- - diuretic & ferbrifuge	strangury, gravel, fevers	0	0	6	0	7	6

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c.		
	Adults.	Children, from 2 to 4 years.			
Spirit, sal ammoniac	. 15 to 30 drops	6 to 10 drops	water	-	-
—sal volatile	. 20 to 40 drams	ditto	ditto	-	-
—sal vol. foetid	. 2 to 4 drams	ditto	ditto	-	-
Syrup of white Poppies	2 to 4 drams	1 to 2 drams	2 or 3 times a day	-	-
—Buckthorn	. 2 to 4 drams	1 to 2 drams	mint water	-	-
—Ginger	. 2 to 3 drams	1 dram	water	-	-
Sponge, burnt	. 20 to 30 grains	10 to 15 grains	honey, twice a day	-	-
—lozenges of	. 1 to 3	1 to 2	twice a day	-	-
Squills, powder	. 1 to 2 grains	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 grain	in a pill, twice a day	-	-
—oxymel	. 2 to 4 drams	1 dram	mint water, ditto	-	-
—tincture	. 15 to 30 drops	6 to 10 drops	ditto ditto	-	-
—lozenges of	. 3 to 6	1 to 2	twice a day	-	-
Steel, muriated tinct. of	10 to 30 drops	3 to 6 drops	water twice a day	-	-
—wine of	. 3 to 6 drams	1 to 2 drams	ditto	-	-
—salt of	. 1 to 3 grains	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 grain	pill, ditto	-	-
—powder of	. 10 to 40 grains	2 to 4 grains	honey, ditto	-	-
—red sulphate of	. 3 to 12 drops	1 to 2 drops	water	-	-
Sulphur, flowers of	. 1 to 4 drams	20 to 30 grains	honey, once a day	-	-
—milk of	. ditto	ditto	ditto ditto	-	-
Tartar, emetic chryst.	. 1 to 2 grains	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain	water,	-	-
Tin powder	. 20 to 40 grains	10 to 15 grains	honey every morning	-	-
Tincture of aloes	. 3 to 6 drams	1 to 2 drams	water	-	-
—asafoetida	. 30 to 60 drops	1 to 2 drops	ditto, twice a day	-	-
—benzoin	. 15 to 30 drops	6 to 8 drops	honey	-	-
—cantharides	. 10 to 30 drops	6 to 8 drops	barley wat. twice a day	-	-
—cardamoms	. 2 to 4 drams	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 dram	camomile tea	-	-
—compound do.	ditto	ditto	ditto	-	-
—cascarilla	. 1 to 3 drams	10 to 15 drops	water	-	-
—catechu	. 1 to 2 drams	15 to 20 drops	mint water 3 ti. a day	-	-
—Columbo	. 1 to 2 drams	10 to 20 drops	ditto, ditto	-	-
—Peruvian bark	2 to 4 drams	30 to 40 drops	ditto ditto	-	-

Effects, &c.	Diseases;—proper for	RETAIL PRICES.					
		PerOunce			PerPound or Pint		
		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
- - stimulant . .	hysteric and fainting fits	0	0	4	0	4	6
- - ditto . .	ditto ditto	0	0	8	0	8	0
- - ditto . .	ditto ditto	0	0	8	0	8	0
- - anodyne . .	coughs, restless, irritat. fever	0	0	4	0	4	0
- - strong cathartic . .	costiveness	0	0	3	0	2	6
- - carminative . .	flatul. cramp in the stomach	0	0	3	0	3	0
- - alterative . .	scrophula	0	2	6	0	18	0
- - ditto . .	wen	0	1	0	0	12	6
- - expectorant&diuretic	dropsy, asthm. chronic cough	0	1	0	0	12	0
- - ditto ditto . .	dropsey, chronic cough, asth.	0	0	4	0	4	0
- - ditto ditto . .	ditto ditto ditto	0	0	6	0	7	6
- - ditto ditto . .	ditto ditto ditto	0	0	6	0	7	0
- - tonic . .	indigest. rickets, worms, &c.	0	0	8	0	9	0
- - ditto . .	ditto ditto ditto	0	0	4	0	5	0
- - ditto . .	ditto ditto ditto	0	1	0			
- - ditto . .	ditto ditto ditto	0	0	4	0	3	6
- - ditto . .	ditto ditto ditto	0	1	0	0	12	0
- - alterative & aperient	cutan. foulness, piles, worms	0	0	1	0	1	0
- - ditto	ditto ditto, ditto	0	0	4	0	4	6
- - emetic . .		0	1	0			
- - vermifuge . .	worms	0	0	6	0	6	6
- - purgative . .	costiveness, worms	0	0	6	0	7	6
- - antispasmodic . .	hysterics, ast. hooping. hma.	0	0	8	0	8	6
- - stimulant . .	flatulence, asthma	0	0	8	0	7	6
- - diuretic . .	hooping cough	0	0	6	0	7	6
- - stomachic . .	indigestion, flatulence,	0	0	6	0	7	6
- - ditto . .	ditto ditto	0	0	6	0	7	6
- - ditto . .	ditto ditto, gout	0	0	6	0	7	6
- - astringent&stomachic	purgings, relaxation	0	0	6	0	7	6
- - stomachic . .	indigestion, weakness, &c.	0	0	6	0	7	6
- - ditto . .	ditto ditto	0	0	6	0	7	6

MEDICINES.	Adults.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c.
			Children from 2 to 4 years	
Tincture, Huxham's do.	2 to 4 drams	30 to 40 drops	mint water, 3 ti. a day	
——volatile ditto	1 to 2 drams	10 to 20 drops	water, ditto	- -
——iron muriated	10 to 30 drops	3 to 6 drops	ditto, ditto	- -
——gentian	2 to 3 drams	12 to 30 drops	ditto, ditto	- -
——gnaiaicum	30 to 60 drops	5 to 6 drops	honey, twice a day	
——ditto volatile	1 to 3 drams	- - - -	water, ditto	
——Jalap	2 to 4 drams	1 dram	mint water	- -
——lavender comp.	30 to 80 drops	15 to 20 drops	water	- -
——myrrh	1 to 2 drams	10 to 15 drops	ditto, twice a day	-
——opium	10 to 30 drops	3 to 5 drops	mint water,	- -
——acetic	20 to 40 drops	6 to 8 drops	ditto	- -
——Rhatany root	2 to 4 drams	30 to 40 drops	ditto, 3 times a day	-
——ditto, comp.	ditto	ditto	ditto ditto	
Tobacco, extract of	2 to 4 grains	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 grain	in a pill, twice a day	-
Turpentine, Venice	10 to 15 grains	- - - -	honey, ditto	- -
——spirit of	15 to 20 drops	- - - -	ditto, ditto	- -
——Chio,	10 to 15 drops	- - - -	ditto, ditto	- -
Valerian powder	20 to 30 grains	6 to 8 grains	mint water twice a day	
Valerian, tincture of	1 to 3 drams	10 to 40 drops	water thrice a day	- -
——volatile ditto	40 to 80 drops	10 to 15 drops	ditto	- -
Vitriol, acid elixir of	8 to 15 drops	5 to 7 drops	camo. tea twice a day	
Vitriolic acid diluted	12 to 20 drops	7 to 10 drops	ditto	
Wormwood, conserve of	1 to 2 drams	$\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 dram	twice a day	- -
——salt of	5 to 8 grains	1 to 4 grains	mint water, ditto	- -
Wine, antimonial	2 to 4 drams	1 to 2 drams	water	- -
——of Ipecacuan	4 to 8 drams	2 to 3 drams	ditto	- -
——Rhubarb	6 to 12 drams	2 to 3 drams	mint water	- -
——Steel	3 to 6 drams	1 to 2 drams	ditto twice a day	- -

Effects, &c.	Diseases;—proper for	RETAIL PRICES.	
		Per Ounce	Per Pound or Pint
- - stomachic, & cordial	indigestion, weakness, &c.	0 0 8	0 8 6
- - ditto ditto	ditto ditto	0 1 0	0 15 0
- - tonic . .	ditto, rickets, worms	0 0 6	0 7 6
- - stomachic .	indigestion, flatulence	0 0 6	0 7 6
- - stimulant .	ditto, gleet, whites, &c.	0 0 8	0 9 0
- - stimulant & sudorific	ditto, rheumatism, &c.	0 0 8	0 8 0
- - brisk purgative	obstinate costiveness	0 0 8	0 9 0
- - cordial . .	lowness of spirits, fainting	0 0 6	0 7 6
- - strengthening	green sickness, debility, &c.	0 0 6	0 7 6
- - anodyne .	spasms, acute pains, &c.	0 1 0	0 12 0
- - ditto . .	ditto, coughs, asthmas, &c.	0 3 0	2 2 0
- - stomachic .	indigestion, relaxation, &c.	0 0 8	0 8 0
- - ditto and cordial	ditto ditto	0 0 9	0 10 0
- - anodyne .	hooping cough	0 3 0	
- - diuretic, &c.	gleet, flour albus, gravel	0 0 4	0 4 6
- - ditto .	ditto, gravel, rheumatism	0 0 2	0 1 6
- - ditto .	ditto ditto	0 0 8	
- - anti-nervous	nervous head ach, &c.	0 0 4	0 4 0
- - ditto .	ditto	0 0 6	0 7 6
- - ditto .	lowness of spirits, &c.	0 0 8	0 8 0
- - stomachic .	indiges. flatulence, relaxation	0 0 6	0 7 0
- - ditto .	ditto ditto ditto	0 0 3	0 3 6
- - ditto, & vermifuge	indigestion, worms, &c.	0 0 6	0 5 0
- - alkaline .	heartburn, rickets	0 0 4	0 3 6
- - emetic .		0 0 4	0 5 0
- - ditto .		0 0 6	0 7 0
- - aperient .	costiveness, indigestion	0 0 6	0 7 6
- - tonic .	debility, green sickn, whites	0 0 4	0 5 0

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Plaster of Ammonia and Quick-			Essential oil of cloves per oz.	6	6
silver . . . per oz.	0	6	—chamomile . . .	5	0
—blistering . . .	1	0	—pennyroyal . . .	4	0
—cephalie . . .	0	6	—juniper . . .	1	6
—diachylon . . .	0	3	—lavender, Eng. . .	5	0
—with gum . . .	0	4	—rosemary . . .	2	0
—for corns . . .	1	0	—rue . . .	4	0
—defensiv. . . .	0	3	—rhodium . . .	32	0
—cummin . . .	0	3	—mint . . .	6	0
—laudanum . . .	1	0	Oil of almonds . . .	0	4
—sticking . . .	0	3	—mace . . .	5	0
—strengthening . . .	0	3	—palm . . .	0	2
Ointment, antipsorci . . .	0	4	—roses . . .	0	3
—yellow basilicon . . .	0	3	—elder . . .	0	3
—mercurial, strong . . .	0	6	—savin . . .	3	0
—weak . . .	0	3	—sassafras . . .	2	6
—Spanish flies . . .	1	2	Areca charcoal, 3s. 6d. per box, bottles		
—spermaceti . . .	0	4	7s. to 20s.		
—sulphur . . .	0	3	Prepared charcoal, 2s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. per		
—saturn . . .	0	4	bottle		
—simple . . .	0	3	Prepared Jamaica ginger, 2s. 6d. 5s. 6d.		
Essential oil of peppermint . . .	7	6	and 12s. per bottle		
—spearmint . . .	6	0	Red præcipitate . . . per oz.	0	10
—dill seed . . .	2	6	White ditto . . .	1	0
—caraway seed . . .	2	0	Lunar caustic . . .	7	0

A

DESCRIPTION
OF THE DIFFERENT
MEDICINE CHESTS,
KEPT AT THE
MEDICAL AND CHEMICAL HALL,
No. 171, PICCADILLY,
(Adjoining Bullock's Museum)

N. B. The Chests are neatly made of mahogany, and the bottles of the best flint glass, with air-tight stoppers. The bottles, drawers, and pots, have titles on them expressive of their contents, with a numerical reference to the book of directions.

THE
PHYSICIAN'S OR SURGEON'S MEDICINE CHEST

CONTAINING

Five bottles in the back part, for

Magnesia	|| Tincture of Rhubarb
Epsom salt	|| Opodeldoc
Castor oil	

D

Five bottles in the front part, for

Huxham's tincture of bark	Mindererus's spirit
Compound tinc. of senna	Paregoric elixir
Comp. spirit of lavender	

Sixteen narrow-mouthed bottles in the left wing for

Sp. hartshorn	Diluted vitriolic acid
Sp. sal volatile	Laudanum
Vitriolic ether	Tincture asafœtida
Sweet spirit of nitre	Volatile tinct. of guaia-
Antimonial wine	cum
Tincture of myrrh	Three bottles left empty
Do. ginger and camomile	to be filled agreeably
Sp. of wine and camphor	to the wish of the
Extract of lead	purchaser.

Sixteen wide-mouthed bottles in the right wing, for

Prepared kali	Prepared natron
Supercarbonate of ditto	Jalap powder
Chrystallised acid of lemon	Refined camphor
Ipecacuan powder	Cretaceous powder
Essential salt of bark	White vitriol
Salt of steel	Sugar of lead
Rhubarb powder	Three bottles left empty
	for particular articles

Twelve small bottles in a drawer, for

Essence of peppermint	Antimonial powder
Essence of cinnamon	Camphorated acetic acid
Prepared calomel	Volatile salts
Emetic tartar	Lunar caustic
Basilic powder	Red precipitate, &c.

Twelve pots in a drawer, for

Blistering plaster	Cathartic extract
Spermaceti ointment	Lenitive electuary
Brown cerate	Strong mercurial ointment
Yellow basilicon	Nitrated quicksilver do.
Savin ointment	&c.
Squill pill	

Six drawers in front, with partitions, for

Peruvian bark powder	Gum arabic
Jamaica ginger ditto	Purified nitre
Senna leaves	Cream of tartar
Flaky manna	Flowers of sulphur, &c.

Three large drawers on the front :—

I.

CONTAINING PARTITIONS FOR

Court plaster	Scales and weights
Lint	Scissars
Bolus knife and spatula	Silver spoon
Graduated measure	

II.

Pestle and mortar	Leather
Diachylon, gum, sticking, strengthening, and soap plasters	Funnels
	Draught glasses
	Tyle :—and

III.

A large pewter clyster syringe, with self pipe	Tourniquet
Male and female syringes	Apparatus for fumigating infected rooms
Lancets	Probang
	Complete 26l. 10s. 0d.

THE FAMILY DISPENSARY.

THIS chest is furnished with such medicines, which, from their great utility, one person at least in every village ought to be provided. The advantages of such a provision are too numerous to be detailed, and too obvious to be denied. It affords an immediate resource in those sudden attacks of disease, and contingencies of misfortune, in which it is absolutely necessary relief should be *speedy* to be *effectual*. In cases of fits, suffocation, poisons, burns, scalds, &c. every medical man must acknowledge the good it may do, and the evil it may prevent.

Charity thus bestowed, in alleviating the sickness of the indigent individual, is of all others, the most useful and commendable. What satisfaction can, indeed, be equal to mitigating the sufferings and still more, in often being able to save the lives, of our fellow creatures? To a heart glowing with the true spirit of Christian charity, can any thing possibly be so gratifying as to restore the bloom of health to the wan and faded cheek of poverty and disease? Nor is it a point of less importance, that the Family Medicine Chest be supplied with drugs very superior in quality to those generally sold in

the country*, on the purity of which the greatest reliance may be placed.

Besides, a family possessing a collection of such medicines as they are in the habit of using, from a respectable source, are not exposed to those serious mistakes which so frequently happen in the country, through the ignorance or carelessness of young men employed in druggists', and apothecaries' shops, by selling poisons, for articles resembling them in appearance.

In the chest, termed the *Family Dispensary*, the bottles, &c. are proportioned to the utility and potency of the articles they are intended to contain, viz.

Five bottles in the back part, for

No. 1. Magnesia	No. 3. Castor oil
2. Rochelle salt, or	4. Tinct. of Rhubarb
Epsom salt, or the	5. Opodeldoc
Tasteless purging salt	

* Those who are best acquainted with the nefarious practices of the dealers in drugs, that supply the retailers in the country, will admit the justness of this remark. To such a disgraceful pitch is this traffic now carried, that articles in powder are sold at one third the price they are in substance. Imitations of drugs, both in substance and powder, are sold, which do not contain a grain of the article of which they bear the names. As the life of a patient may depend on the genuineness of a medicine, surely such practices merit the interference of the legislature.

Five bottles in the front part, for

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| No. 6 Comp. Tinct. of bark | No. 9. Comp. spirit of lavender |
| 7 Tinct. ginger and camomile | 10. Mindererus's spirit |
| 8 Comp. tinct. of senna | 11. Paregoric elixir |

Nine bottles in the right wing, for

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 12 Spirit of hartshorn | 17 Tincture of myrrh |
| 13 Spirit of sal volatile | 18 Dilut. vitriolic acid |
| 14 Vitriolic æther | 19 Tinct. of asafoetida |
| 15 Sweet spirit of nitre | 20 Volatile tincture of guaiac gum |
| 16 Antimonial wine | |

Nine bottles in the left wing, for

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 21 Salt of wormwood | 26 Rhubarb powder |
| 22 Crystall. Acid of lemon | 27 Jalap powder |
| 23 Ipecacuan powder | 28 Refined camphor |
| 24 Esst. salt of bark, or | 29 Comp. cretaceous powder |
| 25 Salt of steel | 30 Extract of lead |

Nine small bottles in a drawer, for

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| 31 Liquid laudanum | 35 Emetic tartar |
| 32 Essence of pepper-mint | 36 Basilic powder |
| 33 Essence of cinnamon | 37 Antimonial powder |
| 34 Prepared calomel | 38 Camph. acetic acid |
| | 39 Smelling salts |

Six pots in a Drawer, for

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 40 Blistering plaister | 44 Savin ointment |
| 41 Spermaceti ointm. | 45 Squill pill |
| 42 Brown cerate | 46 Comp. colocyn. pill |
| 43 Yellow basilicon | 47 Lenitive electuary |

Six drawers in the front, with partitions, for

No. 48. Peruvian bark, or Rhatany root powder	No. 54. Cream of tartar
49. Jamaica ginger, do.	55. Flowers of sul- phur
50. Senna leaves	56. Court plaster
51. Flaky manna	57. Lint and plaster skins
52. Gum arabic pow- der	58. Diachylon
53. Purified nitre do.	59. Ditto with gum
	60. Prepared natron

Two large drawers on the front, for

Pestle and mortar	A lavement bag, with pipes for adults and children
Graduated oz. measure	A small male and female syringe
Ditto drop ditto	A probang
Ivory Scales, weights	A tourniquet
Spatula, bolus knife	
A pair of scissors	
Silver spoon	
Funnel and tyle	

With the Medical Guide, complete £20 8 6

The SECOND Size.

Containing every article specified above.

Complete £17 10 0

The THIRD Size.

With four bottles on the back, five on 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, ivory scales & 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 foregoing.

Complete £10 6 0

The FIFTH Size.

Containing four bottles on the back, five on 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 three 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 GENTLEMAN'S CASE.

CONTAINING

Ten bottles in the tops, viz. Four for

Magnesia	||	Tincture of rhubarb
Huxham's Tinc. of bark	||	Rochelle or Epsom salts

And six smaller ones, for

Paregoric elixir	||	Comp. Tinc. of Senna
Spirit of lavender	||	Peruvian bark powder
Rhubarb powder	||	Tincture of myrrh

Eight small bottles in a drawer, for

Laudanum	||	Camph. acetic acid
Spirit of hartshorn	||	Extract of lead
Calomel	||	Antimonial powder,
Camphorated acetic acid	||	commonly called
Ipecacuan powder	||	James's fever powd.

A drawer, with partitions, for

Lint	||	Pestle and mortar
Court plaster	||	Scales and weights, and
Smelling Salts	||	Book of directions
Graduated measure	||	
Complete £6 14 0		

THE LADY'S DISPENSARY,

CONTAINING IN THE TOP PART

Fifteen bottles, viz. Three wide-mouth stopper bottles, for

Magnesia	||	Peruvian bark powder
Rochelle salts	||	

Twelve narrow-mouth ditto, for

Castor oil	||	Ether
Tincture of rhubarb	||	Tincture of myrrh
Huxham's tinc. of bark	||	Spirit of hartshorn
Spirit of lavender	||	Spt. wine and camphor
Spirit sal volatile	||	Crystal. acid of lemon
Rhubarb powder	||	Salt of wormwood

Small bottles in a drawer, for

Ipecacuan powder	||	Camphor. acetic acid
Liquid laudanum	||	Antimonial powder,
Essence of peppermint	||	commonly called
Smelling salts	||	James's fever powd.

Two drawers, for

Court plaster	||	Graduated measure
Lint, &c.	||	Pestle and mortar with
Scales and weights	||	Book of directions, &c.
Complete £6 15 0		

THE SMALLEST SIZE

LADY'S DISPENSARY.

Nine bottles, on the top, viz. Two large wide-mouthed, for

Magnesia		Rochelle salts
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Seven smaller sizes, for

Tincture of rhubarb		Spt. sal volatile
Huxham's tinct. of bark		Rhubarb powder
Tincture of myrrh	||	Ipecacuan
Spt. Lavender	||	

A drawer with three bottles, for

Liquid laudanum	||	Court plaster
Essence of peppermint	||	Lint
Antimonial powder	||	Book of directions, &c.
Scales and weights	||	

Complete £3 8

THE TRAVELLER'S CASE,

Made flat, for the pocket of a carriage,
or the convenience of travelling.

CONTAINS ON THE TOP

Five bottles in a row, for

Magnesia	||	Rochelle salts
Tincture of Rhubarb	||	Opodeldoc
Huxham's tinc. of bark	||	

Five smaller bottles in a drawer, for

Spirit of hartshorn	||	Ipecacuan powder
Rhubarb powder		Laudanum
Essence of peppermint		Prepared calomel
Antimonial powder		

A drawer, for

Court plaster	||	Scales and weights
Lint		Book of directions.
		Complete £3 10 0

THE INFIRMARY,

(Made on a very simple plan,)

CONTAINING ON THE TOP

Four large wide-mouth bottles, for

Magnesia	||	Peruvian bark powder
Rochelle salts		Cream of tartar

Six narrow-mouth bottles on the back, for

Castor oil	||	Spirit of lavender
Tincture of rhubarb		Tincture of senna
Huxham's tinc. of bark		Opodeldoc

Six smaller ditto on the front, for

Spirit of hartshorn	||	Rhubarb powder
Tincture of myrrh		Extract of lead
Salt of wormwood		Antimonial wine

Four smaller bottles in a drawer, for

Liquid laudanum	||	Prepared calomel
Essence of peppermint		Ipecacuan powder

Three small drawers, for

Senna leaves	Measure and funnel
Flowers of sulphur	Scales and weights
Lint	Spatula and bolus knife
Court plaster	Tyle, and
Pestle and mortar	Book of directions
	Complete £6 16 0

N. B. There are different sizes of the INFIRMARY, from
£10 6 0 to £3 17 6 complete.

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	Mindererus's spirit
Epsom salts	Cream of tartar
Castor oil	Flowers of sulphur
Tincture of rhubarb	Senna leaves

*Twenty-four wide and narrow-mouth
square bottles, for*

Huxham's tinc. of bark	Vol. tinc. of guaiacum
Tincture of senna	Opodeldoc
Ditto camomile & ging.	Extract of lead
Spirit of lavender	Salt of wormwood
Paregoric elixir	Peruvian bark
Spirit of hartshorn	Ipecacuan powder
Ditto sal volatile	Rhubarb ditto
Sweet spirit of nitre	Jalap ditto
Vitriolic ether	Refined camphor
Antimonial wine	Cretaceous powder
Tincture of myrrh	Gum arabic
Diluted vitriolic acid	Purified nitre

Eight bottles in a drawer, for

Liquid laudanum	||	Basilic powder
Essence of peppermint	||	Antimo. febrifuge pow-
Prepared calomel	||	der, commonly called
Emetic tartar	||	James's fever powder
Salt of Steel	||	Camphorat. acetic acid

Six pots in a drawer, for

Blistering plaster	||	Brown cerate
Spermaceti ointment	||	Compd. colocynth pill
Yellow basilicon	||	Squill pill

A large drawer, for

Diachylon plaster	||	Tyle
Gum plaster	||	Pestle and mortar
Lint	||	Graduated measure and
Court plaster	||	funnel
Leather	||	Lavement bag
Spatula	||	Tourniquet
Bolus knife	||	Probang
Box of scales & weights	||	Book of directions, &c.

Complete, with medicines £9 5 0

The SECOND Size.

Containing eight half-pint bottles, eighteen four oz. bottles, six small bottles in a drawer, six pots for ointment and pills, partitions for plaisters—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 four ounce, a large drawer with five small bottles, five pots—pestle and mortar, graduated measure, scales and weights, bolus knife. Complete with medicines and book of directions £5 5 0

THE VESTRY MEDICINE CHEST.

This small chest was first made for the use of the parish church of Wanstead, by the direction of the Rev. Dr. Glasse. In cases of fainting, or hysteric fits, which often occur during divine service, it has been found very serviceable.

IT CONTAINS

Four bottles, for

Spirit of hartshorn	||	Smelling salts, and
Spirit of sal volatile	||	Two glasses

From 1*l.* to 1*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*

THE SEA MEDICINE CHEST,

FOR THE USE OF

NAVY SURGEONS & CAPTAINS of MERCHANTMEN.

✂ This case is made with deal, and furnished with black bottles.

CONTENTS :

Eight wide and narrow-mouth two-quart bottles, for

Olive oil	Peruvian bark powder
Spirit of turpentine	Opodeldoc
Rectified spirit of wine	Flowers of sulphur
Epsom salt	Distilled vinegar

Sixteen one-quart narrow & wide-mouth bottles, for

Camphorated spt. of wine	Extract of lead
Sweet spirit of nitre	Tincture of rhubarb
Spirits of hartshorn	Paregoric elixir
Huxham's tinc. of bark	Antimonial wine
Aromatic tincture	Castor oil
Compound tincture of gentian	Magnesia
Ditto ditto senna	Purified nitre
Oil of almonds	Gum arabic

Twelve pint bottles, for

Vitriolic acid	Spirit of sal volatile
Nitric acid	Acid elixir of vitriol
Muriatic acid	Spirit of sal ammoniac
Tincture of myrrh	Tincture of opium
Compound tincture of benzoin	Prepared kali
Volatile tinc. of guaiacum	Ether

Fourteen half-pint bottles, for

Muriatic tincture of steel	Tincture of asafoetida
Crystallised acid of lemon	Hoffman's anodyne liqr.
Rhubarb powder	Tincture of squills
Jalap powder	Balsam copaivi
Prepared oyster shells	Tincture catechu
Refined camphor	Soluble tartar
Aromatic spices	Gum arabic powder

Thirty-four ounce square bottles, for

Prepared calomel	Red precipitate of mercury
Powdered opium	White ditto
Ipecacuan powder	Corros. sublimate of do.
Emetic tartar	White vitriol
Essence of peppermint	Blue vitriol
Acetic acid	Sugar of lead
Dover's powder	Prepared natron
Antimonial powder	Golden sulphur of antimony
Salt of steel	Caustic alkali
Lunar caustic	Guaiaicum powder
Comp. cretaceous powdr.	Cantharides ditto
Essence of cinnamon	Hemlock ditto
Prepared ammonia	Sal ammoniac
Socotorine aloes powder	Prepared steel
Gum myrrh ditto	
Granulated tin	

Six boxes, for

Peruvian bark bruised	Gum plaster
Senna leaves	Adhesive ditto
Manna	Blistering ditto
Lint	Strengthening ditto
Tow and leather skins	Mercurial ditto
Diachylon plaster	

Seven pots, for

Strong mercurial ointmt.	Spermaceti ointment
Brown cerate	The Edinburgh ditto
Yellow basilicon	Conserve of hips
Opiate confection	

Five small pots, for

Cordial confection	Citrine ointment
Purified opium	Mercurial pills
Cathartic extract	

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.

CONTAINS ON THE TOP,

*Fifty-one bottles for the following tests or re-agents,
which are in a proper state for use.*

The greatest care is taken in the preparation, of the tests so that they may be perfectly free from those impurities or heterogeneous combinations, which, in nice experiments, often give rise to false conclusions and incorrect results.

Sulphate of iron	Ammonia
Sulphuret of potash	Potash
Nitrate of copper	Soda
Carbonate of ammonia	Barytes
Carbonate of soda	Oxalate ammonia
Carbonate of potash	Nitrate of mercury
Dried soda	Sulphate magnesia
Muriate of barytes	Muriate of tin
Nitrate of barytes	Muriate of soda
Tincture of soap	Sulphate of soda
Alcohol	Sulphate alumine
Nitrate of lime	Oxymuriatic acid
Muriate of ammonia	Acetic acid
Tincture of galls	Muriatic acid
Muriate of mercury	Nitric acid
Arsenious acid	Sulphuric acid
Green muriate of iron	Prussiate of potash
Red sulphate of iron	Sulphate of silver
Nitrate of mercury	Nitrate Strontian
Strontian	Acetate barytes
Distilled vinegar	Nitrate of silver

Acetate of silver	||	Nitro-muriate of cobalt
Phosphoric acid	||	Succinate of ammonia
Sulphuric ether	||	Tincture of litmus
Nitro-muriate of gold	||	Prussiate of lime
Ammoniuret of copper	||	

Eight bottles in a drawer, for

Boracic acid	||	Glass of borax
Dried borax	||	Tartaric acid
Glass of phosphorus	||	Acetate of lead
Oxymuriate of potash	||	Oxalic acid

Tin cases, for

Turmeric paper	||	Brazil paper
Reddened litmus paper	||	Litmus paper

A drawer, for

Scales and weights, graduated measures, funnel,
knives, pestle and mortar, &c.

A large drawer, for

Microscope, blow-pipe, and several apparatus for
chemical experiments, book of directions, &c.

			£.	s.	d.
Largest size, complete	-	-	25	4	0
Second size, complete	-	-	18	18	0
Third size, complete	-	-	12	6	0
Fourth size, complete	-	-	8	10	0
Fifth size, complete	-	-	5	10	0

THE MINERALOGICAL CHEST,

CONTAINING

RE-AGENTS, IMPLEMENTS, &c.

FOR THE

Analysis, or Examination of Mineral Productions.

		£.	s.	d.
First size, complete	- -	10	10	0
Second size, complete	- -	8	10	0
Third size, complete	- -	6	10	0

THE VETERINARY CHEST,

OR

GENTLEMAN'S STABLE DISPENSARY.

CONTAINING

One large drawer, with partitions for

Cathartic balls	Nitre powder
Strong ditto	Flowers of sulphur
Worm ditto	Aniseed powder
Alterative ditto	Liquorice ditto
Diuretic ditto	Fœnugreek ditto
Cordial ditto	Antimony ditto
Cough ditto	Liver of ditto
Alterative powders	&c. &c.

Nine bottles in the top part, for

Spt. of wine & camphor	||	Embrocat. for sprains
Spirit of turpentine	||	Goulard's extract
Opodeldoc	||	Laudanum
Oil of wild thyme	||	Distilled vinegar, &c.

Four tin cases, with partitions, for

Blistering or spavin ointment	||	Cooling ointment
	||	Healing ditto
Alterative, or grease ointment	||	Mercurial ditto
	||	Digestive ditto, &c.

Six small bottles, for

Corrosive sublimate	||	Butter of antimony
Lapis infernalis	||	Red precipitate, &c.

From 7*l.* 10*s.* to 12*l.* 6*s.* and upwards.

The great advantages of this chest consist in the medicines being carefully prepared with drugs of the best quality, instead of the trash generally sold for the use of horses, which possesses little or no medicinal properties.—The cases are made with mahogany and oak, and furnished with common glass bottles.

* * * Family medicine chests are re-furnished with medicines and bottles, or allowance made for them in exchange for any of the improved Dispensaries.

A CONCISE ACCOUNT
OF
PREPARATIONS & DRUGS of APPROVED EFFICACY.

AND

*Particularly recommended for Families
residing in the Country.*

(FROM DR. REECE'S MEDICAL GUIDE.)

PREPARED CHARCOAL.

WELL calcined charcoal, reduced to a fine powder, is, no doubt, a very innocent and excellent tooth-powder. It gives the teeth a fine healthy white appearance, destroys the offensive effluvia arising from caries of the teeth, which is often so considerable as to contaminate the breath, and will not only prevent that disease of the enamel attributed to the scurvy, but even arrests its progress after it has taken place; and it is worthy of remark, that people who have suffered much from tooth-ach, have not experienced a return of it after the use of this powder. It is likewise very efficacious in destroying 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, states, that by its use he has preserved all his teeth perfectly sound, although now arrived to the age of eighty; and several very respectable gentleman who have resided many years in the East Indies, have assured us that it is esteemed a great preserver of the teeth, and ascertain preven-

tative against the tooth-ach. The charcoal of the Areca nut, (generally termed Betel nut in this country) certainly affords a more smooth powder than that of wood, and therefore, in cleaning the teeth, more efficacious. It also possesses an alkalescency, which renders the matter that adheres to the tooth 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 can have no hesitation in recommending its adoption in preference to that of wood, particularly as it may now be procured with equal facility; the Areca nut having been imported expressly for the purpose of making charcoal.

The tooth powders recommended by many dentists, and those sold by perfumers, are composed of the most destructive minerals, which for a short time render the teeth white, but ultimately prove very injurious to the enamel. Indeed, such is the mischief that uniformly follows their use, that the introduction of the Areca charcoal into this country, may be considered as a great desideratum, and, as soon as its valuable properties are known, it will, no doubt, be generally adopted.

The tincture of rhatany root, mixed with a little 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.

The tooth-powder, industriously advertised under the name of *Prepared Charcoal*, is not a genuine charcoal powder, but a composition of burnt oyster-shells, which in no respect resembles charcoal, and as a dentifrice, must prove injurious by abrading the enamel of the teeth. This composition is of a grey colour, whereas the charcoal is perfectly black.

ESSENTIAL SALT OF BARK.

THIS preparation, first introduced into practice in this country, by Dr. Charles 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 the ill effects of nausea, vomiting, and purging, so much to be dreaded in diseases of debility, such as putrid sore throats, mortifications, and agues; cases in which no other preparation of this valuable medicine affords a proper substitute for the powder.

Ten grains of the essential salt are equal to a drachm of the bark in substance. 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 the form of pills, or dissolved in an ounce of camphorated julep; but for low fevers, putrid sore throat, and mortifications, red port wine is a proper vehicle; with which, in the proportion of three drachms to a quart, it makes an elegant tincture, possessing all the active properties of the Peruvian bark, and at the same time free from the pernicious effects of the ardent spirit of wine with which the different simple and compound tinctures are made.

In cases of indigestion, general weakness, whites, 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 carraways, ten drops. Mix them well together, and with simple syrup form a mass; to be divided into thirty-six pills, two or three of which are to be taken three times a day. 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 SASSAFRAS NUT.

The nut of the sassafras tree is of the same mealy and unctuous quality as the cocoa nut, from which chocolate is prepared; in addition to which it contains the peculiar virtues of the root of the tree, sold under the name of sassafras wood, which has been long held in great estimation for its purifying and alterative properties. This 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, is attributed the frequency of cases of indigestion generally termed bilious. It has been found highly beneficial in correcting the vitiated states of the constitutions from whence arise many diseases, such as eruptions of the skin, gout, rheumatism, and scrophula. In cases of debility of the stomach and a sluggish state of the liver and intestines, occasioning flatulence, costiveness, &c. it is much extolled. In asthma and consumption of the lungs it is much recommended by Dr. Reece.

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

THE 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 that 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 more 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, encreasing 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 accuracy.

RHATANY ROOT.

THIS root, the produce of Peru, has but lately been introduced into the practice of medicine in this country, although it appears, it has been long known to the physicians in Spain, for its tonic or bracing powers. In its sensible qualities, it approaches nearer to the Peruvian bark than any other vegetable production we are acquainted with, and, by the testimonies of those physicians and surgeons who have given it a trial, in this country, it appears by no means inferior in its medicinal properties, but in many respects very superior. It is more grateful to the palate and stomach than Peruvian bark, and hence, many patients have been able to persevere in its use that could not take Peruvian bark in any form.

In the cure of intermittants it has not been known to fail; and in one instance, communicated by Mr. Butters, an eminent surgeon, of Kenning Hall, in Norfolk, it proved successful after the Peruvian bark, in full doses, had produced no effect.

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 medicinal 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 medicine, and very superior to any other of the class of tonics.

Sir Henry Hallford, Dr. Cheston, of Gloucester; Dr. Pearson, Dr. Percival, Dr. Caton, Dr. Henderson, Dr. Marris, Dr. Bugo, of Rochester; Mr. Carmichael, surgeon, Dublin; the apothecary of the Chester infirmary, and many other respectable prac-

tioners, speak so highly of its tonic powers, that there can be no doubt, as soon as its medicinal virtues are known to the medical profession, it will experience a decided preference to the Peruvian bark.

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 *aromatic tincture of rhatany* is a pleasant and efficacious stomachic, and, in the dose of two tea-spoonfuls 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 compound tincture is taken in the same manner and for the same purposes.

The simple tincture is much recommended for cleaning the teeth, with the Areca nut charcoal, in lieu of the tincture of myrrh; it more effectually constringes and strengthens the gums.

The following are very efficacious forms for the exhibition of this valuable medicine:

For Ague and Epileptic Fits.

1. Take of rhatany powder, one ounce; divide into sixteen equal parts; one to be taken every two or three hours, in mint or rosemary tea: or

2. Take of rhatany powder, one ounce; ginger powder, one drachm; conserve of orange peel, one oz. Mix, and with simple syrup form into an electuary. A tea-spoonful, or the size of a large nutmeg, to be taken every hour in the absence of the hot fit of ague; or,
3. Take of rhatany powder, and the aromatic tincture of rhatany, of each six drachms: pure water, seven ounces. Mix.
Three large table-spoonfuls to be taken every three hours.

For Indigestion, Flatulence, Fluor Albus, Gleet, Barrenness, habitual Ulcers, &c.

4. Take of extract of rhatany root, one drachm and a half; vitriolated magnesia, two drachms; aromatic tincture of rhatany, half an ounce; pure water, seven ounces. Mix.

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

This is a very excellent mixture for the diseases specified above. If the patient be affected with looseness, the vitriolated magnesia should be omitted; or, in case of heartburn, scrophula, or gout, two drachms of the prepared natron may be substituted for it.

If the patient prefers pills, the following form will prove not less efficacious:

5. Take of extract of rhatany, one drachm and a half; dried natron half a drachm; oil of carroway seeds, fifteen drops. Mix, and with simple syrup make a mass.

To be divided into thirty pills, two of which may be taken three times a day, or three twice a day.

For Dropsy.

6. Take of extract of rhatany, two drachms; tincture of squills, one drachm; sweet spirit of nitre, and

compound spirit of ammonia, of each two drachms; aromatic tincture of rhatany, half an ounce; pure water, seven ounces. Mix.

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

In dropsical affections, either of the chest, belly, or extremities, this is a most efficacious remedy. By strengthening the system, and increasing the secretion of urine it has proved successful in several deplorable cases.

For Diabetes.

7. Take of extract of rhatany root, one drachm; nitric acid, three drachms; aromatic tincture of rhatany, half an ounce; pure water, seven ounces. Mix.

Two or three large spoonfuls to be taken three or four times a day.

For habitual Looseness, or chronic Dysentery.

8. Take of extract of rhatany, one drachm and a half; aromatic tincture of rhatany, six drachms; lime water, seven ounces. Mix.

From two to three table-spoonfuls to be taken every four hours.

For Typhus Fever and Mortification.

9. Take of extract of rhatany, one drachm and a half; camphorated julep, seven ounces; diluted vitriolic acid, two drachms. Mix.

Three large spoonfuls to be taken every four hours.

For Irritability of the Nervous System, Nervous Head-ach, Hypochondriacal Cases, St. Vitus's Dance, &c.

10. Take of extract of rhatany, one drachm and a half; camphorated julep, six ounces; compound spirit of ammonia, two drachms. Mix.

Two or three table spoonfuls to be taken three times a day.

This is an admirable mixture for allaying morbid irritability of the nerves.

TINCTURE OF GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

This tincture strongly impregnated with the aromatic virtues of the Jamaica ginger root. and the essential oil and bitter quality of the chamomile flower, affords a most valuable stomachic medicine; and in cases of indigestion, flatulency, relaxation of the bowels, dropsy, and complaints arising from debility of the digestive organs, it has often succeeded after the Peruvian bark had failed.

From thirty to forty drops of this tincture may be taken two or three times a day, in half a wine-glass of water. In gouty habits and obstinate cases of indigestion, arising from the too free use of spirituous liquors, or 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, as recommended under the head of Epsom salt, but for nervous irritability and hypochondriachal affections, rosemary, sage, or valerian tea, will afford the best vehicle.

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

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 this work:

“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 is much recommended by Dr. Denman, Mr. Croft, 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 carroway seeds or cinnamon is preferable, wine being very liable to become acid in the stomachs of infants, and disagree with the bowels. Fresh milk, either alone or diluted with water, may be substituted for the water. For very debilitated frames, and especially for rickety children, this jelly, blended with an animal jelly, as that of the stag's horn, affords a more

nutritious diet than arrow root alone, which may be done in the following manner. Boil half an ounce of the true stag's horn* shavings in a pint of water for fifteen minutes, then strain, and add two dessert spoonfuls 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.

Indeed, by this diet, I am well persuaded many children have been reared, which, had they been kept on the breast, and the customary spoonmeat, 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, I have directed it to

* 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.

be retailed at *four shillings* a pound, at the Chemical and Medical Hall, in Bedford-street, Covent Garden; and as it is received in the original packages from one of the most respectable planters in the West Indies, I can take upon myself to say, that it is perfectly genuine, and equal, if not superior in quality, to that sold at double the price.

*COLD, OR ENGLISH 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 seed (the oil of the rind being very acrid), and less heat employed in the process. As an aperient medicine it is equally efficacious.

CHRYSTALLIZED ACID OF THE GRAPE.

Is the most pleasant, pure and wholesome vegetable acid we are acquainted with, and if not superior is certainly equal in every respect to the same preparation of the lemon juice, and only one half the price. It is perfectly soluble in water, and, to form a neutral salt or the saline mixture, requires the same quantity of salt of wormwood; two drachms are equal to three ounces of recent lemon juice. For culinary purposes, or the making of punch, it is more pleasant than lemon juice.

THE ICELAND LICHEN, OR LIVERWORT.

The efficacy of the lichen islandicus, in pulmonary consumption, was first noticed by the German and Danish writers, who represent it to be a sovereign

remedy in those diseases, which have been confirmed by the trials that have been made with it in this country, . A very inferior lichen, collected on the mountainous parts of Scotland, having been generally sold in this country for the *true* Iceland lichen, and *pretended* preparations of it advertised under different titles, it is to be feared will tend to bring this valuable remedy into disrepute. The farina or fine flour of the lichen was used by the Icelanders, and the German physicians, and the experience of the first physicians in this country, has proved it to be the best form for its exhibition, inasmuch as its medicinal properties are not injured by the boiling necessary to convert it into a jelly.

The lichen, ground with Spanish cocoa, in the proportion of three ounces of the former to a pound of the latter—is kept under the title of

Iceland Lichen Cocoa.

It affords a very pleasant breakfast and evening repast for consumptive patients and invalids, the unctuous matter of the cocoa coinciding with its medicinal virtues and rendering it very pleasant to the palate.

A full account of the properties, &c. of this herb, is given in a late work, entitled, “A Treatise on the Lichen Islandicus,” by Dr. Richard Reece, published by Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown, booksellers, Paternoster Row.

STRAMONIUM.

This medicine has lately been introduced into the practice of medicine, by Surgeon Fisher, as a remedy for asthma, wheezing, winter cough, and pulmonary consumption. The fume of the prepared herb taken into the lungs during smoking, by allaying morbid irritation of the internal membrane of the windpipe and its branches, affords immediate relief in cases of asthma, wheezing, and winter cough, and the oxymel of it, Mr. Fisher observes, "by promoting expectoration, allaying irritation of the lungs, and hectic fever, correcting the constitution, &c. has proved successful in cases of consumption that had been pronounced hopeless."—— Mr. Fisher in his treatise on the stramonium asserts, that he was effectually cured of a most obstinate asthmatic cough of fourteen years standing, by these preparations. It may be necessary to observe, that the stramonium employed by Mr. Fisher is a compound preparation, and very different to the common dried stramonium.

CHELtenham SALT.

This salt is obtained from the Cheltenham water, and, dissolved in water in the proportion of six drachms to a quart, possesses in great perfection the medicinal virtues of that celebrated Spa.

FAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS.

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-spoonfuls 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 mixture is a favorite remedy of Dr. Baillie:

Take of infusion of red rose leaves, seven ounces; diluted vitriolic acid one drachm; Epsom salt three drachms; compound tincture of cardamon seeds six drachms. Mix.

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

When there is a deficiency of bile, in consequence of the liver being in a sluggish state, Dr. Ballie prefers this mixture to the use of mercury. When the liver is loaded with lymph a little mercury is necessary, as recommended by Mr. Abernethy and Dr. Currie, viz.

About one grain of calomel made into a pill with conserve of hips, 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 is preferable to the proceeding mixture:

Take of extract of rhatany a drachm and a half; muriated tincture of iron forty drops; compound spirit of juniper one ounce. Mix.

Two large table-spoonfuls to be taken three times a day.

When indigestion in this state of system is attended with costiveness, it is better to give a dose of active purgative pills once or twice a week, than to combine a 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 Rochelle or Epsom salt, half an ounce; compound tincture of senna, an ounce.

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

In cases of obstinate costiveness or cholic, 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.

This mixture is more certain in its operation than any other purgative medicine, and therefore, in cases where it is of consequence to empty the bowels speedily, it should be preferred.

It is worthy of notice, that in acute fevers rhubarb and jalap will produce no sensible effect on the intestines, and in some constitutions the neutral salt, as the Epsom, Rochelle, &c. do not act as purgatives.

Astringent mixture.

Take of prepared oyster shells, two drachms; gum arabic powder, three drachms; laudanum twenty

drops; simple cinnamon water, six ounces; dissolve the gum arabic in a little cinnamon water, and afterwards rub with it the compound powder, then add the other ingredients.

Two table-spoonfuls to be taken after every loose stool, in cases of diarrhœa or 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, which is a favorite prescription of Doctor Baillie's, is preferable.

Take of lime water seven ounces; compound tincture of cardamon seeds, six drachms; liquid laudanum, twenty drops. Mix.

Three table spoonfuls to be taken every two or three hours.

Anti-hysteric mixture.

Take of tincture of asafoetida, three drachms; spirit of sal volatile, two drachms; camphorated julep, six ounces. Mix.

Two table-tpoonfuls 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-spoonfuls 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 to the chest will be necessary, as well as the loss of blood, if the system be plethoric, and the cough attended with head-ach. 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-spoonfuls 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.

Camphorated Bark Mixture.

Take of essential salt of bark, one drachm; dissolve in camphorated julep, six ounces; sweet spirit of nitre, two drachms. Mix.

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

The bark thus associated, acts, as M. Lassonne has observed, with more energy and force, whether it be employed for the purpose of curing fever or gangrene; and this assertion Dr. Cullen believes, and experience has proved to be, well 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 spoonfuls 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.

Gout mixture.

Take of volatile tincture of guaiacum, six drachms; camphorated mixture, six ounces; tincture of rhubarb, half an ounce; honey, half an ounce; rub the tincture of guaiacum with the honey in a glass mortar; then add the other article by degrees.

Two table spoonfuls 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 the life of the patient. Nothing appears to be more beneficial in relieving the anguish of pain and shortening the fit, than perspiration. When this cannot be produced by medicine placing the limb over the vapour of warm water, or covering the surface with olive oil, generally affords wonderful relief.

Anti-spasmodic mixture.

Take of æther two drachms; spirit of sal volatile, a drachm and a half; liquid laudanum, thirty drops; camphorated mixture, six ounces. Mix.

Two table-spoonfuls 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, unless attended with very acute pain in the bowels.

Anti-rheumatic mixture.

Take of volatile tincture of guaiacum, half an ounce; honey half an ounce; camphorated julep, six ounces; rub the tincture of guaiacum with the honey, in a glass mortar; and add the other articles by degrees.

Two table spoonfuls 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; ipecacuan powder, ten grains; pure water, five ounces; essence of peppermint fifteen drops. Mix.

Three table spoonfuls 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 *tepid* drinks, such as warm barley water, gruel, tea, or the like.

The electric brush has lately been found very beneficial, both in chronic and acute rheumatism, and in rheumatic or nervous head ach.

Nervous mixture.

Take of essential salt of bark, one drachm, or extract of rhatany root, a drachm and a half; dissolve in camphorated julep, six ounces, then add spirit of sal volatile, two drachms; compound spirit of lavender, three drachms.

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

Brushing the hair with the electric brush is a very great auxiliary to this medicine, in cases of nervous head-ach. It affords immediate relief by conducting from the body the superabundant electric or nervous fluid, which occasions the morbid irritation of the brain and nerves.

Absorbent mixture.

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; liquid laudanum, six drops—to be given as the preceding mixture.

Stimulating mixture.

Take of horse radish root, sliced, and mustard seed, bruised, of each one ounce; 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 favorite mixture for palsy, with the late Dr. Campbell of Hereford. A similar composition is often prescribed by Dr. Bailie and Dr. Latham, in paralytic affections.

For Scrophula, or King's Evil.

Take of essential salt of bark, two drachms; muriate of lime, three drachms, or prepared natron, two drachms; dissolve in a pint of distilled water; then add compound tincture of rhatany root, one ounce.

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

When scrophula is attended with weakness of the system, this is a very valuable medicine. For the purpose of correcting the scrophulous diathesis of the system, the following is often prescribed by Mr. Cline, and Mr. A. Cooper:

Take of prepared soda, five grains; sarsaparella powder, twenty grains. Mix.

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

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.

Tonic mixture.

Take of 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-spoonfuls to be taken every three or four hours, for relaxation and weakness of the system: when attended with a sluggish state of the bowels, three drachms of the vitriolated kali may be added, and, in case of profuse perspiration, two drachms of the diluted vitriolic acid may be substituted for the spirit of sal volatile.

This is a very valuable medicine for general debi-

lity of the system. As a remedy for flour albus, the rhatany root is much recommended by Sir Henry Hallford, Dr. Maton, Dr. Percival, and other eminent practitioners. For gleans this mixture 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 tea-cupful to be taken frequently in inflammatory fevers and sore throat.

PILLS.

Pills for Dropsy.

Take of squill pill, two drachms; prepared calomel, ten grains; gamboge powder, a scruple. Mix well together and divide into thirty-six pills.

Three to be taken twice a day, with a wine-glass-full 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.

Pills for the Gravel.

Take of dried natron, two drachms; Spanish soap, two drachms; with oil of juniper, make into sixty pills.

Of which three are to be taken three times a day. When the mephitic alkaline or soda water disagrees with the patient, this form affords an excellent substitute.

Tonic Pills.

Take of essential salt of bark, one drachm; salt of steel a scruple; gum olibanum, one drachm, with simple syrup; make a mass, and divide into thirty-six pills.

Three to be taken twice a day, for flour albus and gleet.

Bilious Pills.

Take of rhubarb, two drachms; calomel half a drachm; essence of peppermint, ten drops; with a little syrup, make into thirty pills.

Three to be taken every third morning, with a wine-glassful of the solution of Epsom salts.

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.

These pills are sold under the name of Dr. Hugh Smith's Antibilious Pills.

G A R G L E S.

Discussient 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 Gargle.

Take of red rose leaves, two drachms; infuse in a pint of boiling water till cold; then strain, and add diluted 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 gargle, tincture of myrrh, and honey, of each half an ounce.

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

LAVEMENTS OR CLYSTERS.

Anodyne Lavement.

Take of starch jelly, half a pint; laudanum forty drops. Mix.

The whole to be injected by means of a pewter lavement syringe, in cases of dysentery, violent purging, and pain in the bowels.

Laxative Lavement.

Take of Epsom salt, two ounces. Dissolve in three quarters of a pint of warm thin gruel or broth, with an ounce of fresh butter, or sweet oil.

Anti-spasmodic Lavement.

Take of tincture of asafoetida, half an ounce; laudanum, forty drops; gruel, half a pint. Mix.

For spasmodic affections of the bowels.

Nutrient Lavement.

Take of strong beef tea, twelve ounces; thicken with hartshorn shavings, or arrow root.

In cases of extreme debility of the body, or when the patient cannot take food by the mouth in consequence of some obstruction in the throat, this 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. In consequence of the improper exhibition of this composition, a diarrhoea has been produced, which the reduced state of the patient could ill bear.

LOTIONS AND EMBROCATIONS.

Eye Water.

Take of Goulard's extract of lead, ten drops; white wine vinegar, two drachms; laudanum, thirty drops; distilled water, eight ounces. Mix.

For inflammation of the eye, or eye lids.

To be frequently applied by means of folds of fine old linen, over the affected eye or eyes.

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 eye-lids 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 feels warm to the patient.

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.

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 as above.

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

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