

Surgeon Major 1809

PHARMACOPOEIA

2295
CHIRURGICA;

OR, FORMULÆ FOR

THE USE OF SURGEONS;

INCLUDING,

AMONG A VARIETY OF REMEDIES ADOPTED
IN THE PRIVATE PRACTICE OF THE MOST
EMINENT OF THE PROFESSION,

ALL THE

PRINCIPAL FORMULÆ
OF THE DIFFERENT HOSPITALS.

THE THIRD EDITION,
Corrected and enlarged.

LONDON,

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PATERNOSTER-ROW.

1795.

TO
THE INCORPORATED COMPANIES
OF SURGEONS
OF
GREAT BRITAIN

AND
IRELAND,

THIS IMPROVED EDITION
OF A
PHARMACOPOEIA,
EXPRESSLY CALCULATED
FOR THEIR INFORMATION AND
CONVENIENCE,
IS MOST GRATEFULLY
DEDICATED,

BY THEIR MOST OBLIGED AND
HUMBLE SERVANT,
THE AUTHOR.

PREFACE

TO THE

THIRD EDITION.

THE favourable reception which the public have given the following work, whilst it flattered the author's feelings, had the more important effect of quickening his diligence in providing a remedy for its defects, and enlarging its boundaries by the addition of new and (he trusts it will be found) useful matter.

In the remarks affixed to the formulæ heretofore published, many practical observations have been blended; whilst a number of original formulæ communicated to the author by practitioners of eminence, have been introduced in the alphabetical arrangement.

On the whole, it is hoped, that not only the young, but even the experienced surgeon,

will find, in the following sheets, matter worthy of his regard; no endeavours having been spared to render the work complete, not only in its leading character of a *chirurgical Pharmacopoeia*, but also in that of a *summary of the practice of Medical surgery*, which indeed formed no immaterial part of the original design.

February 28, 1795.

ADVERTISEMENT.

IT is a fact of which every medical man must be aware, that, in the Pharmacopoeias already extant, a very inconsiderable number of formulæ are included for the particular use of surgeons, and many of these happen to be such as individuals do not altogether approve. It may indeed be very reasonably disputed, whether the learned bodies who have for a series of years, sent forth their instructions on this subject, be actually competent to the task of directing what remedies are adapted to the practice of a branch of the healing art with which they profess to have no acquaintance whatever; and they would perhaps have done well, had they acknowledged this incompetency, by leaving entirely out of their new editions, the few topical remedies that are at present included in them. The design of the following pages, is to supply the deficiencies alluded to, and to furnish the surgical practitioner, with a complete collection of those formulæ, which, in the course of his professional engagements, he must necessarily stand in need of.

Since the publication of the *Theory of Chirurgical Pharmacy*, a work, at this time, in a great measure, obsolete, and disgraced also with receipts for cosmetics and other ridiculous compositions, nothing of this kind has been attempted. The *practice of the different Hospitals*, has indeed been the subject of a somewhat later publication, but its known inaccuracy, the unscientific way in which it is put together, and the very few chirurgical remedies included in it, afford the practitioner a very scanty share of information. In the present work, particular care has been taken to admit only such formulæ as are applicable to surgery, and, of those, none but really useful and efficacious remedies. Where this rule is disregarded at least, it is only

on the authority of some eminent practitioner, whose partiality to a particular remedy, has been grounded on a long experience of its good effects, and whose name furnishes a sort of sanction for its introduction.

In the nomenclature, as strict an attention is paid as the case would admit, to the plan very properly pursued by the London College; But, in some few cases, as the reader will readily perceive, it has been found impracticable.

Since the practice of surgery unavoidably embraces many of the remedies of the physician, it has also been found necessary to pay a degree of attention to them; but this is done to no farther an extent, than the customs of medical surgery may be supposed to warrant. To all the formulæ directly taken from the College, a distinguishing mark has been affixed. The more operose of these, as the chemical preparations, &c. are merely named, and their uses, in a concise way, pointed out. The more pharmaceutical compositions, as the collyria, liniments, unguents, &c. are detailed, and their mode of application spoken of. Lastly, it may be proper to observe, that CHESELDEN'S *Short Essay towards a Pharmacopoeia Chirurgica*, annexed to *Le Dran's Operations*, furnished the general hint for the present publication, which, it is hoped, will be found of some utility to the surgical practitioner.

PHARMACOPOEIA CHIRURGICA.

ACETUM.

VINEGAR is an article by no means unworthy of being classed amongst our chirurgical remedies. Independent of its convenience and efficacy when applied in the form of a cataplasm to sprained joints, as will be noticed in its proper place, it forms an eligible lotion for inflammation of the skin, when joined with alkohol and water, in about equal proportions.

At the Gloucester Infirmary, it has been found of service in quickening the exfoliation of carious bone; an effect, which, in all likelihood, is owing to its known property of dissolving the earthy part of bone.

Mr. Cleghorn, a brewer in Edinburgh, has communicated some accounts of its excellent effects when immediately applied to burns and scalds. A persevering application of it in these cases, assuages the violent smarting, and is

of service notwithstanding excoriation or loss of substance. At a proper period after the accident, he applies powdered chalk in a sufficient quantity to absorb the discharge, and covers the part with a common poultice.

ALKOHOL CARYOPHYLLATUM.

℞ Alcoholis drach. iij
Olei caryophylli drach. j misce.

This solution of oil of cloves in alcohol, has been applied upon lint, to carious bones, to quicken the process of exfoliation.

ANTIMONIUM MURIATUM. (L)

As a caustic, this remedy has been long used under the name of *butter of antimony*, for destroying warts and excrescences.

AQUA CUPRI VITRIOLATI CAMPHORATA.

℞ Cupri vitriolati
Boli gallici sing. unc. fs.
Camphoræ drach. j
Aquæ ferventis lib. iv.

The boiling water is to be added to the other ingredients, and filtered when cold. This is the *aqua camphorata* of Bates, and is chiefly employed in a diluted state, as a collyrium; but it may

also prove of service as an application to foul ulcers.

AQUA KALI PURI. (L)

R Kali lib. iv

Calcis lib. vj

Aquæ distillatæ cong. iv.

Four pints of water being added to the lime, are to be allowed to stand for one hour; after which, the kali and the rest of the water are to be joined. The mixture is then to be boiled for a quarter of an hour, and when cold, strained off.

This is the soap-ley of the old Dispensatory. It has been thought capable of dissolving urinary calculi, and with this view has been given in considerable doses, and for a length of time, in several instances. These trials, however, have not proved so successful as could have been wished, nor is the exhibition of so active a remedy unattended with disadvantageous consequences to the system; for which reason, under the name of *mephitic alkaline water*, vegetable alkali supersaturated with fixed air, has of late been substituted in nephritic complaints, and is very strongly recommended by Dr. Percival and other writers.

AQUA LITHARGYRI ACETATI. (L)

Rx Lithargyri lib. ij unc. iv
Aceti distillati cong. j.

These are to be boiled together, keeping the mixture constantly stirred, till only six pounds of liquid remain.

This preparation of lead is in too general use to need any particular remark. It is seldom if ever employed, in surgery, in an undiluted state. The late Mr. Justamond however, and Dr. Cheston of Gloucester, used to apply it mixed with an equal proportion of a spirit resembling the tinctura ferri muriati, to the edges of cancerous sores.

It is to be feared, this remedy has, in a number of cases, promoted the views of surgery at the expence of the patient's general health; the absorption of lead into the system, having, as is well known, a very pernicious tendency, and inducing diseases, which, Dr. Fordyce asserts, go on notwithstanding the cause is removed, and in the end prove fatal.

On this account, many practitioners have given up the use of this remedy, and have had recourse to solutions of vitriolated zinc, which, it is said, answer equally well.

ARGENTUM NITRATUM. (L)

This is the mildest of the caustics used in surgery. Its utility as an occasional application to ulcers, is well known.

Mr. Hunter recommends its use on the first appearance of a chancre, and before the surrounding parts can be supposed to have partaken of venereal contamination. He directs the caustic to be scraped to a point, like a black lead pencil, so that those parts only that are really diseased may come in contact with it; and he advises the repetition of this process, till the last slough which is thrown off, leaves the sore florid and healthy, like the granulations of a simple ulcer. From this treatment, there is a chance, that the constitution will not be infected; but it is nevertheless consistent with prudence, to exhibit quicksilver in some way or other, at the same time.

One thing however ought to be noticed by way of caution, namely, that the glans penis, in some, particularly in scrofulous patients, is liable to slough, and that very largely, on the application even of slight caustics. An instance is known to several in this metropolis, of a gentleman who underwent this kind of treatment, under the hands of a practitioner of considerable reputation, with the loss of half his penis. In habits of this description, it is

not uncommon even for a shanker to slough spontaneously. Where there is a great degree of inflammation in the shanker itself, as well as in the surrounding parts, great circumspection is certainly necessary in the first trial of this remedy.

Mr. Hunter directs it also in the cure of strictures, in which case it is to be passed, through a canula, down the urethra, till it comes into contact with the diseased part.

This method however is only applicable in particular cases, such more especially as we find illustrated by an engraving in his Treatise on the Venereal Disease, where a simple membranous substance is formed across the urethra, so as with the help of a small stone lying immediately behind, totally to obstruct the passage of the urine. Doubtless, in that instance, the patient's life might have been saved by the caustic. Those strictures however, which will admit the tube necessary for the conveyance of the caustic up to that point where its action is most immediately requisite, are, comparatively speaking, very few.

ARSENICUM ANTIMONIATUM.

R Antimonii pulverizati unc. ij

Arsenici pulverizati unc. j.

These are to be fluxed together in a crucible, and afterwards reduced to powder.

This is the caustic so extensively used, under the name of *arsenical caustic*, by the late Mr. Justamond in his treatment of cancers. It is, perhaps, one of the most useful of this class of remedies, being remarkably well calculated for the destruction of excrescences, or for the removal of parts, in ill-conditioned ulcers, which seem to obstruct their healing.

It may be reduced to any degree of mildness by the addition of powdered opium, which, in some measure, also acts specifically, in diminishing the violence of the pain.

BALSAMUM PERUVIANUM CUM FELLE.

Rx. Fellis bovis drach. iij

Balsami peruviani drach. j. misce.

This is a remedy of the late Dr. Hugh Smith, who directed it to be occasionally dropped into the ear in those cases where a constant discharge of foetid matter indicates a diseased state of its secretions. The gall employed in it, has also the property of softening the wax, so as to render it more removable by simple syringing.

CALOMELAS. (L)

This preparation of quicksilver is in such general use as to need no particular description. It has lately however been administered with

success, in those paralytic affections which have been occasioned by the absorption of lead. In these cases, it not only acts generally on the system, but locally on the intestines, so as to obviate the constipation which commonly takes place.

CALX CUM KALI PURO. (L)

This is the *causticum commune fortius* of the old Dispensatory. The principal use to which it has been applied, has been for the purpose of opening abscesses; but this is more expeditiously done by the application of kali purum.

CATAPLASMA ACETI.

This cataplasm may be made with vinegar and oatmeal only, or with the addition of bread crumbs. It is a simple but effectual remedy for sprains or bruises, and answers best if applied cold, in which state it also has considerable effect in stopping the progress of scrofulous enlargements of the bones. A small quantity of linseed-meal may be added, to give the whole a greater degree of tenacity than can be expected from the bread and oatmeal where heat is not employed.

CATAPLASMA ALUMINIS. (L)

This is prepared by briskly stirring a lump of

alum in the whites of two eggs, till they form a coagulum, which is found very serviceable in ophthalmia, that of the purulent kind more especially. It is to be applied to the eye between two pieces of thin linen rag. As a remedy for chilblains it is also very efficacious.

CATAPLASMA BRIONIÆ COMPOSITUM.

℞ Radicis brioniæ unc. iij
 Florum sambuci unc. j
 Gummi ammoniaci unc. fs
 Ammoniaë muriatæ drach. ij
 Spiritus camphorati unc. j.

After boiling the briony and elder flowers till they become tender, they must be bruised, and the gum ammoniac, previously dissolved in vinegar, must be added to them. The muriated ammonia and the camphorated spirit are lastly to be joined, and the whole mixed together into a cataplasm. This is the *cataplasma discutiens* of the old Edinburgh Pharmacopoeia.

CATAPLASMA CALCIS.

℞ Calcis
 Farinæ avenæ sing. unc. ij
 Adipis suillæ præparatæ unc. iv.

The lime being slacked with a sufficient

quantity of water, the lard and oatmeal are to be afterwards added. This is in use at the Bath Hospital as a remedy in knee cases.

CATAPLASMA CALCIS VITRIOLATÆ.

The use of plaster of Paris as a cataplasm to ulcers, was introduced into practice by Mr. Blizard at the London Hospital. Its effects were at first thought very flattering, though the principle on which it was applied has never been well explained; but a farther trial does not appear to have confirmed its usefulness. The powdered plaster is mixed in the common way, with water, and applied, while soft, to the ulcer, where it hardens and is suffered to remain for two or three days before it is renewed. It is principally adapted for the treatment of that kind of ulcer in which a want of vigour is apparent.

CATAPLASMA CARBONIS.

To about half a pound of the common farinaceous cataplasm, two ounces of wood charcoal, in very fine powder, are to be added, and the whole mixed well together.

This remedy is in use at the Worcester Infirmary, where it is found of considerable service in sweetening foetid ulcers and disposing them to granulate favourably.

CATAPLASMA CEREVISIÆ.

This is prepared by stirring into the grounds of strong beer, as much oatmeal as will make it of a suitable consistence. It is sometimes employed as a stimulant, but most commonly as an antiseptic to mortified parts.

CATAPLASMA CICUTÆ.

To the fomentum cicutæ add as much oatmeal as will sufficiently thicken it. This poultice is employed in cancerous and scrofulous cases, and in most ulcers of an inveterate character, to diminish their sensibility and amend the discharge. The fresh herb, bruised, was preferred for these purposes, by Mr. Justamond, and is perhaps more to be relied on.

CATAPLASMA CUMINI. (L)

Rx Seminum cumini lib. j
 Baccarum lauri
 Foliorum scordii exsiccatorem
 Radicis serpentariæ virginianæ sing.
 unc. iij
 Caryophyllorum aromaticorum unc. j.

These ingredients are directed, by the College, to be powdered and formed into a cataplasm with thrice their weight of honey. This

remedy is seldom used at present, but was formerly considered as a useful antiseptic, and applied, with that view, to mortified parts.

CATAPLASMA DAUCI.

This cataplasm, which has been found of service in sweetening putrid ulcers, particularly those of the cancerous kind, is prepared merely by boiling carrots a sufficient length of time and mashing them up into a pulp. Turnips are sometimes prepared in the same way, and are found to answer the same purpose. Both are to be applied to the ulcer, without the intervention of lint or any other substance.

It is common with some practitioners, to apply these substances in their raw state, and finely grated. But this kind of poultice, in which the particles are austere and granular, does not seem to be preferable to the former in its effects, and, to an irritable sore, cannot but be a very uncomfortable kind of application.

CATAPLASMA EFFERVESCENS.

This cataplasm is prepared by stirring into an infusion of malt (such as may be readily obtained from the ale or porter brewers) as much oatmeal as is required to make it of a proper thickness, and afterwards adding about a spoonful of yeast. This is by much the most effecti

tual way of applying fixed air to ulcers, cancers, or other local affections requiring to be treated with powerful antiseptic remedies. In applying it, care must be taken not to bind it on too closely, as the fermentation, a short time after its application, will be considerable, and its bulk, of course, so increased, as to put the cloths and bandages which confine it very much on the stretch.

CATAPLASMA FARINACEUM.

It has been the custom, for a very long period, to employ milk in the composition of a bread-poultice; but as it is liable to turn sour by the heat of the body, and possesses no greater property of relaxing the skin than water, we should prefer the latter. It is prepared effectually and with very little trouble, by merely soaking slices of new bread, in boiling hot water, till they are swollen and perfectly soft. It is necessary to pour away, and even to press out, as much water as may appear to be superfluous, and the bread may then be beaten up with a spoon.

This composition will be rendered still more complete, if we stir into it a small quantity of linseed meal, which has the double advantage of binding its parts together, so that it shall not smear and cling to the skin, and also of retaining, for a much longer time, that moisture, on

the preservation of which, its surgical properties chiefly depend.

The addition of oil, or any kind of unguent in poultices, is destructive of their efficacy, and cannot be too strenuously prohibited.

CATAPLASMA FARINÆ COMPOSITUM.

Rx Farinæ fecalis lib. j
Fermenti veteris acris unc. iv
Natri muriati unc. ij.

These being wrought into a paste with hot water, are to be immediately wrapped round the part affected, and renewed morning and evening.

This is the *cataplasma stimulaus* of Dr. Hugh Smith, by whom it was prescribed as a remedy for those anomalous swellings which arise from viscid secretions. It was first introduced into England by the Hessians and Hanoverians, with whom it is much in use, for gouty and rheumatic affections.

CATAPLASMA GALBANI COMPOSITUM.

Rx Radicis lillii albi unc. iv
Caricarum unc. j
Radicis cepæ vulgaris contusæ unc. iss
Galbani unc. ss
Pulveris seminis lini q. s.

The lilly-roots and figs are to be boiled and bruised; the onions are to be afterwards added, and likewise the galbanum, previously rubbed with the yolk of an egg.

This differs little from the old Edinburgh *cataplasma suppurans*, except in the omission of the yellow basilicon and oil of chamomile. The design of it is obvious.

CATAPLASMA KALI ACETATI.

R Kali acetati unc. j
Aquæ distillatæ unc. xx
Micæ panis q. s. misce.

This is found to be a useful application to cancerous and ill conditioned sores.

Common vinegar saturated with kali and afterwards formed into a cataplasin, answers equally well, and is the remedy employed by Mr. Nayler, at the Gloucester Infirmary, under the name of *cataplasma neutrale*.

CATAPLASMA LINI.

Linseed-poultice is made by stirring a sufficient quantity of the meal into boiling water.

This is reckoned a good emollient, and is universally adopted by the hospitals; but it is doubtful whether the poultice of bread and linseed do not excel it, as there is too great an

abundance of slimy mucilage in the linseed alone, to answer, completely, the purposes of a relaxant.

CATAPLASMA LITHARGYRI ACETATI.

R Aqua lithargyri acetati drach. j
 Aqua distillata lib. j
 Micæ panis q. s. misce.

This poultice is a suitable vehicle for the lead, and is proper to be applied in cases of local inflammation or to improve the state of unhealthy sores.

CATAPLASMA MALI MATURI.

This is a good and convenient cataplasm for inflamed eyes. The apples are to be thoroughly roasted, and the soft pulp separated, and applied to the eye without any intervening substance.

It may not be amiss to mention here, that in all cases of ophthalmy where a cataplasm is preferred, it should be applied to the naked eye, unless its ingredients be so rough or the eye so irritable as to render that imprudent; in which case, the usual way of inclosing it between two pieces of gauze or thin linen rag is to be adopted, though the experiment will at once shew, how impossible it is, in this way, to

bring the remedy closely into contact with the diseased part.

This cataplasim is among the remedies employed in the Hospital of Invalids at Paris, but the apples are there directed to be mixed with milk, which, coagulating, forms a compound probably of less efficacy than the apples alone.

CATAPLASMA NATRI VITRIOLATI.

R Natri vitriolati unc. j
 Aquæ ferventis lib. fs
 Micæ panis q. f. misce.

This formula is attributed to Dr. Kirkland, and is said to be particularly useful in xerophthalmia, or that kind of inflammation of the eye where the secretions are deficient.

CATAPLASMA PAPAVERIS ALBI.

R Fomenti papaveris albi lib. j
 Micæ panis q. f. misce.

This poultice, on account of its sedative qualities, which, if necessary, may be farther increased by adding to it a solution of opium, is very properly applied to parts in an irritable state, and in all external cases where it becomes an object to alleviate pain.

CATAPLASMA QUERCUS MARINI.

This is prepared by bruising a quantity of

the marine plant commonly called *sea tang*, which is afterwards to be applied by way of a poultice.

Its chief use is in cases of scrofula; white swellings and glandular tumours more especially.

Where this vegetable cannot be obtained in its recent state, a common poultice of sea-water and oatmeal has been substituted by the late Mr. Hunter and other surgeons of eminence.

CATAPLASMA RADICIS SOLANI TUBEROSI.

A quantity of raw potatoes are to be pounded in a mortar to a proper degree of fineness. This, though a vulgar remedy, is nevertheless a very useful application to parts that have been scalded or burnt, but chiefly in the former case. They are to be applied cold, which contributes farther to the property they possess of resisting the progress of the inflammation.

CATAPLASMA ROSÆ.

℞ Conservæ rosæ unc. ij
Aluminis drach. ss.

The alum is to be finely pulverized and mixed with the conserve. This is reckoned a useful application in the latter stages of ophthalmy.

CATAPLASMA SINAPEOS. (L)

℞ Seminum sinapeos pulveris
 Medullæ panis sing. lib. ss
 Aceti q. s. misce.

This is seldom employed in surgical cases, but certainly admits of it, and is inserted on that account.

CAUSTICUM ANTI-CANCROSUM.

℞ Ranunculi acris foliorum
 Flammulæ vulgaris foliorum sing. unc. j
 Arsenici albi lævigati drach. j
 Florum sulphuris scrup. v.

The crow's foot and dog's fennel being fresh gathered and bruised, the other ingredients are to be added, and the whole beaten into a paste. This is to be formed into balls and dried in the sun. When used, they are directed to be powdered, mixed with the yolk of an egg, and applied, on a piece of pig's bladder, to the surface of the cancer. In this state the caustic is to remain, till the eschar separates spontaneously. In using this, which is the celebrated cancer remedy of Mr. Plunkett, great circumspection is at all times necessary, particularly in applying it to cancers of the nose or lips, on account of the danger of swallowing a portion of the arsenic.

This caustic has been successfully employed by Mr. Blicke, with a view of exciting a new action in those troublesome sores, which sometimes surround the root of the nail; and which in general, are found to be extremely difficult of cure.

CAUSTICUM OPIATUM.

R Calcis cum kali puro drach. ij

Opii pulverizati drach. fs

Saponis mollis vulgaris q. s.

The caustic powder and the opium being mixed together, are to be formed into a paste with the soap. This is the caustic employed by the late Mr. Else of St. Thomas's Hospital, in the radical cure of the hydrocele. The mode of using it, is by applying to the lower and anterior part of the tumour, a common adhesive plaster, spread on leather, and consisting of several folds or thicknesses, through which is made a circular hole or well for the reception of the paste. This is suffered to lie on for about eight hours, at the end of which time, without having given the patient much pain, it will be found to have penetrated down to the tunica vaginalis, and the remaining treatment consists only in applying poultices till the eschar sloughs, the water is evacuated, and the cure completed. It may not be improper however to add, that the application of kali

purum answers equally well in the cure of the hydrocele, and the pain it occasions is inconsiderable.

CERATUM CALOMELANOS.

℞ Calomelanos drach. ⁱj

Cerati lapidis calaminaris unc. fs misce.

This is a good occasional application to ulcers, and is more particularly serviceable in those of a venereal kind, when previously cleansed by caustic or irritating remedies.

CERATUM CANTHARIDIS. (L)

℞ Cerati spermatis ceti drach. vj

Cantharidum drach. j.

The cerate being softened by the fire, the cantharides, powdered, are to be mixed with it. The use of this is merely to keep up a discharge from blisters.

CERATUM CRETÆ ACETATÆ COMPOSITUM

℞ Emplastri lithargyri unc. viij

Olei olivæ

Cretæ præparatæ

Aceti distillati sing. unc. iv

Aquæ lithargyri acetati unc. fs.

The litharge plaster and oil having been

melted together, are to be incorporated with the prepared chalk. When the mixture is sufficiently cooled, the water of acetated litharge is to be mixed with the distilled vinegar, and the whole gradually stirred in.

This is Dr. Kirkland's *neutral cerate*, a remedy much employed in his practice, and in great repute as an application to inflamed parts and to ulcers. It must indeed be allowed to be a very neat and efficacious remedy.

CERATUM HYDRARGYRI.

R Ceræ flavæ

Adipis suillæ sing. lib. ss

Hydrargyri purificati unc. iij

Olei sulphurati drach. j.

The quicksilver being well rubbed down with the sulphurated oil, and the wax and lard melted together, the latter mixture is to be gradually added and stirred into the former, so as to ensure a complete division of the particles of the quicksilver through the whole composition.

This is the *ceratum mercuriale* of the late London Dispensatory, and seems to have been expunged by the College without any good reason, as it is still in repute with the best practitioners as a remedy for old ulcers. It has a very good effect, when employed as an outer dressing, in softening their callous edges, and restoring the

discoloured skin which usually surrounds them, to an healthy state.

CERATUM HYDRARGYRI NITRATI.

℞ Unguenti hydrargyri nitrati

Cerati spermatis ceti sing. unc. ij misce.

This composition, which is employed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, is designed as an application to scrofulous or phagedenic ulcers.

CERATUM LAPIDIS CALAMINARIS.

℞ Lapidis calaminaris præparati

Ceræ flavæ, sing. lib. fs

Olei olivæ lib. j.

Melt the wax and oil together, and when sufficiently cool, stir in the calaminaris. This is well known as an application calculated to promote the cicatrization of ulcers.

CERATUM LAPIDIS CALAMINARIS CUM HYDRARGYRO.

℞ Cerati lapidis calaminaris lib. fs

Hydrargyri nitrati rubri unc. fs misce.

The red nitrated quicksilver should be *very* finely levigated, and mixed with the cerate.

This application answers remarkably well, in bringing about an healthy appearance in sluggish and ill conditioned ulcers.

CERATUM LITHARGYRI.

℞ Emplastrum lithargyri
 Adipis suillæ sing. lib. fs
 Cerae flavæ unc. j
 Aquæ lithargyri acetati unc. iv.

In preparing this cerate, the three first ingredients must be melted together, and when almost cold, the water of acetated litharge is to be gradually incorporated, stirring the whole till perfectly cold.

It is a useful remedy for superficial sores, or as an external dressing to ulcers whose edges are inflamed.

CERATUM LITHARGYRI ACETATI
COMPOSITUM. (L)

℞ Aquæ lithargyri acetati unc. iis
 Cerae flavæ unc. iv
 Olei olivæ unc. ix
 Camphoræ drach. fs.

In preparing this, the camphor is to be rubbed down with a little oil, and added gradually to the other ingredients when they are nearly grown cold.

CERATUM MELLIS.

℞ Olei olivæ
 Mellis despumati sing. lib. fs

Cerae flavæ

Emplastri lithargyri sing. unc. iv.

The oil, wax, and litharge plaster, are to be melted together, and the honey afterwards added. This cerate is employed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and appears to be well calculated for strumous sores or for ulcers that require a degree of stimulus.

By substituting for the latter article six ounces of Emplastrum lithargyri *cum gummi*, we form a remedy, in very high repute in Lancashire, for the cure of scrofulous sores, those especially which we often see between the fingers and toes of young children.

CERATUM MELLIS CUM TEREBIN- THINA.

℞ Terebinthinæ vulgaris lib. j

Ovorum vitellos No. xx

Mellis despumati lib. j.

The eggs and the honey are to be beaten together, and the turpentine, a little softened by the fire, is afterwards to be joined.

This is an old formula from Paracelsus. Cases now and then occur, in which such a remedy may be very suitable.

CERATUM RESINÆ FLAVÆ. (L)

R Unguenti resinæ flavæ lib. fs
Ceræ flavæ unc. j.

These are to be melted together in the usual way.

CERATUM RUBRUM.

R Ceræ flavæ
Adipis suillæ præparatæ sing. lib. fs
Resinæ flavæ unc. fs
Hydrargyri sulphurati rubri gran. xv.

This forms a cheap and elegant cerate for external dressings.

CERATUM SAPONIS. (L)

R Lithargyri lævigati lib. j
Aceti cong. j
Saponis unc. viij
Olei olivæ
Ceræ flavæ sing. lib. j.

This is the *soap cerate* of St^o Bartholomew's Hospital, and adopted lately by the College. In preparing it, the utmost caution must be used. The three first ingredients are to be mixed together and boiled gently till all the moisture is evaporated, after which the wax and oil, previously melted together, must be added. The whole composition, from first to

last, must be incessantly and effectually stirred, without which the whole will be spoiled. This formula was introduced into practice by Mr. Pott, and is found to be a very convenient application in fractures, and also as an external dressing for ulcers, being of a very convenient degree of adhesiveness, and also possessing the usual properties of a saturnine remedy.

CERATUM SPERMATIS CETI. (L)

Rx Spermatiss ceti unc. ss .
Cerae albæ unc. ij
Olei olivæ unc. iv.

The uses of this simple formula cannot be misunderstood. The ingredients, when melted, should be constantly stirred till they become cold.

CEREI MEDICATI.

These bougies are calculated to act medicinally on strictures in the urethra, but there exists a serious objection to all that are composed of very active ingredients, namely, that the healthy, no less than the unsound parts of the urethra, are exposed to their effects, and may become diseased in proportion as the diseased parts become sound. For these reasons, and because of the impossibility of medicating so much and no more of the bougie than comes

in contact with the stricture, surgeons have, for the most part, given up the use of them. The following however are the formulæ that have been most in repute.

No. I.

R Olei olivæ lib. j
 Ceræ flavæ
 Picis burgundicæ sing. unc. iv
 Spermatis ceti unc. ij
 Emplastri diabolani (Pharm. Parisian.)
 unc. j.

Besides these ingredients directed by Mr. Daran, are the absurd additions of a *living* pigeon *plucked* and half a pint of port wine. These, together with the oil, are (not less *humanely* than *scientifically*) ordered to be boiled together, adding, after the pigeon is taken out, the remaining ingredients, and last of all from two to sixteen drams (according to the degree of causticity required) of the burnt sole of a shoe finely powdered.

No. II.

R Ceræ albæ unc. iv
 Spermatis ceti unc. iſs
 Unguenti rosati, et
 Emplastri cerussæ (Pharm. Parisian.)
 sing. unc. j.

These being melted together, form the composition of which Mr. Daran made, what he called his *emollient and healing bougies*. If it prove of too hard a consistence, we are directed to add a small quantity of oil of almonds.

No. III.

℞ Emplastri lithargyri burgundici unc. ij
Hydrargyri purificati unc. j
Olei sulphurati q. s.
Antimonii præparati unc. fs.

The quicksilver is to be extinguished in the sulphurated oil and added to the other ingredients when sufficiently cooled. This is the bougie composition of the late Mr. Samuel Sharp.

No. IV.

℞ Hydrargyri purificati drach. iij
Plumbi drach. ij
Antimonii præparati unc. j
Ceræ flavæ lib. j.

An amalgam is to be formed with the quicksilver and lead, and the other ingredients afterwards added.

No. V.

℞ Ceræ flavæ lib. j
Terebinthinæ chiæ unc. iv
Hydrargyri sulphurati rubri unc. j.

The wax and turpentine being melted together and suffered to cool a little, the red sulphurated quicksilver is afterwards to be stirred in. This and the preceding formula, are among the prescriptions of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

Some surgeons have preferred the common plaster bougie with a little red nitrated quicksilver, or some other escharotic rubbed upon, or rather incorporated with, the small end, which they have afterwards endeavoured to pass into the stricture. But the objections to this method are obvious.

CERESIMPLICES.

Simple bougies, or those designed to act mechanically on strictures in the urethra, have been prepared from various receipts which it is scarcely worth while to enumerate; the ingredients being, for the most part alike, but differing in their proportions. We shall therefore confine our account to the following compositions, the former of which is recommended by Mr. Hunter.

No. I.

R Olei olivæ lib. iij.
Cera flavæ lib. j
Minii lib. iss.

These are to be boiled together over a slow fire for six hours. Bougies made with this composition will be found much too soft for immediate use, but after keeping some months, will acquire sufficient firmness. If this be an objection however, it may easily be removed and the plaster made of a stiffer consistence, by adding two or three ounces more wax and the like quantity of minium, and continuing the boiling till the latter is dissolved.

Bougies ought to be smooth and supple, and yet of sufficient firmness to admit of being pretty strongly urged by the hand of the surgeon, without bending or twisting in the urethra. They are formed of narrow slips of thin linen rag, which, after being equally dipped into the melted composition, are firmly folded up and afterwards rolled on a marble slab till their surface is perfectly uniform. Their shape should be nearly equal except towards the point, which should taper very gradually for about the length of an inch.

A tolerably good composition for bougies may also be formed with litharge plaster and yellow wax, to which may be added, a small quantity of red sulphurated quicksilver. The following formula is from Swediaur.

No. II.

℞ Ceræ flavæ lib. j

Spermatis ceti drach. iij

Cerussæ acetatæ drach. ij ad viij.

These are to be boiled together as in the former instance, and the proportion of acetated ceruse regulated according as the bougies are designed to be of a firmer or a weaker consistence. When of a large size they should always be of the latter description, that they may the more readily conform to the shape of the passage when introduced.

Bougies are likewise formed of catgut, a substance well calculated to penetrate a strictured part in the first instance, as it admits of being made smaller than the plaster bougie and yet possesses a sufficient degree of elasticity and strength to allow of being pushed forward with some force. Catgut bougies are also well calculated to pass through an aperture which takes a winding sort of direction, a case in which the common bougie very frequently fails. They do less however towards dilating the stricture than is generally supposed, as they soon become soft and flabby, and in that state, rather yield to the pressure of the stricture, than produce the effect of dilating it.

A late invention, in which catgut is involved in elastic gum, is perhaps one of the greatest improvements ever made in the composition of simple bougies. The gum defends the catgut

from the moisture of the urethra, and renders the bougie pliant in all it's parts, whilst a very suitable degree of firmness results from the intermixture of the catgut. Some injury however is done by the coat of varnish with which these bougies are sometimes covered; the urethra being very considerably irritated from this cause, when the bougie is retained for any length of time.

By the way, it may not be improper to observe, that the practice of keeping the bougie in, as formerly directed by Mr. Sharp and others, for several hours together, has been relinquished of late years, on account of the injury supposed to be done by it to the functions of the muscoli acceleratores. It is now the practice to wear a bougie only for a few minutes at a time; but there certainly are cases, where this treatment cannot but prove inefficacious.

CERUSSA ACETATA. (L)

This is a good escharotic for the cure of chancres, for which purpose it is only necessary to sprinkle them lightly and cover them with lint.

Solutions of this preparation, have been used in a variety of cases by way of collyrium, lotion, &c. On this it is perhaps only necessary to observe, on the authority of Dr. For-

dyce, that these combinations are not by many degrees so powerful, as those in which the aqua lithargyri acetati is an ingredient.

COLLYRIUM ALUMINIS.

℞ Aluminis purificati scrup. j
Aquæ rosæ unc. vj.

The alum being dissolved in the rose-water makes a good astringent collyrium. It is in use at Guy's Hospital.

COLLYRIUM AMMONIÆ ACETATÆ.

℞ Aquæ ammoniæ acetatæ
Aquæ rosæ sing. unc. j. misce.

This is a most useful application to inflamed eyes, where there is an high degree of irritation and pain, and will often succeed when other collyria have been ineffectually tried.

In this, as in the application of all fluid remedies to the eye, it is of importance to bring them into *contact* with the part, and even to suffer them to pass between the eyelids. They are therefore most effectually applied with the assistance of that useful vessel called an *eye-cup*; or, where the more permanent application of the remedy is requisite, single bits of fine linen rag may be dipped into the liquid and laid one over another; the outer pieces being occasion-

ally taken off and dipped afresh as the fluid evaporates.

In some cases, the aqua ammoniæ acetatæ may be used undiluted.

COLLYRIUM AMMONIÆ ACETATÆ CAMPHORATUM.

℞ Collyrii ammoniæ acetatæ
Misturæ camphoratæ sing. unc. ij misce.

COLLYRIUM AMMONIÆ ACETATÆ CUM CERUSSA.

℞ Collyrii ammoniæ acetatæ unc. iv
Pulveris cerussæ compositi drach. j
misce.

COLLYRIUM AMMONIÆ ACETATÆ OPIATUM.

℞ Collyrii ammoniæ acetatæ unc. iv
Tincturæ opii gutt. xl misce.

This is most suitable in an inflamed state of the eye, when the pain is considerable.

COLLYRIUM CERUSSÆ.

℞ Pulveris cerussæ compositi drach. j;
Aquæ rosæ unc. iv misce.

This is in use at Guy's Hospital,

COLLYRIUM CUPRI AMMONIATI.

℞ Æruginis præparatæ gran. iv
 Ammoniæ muriatæ drach. fs
 Aquæ calcis recentis unc. viij.

This is the *aqua cupri ammoniati* of the New London Pharmacopœia, but prepared after that of Edinburgh with regard to the manner of introducing the copper.

It is useful, as a general collyrium, after the inflammatory stage of ophthalmia; but it is more particularly calculated for the removal of slight specks on the cornea, in which case, its introduction *into* the eye is indispensably necessary.

In some cases it is diluted with an equal quantity of simple or distilled water.

COLLYRIUM CUPRI VITRIOLATI
CAMPHORATUM.

℞ Aquæ cupri vitriolati camphoratæ
 drach. ij
 Aquæ distillatæ unc. iv misce.

This is strongly recommended by Mr. Warren in the treatment of purulent ophthalmia in children, and proves to be worthy of the encomiums bestowed on it.

COLLYRIUM HYDRARGYRI MURI-
ATI.

Rx Liqueur hydargyri muriati gutt. j
Aque distillatæ unc. iv. misce.

This resembles the collyrium cupri ammoni-
ati in its qualities, and may be weakened or
strengthened at pleasure, by varying the pro-
portion of muriated quicksilver.

COLLYRIUM LITHARGYRI ACETATI.

Rx Aque distillatæ unc. iv
Aque lithargyri acetati gutt. x misce.

COLLYRIUM LITHARGYRI ACETATI
CAMPHORATUM.

Rx Spiritus camphorati gutt. xx
Aque lithargyri acetati gutt. x
Aque distillatæ unc. iv misce.

It is necessary to remark, that these ingredi-
ents are to be put together in the order set down,
otherwise the camphor will be separated.

COLLYRIUM OPIATUM.

The *fomentum papaveris albi* is to be applied
warm to the eye in the manner of a fomentation.

COLLYRIUM ZINCI VITRIOLATI.

℞ Zinci vitriolati gran. v. ad x
 Aquæ distillatæ unc. iv misce.

This, which is one of the formulæ of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, is also in use there as an injection.

COLLYRIUM ZINCI VITRIOLATI
CAMPHORATUM.

℞ Zinci vitriolati drach. ss
 Camphoræ gran. vj
 Pulveris radidis iridis gran. x
 Aquæ rosæ unc. vj.

This collyrium is in use at the Royal Hospital of Invalids at Paris. The three first ingredients are directed to be beaten in a mortar with the white of a hard boiled egg, but for what purpose it is not easy to understand, as the rose water is afterwards to be added, and the clear liquor strained off.

The following, from St. Bartholomew's, is perhaps equally good, though much less complex in the preparation.

No. II.

℞ Zinci vitriolati drach. ss

Camphoræ gran. x

Aquæ ferventis unc. vj.

The vitriolated zinc being rubbed with the camphor and the boiling water poured on, the clear liquor is to be separated by filtration.

There are few better collyria, than those in which vitriolated zinc forms an ingredient.

CINCHONA.

The variety of forms in which this remedy is exhibited, and its great importance in surgical diseases, render the mention of it in these pages, a matter of indispensable necessity.

In all cases where the constitution is to be sustained against the injuries of local disease, we are to avail ourselves of its assistance, but more particularly in mortifications, where the powers of the system appear exhausted. In these, as indeed in every case, it should be exhibited in substance, and in as large a quantity as the stomach will bear, till the object of its being given is accomplished.

Sometimes stimulants are very properly joined with the bark, and on some occasions, opium. In ulcers and in some diseases of the skin, the bark is also highly beneficial.

CREMOR LITHARGYRI ACETATI.

℞ Cremoris lactis unc. j

Aquæ lithargyri acetati drach. j misce.

This, which is a composition of Dr. Kirkland's, is of use in external inflammation, more particularly in ophthalmia, in which case he applies it to the eye upon linen rags.

Being powerfully sedative, and remarkable for the degree of cold which attends its application, it also proves an admirable remedy for burns and scalds.

DECOCTUM ASTRAGALI.

℞ Radicis astragali exscapi unc. j

Aquæ distillatæ lib. iij.

These are to be boiled till only a quart of fluid remains; and the whole is to be taken, a little warmed, in the course of twenty-four hours.

This remedy was tried very extensively in Germany, and said to evince very powerful effects as an anti-syphilitic. An account of it, and of the author of a publication on the subject, are to be met with in the London Medical Journal.

DECOCTUM BARDANÆ.

℞ Radicis bardanæ unc. vj
 Aquæ distillatæ lib. vj.

These are to be boiled till only two quarts remain.

From a pint to a quart in a day is given in those cases where sarsaparilla and other remedies that are called alterative, are supposed to be requisite.

DECOCTUM DULCAMARÆ.

℞ Stipitum dulcamaræ recentium drach.
 ij
 Aquæ distillatæ lib. iv.

These are to be boiled away to a quart, and strained.

The dose is half a pint in twenty-four hours, mixed with an equal quantity of milk. This remedy is employed in inveterate cases of scrofula, in cancer, lepra, and other cutaneous affections, and in anomalous local diseases originating in venereal lues.

DECOCTUM HELLEBORI ALBI. (L)

℞ Pulveris radicis hellebori albi unc. j
 Aquæ distillatæ lib. ij
 Spiritus vinosi rectificati unc. ij.

These are to be boiled till the fluid is reduced one half, and to this, when cold, the rectified spirit is to be added.

This decoction is employed as a lotion in cutaneous diseases, but chiefly in the itch, which it frequently cures, and is much more cleanly in the application than the unguents commonly used.

DECOCTUM HORDEI CUM GUMMI.

℞ Decocti hordei lib. ij
Arabici gummi unc. j.

The gum is to be dissolved in the barley decoction whilst warm. It then forms a suitable diluent in strangury, dysury, &c. for the gum, finding a passage into the bladder in an unaltered state, mixes with the urine, and prevents the action of its neutral salts on the urinary canal.

DECOCTUM LOBELIÆ.

℞ Radicis lobeliæ syphiliticæ siccæ manip. j
Aquæ distillatæ lib. xij.

These are to be boiled in the usual way till only four quarts remain.

The power of curing the venereal disease has been attributed to this medicine, but it is now

more to be depended on, than guaiacum, or other vegetable substances, of which the same thing has been alledged.

The effects of this decoction are purgative, and the manner of taking it, as described by Swediaur, as follows. The patient is to begin with half a pint twice a day. The same quantity is then to be taken four times a day and continued so long as its purgative effect is not too considerable. When the case is otherwise, it is to be discontinued for three or four days and then had recourse to again till the cure is completed.

As this is a remedy on the old system, little confidence, we apprehend, ought to be placed in it.

DECOCTUM LUSITANICUM.

No. I.

℞ Sarsaparillæ concisæ
 Ligni sassafras
 Ligni Santali rubri
 Ligni guaiaci officinalis sing. unc. iis
 Radicis mezerei
 Seminum coriandri sing. unc. fs
 Aquæ distillatæ lib. x.

These are to be boiled till only half the fluid remains. The dose is a quart or more in a day.

No. II.

℞ Sarsaparillæ concisæ
 Ligni fantali rubri
 Ligni fantali citrini sing. unc. iſs.
 Radicis glycyrrhizæ
 Radicis mezerei ſing. drach. ij
 Ligni rhodii
 Ligni guaiaci officinalis
 Ligni ſaſſafras ſing. unc. ſs
 Antimonii unc. j
 Aquæ diſtillatæ lib. v.

Theſe ingredients are to be macerated for twenty-four hours, and afterwards boiled till the fluid is reduced to half its original quantity. From one to four pints of this are given daily.

No. III.

℞ Sarsaparillæ concisæ
 Radicis chinæ ſing. unc. j
 Nucum juglandis cortice ſiccatarum.
 No. xx
 Antimonii unc. ij
 Lapidis pumicis pulverizati unc. j
 Aquæ diſtillatæ lib. x.

The powdered antimony and pumice ſtone are to be tied in ſeparate pieces of rag, and boiled along with the other ingredients.

This last decoction is reckoned to be the *genuine* Lisbon diet drink, whose qualities have been the subject of so much encomium.

DECOCTUM MEZEREI.

R Radicis mezerei contusi drach. ij
 Radicis glycyrrhizæ contusi unc. j
 Aquæ distillatæ lib. ij.

The mezereon is to be boiled till the water is reduced one half, and the liquorice added a short time before it is taken from the fire.

This decoction, given from half a pint to a pint in twenty-four hours, is found serviceable in the lues venerea; but it is probably better calculated for strumous affections, or for those mixed venereal cases where scrofula seems to predominate. This is one of the formulæ of Guy's Hospital.

DECOCTUM QUERCUS.

R Quercus contusi unc. j
 Aquæ distillatæ lib. ij.

These, boiled till only a pint remains, form an astringent lotion in use at St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

It is a useful remedy in prolapsus ani, and, in some cases, as an injection.

DECOCTUM SAPONARIÆ.

℞ Herbar̃ saponariæ recentis contusæ lib.
 fs
 Aquæ distillatæ cong. j.

These are to be boiled till only two quarters of fluid remain.

From a pint to three pints or two quarts are directed to be taken, in the course of twenty-four hours, in venereal, scrofulous, or impetiginous affections, and, it is said, with considerable good effect.

DECOCTUM SARSAPARILLÆ. (L)

℞ Radicis sarsaparillæ incisæ unc. vj
 Aquæ distillatæ lib. viij.

These are ordered to be macerated in a heat of 195 degrees, for two hours; after which the sarsaparilla is to be taken out and bruised, and then mixed again with the decoction and macerated two hours longer. It is then to be reduced by boiling to two quarts, and strained.

DECOCTUM SARSAPARILLÆ COM-
POSITUM. (L)

℞ Radicis sarsaparillæ incisæ et contusæ
 unc. vj.

Corticis radicis sassafras
 Ligni guaiacj rasi

Radicis glycyrrhizæ contusæ sing.
unc. j.

Corticis radice mezerei drach. iij

Aquæ distillatæ lib. x.

These are to be macerated over a slow fire for six hours, and the liquor afterwards reduced, by boiling, to five pints. During the latter part of the process, the mezereon is to be added, and the decoction, after a short time, strained.

This and the foregoing are very generally directed in venereal, scrofulous, and herpetic affections. The dose of the simple decoction is from a pint to a quart, and that of the compound from half a pint to a pint in twenty-four hours.

DECOCTUM ULMI. (L)

℞ Corticis interioris ulmi contusi unc. iv
Aquæ distillatæ lib. iv.

These are to be boiled till only a quart of fluid remains. This decoction is occasionally found of service in cutaneous diseases, and may be exhibited in the dose of from four or six to eight ounces twice or thrice a day

ELECTRICITAS.

Among the aids of the medical art, electricity has held a conspicuous and important situation.

on. It has, however, met with a fate, not unusual with remedies too much cried up and too indiscriminately used; that of having fallen, in a great degree, into neglect.

Whatever its effects on the body may be, it certainly possesses this advantage over other topical remedies, that it may be made to act on parts very remote from the surface. By its application in repeated *shocks*, we are sometimes enabled to restore the action of those nerves whose diseases prove an injury to the senses. By its use in the way of *friction*, or by drawing *sparks*, complaints of a more superficial nature are removed.

According to Mr. Birch *, “ the applications of the electric fluid to the diseases of the human body, may be all comprised under three heads. 1st. Under the form of *radii* when projected from a point. 2d. That of *spark*, when many of these radii are concentrated on a ball. 3d. Under that of a *glob* when many of these sparks are condensed in a Leyden jar”.

Under the first form, electricity is very advantageously applied, in acute diseases of the eye, or any other highly sensible part.

Under the second, its action may be rendered serviceable, in cases where the common skin

* See Adams's judicious *Essay on Electricity*.

may be stimulated with less reserve ; as in local inflammations, sprains, bruises, contractions, tumours, paralytic affections, &c.

In the way of repeated shocks, it is likewise of service in the same cases ; and is usually employed alternately with the other forms of electricity.

Instances are upon record, of its success, in suddenly restoring the eye sight in gutta serena, the hearing in deafness, and the speech in dumbness, even of many years continuance. It is indeed the performance of a *miracle* of this sort *now and then*, that has led us to expect, what however no practitioner ever has found in it, a remedy *uniform in its good effects*. It is peculiar perhaps to electricity, that it will sometimes do what is not at all expected from it, whilst, on the other hand, it is continually disappointing us in our commonest intentions.

Amongst the means employed to restore the vital functions, in cases of hanging, drowning, &c. electricity possesses a considerable share of importance ; since, by proper management, the heart, lungs, brain and nerves, &c. may become subject to its salutary stimulus. But its success in this, and indeed every instance, will depend on the perfection of the apparatus employed, and the judgment of the operator.

In the venereal disease, electricity is said to be injurious ; for what reason, has never yet

been explained; neither indeed is the fact itself well ascertained. The discoveries of Galvani on the peculiar electricity of animal bodies, may possibly throw some light, in the course of time, on the *modus operandi* of the electrical fluid. At present, we are not acquainted with its properties, farther than the evidence we possess of its action as a stimulant.

ELECTUARIUM ANTIMONII.

℞ Electuarium fennæ unc. j
 Guaiaci gummi-resinæ
 Hydrargyri cum sulphure
 Antimonii præparati sing. unc. fs
 Syrupi simplicis q. s. misce.

Of this, from a dram to two drams is given twice a day, in those cutaneous diseases which go under the general name of scorbutic. It is usually accompanied with the decoctions of elm-bark or sarsaparilla.

ELECTUARIUM CINCHONÆ CUM NATRO.

℞ Natri præparati drach. ij
 Pulveris cinchonæ unc. j
 Mucilaginis arabici gummi q. s. misce.

In this composition, mucilage is preferred to syrup, on account of its covering the taste of

the bark much more advantageously. It should, for this purpose however, be made thin, otherwise it will increase the bulk of the electuary too much.

This remedy will be found an excellent substitute for the burnt sponge, whose powers, as a remedy in scrofula, are known solely to depend on the proportion of natron contained in it, The dose is two drams twice or thrice a day.

ELECTUARIUM OLIBANI.

℞ Gummi olibani pulverizati
Balsami copaibæ sing. unc. ss
Conservæ cynosbati unc. j
Syrupi simplicis q. s. misce.

This electuary is in use at Guy's Hospital, as a remedy for gleet, fluor albus, &c. in the dose of two drams twice or thrice a day. The olibanum and copaiba probably act, in these cases, by finding a passage into the urine in an unaltered state, a circumstance very common with terebinthinate remedies.

ELECTUARIUM SENNÆ COMPOSITUM. (L)

℞ Electuarii sennæ unc. iij
Rad. icis jallapii pulverizati
Crystallorum tartari sing. drach. ij
Syrupi spinæ cervinæ q. s. misce.

This electuary, calculated merely to act as a moderate purgative, is among the formulæ of Guy's Hospital.

ELECTUARIUM TEREBINTHINÆ.

R̄ Terebinthinæ vulgaris unc. j
Mellis despumati unc. ij misce.

This is given at St. Bartholomew's Hospital in gleans, in the dose of a dram twice or thrice a day.

EMBROCATIO ALUMINIS.

R̄ Aluminis drach. ij.
Aceti
Spiritus vinosi tenuioris sing. lib. ss.

The alum is to be dissolved in the vinegar and the spirit afterwards added. This is an admirable remedy for chilblains, and also in some diseases of the knee and other joints, in all which cases, the proper mode of applying it, is by means of linen rags kept wet on the diseased part.

EMBROCATIO AMMONIÆ.

R̄ Embrocationis ammoniæ acetatæ cum
sapone unc. ij
Aquæ ammoniæ puræ drach. ij misce.

This is an excellent application to sprained

or bruised parts where the inflammation has subsided. By augmenting the quantity of aqua ammoniæ, it may be rendered as stimulating as may, in any case, be required.

EMBROCATIO AMMONIÆ ACETATÆ CAMPHORATA.

Rx Solutionis saponis cum camphora
Aquæ ammoniæ acetatæ sing. unc. j
Aquæ ammoniæ puræ unc. ss misce.

This is the celebrated remedy sold under the name of *Steers's Opodeldoch*.

It is of great use in sprains, particularly after the inflammation and tumefaction, which usually take place, have been subdued by other means. It is also applicable, in various other cases, where it may be requisite to stimulate the skin. The simple solution of soap is sometimes preferable to that with camphor, which is liable to produce an uneasy sense of heat in the part affected.

EMBROCATIO AMMONIÆ ACETATÆ CUM SAPONE.

Rx Aquæ ammoniæ acetatæ
Solutionis saponis sing. unc. j misce.

This is a suitable application to bruised, sprained, or tumefied parts, where inflammation is present.

EMPLASTRUM AMMONIÆ.

R Saponis drach. ij
 Emplastri lithargyri unc. fs
 Ammoniæ muriatæ drach. j.

The litharge plaster and soap are to be melted together, and when nearly cold, the sal ammoniac, finely powdered, is to be stirred in.

This is the *volatile plaster* of Dr. Kirkland, and may justly be deemed one of the best compositions of the kind that has hitherto been invented. The alkali of the soap entering gradually into combination with the muriatic acid of the salt, disengages the pure volatile alkali, which acts continually on the part affected, stimulating the absorbents and thus proving of service in chronic enlargement of the joints, or what have been called cold tumours. Hence, in some scrofulous affections of the knee or elbow-joints, it is of very great service; but more particularly so in the cure of those gelatinous swellings which frequently form on the olecranon.

Where the skin is particularly delicate or irritable, it may be necessary to diminish the proportion of sal ammoniac, perhaps to one half the quantity, otherwise the plaster may vesicate the part. It may also be necessary to add, that unless it be prepared at the time of application and the

ingredients compounded in the order abovementioned, the whole intention will be frustrated.

EMPLASTRUM AMMONIACI CUM CICTA.

℞ Ammoniacy gummi-refinæ unc. iij
Succi cicutæ spiffati drach. ij
Aquæ lithargyri acetati drach. j.

The ammoniac is to be diffolved in a fufficient quantity of vinegar of fquill, after which, the remaining ingredients are to be added, and the whole boiled flowly to the confiftence of a plafter.

This is reckoned a ufeul application to indurated tumours, particularly of the fcrofulous kind.

EMPLASTRUM AMMONIACI CUM HYDRARGYRO. (L)

℞ Ammoniacy colati lib. fs
Hydrargyri purificati unc. ifs
Olei fulphurati drach. j. vel q. fs.

The quickfilver is to be extinguifhed in the fulphurated oil, and then gradually added to the ammoniac, previoufly melted.

This plafter is defigned as an application to indurated glandular tumours, with a view of difperſing them.

EMPLASTRUM BRIONIÆ COMPOSITUM.

℞ Radicis brioniæ in pulverem triti
unc. ij
 Florum fulphuris unc. j
 Hydrargyri cum sulphure drach. iij
 Galbani colati unc. iv
 Emplastri ceræ compositi unc. ix
 Olei olivæ unc. j.

The three last ingredients being melted together, the powders are to be stirred in.

This is one of Boerhaave's plasters, and on account of its singular composition, may require some apology for its introduction here. But it is said to have been employed by the late Mr. Pott, and is at this time adopted in the practice of several eminent surgeons, who find it a beneficial application to scrofulous indurations in particular.

EMPLASTRUM CANTHARIDIS. (L)

℞ Cantharidum lib. j
 Emplastri ceræ lib. ij
 Adipis suillæ præparatæ lib. ss.

The wax plaster and lard being melted and suffered to become nearly cold, the powdered flies are afterwards to be added.

The intention of this plaster is universally known,

EMPLASTRUM CERÆ COMPOSITUM. (L)

R Ceræ flavæ
Sevi ovilli præparati sing. lib. iiss
Resinæ flavæ lib. fs.

These are to be melted together and strained through a coarse cloth.

This plaster possesses a convenient degree of adhesiveness, and its chief use is to apply after the removal of a blister, when it is meant to encourage a discharge from the part.

EMPLASTRUM CERUSSÆ.

R Olei olivæ unc. xij
Ceræ flavæ unc. iiss
Cerussæ unc. x.

The oil and wax being melted together, the ceruse is to be added, and the whole boiled to the consistence of a plaster.

This was used by Mr. Sharp, as an application to diseased knees, under the name of *emplastrum nigrum*.

Dr. Kirkland uses, for the same purpose, the red lead plaster of the old Dispensatory, boiled till it assumes a dusky brown colour, under the name of *emplastrum de minio fuscum*.

EMPLASTRUM CUMINI. (L)

℞ Seminum cumini
Seminum carui
Baccarum lauri sing. unc. iij
Picis burgundicæ lib. iij
Ceræ flavæ unc. iij.

The burgundy pitch and the wax being melted together, the other ingredients, powdered, are to be mixed with them.

This is a suitable application to encysted and other tumours which suppurate imperfectly.

EMPLASTRUM EUPHORBII.

℞ Picis burgundicæ unc. iv
Euphorbii drach. fs
Terebinthinæ vulgaris q. f.

The burgundy pitch being melted, the euphorbium, in fine powder, is to be added, and as much of the turpentine as is required to make the whole of a due consistence.

Its properties being those of a powerful stimulant, this plaster is calculated to relieve diseases of the hip-joint in their early stage, and with that view, it has a place among the formulæ of Guy's Hospital.

EMPLASTRUM EX EUPHORBIO.

℞ Emplastri lithargyri lib. iifs

Euphorbii unc. iij

Picis burgundicæ unc. fs.

The euphorbium, finely powdered, is to be beaten with a little oil in a mortar, and afterwards added to the other ingredients, previously melted.

Chefelden lays great stress on the good qualities of this plaster, which, he says, greatly exceeds the celebrated plaster of Paracelsus (*emplastrum lithargyri Paracelsi*) for promoting the suppuration of sluggish abscesses.

EMPLASTRUM LADANI COMPOSITUM. (L).

Rx Ladani unc. iij

Thuris unc. j

Corticis cinnamomi in pulverem triti

Myristicæ olei expressi sing. unc. fs

Olei menthæ sativæ drach. j.

To the melted frankincense add the ladanum previously softened by the fire. Next join the expressed oil of nutmeg, and lastly, the cinnamon with the oil of mint, and stir them together in a warm mortar.

It is necessary to keep this plaster in a close vessel on account of the volatility of part of its ingredients. Its use is to promote the suppuration of inactive tumours.

EMPLASTRUM LITHARGYRI. (L)

R Lithargyri lib. v
 Olei olivæ cong. j.

These are to be boiled together, with the addition of a quart of water, till the oil and litharge are incorporated.

It will be necessary to stir the mixture continually, and to add a little boiling water now and then, to supply the place of that which evaporates during the process. The qualities of this well known composition need no description.

EMPLASTRUM LITHARGYRI BURGUNDICUM.

R Emplastri lithargyri lib. j
 Picis burgundicæ unc. fs.

These, when melted together, form the sticking plaster of Mr. Cheselden.

EMPLASTRUM LITHARGYRI COMPOSITUM. (L)

R Emplastri lithargyri lib. iiij
 Galbani colati unc. viij
 Terebinthinæ vulgaris drach. x
 Thuris unc. iiij.

The galbanum being melted over a slow fire with the turpentine, the frankincense, powder.

ed, is to be added, and lastly, the litharge plaster previously melted.

This is the composition heretofore known by the name of *diachylon with the gums*. It is commonly employed to encourage the suppuration of boils and other small abscesses.

EMPLASTRUM LITHARGYRI CUM HYDRARGYRO. (L)

℞ Emplastri lithargyri lib. j
Hydrargyri purificati unc. iij
Olei sulphurati drach. j vel q. f.

This is to be prepared in the same way as the ammoniac plaster with quicksilver, whose properties also it very nearly resembles.

EMPLASTRUM LITHARGYRI CUM RESINA. (L)

℞ Emplastri lithargyri lib. iij
Resinæ flavæ lib. fs.

The resin is to be pulverized and gradually stirred into the melted litharge plaster. This is the adhesive plaster in common use.

EMPLASTRUM LITHARGYRI PARA- CELSI.

℞ Olei olivæ lib. j
Cera flavæ lib. ifs

Lithargyri lib. ij .
 Thuris
 Masticis
 Myrrhæ sing. unc. iifs
 Minii unc. iij
 Camphoræ unc. fs.

The oil, wax, and litharge, being properly incorporated over the fire, the other ingredients are to be added successively, except the camphor, which, being previously dissolved in a little oil, must be withheld till the plaster is nearly cooled.

This is the *emplastrum sticticum* of Paracelsus, an obsolete composition indeed, but still in use with some practitioners of eminence, particularly Dr. Kirkland, who gives it a preference to any modern formula of a similar nature.

EMPLASTRUM OPIATUM.

R Emplastri lithargyri lib. iiifs
 Picis aridæ unc. iifs
 Ceræ flavæ lib. fs
 Opii unc. iv.

The three first ingredients being melted together, the opium, finely powdered, is to be stirred in.

Mr. Cheselden was the inventor of this plaster, which he recommended to be applied to bruised parts and other painful tumours:

Dr. Kirkland uses a plaster similar also to this, with the addition of camphor and muriated ammonia.

EMPLASTRUM PICIS COMPOSITUM.

℞ Picis aridæ unc. viij
 Ammoniæ
 Galbani sing. unc. iv
 Radicis pyrethri
 Seminum sinapi
 Camphoræ sing. unc. j
 Olei terebinthinæ q. s.

The three first ingredients being melted together, the pellitory, mustard-seed and camphor, previously powdered, must be added, and as much oil of turpentine as will make the whole of a due consistence.

This application is to the full as stimulating as the euphorbium plaster, and possesses similar properties.

EMPLASTRUM RESINÆ CUM CAMPHORA.

℞ Resinæ flavæ drach. iij
 Camphoræ drach. j.

The resin and camphor, are to be separately powdered, and mixed together. When used, the mixture is to be sprinkled on leather, and softened by a spatula very moderately heated.

A plaster so prepared, is exceedingly well calculated to promote suppuration in languid buboes, or abscesses of any kind. In some cases, it may be advisable to add a little soft opium, which improves its consistence, whilst it adds to its sedative qualities.

EMPLASTRUM SAPONIS. (L)

R Saponis lib. fs

Emplastri lithargyri lib. iij.

These are to be melted together and boiled to a proper consistence.

This plaster, as a mild discutient, is deemed a useful application to tumours of various kinds.

EMPLASTRUM SCILLÆ COMPOSITUM.

R Galbani

Ammoniacy sing. unc. fs

Opii drach. j

Aceti scillæ unc. iij

Saponis unc. fs

Emplastri lithargyri unc. ij.

The galbanum, soap, and litharge plaster are to be melted together. The opium, vinegar of squills and ammoniac being also mixed together, are to be added to the former ingredients, and the whole continued over the fire and stirred till they are perfectly incorporated.

This is a useful application to indolent tumours.

ENEMA NICOTIANÆ.

℞ Herbar̃ nicotianæ siccæ drach. ij
Aquæ ferventis lib. j.

The tobacco is to be infused in the water for the space of ten minutes.

This is the tobacco-glyster of St. Bartholomew's, and is employed, in cases of strangulated hernia, to effect a reduction of the protruded intestine. It acts by exciting nausea and by depressing the living power in the system, which it sometimes does to an alarming degree. This form of administering tobacco is equally efficacious, and less indeterminate as to the dose, than the employment of it by way of smoke, which is in use with many practitioners.

ENEMA OLEI CUM OPIO.

℞ Olei olivæ unc. iv
Tincturæ opii gutt. xl ad lx misce.

This is employed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital for the same purposes as the *enema opiatum*.

ENEMA OLEOSUM.

℞ Decocti avenæ lib. j
Olei olivæ unc. ij misce.

This is a convenient common glyster to be used in peritoneal inflammation, and other cases where the principal intention is to foment the abdominal viscera through the medium of the intestines. When this is attempted, it is material to throw up as large a quantity as possible, and that in a very gradual manner, otherwise the intention will not be answered, as the glyster will be returned too quickly. This indeed is worthy of observation in all cases where we administer glysters, as the end is very liable to be defeated by the reaction of the intestine, a natural and uniform consequence of its being too suddenly distended.

This formula, with the addition of an ounce of vitriolated magnesia, makes an eligible purging glyster.

ENEMA OPIATUM.

℞ Mucilaginis amyli lib. fs
Tincturæ opii drach. j misce.

The opiate, in this case, may be augmented according to circumstances. This is a desirable remedy in many surgical cases, but more particularly in spasmodic affections of the neck of the bladder, and in that distressing sense of weight and uneasiness when the prostate gland is affected in a gonorrhœa.

ENEMA TEREBINTHINÆ.

Rx Terebinthinæ vulgaris unc. j
 Ovi unius vitellum
 Decocti avenæ lib. ss.

The turpentine being first incorporated with the egg, is to be added to the gruel.

This is the form employed at Guy's Hospital, except that, for the sake of greater simplicity, oatmeal gruel is here substituted for the decoctum pro enemate. This glyster is generally used, and with great good effect, in violent fits of the stone.

FOMENTUM AMMONIÆ MURIATÆ
CAMPHORATUM.

Rx Fomenti communis lib. ij
 Ammonii muriati unc. j
 Spiritus camphorati unc. ij.

Whilst the fomentation is hot, the sal ammoniac is to be dissolved in it, and the camphorated spirit added at the instant of its being employed.

This fomentation is proper to be used to old sluggish ulcers, with a view of exciting a healthy action in them.

FOMENTUM CICUTÆ.

Half a pound of the leaves of hemlock fresh gathered, or three ounces, if dried, are to be boiled in three pints of water to a quart.

This is commonly used to foment cancerous or scrofulous ulcers, previous to the application of the *cataplasma cicutæ*. At St. Bartholomew's Hospital, a pint of fluid is prepared with only two ounces of the fresh leave.

FOMENTUM COMMUNE.

R Florum chamæmeli unc. ij
Aquæ ferventis lib. iv.

The flowers are to be added to the water and the boiling continued for a short time, after which, the liquor is to be strained.

This is adopted in preference to that more complicated formula of the College, the *decoctum pro fomento*, because there can be little or no good done by any of the medicinal ingredients. At St. Bartholomew's Hospital, chamomile and linseed are used.

FOMENTUM GALLÆ.

R Gallæ contusæ unc. ss
Aquæ ferventis lib. ij.

These are to be macerated for an hour, and the liquor strained off.

The principal use of this astringent fomentation, is in the prolapsus ani. It is however of considerable use in the treatment of hemorrhoids and in the fluor albus, in which cases it should be applied cold. It is one of the formulae of Guy's Hospital.

FOMENTUM PAPAVERIS ALBI.

℞ Papaveris albi exsiccati unc. iv
Aquæ puræ lib. vj.

This is the anodyne fomentation of Guy's Hospital. The poppies, having been bruised, are to be boiled till there only remains a quart, which is to be strained, and the liquor pressed out from the remaining poppies.

This remedy is highly serviceable in assuaging extreme pain in inflamed or ulcerated parts.

GARGARISMA ALUMINIS.

℞ Aluminis drach. ij
Decocti hordei lib. ij
Mellis rosæ unc. iij misce.

This gargle is calculated for ulcerations in the throat, gums, &c. and is of service in relaxation of the uvula, and other cases requiring the topical use of astringents.

GARGARISMA HYDRARGYRI MURIATI.

℞ Decocti hordei lib. j
Liquoris hydrargyri muriati gutt. v
Mellis rosæ unc. ij misce.

This is a suitable gargle for venereal ulcers in the throat, and seldom fails of rendering the patient very essential service.

GARGARISMA MYRRHÆ.

℞ Tincturæ myrrhæ unc. fs
Mellis rosæ unc. ifs
Aquæ calcis unc. vj misce.

Small ulcerations within the mouth or fauces are very properly treated with this gargle. Small pieces of lint may, on some occasions, be dipped into it and applied to the sore with advantage.

GARGARISMA PYRETHRI.

℞ Pyrethri contusi unc. fs
Aquæ distillatæ lib. j.

These are to be boiled till there remains only half the fluid; to which, when strained, two drams of aqua ammoniæ are to be added.

This gargle is in use at St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

GARGARISMA ROSÆ.

℞ Conservæ rosæ rubræ unc. iij
 Aquæ bullientis lib. j
 Acidi vitriolici diluti drach. ij.

After the conserve has been diffused in the hot water about an hour, the vitriolic acid is to be added, and the clear liquor strained off.

This is recommended by Mr. Kendrick of Warrington, as a gargle for common purposes; and is indeed much preferable to the *infusum rosæ* of the College, which is often employed by practitioners as a gargle.

HAUSTUS AMMONIÆ ACETATÆ.

℞ Aquæ ammoniæ acetatæ unc. ij
 Syrupi papaveris albi unc. fs misce.

This will be found a useful draught in all cases where the views of surgery are to be promoted by producing a gentle diaphoresis, and where the use of opium and more powerful sudorifics are inexpedient.

HYDRARGYRUS ACETATUS. (L)

This preparation of quicksilver is reckoned to be the same in effect, as that which composes the celebrated *dragées of Keyser*; with this difference only, that the latter is the result of a less chemical and much more laborious process.

Formed into pills with the crumb of bread, the dose is from a single grain to five grains every night.

HYDRARGYRUS CALCINATUS. (L)

In this preparation the quicksilver is reduced to the state of a calx, by exposure to a continued heat. It is the simplest, yet perhaps the most efficacious of any of the chemical preparations of quicksilver.

The dose is from half a grain to two grains every night.

HYDRARGYRUS CUM CRETA. (L)

This preparation has many strenuous advocates, whilst others, of no inconsiderable authority, maintain that it is incapable of producing any effect whatever on the system. Among the latter is Dr. George Fordyce. Mr. Earle however is in the habit of employing it in the cure of venereal ulcers, and with success; and there is no doubt, but it possesses a considerable degree of efficacy, in the cure of diseases of the prostate gland.

The usual dose is from five to ten grains every night, formed into a bolus with syrup or conserve.

HYDRARGYRUS MURIATUS. (L)

This is a remedy of very extensive utility in

surgery. Like the preparation last mentioned, however, it has been denied the properties of an antisyphilitic, particularly by the late Sir John Pringle, who, notwithstanding, allows it considerable merit. The testimony of Van Swieten and others in its favour, may indeed be opposed to this; but it is certainly possessed of too much activity, to merit a preference to those other preparations of quicksilver, that produce the mercurial effect in a more quiet way.

HYDRARGYRUS MURIATUS FORTIOR.

R Calcis hydrargyri albæ unc. fs
Acidi muriatici q. f.

The calx being put into a flask and afterwards placed in sand of a moderate heat, as much of the muriatic acid is to be poured upon it as will dissolve it. When this is effected, the heat is to be continued till as much of the fluid is evaporated, as may be necessary to enable the remainder to form crystals, when set, for that purpose, in a cool place. These are afterwards to be taken out and preserved for use.

This is by much the strongest preparation of quicksilver yet known, the dose being not more than one sixteenth of a grain. Dr. George Fordyce, who first suggested this remedy, supposes it to be the mercurial that enters into

certain advertised compounds which are said to be *vegetable*, and that it escapes detection from chemical tests, on account of the extremely small quantity introduced.

HYDRARGYRUS MURIATUS MITIS. (L)

This preparation has, till of late, gone under the name of *Scheel's calomel*, but it is a matter of doubt whether its properties be the same as those of the calomel in common use ; it is, however, administered in the same dose, and is a very useful remedy.

HYDRARGYRUS NITRATUS RUBER (L)

This remedy is well known as an escharotic, but its extraordinary activity does not allow of its being given internally. Joined with terebinthinate applications it is of great service, in exciting healthy granulations in ill-conditioned and scrofulous sores.

HYDRARGYRUS PRÆCIPITATUS CINEREUS.

℞ Hydrargyri purificati
Acidi nitrosi diluti sing. part. æq.

The quicksilver is to be dissolved in the nitrous acid and diluted with water, after which, a sufficient quantity of aqua ammoniæ is to be ad-

ded to neutralize the acid. The precipitate is afterwards to be well washed and dried.

This is the Edinburgh mode of preparing the grey precipitate first suggested by Dr. Saunders as a succedaneum for *Plenck's* remedy. The dose is from two to five grains every night.

In the treatment of lues venerea by fumigation, Mr. Abernethy thinks this preparation preferable to the red sulphurated quicksilver, on account of its not yielding any vapour offensive to the lungs of the patient. It is, in fact the same kind of preparation with that recommended by *Lalouette*.

HYDRARGYRUS SULPHURATUS RUBER. (L)

The chief and almost only use of this in surgery, is in the administration of quicksilver by fumigation. Thus employed, it has proved exceedingly serviceable in venereal cases. Ulcers and excrescences about the pudendum and anus in women, are particularly benefited by it; and in these cases, it is most conveniently applied, by placing a red hot heater at the bottom of a night-stool-pan, and, after sprinkling on it a few grains of the red sulphurated quicksilver, placing the patient upon the stool. To fumigate ulcers in the throat, it is necessary to receive the fumes on the part affected, through

the tube of a funnel. By inclosing the patient naked in a box, it has, on some occasions, been contrived, to fumigate the whole of the body at once; and in this way, the specific powers of the quicksilver, have been very rapidly excited.

This mode of curing the lues venerea, is spoken of in Astruc; and the subject has of late been revived in a treatise by *Lalouette*, and by the trials made in St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

HYDRARGYRUS VITRIOLATUS. (L)

This is the old mercurial remedy, once in very great vogue, called *turbith mineral*. On account of the roughness of its operation, which is violently emetic, it has been, for the most part, discontinued in practice. When used, it is in doses of from one to eight grains.

INFUSUM FOLIORUM LAURI CERASSI.

R Foliorum lauri cerassi recentium unc.
iv

Aquæ bullientis lib. ij

Mellis despumati unc. iv.

The leaves are to be infused in a close vessel for one hour, and the honey afterwards dissolved in the strained liquor.

This infusion has been successfully applied by Dr. Cheston, to ulcers of a malignant tendency. Its effects in one instance of a painful corroding ulcer of the lip, apparently of a cancerous nature, but which healed entirely under its use, were very remarkable.

Fine linen rags, or lint, wet with the liquor, are to be laid on the ulcerated part, and renewed occasionally.

INFUSUM LINI.

℞ Seminis lini unc. j
 Radicis glycyrrhizæ incisæ drach. ij
 Aquæ ferventis lib. ij.

These are to be suffered to stand near the fire for some hours; stirring the mixture occasionally, in order that the mucilage of the seeds may be completely dissolved.

This is a useful beverage in the strangury, in cases where a flow of urine is to be promoted, its expulsion facilitated. These purposes will be greatly assisted, by dissolving in the liquor about an ounce of gum arabic, after the infusion is supposed to be complete.

INFUSUM PIPERIS CAYENSIS.

℞ Piperis cayensis gran. viij
 Aquæ distillatæ unc. viij.

The Cayenne pepper being bruised, the cold water is to be poured on it, and suffered to stand, in a close vessel, for three hours, when it is to be filtered through paper.

This has been used with success, at the Liverpool Infirmary, in a gutta serena. Two or three drops are to be conveyed between the eyelids twice a day and persevered in for a considerable time.

The pain excited by this application is exceedingly violent, and such as requires great resolution in the patient to submit to for a sufficient length of time.

This remedy seems to act much upon the same principle as the stimulating snuffs; but has the advantage of being applied more directly to the parts affected.

INJECTIO ALUMINIS.

R Alumini gran. iv

Aquæ rosæ unc. iv misce.

In this and other injections for the gonorrhœa, the proportion of active materials is to be varied according to circumstances, especially in women, who will bear much more powerful remedies of this kind than men.

The above is most suitable in the latter stage of a clap, when the inflammation is at an end. It is best calculated, indeed, for gleet, and such

discharges as owe their continuance to a habit which the parts have acquired. To effect a cure in these cases, the habit is to be interrupted, and the remedy continued, notwithstanding the disappearance of the symptoms, for a considerable time.

Roch alum and water, in the proportion of one dram to six ounces, has been successfully employed by Dr. Cheston, as an injection in affections of the rectum, either when the internal coat has been simply relaxed and disposed to prolapse, or where it was beset with loose fungated tumours.

The proportion of alum should be increased or diminished according to the greater or less irritability of the part.

INJECTIO AMMONIÆ ACETATÆ.

℞ Aquæ ammoniæ acetatæ unc. j
 Aquæ distillatæ unc. iij misce.

This is suitable in the inflammatory stage of a gonorrhœa. Care should be taken in preparing the water of acetated ammonia, that it be perfectly neutralized.

INJECTIO CALOMELANOS.

℞ Mucilaginis seminis cydonii mali unc
 iv
 Calomelanos drach. ss misce.

This differs from Mr. Bromfield's injection, only in substituting mucilage of quince seeds for that of gum arabic.

It is doubtful, whether the calomel has any share in the good effects produced by this remedy; but the mucilage is a soothing and useful application to the urethra, when inflamed and irritated by the venereal discharge.

At St. Bartholomew's Hospital, an injection of calomel and mucilage of gum arabic, in the proportions here stated, is employed.

INJECTIO CERUSSÆ COMPOSITA.

℞ Pulveris cerussæ compositi scrup. j
Zinci vitriolati gran. vj
Aquæ rosæ unc. iv misce.

This is one of the formulæ of Mr. Clare, who considered it a very suitable injection in the inflammatory stage of a gonorrhœa.

INJECTIO COPAIBÆ.

℞ Balsami copaibæ drach. ij
Mucilaginis arabici gummi unc. fs
Aquæ calcis unc. iv misce.

This is an astringent injection, and proper in gleans, and in the latter stage of gonorrhœa. It is also a beneficial remedy in the fluor albus.

INJECTIO CUPRI ACETATI.

R. Æruginis præparatæ gran. x
 Olei amygdalæ unc. iv misce.

The verdigrise is to be dissolved, by triture, in the oil.

INJECTIO CUPRI AMMONIATI.

R. Liquoris cupri ammoniati gutt. xx
 Aquæ rosæ unc. iv misce.

This is the injection so strongly recommended by Mr. Foot, who considers it preferable to all other remedies of this nature.

INJECTIO CUPRI VITRIOLATI.

R. Cupri vitriolati gran. iv
 Aquæ distillatæ unc. iv misce.

This, and the foregoing cupreous injections, are to be considered of the astringent class, and calculated for the latter stage of gonorrhœa. Of these however it may be said, no less truly than of all other astringent injections, that the propriety or impropriety of employing them during the existence of the inflammation, depends on the proportion of active materials introduced into their composition; astringents, in every minute quantity, having the effect of sedatives.

INJECTIO CUPRI VITRIOLATI COM- SITA.

℞ Cupri vitriolati gran. vj
Aquæ puræ unc. iv
Aquæ lithargyri acetati gutt. xx.

The vitriolated copper being first dissolved, the water of acetated litharge is afterwards to be added.

These form a turbid mixture, which has an excellent effect in those cases of phimosis, where ulceration is going on within the prepuce. It is to be injected between that part and the glans penis by means of a syringe, and, as its action is, or ought to be, pretty considerable, the repetition of it should depend upon circumstances.

INJECTIO GALLÆ.

℞ Fomenti gallæ
Aquæ distillatæ sing. unc. ij misce.

This is merely astringent, and suitable only in gleans or in the flour albus in women.

INJECTIO HYDRARGYRI.

℞ Hydrargyri purificati drach. j
Mucilaginis arabici gummi unc. ifs
Aquæ distillatæ unc. ifs.

The quicksilver is to be extinguished in the mucilage, and the water afterwards added.

The good effects of the quicksilver in this injection are somewhat questionable, though it is a composition preferred by many practitioners.

INJECTIO HYDRARGYRI MURIATI.

℞ Aquæ distillatæ unc. iv
Liquoris hydrargyri muriati gutt. ij
misce.

This is an exceeding good injection in any stage of a gonorrhœa. Where there is much inflammation it must be weakened, and where that is absent, the proportion of muriated quicksilver may be augmented. Cerussa acetata is sometimes joined with it, but this is certainly no improvement.

When made sufficiently strong, it is likewise exceedingly useful for sinusses which cannot be laid open, or which happen to be situated in parts, where the appearance of a cicatrix should be avoided. Its first effect is to inflame; a thin discharge succeeds, which by degrees thickens, and the sides of the fistula at length become firmly united.

INJECTIO LITHARGYRI ACETATI.

℞ Aquæ lithargyri acetati gutt. viij
Aquæ rosæ unc. iv misce,

This is an injection calculated for almost any period of a gonorrhœa, if the proportion of water of acetated litharge be duly regulated; but it is more immediately suited to the inflammatory stage.

INJECTIO MURIATA.

℞ Aquæ distillatæ unc. iv
Acidi muriatici gutt. viij misce.

This is used, with very good effect, in cases of gonorrhœa where the scalding of the urine proves a troublesome symptom. This formula is attributed to Mr. Wyatt.

INJECTIO OLEOSA.

℞ Olei amygdalæ unc. iv
Aquæ lithargyri acetati gutt. viij misce.

This is a soothing injection, and calculated to abate inflammation. At the time of its being employed, it should be cautiously warmed, in a tea-cup set in hot water.

INJECTIO OPIATA.

℞ Aquæ distillatæ unc. iv
Tincturæ opii gutt. xl misce.

The design of this injection is obvious.

INJECTIO THEÆ.

R. Theæ viridis herbæ drach. fs
 Aquæ ferventis unc. iv

These are to be infused in the common way, and the strained liquor employed as an injection.

It is suitable at any period of a gonorrhœa, but more particularly during the inflammatory stage, when its sedative effects prove highly beneficial.

INJECTIO VINI RUBRI.

R. Vini rubri unc. xij
 Aquæ puræ unc. iv. misce.

This is the injection recommended by Mr. Earle in the cure of the hydrocele. If the tumour be very large, he directs it to be emptied and the water suffered to accumulate, till about six ounces are collected. It is then to be tapped in the common way, and as much of the red wine injection, made blood warm, is to be thrown in through the canula of the trocar, as will distend the tumour to its original size. It is to be allowed to remain there for about five minutes, after which it is to be pressed out, and, if the subsequent inflammation prove considerable, a common poultice is to be had recourse to. It appears from experiments made

by other practitioners, that the cure in this case is less to be attributed to the materials which compose this injection, than to the mere circumstance of *suddenly redistending* the sack: air, the water of the hydrocele, and other liquids, having succeeded equally well when this circumstance has been attended to*.

INJECTIO ZINCI VITRIOLATI.

R Zinci vitriolati gran. x
Aquæ distillatæ unc. iv misce.

* Dr. Donald Monro, in a note, p. 141, of his *Essay on the Dropsy*, published in 1755, speaks of this mode of radically curing the hydrocele, in the following terms: "Mr. Monro, surgeon to Lord Hume's regiment, taking the hint from the method proposed by my father (*Professor Alexander Monro of Edinburgh*) of curing the hydrocele, by raising a small degree of inflammation, attempted to make a radical cure in the following manner. After having let out the water of a large hydrocele, that had been often tapped, he injected a little spirit of wine into the scrotum, which raised so violent an inflammation as to bring the patient into great danger, but by bleeding him very freely, he was at length relieved of it. His patient recovered, and has never since had a return of the hydrocele. This violent inflammation which the ardent spirits brought on in this patient, induced him to try a milder remedy in the next case that offered; when, having let out the water, he injected some *claret* into the scrotum, by which means only a slight degree of inflammation was raised, but it succeeded to his wish by completing a cure: since which time he has made *several radical cures by this remedy alone.*"

This is the injection preferred, and not undeservedly, by the late Mr. Clare. Many who have made extensive trials of the various substances employed as injections in the gonorrhœa, have decided in favour of vitriolated zinc.

Of all injections however it may truly be said, that they are not equal in their effects, even in cases where the circumstances under which they are used, appear to be similar. Hence the necessity of that variety of formulæ which have been introduced into practice.

KALI AERATUM.

℞ Kali præparati unc. ss
 Aquæ distillatæ drach. v
 Ammoniæ præparatæ drach. j.

The kali being dissolved in a water-bath, the prepared ammonia is to be added, and when the effervescence is at an end, the mixture is to be set by to crystallize.

This is in use at St. Bartholomew's, and other hospitals, as a lithontriptic. It is given in the dose of two drams, dissolved in a pint of distilled water, twice a day.

KALI ARSENICATUM.

℞ Arsenici albi
 Nitri purificati sing. unc. j.

These being powdered and mixed together, are to be placed in a sand-bath, the heat of which is to be gradually augmented, until the vapours cease to issue from the mouth of the retort. The mass is then to be dissolved in four pounds of boiling distilled water, which is afterwards to be evaporated, and the residue set aside to crystallize.

This is one of the formulæ of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where these crystals are given in the dose of one fifth of a grain, three times a day. It resembles, in its properties, the remedy proposed by Dr. Fowler, for which, see *solutio arsenici*.

KALI PURUM. (L)

This is a most powerful caustic, and perhaps the most useful, for that reason, of any employed in surgery. It acts immediately on being applied to a living part, and in that respect, has the advantage of those substances which require to be applied for a length of time, and whose action, of course, is left more to accident. In the state directed by the College, it has a disposition to liquify, which is exceedingly inconvenient; but it has been improved in this respect by a species of adulteration practiced by the chemists, who introduce a small proportion of unslaked lime in fine powder, and thus give the sticks

into which it is formed, a suitable degree of solidity.

Its principal use is for opening abscesses and venereal buboes, and the mode of applying it is as follows. The caustic, being slightly moistened at the end with a little water, is to be rubbed on the thinnest, most prominent, and most depending part of the tumour. Its immediate effect will be to destroy the skin, which is to be removed, and the farther operation of the caustic encouraged by continuing the friction in various directions. By a little management of this sort, the living parts may be successively brought into contact with the caustic, so that, at length, a complete opening may be effected. This however being a process of some severity to the patient, and the immediate discharge of the matter of an abscess seldom if ever requisite, it will be found sufficient to rub the part with the caustic three or four times in the manner described, and afterwards cover the eschar with a small bit of lint, which may either be confined by an adhesive plaster or by a common poultice. In a day or two, the dead portion will begin to slough, and the matter will find a gradual outlet at the edges. Some caution is necessary to confine this application to as small a point as possible, on account of the disposition of the kali to act laterally. For this reason it should rather be *twirled* between the finger.

and thumb, than employed with a circuitous motion of the hand.

Caustics are applied to various parts of the body, with a view of exciting a new action and by that means superseding diseased action. Under this idea it is, that the late Mr. Pott suggested a mode of treating incurvations of the dorsal vertebræ in scrofulous patients, by applying a caustic on each side of the projection and afterwards establishing a considerable drain, by converting them into large issues, a plan of treatment of which every day's experience proves the propriety.

LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ. (L)

Rx Aquæ ammoniæ unc. fs
Olei olivæ unc. iis misce.

This liniment and its uses have been long known. The greatest objection to it is the uncleanliness attending its application.

LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ CUM CAMPHORA.

Rx Camphoræ drach. ij
Olei olivæ unc. j
Aquæ ammoniæ puræ unc. iij.

The camphor is to be dissolved in the oil and then added to the water of pure ammonia.

This liniment is employed by Mr. Cruikshank, in cases of deep seated inflammation, or to quicken the action of parts that suppurate imperfectly.

LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ FORTIUS. (L)

℞ Aquæ ammoniæ puræ unc. j
Olei olivæ unc. ij misce.

This differs from the foregoing in no material respect, but in point of strength.

LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ OPIATUM.

℞ Opii purificati unc. iſs
Spiritus Vinosi tenuioris lib. j
Aquæ ammoniæ puræ unc. ij.

These ingredients are to be digested together in a gentle heat till the opium is dissolved.

This is a valuable remedy in rigid and painful swellings of the articulations.

LINIMENTUM BITUMINIS AMMONIATUM.

℞ Petrolei barbadensis unc. iſs
Aquæ ammoniæ puræ unc. ſs misce.

This is a remedy employed by Dr. Kirkland in diseases of the hip and other joints.

He considers the petroleum as "a most powerful dissolver of thickened lymph," and, as a proof of it, remarks its property of curing those accumulations about the joints of horses, called *wind-galls*.

LINIMENTUM CAMPHORÆ AMMONI- ATUM.

R. Spiritus camphorati unc. ij
Aquæ ammoniæ puræ drach. ij misce.

This is calculated to relieve chronic enlargement of the joints, and such other external affections as require the use of topical stimulants.

LINIMENTUM CAMPHORÆ COM- POSITUM.

R. Camphoræ drach. ij
Unguenti resinæ flavæ unc. j
Saponis nigri unc. ss misce.

This liniment is adapted to a variety of surgical cases. Dr. Ferriar, of Manchester, strongly recommends it in the lumbago, for which it certainly is an admirable remedy.

LINIMENTUM CERUSSÆ CUM SA- PONE.

R. Solutionis saponis unc. ij
Aquæ lithargyri acetati drach. j misce.

Though both these appear to be altered in their properties by being mixed together, they form a compound of considerable efficacy.

The *calces* of lead indeed, are said, by Dr. George Fordyce, to produce more powerful effects when externally applied, than any other chemical preparation of that metal; and the usefulness of this remedy may very possibly depend on that principle. It is a good application for diseased joints, and for parts bruised, where there is deep seated inflammation.

LINIMENTUM LITHARGYRI COMPOSITUM.

R Unguenti lithargyri cum aceto unc. ℥ss
 Camphoræ gran. viij
 Cerussæ acetatæ gran. xv
 Opil pulverizati gran. viij misce.

In psorophthalmy, this liniment proves a very suitable remedy. The inflamed borders of the eyelids are to be smeared with it at bedtime.

LINIMENTUM OLEOSUM.

R Olei olivæ unc. ℥ss
 Aquæ calcis unc. iij misce.

This is one of the formulæ of Guy's, and has

indeed been used in all the London hospitals, as a remedy for burns and scalds.

It has been usual to prepare this liniment with equal parts of lime-water and linseed-oil ; but the latter possessing some stimulating qualities, cannot be so proper as the oil here substituted.

It is of the last importance in scalds or burns to apply a remedy at the *instant* of the accident ; for by this means, the violent anguish is allayed, and vesication, which, in scalds at least, is usually so considerable as to lay the foundation for a tedious curative process, is in a great degree prevented. Of the remedies most quickly to be found on such occasions, rum or brandy may be had recourse to ; but above all, plunging the part which has sustained the accident, without a *moment's delay*, into *very cold* water, or pumping repeatedly upon it, is of the *greatest service*. The consequences arising from the application of any thing hotter than boiling water, as melted fats or lead, though less within the sphere of so simple a remedy, may nevertheless be very powerfully counteracted by it.

In burns, where the skin is scorched and destroyed, the softening qualities of this liniment, smeared on the part with a feather, prove highly useful.

LINIMENTUM OLEOSUM COMPOSITUM.

R̄ Olei olivæ unc. iiss
 Olei terebinthinæ unc. j
 Acidi vitriolici gutt. xlv.

The materials which compose this liniment are to be cautiously put together, on account of the heat which is produced by their combination. For this reason, an open vessel must be employed, and the vitriolic acid added gradually.

This liniment, though an inelegant, is certainly an efficacious one, in chronic affections of the joints, and in the removal of long existing effects from sprains and bruises. At St. Bartholomew's Hospital, it is commonly used, for these purposes, by Mr. Blicke.

LINIMENTUM SEPIÆ.

R̄ Sacchari conditi
 Ossis sepiaë sing. drach. fs
 Calomelanos scrup. j
 Mellis rosæ q. s.

The sugar-candy and cuttle-fish bone are to be finely levigated, and, with the calomel, formed into a liniment with the honey of roses.

This is employed in the same way as the *vitrum præparatum*, and for the same purposes.

LINIMENTUM SUCCINI OPIATUM.

℞ Olei succini rectificati
Tincturæ opii sing. unc. ij
Adipis suillæ præparatæ unc. j misce.

The lard and oil of amber being mixed together, the tincture of opium is to be gradually incorporated.

This is a very effectual remedy for the cramp, and is also of considerable use, as an application to parts that have been sprained.

LINIMENTUM TUTIÆ.

℞ Tutiæ præparatæ drach. j
Mellis rosæ q. s. misce.

This liniment should be made on the consistence of treacle, and in that state, may be considered as a good substitute for the more operose formula of *Sir Hans Sloan*.

LINIMENTUM ZINCI VITRIOLATI.

℞ Zinci vitriolati scrup. j
Adipis suillæ præparatæ unc. fs.

The vitriolated zinc being very finely powdered, is afterwards to be well incorporated with the lard,

This liniment is exceedingly useful in the cure of that chronic inflammation of the eyelids, to which old people are particularly obnoxious.

LIQUOR CUPRI AMMONIATI.

℞ Calcis cupri drach. j
Aquæ ammoniæ unc. ij.

These are to be digested together, without heat, till the copper is dissolved.

The calx may be made, by dissolving a quantity of cuprum vitriolatum in water, and adding to it as much of a solution of kali præparatum as will throw down the copper, which is afterwards to be well washed and dried.

The principal use of this, is for the composition of the *injection cupri ammoniati*.

LIQUOR HYDRARGYRI MURIATI.

℞ Hydrargyri muriati drach. j
Acidi muriatici q. f.

The acid is to be gradually added to the muriated quicksilver, and rubbed in a glass mortar, till the solution is complete.

Two drops of this liquor is nearly equivalent to one grain of the muriated quicksilver.

LIXIVIUM MARTIS.

The matter which remains after subliming the *ferrum ammoniacale*, being set in a moist

place, deliquesces, and forms this remedy, which is used in surgery only as a styptic. It is applied to the bleeding vessel upon lint.

The celebrated powder of Faynard for stopping hemorrhages, is said, by Dr. Odier, to be nothing more than the charcoal of beech-wood finely powdered. It is also said to be very effectual in internal bleedings, if given in the dose of a teaspoonful three or four times a day.*

A styptic capable of stopping the effusion of blood from a large artery, would be a valuable discovery; and many remedies said to possess this power have been successively introduced to public notice; but their reputation has not been lasting. The trials made have commonly been on the principal arteries in the extremities of quadrupeds, as the ass, horse, &c. but it is well known, that their blood-vessels possess a property of contraction, which does not exist in more perfect animals.

The acid of vinegar, procured in a concentrated state by repeatedly freezing the water it contains, is a very useful application in slight hemorrhages.

LOTIO ALUMINIS.

Rx Aluminis unc. ss

Aquæ distillatæ lib. j.

This is the alum lotion of St Bartholomew's

* See Duncan's Medical Commentaries for 1793.

Hospital. It is employed sometimes as a discutient and likewise with a view of checking the progress of external inflammation.

LOTIO AMMONIÆ ACETATÆ.

℞ Aquæ ammoniæ acetatæ
Spiritus vini rectificati
Aquæ distillatæ sing. unc. iv. misce.

This lotion is of great use in external inflammation, but more particularly serviceable in the early stage of the milk breast. In this case, however, many surgeons prefer the aqua ammoniæ acetatæ alone.

Linen rags should be dipped into it, as in other instances, and kept continually on the inflamed parts.

LOTIO AMMONIÆ MURIATÆ.

℞ Ammoniæ muriatæ unc. j
Spiritus rosmarini lib. j.

The muriated ammonia being powdered and dissolved in the spirit, forms the lotion so strongly recommended by the late Mr. Justamond in his treatise on the cure of the milk breast.

Its properties resemble those of the lotion of acetated ammonia, and it is to be applied to the breast precisely in same manner.

LOTIO AMMONIÆ MURIATÆ CUM ACETO.

Rx Ammoniæ muriatæ unc. fs
Aceti
Spiritus vinosi rectificati sing. lib. j
misce.

This lotion is employed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital as a discutient.

LOTIO AMMONIÆ OPIATUM.

Rx Spiritus ammoniæ compositi unc. iiii
Aquæ distillatæ unc. iv
Tincturæ opii unc. fs. misce.

This lotion is applied by Dr. Kirkland, to tumours of a suspicious nature, in the breasts of women. Prepared natron and bark, are administered internally at the same time.

LOTIO LITHARGYRI ACETATI.

Rx Aquæ lithargyri acetati drach. ij
Aquæ distillatæ lib. ij
Spiritus vinosi rectificati unc. j misce.

This differs from the *aqua lithargyri composita* of the College, only in the proportion of the spirit of wine which is here considerably augmented.

The extensive utility of this composition is very generally known.

LOTIO LITHARGYRI ACETATI CAM- PHORATA.

Rx Spiritus camphorati drach. ij
 Aquæ lithargyri acetati drach. j
 Aquæ distillatæ lib. j.

The mixture of these is to take place in the order they are set down, otherwise the camphor will be separated.

This lotion is of considerable use in topical inflammations, those especially which are suspected to have an intermixture of erysipelas.

LOTIO HYDRARGYRI MURIATI.

Rx Aquæ rose lib. j
 Liquoris hydrargyri muriati gutt. xl
 misce.

This lotion is a very suitable remedy for the itch. In a more diluted state, it may also be applied to foul ulcers, or as a topic in cutaneous complaints.

LOTIO KALI SULPHURATI.

Rx Kali sulphurati unc. fs.
 Aquæ calcis lib. j.

The sulphurated kali is to be powdered and joined by triture, with the lime water.

At St. Bartholomew's Hospital they employ two drams of the former to a pint of distilled.

water. Either of these may be considered as a neat and useful application in the tinea capitis.

LOTIO MYRRHÆ.

℞ Tincturæ myrrhæ
Aquæ calcis ling. unc. ij misce.

Pledgits dipped in this lotion, were applied successfully by Dr. Kirkland, in a case of fungus of the brain.

LOTIO SPIRITUOSA.

℞ Spiritus vinosi rectificati unc. iv
Aquæ calcis lib. fs misce.

This is an elegant and soothing application to inflamed parts.

LOTIO ZINCI VITRIOLATI.

℞ Zinci vitriolati drach. fs
Aquæ distillatæ lib. fs misce.

This solution has the common properties of astringent lotions in general, and is also, when farther diluted, a beneficial application to promote the cicatrization of ulcers. At Guy's Hospital, it is used in the proportion of ten grains to half a pint.

The known ill effects, consequent on the application of preparations of lead to the skin, have, in a great measure, determined practitioners to

substitute in their place, solutions of vitriolated zinc, which are found to answer the purpose of subduing external inflammation equally well.

MEL BORACIS.

R Boracis drach. j.

Mellis despumati unc. j. misce.

This is used at Guy's Hospital, as an application to the mouth, in aphthæ.

MEL HYDRARGYRI.

R Hydrargyri purificati

Mellis despumati sing. unc. j.

These are to be rubbed together till the globules of quicksilver disappear. The dose is from five to ten grains night and morning.

There is no reason why this formula, which is given us by Mr. Bell of Edinburgh, should be preferred to any other, in which the quicksilver is merely divided by triture.

MEZEREUM ACETATUM.

Very thin slices of the *bark* of the fresh root of mezereon, are to be steeped for twenty-four hours in common vinegar.

The late Dr. Morris usually directed the application of this remedy to issues, when a discharge from them could not be encouraged by the common means. It generally answers this

purpose very effectually in the course of one night, the pea being removed, and a small portion of the bark applied over the opening.

MEL HYDRARGYRI COMPOSITUM.

℞ Mellis hydrargyri drach. ij
 Mellis despumati unc. ij
 Olei essentialis caryophylli drach. ij
 misce.

This is recommended by Mr. Naylor of Gloucester, as an application to venereal or anomalous ulcers in the mouth and throat. It is applied to them several times in the day by means of a feather or camel's hair pencil.

As this remedy is rendered very stimulating by so considerable a proportion of oil of cloves, its good effects probably result from its power of exciting a new action in the diseased parts.

MISTURA COPAIBÆ CUM OLIBANO.

℞ Balsami copaibæ unc. fs
 Olibani drach. ij
 Mucilaginis arabici gummi unc. ifs.
 Mellis despumati unc. j
 Aquæ cinnamomi unc. v.

The olibanum, powdered and mixed with the copaiba, is to be incorporated with the honey and mucilage, and the cinnamon water

afterwards added. In the dose of two or three table-spoonfuls twice or thrice a day, this will be found of considerable service in gleets, and in the latter stage of gonorrhœa. In like manner the canada balsam, balsam of tolu, and other similar remedies, may be advantageously compounded.

MISTURA MYRRHÆ COMPOSITA.

℞ Mellis rosæ

Tincturæ myrrhæ sing. drach. ij

Aquæ calcis unc. iis misce.

This mixture is chiefly calculated as an application to ulcers within the mouth, in which case, it is to be applied upon lint. It is however equally proper for scrofulous or other sores, where greasy applications are inadmissible.

MUCILAGO ARABICI GUMMI. (L)

℞ Arabici gummi unc. iv

Aquæ ferventis unc. viij.

These are to be occasionally stirred till the solution of the gum is completed.

MUCILAGO SEMINIS CYDONII MALI. (L)

℞ Seminum cydonii mali drach.

Aquæ distillatæ lib. fs.

These are to be slowly boiled over the fire till the liquor thickens, after which it is to be strained through a cloth.

We form, by this means, a delicate mucilage, which possesses properties somewhat different from that of gum arabic, particularly in not being so easily washed away from the part to which it is applied. Hence it is to be preferred as an ingredient in injections, and as a means of palliating the irritation of ulcers in the throat.

NATRON PRÆPARATUM. (L)

This is employed, in scrofulous affections, in lieu of burnt sponge, of which, indeed, it is the basis.

The dose, in these cases, is from ten or twenty grains to two drams. It has been lately recommended, in very strong terms, in calculus and in nephritic diseases, by Dr. Beddoes.

OLEUM PALMÆ CAMPHORATUM.

R Camphoræ unc. ij

Olei palmæ lib. j

The camphor is to be reduced to powder, and the palm oil, melted and suffered to become nearly cold, is to be mixed with it.

On account of its great diffusibility, the oil here directed will be found a better vehicle

for the camphor than olive oil, or any other unctuous substance.

This is an exceedingly useful application to promote the suppuration of abscesses; and with that view, when poultices are used, it may be previously rubbed on the suppurating part.

This and several valuable formulæ in the course of this work, were in use at the Gloucester Infirmary, and introduced there by Dr. Cheston, during his practice as a surgeon.

OLEUM E SEMINIBUS LINI. (L)

The medicinal uses of linseed oil are confined to two, that of an ingredient in the old *linimentum oleosum*, and that of an application to cancerous sores. In the latter, much has been asserted of its properties, and cases have been said to terminate successfully by its use. In the *noli me tangere* at least, it certainly has proved of considerable service.

OLEUM E SEMINIBUS RICINI. (L)

The use of this, as a mild yet efficacious purgative, is well known.

In surgical cases, where purging with the least possible degree of irritation is required, this remedy is, of all others, to be recommended.

OLEUM TEREBINTHINÆ. (L)

This is a well-known medicine. It is used internally in gleans and nephritic complaints, and externally, as a stimulating liniment and a styptic, in which latter characters it proves no inadequate remedy, although surgeons seldom choose to have recourse to it.

A solution of mastich in oil of turpentine forms an advertised remedy for the tooth-ach.

OLEUM TEREBINTHINATUM.

Rx Olei amygdalæ unc. fs

Olei terebinthinæ gutt. xl. misce.

In deafness occasioned by defective or diseased actions of the glandulæ cerumenæ, Mr. Maule directs a little of this oil to be dropped into the patient's ear, or applied at the end of a small doffel of cotton.

When a thin secretion takes place, the cure is also promoted, by a small blister, which he orders to be placed as near to the ear as convenient, and kept open by the common means.

Added to this, it is exceedingly material, to keep the cavity clean by daily wiping with a lengthened bit of soft cotton, affixed to a probe and passed to the bottom of the ear. This, being twirled gently round, will absorb that moist and offensive discharge, which, if suffered to remain, might be capable of aggrayating

the symptoms, or at least of retarding the cure. Many people employ a large camel's hair pencil for this purpose.

OPIUM PURIFICATUM. (L)

The knowledge of this remedy is almost as extensive as its usefulness in medicine and surgery. Its properties are so generally understood, that no particular remarks on them can be thought necessary in this place.

OXYMEL ÆRUGINIS. (L)

℞ Æruginis præparatæ unc. j
Aceti unc. vij
Mellis despumati unc. xiv.

The verdigris is to be dissolved in the vinegar, which is afterwards to be joined with the honey, and the whole boiled to a proper consistence.

The valuable qualities of this remedy have never been properly appreciated. When sufficiently diluted, either with water or by mixture with digestive ointments, it proves very effectual in the treatment of scrofulous or unhealthy ulcers. Formed into a gargle, it is often of service to small ulcers in the mouth, and to the gums when in a spongy state.

PASTA PIPERIS COMPOSITA.

℞ Piperis nigri
L

Radiciſ enulæ campanæ ſing. lib. j
 Seminum foeniculi dulciſ lib. iij
 Mellis deſpumati
 Sacchari purificati ſing. lib. ij.

The three firſt ingredients are to be finely powdered and well mixed, after which, the honey and ſugar, melted together over the fire and formed into a clear ſyrup, are to be added, and the whole beaten together into a maſs.

The bulk of a nutmeg of this is ordered to be taken morning, noon, and night, drinking a glaſs of water or white wine after it.

This is the celebrated paſte of Dr. Ward, which, though a ſingular kind of compoſition, has ſo long ſtood the teſt of experiment, as certainly to deſerve a place amongſt our chirurgi- cal formulæ.

There can be no doubt of its uſefulneſs in ſome diſeaſes of the rectum, thoſe eſpecially which happen in debilitated habits, and which have been of long duration. In the piles and in ſome caſes of fiſtula, there are numerous proofs of its efficacy.

PILULÆ CALOMELANOS.

R Calomelanos drach. j
 Pulveris opiatī drach. iij
 Syrupi ſimplicis q. ſ. Fiant pilulæ lx.

Theſe are the calomel pills of Guy's Hoſpi-

tal. The proportion of opium in the *pulvis opiat*us, is about seven grains to a dram.

PILULÆ CALOMELANOS COMPOSITÆ.

℞ Calomelanos drach. j
 Antimonii tartarizati gran. xv
 Opii purificati drach. ss
 Syrupi simplicis q. s. Fiant pilulæ lx.

These are employed at St. Thomas's Hospital, in the dose of one twice a day, in diseases of the joints. They also prove of service in cutaneous and herpetic affections, and assist greatly in the cure of obstinate ulcers, where the constitution appears to be materially concerned.

It may be proper here to observe, that the junction of antimony with preparations of quicksilver, disposes the latter very much to affect the mouth. For this reason, in obstinate venereal cases, where the specific effect of quicksilver cannot be excited by the common means, the exhibition of it agreeably to the foregoing formula, is recommended by Dr. George Fordyce, and is doubtless worthy of a trial.

PILULÆ CALOMELANOS CUM ANTIMONIO.

℞ Calomelanos

Sulphuris antimonii præcipitati sing.
drach. j

Guaiaci gummi-resinæ drach. ij

Balsami copaibæ q. s. Fiant pilulæ lx.

Plummer's pill was the name formerly given to this composition. Its use in cutaneous affections, is pretty generally acknowledged. From one to four of these pills may be given every night.

PILULÆ CANTHARIDIS.

R Cantharidum gran. xviii

Opii

Camphoræ sing. gran. xxxvj

Conservæ cynosbati q. s. Fiant pilulæ
xxxvj.

One of these, taken every night, is of service in certain cases of impotence. In such however, it is of importance to examine, whether the *mind* or the organs of generation are in fault. In the latter, a discreet use of these pills may prove highly beneficial. Mr. Hunter's account of these cases is well worthy of being consulted.

PILULÆ CICUTÆ.

R Succī cicutæ spissati unc. ss

Pulveris herbæ cicutæ q. s. Fiant pi-
lulæ lx.

Hemlock is well known as a remedy in cancer, scrofula, and syphilis. The formula here given is from Guy's Hospital, and similar indeed to the mode of preparing the extract sold in the shops.

On the medicinal properties of hemlock, a great diversity of opinions have been maintained, and for this there is a mode of accounting, of which few perhaps are aware.

According to some writers, but more particularly Dr. Withering, there are several ways in which the views of a medical practitioner, in prescribing this remedy, may be frustrated. The plant chosen for preparing the extract, may not be the true *conium maculatum*, which is distinguished by red spots along the stalk. It may not be gathered when in perfection, namely, when beginning to flower. The inspissation of the juice may not have been performed in a water-bath, but, for the sake of dispatch, over a common fire. The leaves, of which the powder is made, may not have been cautiously dried and preserved in a well stopped bottle; or if so, may still not have been guarded from the ill effects of exposure to the light. Or lastly, the whole medicine may have suffered from the mere effects of long keeping. From any of these causes, it is evident, the powers of cicuta may have suffered; and it happens, no doubt, very frequent-

ly, that the failure of it ought, in fact, to be attributed to one or other of them.

The mode of administering hemlock, is by beginning with a very small dose, and augmenting it gradually, till the patient begins to experience some inconvenient effects in the head and stomach; at which period it is, that the good effects, if any can be produced, will be manifest. From one pill to twenty, may therefore be taken in twenty-four hours.

PILULÆ CUPRI VITRIOLATI.

℞ Cupri vitriolati gran. xv
 Olibani
 Extracti cinchonæ sing. drach. ij
 Syrupi simplicis q. s. Fiant pilulæ lx.

These, in the dose of from one to four in a day, are calculated to remove gleet, and are sometimes useful in the latter stage of gonorrhœa.

PILULÆ FERRI AMMONIACALIS.

℞ Ferri ammoniacalis drach. iij
 Mucilaginis arabici gummi q. s. Fiant,
 pilulæ lx.

The late Mr. Justamond, and Dr. Cheston, employed these pills to a great extent, and with decided advantage, in uterine diseases; the hem-

lock bath being used at the same time. Joined with the extract of hemlock, it also forms a useful medicine. The *Ens Veneris*, so strongly recommended by Boyle, is nearly similar in its properties.

In the preparation, it will be necessary to beat the ingredients well in a mortar, in order that the mass may become sufficiently tenacious to form into pills; and when made, they should be dried before the fire, and kept in a close vessel to prevent the moisture which they will otherwise be liable to attract from the atmosphere.

PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI.

In employing quicksilver in venereal cases, there is reason to believe, that a preference is due to it in its most simple state. In this way, its particles are minutely divided, and not being combined with any acid, as in the case of the more elaborate preparations, its use, in diseases, is unattended with those inconveniences, for which the latter have been very justly complained of.

No. I.

℞ Hydrargyri purificati

Extracti glycyrrhizæ, mellis crassitudinem habentis, sing. drach. ij

Glycyrrhizæ in tenuem pulverem triti
drach. j.

The quicksilver being divided by triture with the extract, the powdered liquorice is to be added. This is the *quicksilver pill* of the London College.

No. II.

R Hydrargyri purificati drach. ij
 Theriacæ vulgaris scrup. ij
 Magnesiæ q. s.

The quicksilver is to be rubbed with the treacle, till the globules entirely disappear, and the magnesia is then to be gradually added.

As the mixture is apt to grow too thick during the triture, it is necessary to add a drop or two of water occasionally, and particularly at the moment of adding the magnesia, which should be performed carefully, otherwise the quicksilver will run into globules.

When the mass is of a proper consistence, it is to be divided into twenty-four pills, of which one or two may be given night and morning. In this way, quicksilver may be administered in a larger proportion in each pill, than if prepared as directed by the College, with extract of liquorice.

No. III.

R Hydrargyri purificati unc. j
 Mucilaginis arabici gummi drach. iiij
 Amyli in pulverem triti q. s. Fiant
 pilulæ cxx.

This is the *quicksilver pill* of Dr. Kirkland. The quicksilver and mucilage are to be rubbed together, and the starch added by little and little, till the globules are extinguished, and the whole forms one uniform mass.

The process, conducted in this way, is much more expeditious than the foregoing, and there is less chance of revivification of the quicksilver. Four grains are contained in each pill.

PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI ACETATI.

℞ Hydrargyri acetati drach. j
Medullæ panis dra. ij. Fiant pilulæ lx.

These are reckoned similar to that once celebrated remedy, *Keyser's dragées*. The dose is from one to five every night.

PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI CALCINATI.

℞ Hydrargyri calcinati
Opii
Camphoræ sing. drach. j
Syrupi simplicis q. s. Fiant pilulæ lx.

In cases which require the specific action of quicksilver, one or two of these may be given every night.

In the pilulæ hydrargyri calcinati of Guy's Hospital, camphor is not included; but its co-operation with the opium in checking their

disposition to purge, is by no means considerable.

PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI PRÆCIPITATI
CINEREI.

℞ Hydrargyri præcipitati cinerei drach.

Conservi cynosbati q. s. Fiant pilulæ lx.

One or two of these may be given every night and morning.

PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI VITRIOLATI

℞ Hydrargyri vitriolati

Opii sing. drach. j

Syrupi simplicis q. s. Fiant pilulæ lx.

The dose of these, is one or two every night.

PILULÆ OPII CAMPHORATÆ.

℞ Opii purificati drach. j

Camphoræ drach. ij

Syrupi simplicis q. s. Fiant pilulæ lx.

These are of considerable service, in the dose of one or two every night, in counteracting the chordee and painful erections, that frequently accompany a gonorrhœa.

The *unguentum hydrargyri camphoratum* rubbed along the course of the urethra at the same time, will be found of service.

PILULÆ OPII COMPOSITÆ.

℞ Opii purificati

Camphoræ sing. drach. j

Antimonii tartarizati gran. xv

Syrupi simplicis q. s. Fiant pilulæ lx.

These pills are of use, in any case where pain is to be alleviated, and a gentle diaphoresis produced. But they are more immediately calculated to prevent the night symptoms in a gonorrhœa, in which case, they are, in general, more to be depended on than the foregoing; but their sudorific qualities may possibly, in some cases, prove an objection to their being taken every night.

PILULÆ TEREBINTHINÆ CUM RHABBARO.

℞ Terebinthinæ vulgaris drach. ij

Pulveris radicis rhabbari drach. j
misce.

These are to be formed into pills of about five grains each. One, two, or three, taken twice or thrice a day, are prescribed by Mr. Cline in gonorrhœas, gleans, or such discharges as seem to proceed from the prostate gland. Both the ingredients which compose these pills, have the property of passing very readily into the urine, and thus a local effect is produced. A

greater flow of urine is also occasioned by the stimulating action of the turpentine on the kidneys; and in this way, the irritating qualities of the urine become less, in proportion to the diminution of its neutral salts.

PILULÆ ZINCI VITRIOLATI.

℞ Zinci vitriolati drach. ij
Terebinthinæ vulgaris q. s. Fiant pilulæ lx.

These also are applicable to the cases last mentioned, and may be taken in the dose of one or two night and morning.

PULVIS ÆRUGINIS.

The prepared verdigris is an excellent application to shankers. In their early state, its action on them as a caustic, will frequently interrupt the progress of a venereal infection completely. Yet it is not safe perhaps, in any case, to rely solely on this treatment, or to omit the use of quicksilver either internally or by frictions.

PULVIS ÆRUGINIS CUM CALOMELANE.

℞ Æruginis præparatæ
Calomelanos sing. drach. j misce.

This is calculated for the same purposes.

the foregoing ; but its action being less considerable, it may be applied to shankers every day, or every other day. The state of ill-conditioned ulcers may also be improved by slightly sprinkling them occasionally with this powder.

PULVIS ALUMINIS COMPOSITUS.

℞ Aluminis usti

Hydrargyri nitrati rubri sing. drach. j.

These, well rubbed together, form the *pulvis angelicus* of the late Mr. Samuel Sharp, who employed it as an escharotic, and who attributed to these remedies, when joined, virtues which could not be attributed to either of them singly.

PULVIS CINCHONÆ CUM MYRRHA.

℞ Cinchonæ in pulverem triti

Myrrhæ in pulverem triti sing. unc. fs
misce.

This powder is applied, by Dr. Kirkland, in that species of sphacelus, which is not attended with any considerable degree of inflammation, and where hot fomentations and poultices do harm.

PULVIS COLOMBÆ.

This, next to *rhubarb*, is considered by Mr. Homæ, as the best application to ulcers which

cannot be brought into a healing state by the common remedies. When the rhubarb begins to lose its effect, this powder will frequently occasion the healing process to go on again, and finally effect a cure.

PULVIS HYDRARGYRI VITRIOLATI COMPOSITUS.

℞ Hydrargyri vitriolati gran. j
Pulveris glycyrrhizæ gran. viij. misce.

This is the snuff recommended by Mr. Ware, as a remedy in gutta serena. He directs one-fourth of this quantity, to be snuffed up the nostrils, once or twice a day.

PULVIS IPECACUANHÆ COMPOSITUS.

℞ Ipecacuanhæ
Opii purificati duri sing. in pulverem
tritiorum drach. j
Kali vitriolati in pulverem triti unc. j
misce.

Many surgeons are disposed to prefer this remedy to the vinum antimonii opiatum, in concussions of the brain; but, upon what ground of superiority, is not very evident.

PULVIS LAPIDIS CALAMINARIS CUM MYRRHA.

℞ Lapidis calaminaris præparati
Myrrhæ pulverizatæ sing. unc. ss misce.

This is in general use at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, as a means of promoting the cicatrization of ulcers. It is merely sprinkled, with a piece of cotton, on the ulcer, which is afterwards dressed superficially.

PULVIS NITRI COMPOSITUS.

℞ Nitri unc. ij
Hydrargyri sulphurati rubri drach. ij
Calomelanos scrup. j misce.

This, though a composition somewhat heterogeneous, is nevertheless a powerful remedy in counteracting the inflammation in a gonorrhœa.

It is the *pulvis refrigerans* of Falck, who directs it to be taken, in the dose of half a dram or two scruples, night and morning.

PULVIS RHABARBARI.

The powder of rhubarb as an application to ulcers, has lately been introduced into practice by Mr. Home, who tried it very extensively, and with much success, in St. George's Hospital. It has not however been explained, in what particular species of ulcer it is most serviceable; nor on what principle it acts. It is to be lightly sprinkled over the ulcer once a day, or, if the healing appear to be at stand, twice. Where there is great irritability, the addition of pow-

dered opium is recommended, in the proportion
a dram to an ounce.

PULVIS RHABARBARI COMPOSITUS.

℞ Pulveris radicis rhabarbari
Pulveris radicis ipecacuanhæ sing.
drach. ij misce.

This powder has been lately employed at St.
George's Hospital, by Mr. Home, for the re-
moval of warts.

PULVIS SABINÆ COMPOSITUS.

℞ Pulveris foliorum sabinæ
Æruginis præparatæ sing. drach. ij
misce.

This powder is recommended by Mr. Hun-
ter, and likewise employed in all the Hospitals,
for the cure of warts and excrescences. They
are to be sprinkled with it daily, till they en-
tirely disappear.

SAPO TEREBINTHINÆ.

℞ Kali præparati calidi unc. j
Olei terebinthinæ unc. iij.

The kali whilst *hot* is to be rubbed in a heat-
ed glass mortar, and the oil of turpentine gra-
dually added.

This forms *Starkey's soap*, a remedy to which

many virtues have been attributed, and which formerly had a place in the Pharmacopœias of London and Edinburgh.

Without bestowing any extravagant encomiums on this remedy, it is undoubtedly a good application to indolent tumours.

SEMICUPIUM CICUTÆ.

The hemlock bath, is formed by mingling a dozen handfuls of the fresh leaves of cicuta, or a proportionate quantity of the dried, in as much hot water as will reach up to the patient's waist. As it is material, that the vapour of the bath should be confined, this process is most conveniently performed in one of the shoe-shaped vessels which are sold for the purpose.

We have the testimony of the late Mr. Justamond, and of Dr. Cheston, in behalf of this remedy, when employed in painful affections of the uterus, and even where that viscus has been found, on examination, in an indurated state.

SOLUTIO ARGENTI NITRATI.

Rx Argenti nitrati scrup. j
Aquæ distillatæ unc. fs misce.

This solution of nitrated silver, forms a very efficacious application, to that kind of ulcer, whose cure is prevented by a succession of coats.

of coagulable lymph over its surface. The mode of applying it, is by means of a bit of lint, fixed to the end of a probe. This being dipped into the liquid, is streaked round the extreme edges of the ulcer. In some painful ulcers also, which resist the operation of common remedies, and which rather appear to be aggravated by the use of emollients, it will frequently prove serviceable. The strength of the solution may be augmented or diminished according to circumstances.

In many of the cases first mentioned indeed, the light application of the caustic itself is required.

SOLUTIO ARSENICI.

Rx Arsenici pulveris subtilissimi
Kali præparati sing. gran. xvj
Aquæ distillatæ unc. iv.

These are to be digested together in a sand-heat, till the arsenic is completely dissolved.

Dr. Fowler, who directs this formula, employs it in the cure of agues, as it appears, with considerable success. In surgical cases, its use will be chiefly, though not entirely, limited to its application as a topic, in cancerous ulcers. The solution being diluted to the proportion of one grain of arsenic to a quart, a poultice is to be made of it with crumb of bread, and applied next the wound. The late Mr. Justamond

tried arsenic very extensively in cancerous affections, and, from his description, even its external application is to be managed with great caution. On account of the deleterious effects it has occasionally produced on the system, many practitioners have entirely relinquished it as a medicine.

In administering this solution internally, Dr. Fowler directs a dose of ten or twelve drops, to adults, twice or three times a day; but it may be prudent to begin with a much smaller quantity. The properties of arsenic are those of a very powerful *tonic*.

SOLUTIO FERRI VITRIOLATI.

℞ Ferri vitriolati ad albidinem calcinati
drach. j

Aquæ distillatæ unc. viij misce.

This solution is of great use in hastening the cicatrization of ulcers, where that process is going on but slowly. It is also of service to sore nipples in women who give suck.

For both these purposes, it is strongly recommended by Dr. Underwood.

SOLUTIO HYDRARGYRI MURIATI.

℞ Hydrargyri muriati gran. x
Spiritus vini tenuioris lib. j.

The muriated quicksilver is to be rubbed with the spirit, till it is completely dissolved.

This is the *mercurial solution* of Van Swieten, who directed it, in venereal complaints, in the dose of one ounce twice a day.

At St. Bartholomew's Hospital, an *aqua hydrargyri muriati* is kept, consisting of eight grains, with two drams of muriated ammonia, dissolved in a pint of water; the dose, half an ounce twice a day. The spirit however is certainly to be preferred, as it in some measure prevents the ill effects which this remedy is apt to produce on the stomach and bowels.

SOLUTIO MAGNESIÆ VITRIOLATÆ CUM ANTIMONIO.

℞ Magnesiae vitriolatae unc. iv
Antimonii tartarifati gran. ij
Aquæ bullientis lib. j misce.

This purgative solution is singularly useful in the hernia humoralis, and other local inflammations.

From two to four ounces may be given, and repeated according to circumstances.

SOLUTIO NATRI MURIATI.

℞ Natri muriati drach. j
Aquæ distillatæ q. s.

The water is to be added in such a quantity as barely to dissolve the whole of the salt.

This solution is of service in complaints of the ear, particularly those which arise from hardened wax, which it has a tendency to soften; so that the ear may be afterwards cleansed by syringing warm water into it.

This remedy was first brought into notice by Dr. Haygarth, who found it a better solvent of the wax, than any thing before used for that purpose.

SOLUTIO SAPONIS.

℞ Saponis mollis unc. iv
Spiritus vini tenuioris lib. j.

The soap is to be digested with the spirit till it is dissolved.

The addition of one ounce of camphor, forms the *solutio saponis camphorata*, a preparation similar to the *linimentum saponis compositum* of the College.

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ SUCCINATUS. (L)

℞ Alkoholis unc. j
Aquæ ammoniæ puræ unc. iv
Olei succini rectificati scrup. j
Saponis gran. x.

The soap and oil of amber are to be digested

together till both are dissolved, and afterwards the water of pure ammonia is to be added.

This has been strongly recommended for the cure of the bite of the viper. It is doubtful however, whether any known remedy be preferable, in that case, to *olive oil*, of which so many successful trials have been recorded.

SPIRITUS CAMPHORATUS. (L)

R Camphoræ unc. iv

Spiritus vini rectificati lib. ij misce.

This has been long in use as a remedy for bruises, sprains, and external spasmodic affections. It is a good application to burnt parts, and, by the late Mr. Justamond, said to be useful in checking an incipient whitlow, in which case, it should be applied on linen rags.

SPONGIA PRÆPARATA.

Pieces of the finest and most porous sponge, dipped into melted emplastrum ceræ compositum, and pressed, whilst hot, between two plates of iron, form, what is called *sponge tent*.

When cold, it may be cut into plugs or tents of any shape; and when introduced into small openings with a view of enlarging them, the plaster melts, and the sponge, recovering its natural elasticity, increases in bulk by absorbing the fluids of the part, so as to produce the desired effect.

It is seldom however, in these days, that this remedy, is resorted to; though formerly, it was generally used by surgeons.

SPONGIA USTA. (L)

Burnt sponge, has for some time been employed, in the dose of from one to three scruples, for the cure of scrofula. But as its properties merely depend on the quantity of natron it contains, the latter is now generally preferred.

SUCCUS ACONITI SPISSATUS.

This remedy is prepared exactly in the way directed by the College for the extract of hemlock. It is given at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, in cancerous and scrofulous cases, in progressive doses, beginning with four or five grains three times a day.

SUCCUS CICUTÆ SPISSATUS. (L)

Concerning this remedy, the preparation of which is fully described in the new College Pharmacopoeia, particular mention is made under the head of *pilulæ cicutæ*.

SUCCUS HYOSCYAMI SPISSATUS.

This also is prepared in the manner directed for cicuta. It has been tried, with various degrees of success, in cancer and scrofula; and Mr.

Bell, of Edinburgh, speaks of having employed it with advantage, in chordees, which have resisted the use of opium. He recommends the dose of it to be gradually increased from one grain to two, three, or more, three times a day. After the patient has taken it some weeks, the quantity in each dose will admit of being increased to seven or eight grains.

SYRUPUS HYDRARGYRI.

℞ Hydrargyri purificati drach. j
 Pulveris arabici gummi drach. ij
 Syrupi simplicis
 Aquæ fumarizæ sing. unc. j.

The quicksilver being rubbed down with the gum and the syrup, the rain water is to be afterwards added.

This is the once celebrated *mercurial syrup* of Plenck. The dose is from one to two tea spoonfuls night and morning.

SYRUPUS SARSAPARILLÆ COMPOSITUS.

℞ Radicis sarsaparillæ incisæ et contusæ
 unc. iv.
 Ligni guaiaci rasi unc. j
 Aquæ distillatæ lib. v.

These are to be boiled together in the way

in which the decoctum sarsaparillæ compositum is prepared, leaving only a quart of fluid, which is afterwards to be formed into a syrup with a pound and a half of fine loaf sugar.

There is little doubt, but this is the remedy so greatly extolled under the name of *Velno's vegetable syrup*. That it should have gained reputation as a remedy for the gonorrhœa, is not wonderful, any more than that those *anomalous symptoms*, which often *alternate* with lues venerea, or remain after mercury has cured the original disease, should have been relieved by it. No instance however, of its having cured a *true venereal lues*, without the aid of *mercury*, can be produced.

A dose of about two ounces is given twice a day.

TERRA PONDEROSA MURIATA.

A saturated watery solution of muriated barytes, (a salt produced by combining the *true terra ponderosa* with muriatic acid) has of late been introduced into practice by Dr. Adair Crawford, who tried it very extensively in St. Thomas's Hospital, and found it "peculiarly calculated to correct the scrofulous diathesis."

Great nicety is required in the preparation of this medicine, and its exhibition must be regulated with the utmost caution. Four or five drops, in distilled water, twice a day, is a suffi-

cient dose in the beginning; but it may, in some cases, be gradually increased to fifteen drops or more. Should any nausea however, or vertigo, be occasioned, this quantity cannot be safely augmented.*

TINCTURA BENZOES COMPOSITA. (L)

℞ Benzoës unc. iij
 Styracis colati unc. ij
 Balsami tolutani unc. j
 Aloes succotrinæ unc. fs
 Spiritus vini rectificati lib. ij.

We are directed to digest these in a gentle heat for three days, and to strain off the tincture.

The application of this remedy has been grossly mistaken in its general use as a styptic to fresh wounds, which it certainly injures, not only by its stimulating qualities, but also by the separation of the resins which takes place on its intermixture with the blood. These form a substance which absolutely prevents, what is most desirable in such a case, the sides of the

* *Dr. Crawford's* account of this remedy, may be seen in Vol. ii. of *Medical Communications*. A solution, prepared with great exactness, under the Doctor's directions, is sold at *Crawford's and Co. Druggists*, No. 66, *Leadenhall-Street*, and also at *Willis's*, at the *Hermitage*.

wound coming into contact and uniting by the first intention.

Its proper application is to languid ulcers; and in this view, it is in general use at several of the hospitals, particularly St. Bartholomew's. Another very important use of it, is to form a mechanical covering to the aperture made in the skin by some compound fractures. In these, the object is to prevent the admission of air, so as to give nature a chance of uniting the bone in the way of a simple fracture. To effect this very eligible mode of cure requires some nicety in the application of the tincture, which is commonly used on pledgits of lint, laid one over the other, so as to cover the orifice, and extend to some distance around it. It is of great consequence, in making this attempt, to prevent the tincture from flowing *into* the wound, for which reason, it would perhaps be most advisable to cover it with a little goldbeater's skin, before the tincture is more profusely employed.

TINCTURA CANTHARIDIS.

℞ Cantharidum contusarum drach. ij
Spiritus vinosi tenuioris lib. j.

This differs from the College formula only in the omission of the cochineal which is a useless ingredient. The cantharides are to be digested for eight days in the spirit, which is afterwards to be strained.

This tincture is given internally for gleet, and for incontinence of urine arising from a defective action of the sphincter vesicæ, which it frequently restores by its stimulus. The usual dose is from ten to forty drops twice or thrice a day.

Externally, its principal use is in the cure of sinuses and fistulous openings, when it is employed as an injection, in the proportion of three or four drams to a pint of water; its good effects, in these cases, depending on its being sufficiently strong to excite inflammation. This is the remedy which once gained celebrity in the cure of fistulæ in ano, under the name of Matthews's injection.

TINCTURA FERRI MURIATI. (L)

R Ferri rubiginis lib. ss

Acidi muriatici (*pondere*) lib. iij

Spiritus vinosi rectificati lib. iij.

The rust of iron is to be mixed with the muriatic acid in a glass vessel, in which state, being occasionally shaken, they are to remain for three days. The clear part is then to be evaporated to one pint, and when cold, the spirit is to be added.

Internally, this is sometimes given for gleet, but a more important use has been assigned it of late by Mr. Cline, who orders it in dysuria, when a consequence of *stricture*, in the dose of

ten drops every ten minutes. This relaxes the spasm through which the retention is occasioned, by producing nausea, which appears to be the mode of its operation.

Mr. Justamond's liquid for external use in cancers, and which the original inventor called his *panacea anticancrofa*, partook considerably of the nature of this tincture, which, indeed, was sometimes substituted for it. Lastly, it is remarkably efficacious in destroying venereal warts, either used alone, or diluted with a small proportion of water.

TINCTURA GAMBOGIÆ AMMONI- ATA.

Rx Gambogiæ gran. xxxvj
Spiritus ammoniæ unc. iv.

The gum is to be powdered and added to the spiritus ammoniæ.

A tea-spoonful or two of this tincture, taken every night and morning, is of considerable service in cutaneous diseases.

TINCTURA MYRRHÆ. (L)

Rx Myrrhæ contusæ unc. iij
Spiritus vini tenuioris lib. iſs
Spiritus vini rectificati lib. ſs.

These are to be digested, in a gentle heat, for eight days, and the tincture strained.

This medicine is not so much in use as formerly. It is occasionally employed however in detergent gargles, and as an application to ulcers that require stimulating. By joining to these ingredients, an ounce of hepatic aloes, we make the old compound tincture of myrrh, which, though now in disuse, is no despicable application to ulcers of a particular description.

TINCTURA OPII. (L)

℞ Opii purificati in pulverem triti drach. x
Spiritus vinosi tenuioris lib. j.

These are to be digested for ten days, and the tincture strained off. The uses of it are so generally known as to require no description.

TROCHISCI SPONGIÆ USTÆ.

℞ Spongiæ ustæ drach. fs
Mucilaginis arabici gummi q. f. Fiat
trochiscus.

In the cure of the bronchocele, the internal use of burnt sponge, has, for some time, been considered as a most efficient remedy. It has been joined, by different practitioners, with many other ingredients, and administered in a variety of shapes.

Dr. Cheston has found it to succeed in a great number of cases, when employed agreeably

to the above formula, and subject to the following regulations, which certainly appear to be an improvement on the methods recommended in the *Coventry receipt*, which we shall presently insert.

When the tumour appears about the age of puberty, and before its structure has been too morbidly deranged, a pill, consisting of a grain or two of calomel, must be given for three successive nights, and, on the fourth morning, a saline purge. Every night afterwards, for three weeks, one of the troches should, when the patient is in bed, be put under the tongue, suffered to dissolve gradually, and the solution swallowed.

The disgust at first arising from this remedy, soon wears off. The pills and purge are to be repeated at the end of three weeks, and the troches had recourse to as before; and this plan is to be pursued till the tumour is entirely got the better of.

The receipt given by Mr. Wilmer as the means used by Dr. Bate of Coventry for the cure of his daughter, and which afterwards grew into so much celebrity, is much more elaborate.

A bolus, including ten grains of calcined sponge, and the like quantity of calcined cork and burnt pumice stone, was ordered to be administered thus—

“ The day after the moon hath been at the

“ full, the patient is to take a vomit, and on
 “ the succeeding day, a purge. On the third
 “ night, going to bed, the above bolus is to be
 “ placed under the tongue, and, being allowed
 “ to dissolve gradually, is to be swallowed.
 “ This is to be repeated for seven nights, and
 “ in the forenoon of each day, a powder is to
 “ be given, consisting of flowers of chamomile,
 “ gentian root, and seeds of the lesser centaury,
 “ each in powder, five grains. On the eighth
 “ day, the purge is to be repeated; and in the
 “ wane of the succeeding moon the same pro-
 “ cess is to be commenced, and repeated a third
 “ time, unless the disease is cured before. The
 “ vomit is only to precede the first course of
 “ medicine”.

In another recipe, the bolus consisted simply
 of the calcined sponge, in the dose directed in
 the troche first mentioned; but the directions
 with regard to the bitter powders, &c. were the
 same in every respect.

The bronchocele has, most undoubtedly, been
 cured in a number of instances by the exhibi-
 tion of burnt sponge. In common with other
 scrofulous affections, it is not difficult to sup-
 pose, that the stimulus given to the intestines
 by an occasional dose of calomel as a purge, is
 of service; but, it is a question, whether the
 periodical discipline held forth in the Coventry
 remedy, is not of too empirical a description.

and whether the weak habits in which scrofula usually exists, may not be injured by so free a use of evacuants.

VINUM ANTIMONII COMPOSITUM.

R Vini antimonii unc. fs
Tincturæ opii drach. ij
Liquoris hydrargyri muriati gutt. viij
misce.

From fifteen to twenty or thirty of these drops, given in a quarter of a pint of milk twice a day, prove a very powerful remedy in cutaneous diseases.

Their effects are promoted considerably, by giving the sarsaparilla or elm-bark decoctions at the same time.

VINUM ANTIMONII OPIATUM.

R Vini antimonii drach. vj
Tincturæ opii drach. ij misce.

This is ~~the~~ *anodyne sudorific* of Mr. Bromfield, who brought it into use in the treatment of injuries of the brain, in which cases it is known to possess extraordinary powers. The dose he directs, is ten drops every four or six hours.

It may not be amiss to remark here, that the narcotic qualities of opium are greatly, if not wholly repressed, by its junction with the antimony: insomuch, that the effects of a consi-

derable dose is rather that of assuaging pain than procuring sleep.

VINUM OPII.

Rx Opii purificati^o unc. ij
 Cinnamomi
 Caryophyllorum sing. drach. j
 Vini albi lib. j.

These, macerated without heat for a week, and then filtered, form the *tinctura thebaica* of the old Dispensatory.

It is preserved here, chiefly on account of its use in the treatment of ophthalmia, in which it is said, by Mr. Ware, to possess qualities superior to any other solution of opium.

In violent inflammation of the eye, two or three drops are to be insinuated between the eyelids, every night and morning.

VITRUM PRÆPARATUM.

The use of this in surgery, is wholly confined to the treatment of opacities of the transparent cornea of the eye.

The glass must be rubbed down to an impalpable powder, in a mortar of agate, or some other substance that will resist the mechanical action of its particles. This, and indeed all similar powders, are applied most conveniently, when

mixed with a small portion of honey or mucilage.

UNGUENTUM ACIDI VITRIOLICI.

Rx Acidi vitriolici drach. ss

Adipis suillæ præparatæ unc. j.

These are to be well mixed together in a glass mortar.

Dr. Duncan of Edinburgh is said to have employed this remedy for the itch in preference to sulphur; and it may possibly prove serviceable in other cutaneous affections.

A liniment consisting of vitriolic acid and oil, was formerly used, with great reputation, as a remedy for the gout, by Colbatch, and latterly at Bristol, by Smith. It has at least proved exceedingly serviceable, in reducing enlargements of the joints, those especially that have proceeded from a thickened state of the cellular membrane. In the treatment of anomalous tumours, it is also worthy of a trial; but it is liable to fret the skin, and the part to which it is applied should be covered with flannel instead of linen, on account of the destructive effects of the acid on vegetable substances.

Mr. Naylor of Gloucester, employs this liniment, with the addition of a small proportion of camphor, in the cure of the bronchocele.

UNGUENTUM CALCIS HYDRARGYRI ALBÆ. (L)

R Calcis hydrargyri albæ drach. j
Adipis suillæ præparatæ unc. iſs miſce.

This ointment will commonly cure the itch,
and is of ſervice in other cutaneous complaints.

UNGUENTUM CERÆ. (L)

R Ceræ albæ unc. iv
Spermatis ceti unc. iij
Olei olivæ lib. j.

Theſe, after being melted together, are to be
briskly ſtirred till quite cold. This ointment
forms a convenient ſimple dressing for ſuper-
ficial wounds.

UNGUENTUM CERÆ CUM ACETO.

R Ceræ albæ unc. iv
Olei olivæ lib. j
Aceti diſtillati unc. ij.

After melting the two former ingredients to-
gether, the diſtilled vinegar is to be gradually
ſtirred in, as in making the *nutritum*, than which,
this proves a much more neat and an equally effi-
cacious remedy. Dr. Cheſton of Gloceſter, di-
rects it for ſuperficial excoriations, cutaneous
eruptions, &c.

UNGUENTUM CERÆ CUM HYDRARGYRO.

℞ Ceræ flavæ unc. viij
 Adipis suillæ præparatæ unc. iv
 Olei olivæ unc. ij
 Unguenti hydrargyri unc. vj.

The wax, lard, and oil, are to be melted together and stirred till they are a good deal cooled, when the quicksilver ointment is to be thoroughly mixed with them.

This is a good deal similar to the *ceratum mercuriale*, which the College have, very injudiciously, expunged. It is an exceeding good application to languid ulcers, and possesses the farther advantage, of acting favourably on their callous edges. For this reason, when applied, it should be extended to some distance round the fore.

UNGUENTUM CICUTÆ.

℞ Foliorum cicutæ recentium
 Adipis suillæ præparatæ sing. unc. iv.

The cicuta is to be bruised in a marble mortar, after which, the lard is to be added, and the two ingredients thoroughly incorporated by beating. They are then to be gently melted over the fire, and after being strained through a cloth, and the fibrous part of the hemlock

well pressed, the ointment is to be stirred till quite cold. To cancerous or scrofulous sores, this ointment may be applied with a prospect of advantage.

At St. Bartholomew's Hospital, four pounds of the recent plant are boiled with six of lard, till the former is become *crisp*, after which the ointment is strained through a cloth. It is to be suspected however, that the medicinal properties of the *cicuta* are injured by this process.

UNGUENTUM DIGITALIS.

℞ Foliorum digitalis purpureæ recentium

Adipis suillæ præparatæ sing. unc. iv.

This ointment is prepared after the same manner, and applied to the same uses, as the unguentum *cicutæ*.

UNGUENTUM ELEMI COMPOSITUM.

℞ Elemi lib. j

Terebinthinæ unc. x

Sevi ovilli præparati lib. ij

Olei olivæ unc. ij.

The elemi is to be melted with the suet, and when removed from the fire, the turpentine and oil are to be stirred in.

This, though an old remedy, is perhaps the

best of the terebinthinate applications in use, for the purpose of encouraging a good digestion from ulcers. It may be employed alone or softened with a little oil of turpentine.

UNGUENTUM ELEMI CUM ÆRUGINE.

℞ Æruginis præparatæ drach. j
Unguenti elemi compositi lib. fs.

The verdigris being mixed with a little oil, is to be gradually stirred into the elemi ointment, melted. At St. George's Hospital, the unguentum resinæ flavæ is, for this purpose, preferred to unguentum elemi. This remedy has been long in use as a stimulant to foul ulcers.

UNGUENTUM GALLÆ CAMPHORATUM.

℞ Gallarum pulveris subtilissimi drach. ij
Camphoræ drach. fs
Adipis suillæ præparatæ unc. j.

The camphor being first incorporated with the lard, the powdered galls are to be added. This ointment is a very useful application for the piles, especially if the use of leeches has been premised.

UNGUENTUM HELLEBORI ALBI.

℞ Hellebori albi pulveris unc. j
Adipis suillæ præparatæ unc. iv misce.

This is the same as the hellebore ointment of the College, excepting the omission of a small quantity of the essence of lemons. It is a useful application for the itch and other eruptions.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI.

R Hydrargyri purificati lib. j
Adipis suillæ præparatæ lib. ss.

The quicksilver is to be rubbed with a small portion of the lard, adding the rest gradually, till the globules become invisible. The proportions of this ointment differ from those of the College, who have directed equal parts. Their injunctions have also been disregarded with respect to the introduction of suet, which makes it of much too hard a consistence to be conveniently rubbed into the skin.

Its general uses need not be enumerated; but it may be worth while to observe, that according to a late writer on the means of remedying paralytic affections arising from lead, it is of considerable use to rub the usual dose of this ointment, every night, into the paralyzed limb, accompanied with the internal use of calomel, till the mouth is sore. Whilst the calomel relieves the constipated state of the intestines, the frictions tend to restore the functions of the

part, and in many instances, it appears, this treatment has proved successful.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI CAM- PHORATUM.

R Unguenti hydrargyri unc. j
Camphoræ drach. fs misce.

A little of this, rubbed along the course of the urethra at bed-time, is of considerable service in preventing chordee. This ointment is also very proper to be applied to indurated parts, either before or after suppuration.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI MURI- ATI.

R Hydrargyri muriati subtilissime lævigati
gran. x
Ovi unius vitellum
Adipis suillæ præparatæ unc. j.

The muriated quicksilver, being first rubbed with the yolk of egg, is to be incorporated with the lard.

These make a very neat ointment, which is applicable in the same cases as the unguentum hydrargyri nitrati,

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI NITRATI.

Rx Hydrargyri purificati unc. j
 Acidi nitrosi unc. ij
 Adipis suillæ præparatæ unc. iv
 Olei olivæ unc. xij.

The quicksilver, being reduced to a calx by the addition of the nitrous acid, is to be joined with the oil and lard, previously melted together, and suffered to become nearly cold.

This formula differs from that of the College, in substituting lard and oil for lard alone, which makes it much too hard for any use but that of pomading the edges of the eyelids in pforophthalmy, for which indeed it is peculiarly well calculated. This ointment is of very extensive utility in eruptive and herpetic diseases, in tinea, and in some cases of ulcer. It may be very safely applied to the whole surface of the body, if in any case necessary.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI NITRATI RUBRI.

Rx Cerae albæ drach. ij
 Adipis suillæ præparatæ drach. vj
 Hydrargyri nitrati rubri drach. j,

The wax and oil, being melted together and suffered to grow nearly cold, are to be well in-

corporated with the red nitrated quicksilver, previously levigated.

This, allowing for the omission of twelve grains of opium and the substitution of lard for viper's fat, is the *unguentum ad lippitudinem* of St. Thomas's Hospital. The use of it is to excite healthy granulations in obstinate ulcers, and as an application in chronic inflammation of the eyelids.

UNGUENTUM LITHARGYRI ACETATI.

R Unguenti ceræ unc. j

Aquæ lithargyri acetati drach. ss misce.

This is a convenient substitute for the *unguentum cerussæ acetatæ* of the College, which becomes rancid and unfit for use in a short time after it is made.

It is a proper application to small ulcers whose edges are in a state of inflammation.

UNGUENTUM LITHARGYRI COMPOSITUM.

R Emplastri lithargyri lib. ss

Adipis suillæ præparatæ unc. iv

Olei olivæ

Unguenti ceræ sing. unc. vj

Aceti unc. iv

Aquæ lithargyri acetati unc. ij.

The unctuous ingredients being melted to

gether and suffered to cool, the water of acetated litharge and the vinegar are to be gradually incorporated with them.

This ointment is said to be the celebrated *defensative* of Dr. Kirkland, who applies it with great effect in inflammations of the skin, and sometimes unites with it a portion of vitriolated natron.

UNGUENTUM LITHARGYRI CUM ACETO.

℞ Emplastri lithargyri unc. iv
Olei olivæ unc. iij
Aceti unc. j.

The litharge plaster and oil being melted together and sufficiently cooled, the vinegar is to be stirred in. This has been long in use, under the title of *nutritum*, as an application to the skin, and as an external dressing for ulcers whose edges are inflamed.

UNGUENTUM OPHTHALMICUM.

No. I.

℞ Hydrargyri nitrati rubri
Lapis calaminaris præparati sing.
drach. ifs
Lithargyri lævigati drach. j
Tutiae præparatæ drach. fs
Hydrargyri sulphurati rubri scrup. j

Balsami peruviani gutt. xv

Adipis suillæ præparatæ unc. ij.

The powders being well rubbed together and mixed with the lard, the balsam of Peru is lastly to be added.

This elaborate remedy, which is given us by Mr. Bell of Edinburgh, is used for diseases of the eyelids, and also for the removal of opaque specks upon the cornea, for which purposes it has been successfully employed by its inventor M. Pellier.

No. II.

℞ Calcis hydrargyri albæ

Tutæ præparatæ

Lapidis calaminaris præparati sing.
drach. ij

Tincturæ benzoës compositæ drach. j

Adipis suillæ præparatæ drach. iij.

The white calx of quicksilver, tutty, and calamine, being rubbed separately and afterwards well mixed together, the lard is next to be joined, and lastly the tincture of benzoës.

This is the celebrated ointment of Dr. De Gravers, and is used with great success in the same cases as the foregoing. At the Liverpool Infirmary, it is used under the name of *unguentum deterfivum*.

UNGUENTUM PICIS ARIDÆ.

℞ Picis aridæ unc. ix
 Cerae flavæ ꝑnc. iiii
 Olei olivæ lib. fs.

These, when melted together, form a similar ointment to the *black basilicon*, which has been very unworthily expunged from their last Pharmacopoeia by the College.

Dr. Kirkland and several other surgeons of eminence adopt it in their practice, and very justly consider it as a beneficial application to those ulcers, in which there exists an extraordinary degree of irritability.

It may not be improper to mention here, that Dr. Kirkland distinguishes the irritability of ulcers into two kinds, the inflammatory, and the spasmodic. The existence of the former is evinced by the highly florid colour of the part: the latter may be distinguished by its languid, purple, and glassy appearance. Both are considerably painful and sore, but the latter when *ever* so slightly touched, is remarkable for throwing the muscles of the limb into action.

In ulcers of the latter description, this ointment will be found of service, whilst those compositions, into which turpentine enters, are wholly inadmissible. In the same kind of ulcer,

Dr. Kirkland also employs the balsam of Peru on lint, with considerable good effect.

UNGUENTUM PICIS CUM SULPHURE.

℞ Picis liquidæ lib. ^ofs
 Ceræ flavæ unc. fs
 Florum sulphuris unc. ij.

The wax and the tar being melted together, the sulphur is to be gradually stirred in.

This, which is one of the formulæ of Guy's Hospital, is an excellent application for the cure of tinea. It is necessary, during its use, for the patient to have his head repeatedly shaved, and to wear a close-fitted cap of the thick green oil-cloth, which, independent of the remedy applied, will be of very considerable service, and indeed is capable of effecting a cure, in slight cases, without the use of any other means.

UNGUENTUM RESINÆ FLAVÆ. (L)

℞ Resinæ flavæ
 Ceræ flavæ
 Olei olivæ sing. lib. j.

Having melted together the wax and resin, the oil is to be added.

This is the composition long known as a digestive, under the name of *yellow basilicon*.

UNGUENTUM RESINÆ COMPOSITUM.

℞ Resinæ flavæ
 Elemi
 Ceræ flavæ sing. unc. j
 Olei olivæ unc. vj
 Olei terebinthinæ drach. ij.

The hard ingredients being melted together, the olive oil is to be added, and, when the whole is a good deal cooled, the oil of turpentine.

This is the ointment said to be employed by Dr. Kirkland, under the name of *green digestive*, with the exception only of the *green* oil which gave it its name and colour, and for which olive oil is substituted.

UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS.

℞ Adipis suillæ præparatæ lib. fs
 Florum sulphuris unc. iv misce.

The intention of this ointment, is to cure the itch, which it does more certainly perhaps than any other remedy; but its offensive smell occasions it to be used by most people, with very great unwillingness. A single inunction is in general sufficient for the cure, provided the patient wears his linen, without changing, for several days.

UNGUENTUM TUTIÆ.

℞ Tutiæ præparatæ drach. j

Adipis suillæ præparatæ q. f.

As much of the lard is to be added as will form the tutty into an unguent, the sole use of which, is to smear the borders of the eyelids when affected with chronic inflammation.

The College order tutty mixed with ointment of sperma ceti.

UNGUENTUM ZINCI.

℞ Zinci usti drach. j

Unguenti ceræ albæ drach. vj misce.

This is the Edinburgh ointment of zinc. Its use is that of an application to the eyelids. At St. Thomas's Hospital a similar remedy is employed, under the name of *unguentum ophthalmicum*.

UVA URSI.

This plant, which was first brought into notice by De Haen, has been generally considered as a powerful remedy in calculus; but it has not been proved, in any instance, to possess the properties of a solvent. The late Dr. Austin however, recommended it upon the principle of its lessening the irritability of the bladder, and diminishing that secretion of dis-

ceased mucus, which he supposed greatly to contribute to the augmentation of the stone.

Mr. Bell of Edinburgh, strongly recommends it in that state of a gonorrhœa where the irritability of the bladder is excited in a high degree, and where the urine is loaded with viscid matter. In these cases, he directs the powder to be given in doses of a scruple or half a dram three times a day. A remedy of this sort is certainly a great desideratum in surgery.

THE END.

TABLE OF REMEDIES.

ABSCCESS.—Fom. et catapl. varia—Ol. palmæ camph.—Calx cum kali puro—Kali purum.

ALBUGO.—Vitrum præp.—Calomelas—Lin. sepiæ.

ANI PROCIDENTIA.—Foment. gallæ—Inj. gallæ.

APHTHÆ.—Mel boracis—Garg. myrrhæ—Garg. aluminis—Mist. myrrhæ.

BRAIN, injuries of.—Vin. antim. opiat.—Haust. amm. acetat.

BREAST, milk.—Lot. ammon. muriat.—Crem. lithar. acet.—Lot. ammon. acet.—Fom. et catapl. varia—Ol. palmæ camph.

BRUISES.—Cataplas. aceti—Embroc. ammon. acet. cum sap.—Embr. ammon.

BUBO.—Ol. palmæ camph.—Catapl. farinaceum, cerevisiæ, opiatum, &c.—Kali pur. vel calx cum kali puro.—Emp. refin. cum camph.

BURNS.—Acetum—Lin. oleof.—Lot. lithar. acet. camph.

CANCER.—Arsen. antim.—Fom. et catapl. cicutæ—Catapl. dauci—Caustr. anti-cancr.—Ol. e sem. lini—Sol. arsen.—Pil. cicutæ, aconiti, vel hyoscyami—Inf. lauri cerassi—Lot. ammon. opiat.—Pil. ferri ammon.

CARBUNCLE.—Cinchona—Fom. cicutæ—Catapl. efferv.—Opium—Catap. kali acet.

- CHANCRES.**—Arg. nitrat.—Ceratum calom.
 —Pulv. ærug.—Pulv. ærug. cum calom.—
 Pulv. alum. comp.—Ceruss. acetat.—Ung.
 hydr. nitr. rub.
- CHILBLAINS.**—Embr. alum.—Embr. ammon. camph.—Lot. alum.—catap. alum.
- CHORDEE.**—Pil. opii camph.—Pil. opii comp.—Ung. hydr. camph.—Pil. hyoscyami.
- CUTANEOUS AFFECTIONS.**—Decoct. ulmi—Dec. bardanæ—Dec. farfap.—Tin. gambog. ammon.—Sol. hydr. mur.—Vin. ant. cum hydr.—Ung. hydr. nitr.—Ung. hydr. muriati.
- DYSURIA.**—Dec. hord. cum gummi—Inf. lini—Pulv. nitri comp.
- EAR, diseases of.**—Eal. peruv. cum felle—Ol. terebinthinat.—Sol. natri muriati.
- ERYSIPELAS.**—Cinchona—Lot. am. acet.—Lot. spirituosa—Sp. camph.
- EXFOLIATION, to promote.**—Alkohol caryophyllatum.—Acetum.
- EYELIDS, diseased.**—Lin. lithar. comp.—Lin. tutiæ—Lin. zinci vitr.—Ung. oph.—Ung. tutiæ—Ung. zinci vitriol.
- FISTULA.**—Tinctura cantharidis.
- FRACTURE.**—Cerat. saponis—Aq. litharg. acet. comp.—Tin. benzoës comp.
- GLEET.**—Elect. olibani—Inj. astringent. variæ—Mist. copaibæ—Pil. cupr. vitr. comp.—Pil. terebin.—Pil. zinci vitr.

- GONORRHŒA.—Pil. terebinth.—Enem. opiat.—Inj. variæ.—Mist. copaibæ.
- GUTTA SERENA.—Pulv. hydr. vitr. comp. Vin. antim. comp.—Emp. canthar.—Electricitas—Inf. pip. cayens.
- GUMS, spongy.—Garg. alum.—Garg. myrrhæ Mist. myrrhæ—Garg. rosæ.
- HERNIA HUMORALIS.—Elect. fennæ comp.—Fom. & catap. emol. & sedat.—Lotiones discut.—Crem. lithar. acet.—Hydr. vitriol.—Ung. hydrarg.
- HERNIA, strangulated.—Enem. nicotianæ.
- HEMORRHAGE.—Lix. mart.—Sol. cupr. vitr.—Ol. terebin.
- HEMORRHOIDS.—Fom. gallæ—Ung. gallæ camph.—Ol. palm. camph.—Past. pip. comp.
- HYDROCELE.—Cauft. opiat.—Inj. vini rub.
- INFLAMMATION.—Cataplas. farinaceum, lini, lithar. acetati, vel papav. albi—Lotiones variæ.
- ITCH.—Dec. helleb. alb.—Ung. helleb. alb. Ung. sulph.—Ung. acidi vitr.—Ung. hydr. muriati.
- KNEE, diseased.—Lotiones & embr. variæ—Catapl. calcis, quercus marini, aluminis, &c.—Emp. cerussæ, cantharidis, vel lithar. cum hydr.—Ung. hydr.—Lin. cerussæ cum. sap.—Lin. amm. opiat.—Lin. oleos. comp.—Lin. camph. comp.—Lin. ammon.—Lin. am. cum camph.

LEPRA.—Dec. saponariæ, sarsaparillæ, &c.—
Elect. antim.—Hydr. muriat.—Pil. cal. cum
antim.—Vin. ant. cum. hydr.—Tinct. gam-
bog. amm.—Ung. hydr. nitrat.—Ung. hydr.
muriati.

LUES VENEREA.—Hydr. præparationes va-
riæ—Dec. mezerei, sarsaparillæ, sarsapar. com-
positum, astragali, lobeliæ, lusitanicum, &c.—
Hydr. sulph. rub.

MORTIFICATION.—Catap. carbonis, cumini,
effervescens, vel cerevisiæ—Cinchona—Opium.

NEPHRITIS.—Natron. præp.—Dec. hord. cum
gummi.—Vin. antim. opiat.

OPHTHALMIA.—Collyria varia—Catapl.
aluminis, rosæ, natri vitriolati, mali maturi—
Crem. lithar. acet.^a—Vin. opii—Aq. cupr.
vitr. camph.

PHIMOSIS.—Fom. & catap. emol.—Inj. cupri
vitr. comp.

SCALDS.—Catap. rad. solani tuberosi—Lot.
lithar. acet. camph.—Lot. spirituosa.

SCROFULA.—Catap. quercus mar.—Dec. me-
zerei, dulcamaræ, lusitanicum, &c.—Elect.
cinch. cum natro—Spong. usta—Pil. cicutæ,
aconiti, hyoscyami, &c.—Catap. kali acet.

SPRAINS.—Catap. aceti—Emb. amm. acet.
—Emb. amm. acet. cum sapone—Emb. amm.
camph.—Lin. succini opiat.

STONE.—Uva ursi—Enem. terebinth.—Aq.
kali pur.—Kali aeratum—Natron præp.

STRICTURE.—Cerei simp. vel medicati—
Hydr. nitrat.

ELINEA.—Lot. kali sulph.—Ung. hydr. nitrat.
—Ung. hydr. mur.—Ung. picis aridæ—Ung.
picis cam sulph.

TUMOURS indolent.—Catap. brionis comp.
—Emp. varia.

—, Suppurating.—Catap. galb. comp.
Emp. scillæ comp.—Emplastr. ammoniac.

ULCERS.—Cerata, unguenta, fomen. & catap.
varia—Sol. arg. nitr.—Hydr. nitr. rub.—Oxym.
ærug.—Pulv. lap. calam. cum myrrha—Pulv.
rhabarb.—Pulv. colom bæ.

—, scrofulous.—Cerat. mellis—Cerat.
hydr. nitr.—Fom. & catap. cicutæ—Oxym.
ærug.—Ung. digitalis—Ung. cicutæ.

—, venereal.—Garg. hydr. mur.—Lot.
hydr. mur.—Sol. argen. nitr.—Ung. ceræ
cum hydrarg.—Mel hydrarg. comp.

URINE, incontinence of.—Pil. canthar. comp.
Tinct. canthar.—Pil. zinci vitr.—Pil. tere-
binth.—Mist. copaibæ.

—, retention of.—Enem. opiat.—Tin. ferri
mur.—Vin. antim. opiat.

WARTS.—Argent. nitrat.—Antim. muriat.—
Tinct. ferri mur.—Pulv. rhabarb. comp.—
Pulv. sabinae comp.

WHITLOE.—Sp. camph.—Lot. lithar. acet.
camph.—Lot. amm. mur. cum aceto—Fom.
& catap. emoll.—Ol. palmæ camph.

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