

Specification of John McIntyre Smith : medicinal compound and plaster.

Contributors

Smith, John McIntyre.

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A.D. 1874, 23rd JANUARY. N° 297.

SPECIFICATION

OF

JOHN MCINTYRE SMITH.

MEDICINAL COMPOUND AND PLASTER.

LONDON:

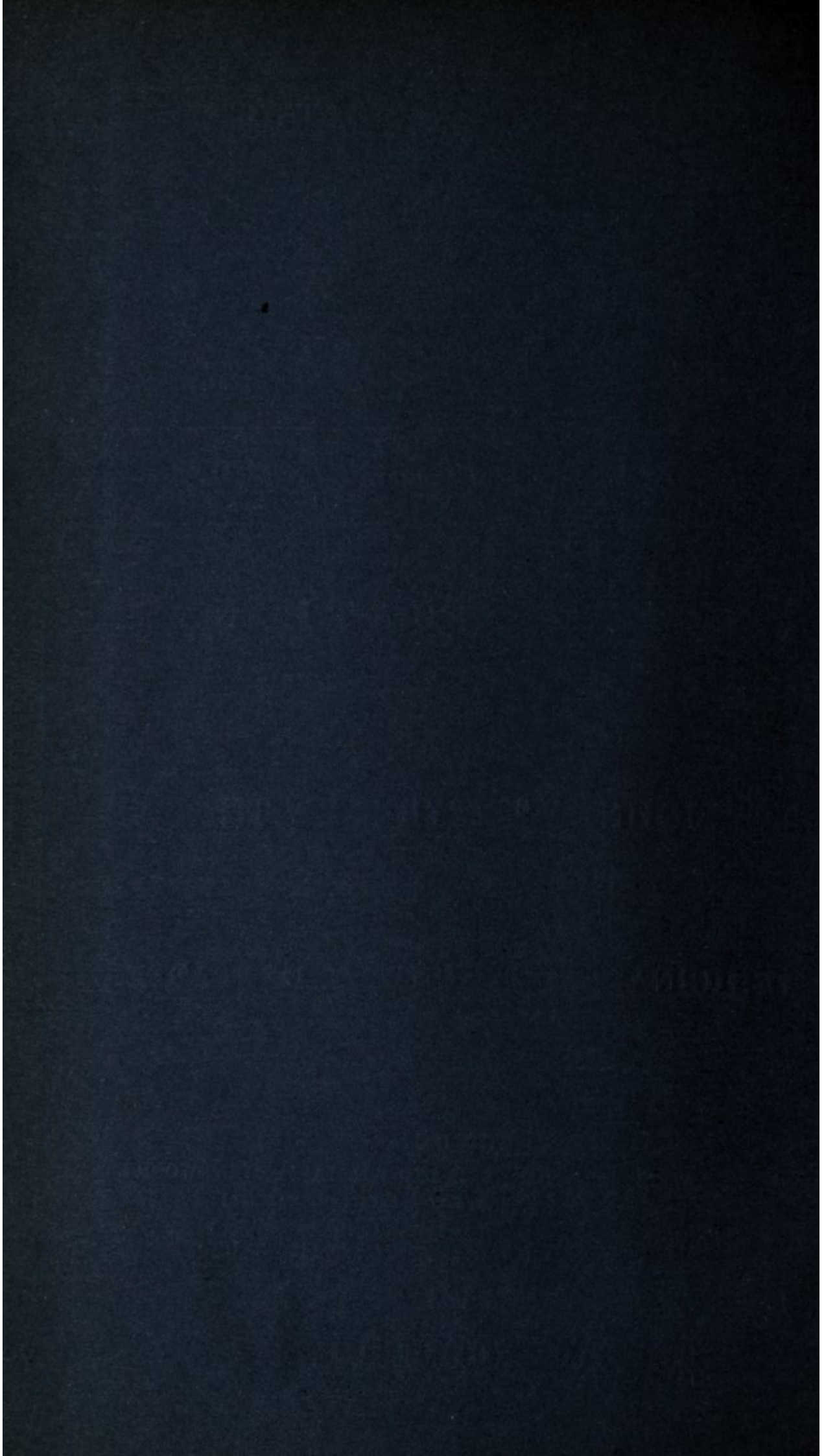
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1874.





A.D. 1874, 23rd JANUARY. N° 297.

Medicinal Compound and Plaster.

(This Invention received Provisional Protection only.)

PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION left by John M^cIntyre Smith at the Office of the Commissioners of Patents, with his Petition, on the 23rd January 1874.—A communication from Doctor Paul Edmond Audouit, of the City of Havre, in France, Surgeon, in the Service of the General Transatlantic Steamship Company of France.

I, JOHN M^cINTYRE SMITH, of New York City, in the State of New York, in the United States of America, do hereby declare the nature of the said Invention for "**A NEW MEDICINAL COMPOUND AND PLASTERS MADE THEREWITH,**" (communicated to me by Doctor Paul Edmond Audouit, of the City of Havre, in France, Surgeon, in the Service of the General Transatlantic Steam Ship Company, of France), to be as follows:—

One of the most important uses of the compound and of the plasters is to prevent sea sickness. For this purpose the plaster is made of suitable size and applied to the pit of the stomach. Its efficacy in this use has been established by repeated experiments.

The following is a description of what is considered the best means of carrying out the Invention:—Take of what is known as diachylon [in French "*emplâtre de diachylon*"], sometimes called court plaster, [an

Smith's Improved Medicinal Compound and Plaster.

oxyde of lead and oil] two grammes. With this thoroughly mix two grammes of theriac or Venice treacle [in French "theriaque"], and one gramme of extract of belladonna [in French "extrait belladonne"], and preserve the compound in a tight stoppered vessel.

To use the compound as a preventive or cure for sea sickness, spread 5 it to about the thickness of an ordinary adhesive plaster on a small oval piece of kid or other soft leather, making the plaster about three inches long, and two-and-a-half inches wide. One of these plasters being slightly warmed is applied and caused to stick on the pit of the stomach. 10

The plasters may be prepared ready spread in large quantities, as an article of travellers' supplies, or of trade generally.

The plaster applied as above may be used with safety and success in all cases of nausea from whatever cause, excepting always those cases where it is desired for any reason to free the stomach by vomiting. 15

In all cases of retching and vomiting from a disturbed condition, in which it is desired to allay irritation by inducing a sound and healthy condition of the nerves pertaining to the stomach, the plaster may be applied either in the small size indicated or in larger sizes, and more thickly spread, as the case shall require. 20

Thin muslin, paper, thin vegetable parchment, and various other substances may be used with success instead of leather, as a foundation for the plaster.

LONDON:

Printed by GEORGE EDWARD EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty. 1874.

