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PHARMACOPOEIA

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,
PRINTED FOR G. G. AND J. ROBINSON,
PATERNOSTER-ROW.

1795.

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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.

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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,

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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 Pharmacopœia*, 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.

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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 chirurgical 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

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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.

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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 Glocester 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

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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.

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

This ſolution of oil of cloves in alkohol, 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. ſs.
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

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alſo prove of ſervice as an application to foul ulcers.

AQUA KALI PURI. *(L)*

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.

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AQUA LITHARGYRI ACETATI. *(L)*

℞ 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 Glocester, 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.

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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 ſhanker, 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

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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.

℞ Antimonii pulverizati unc. ij
Arſenici pulverizati unc. j.

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

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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.

℞ 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 fœtid 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

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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. ſs
Ammoniæ 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

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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.

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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)*

℞ Seminum cumini lib. j
Baccarum lauri
Foliorum ſcordii exſiccatorum
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

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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 effec-

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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

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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.

℞ Farinæ ſecalis 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 ſtimulans* 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.

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

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The lilly-roots and figs are to 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.

℞ Kali acetati unc. j
Aquæ distillatæ unc. xx
Micæ panis q. f. 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 cataplasm, answers equally well, and is the remedy employed by Mr. Nayler, at the Glocester 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

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

CATAPLASMA LITHARGYRI ACETATI.

℞ Aquæ lithargyri acetati drach. j
Aquæ diſtillatæ 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

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bring the remedy closely into contact with the diseased part.

This cataplasm 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.

℞ Natri vitriolati unc. j
Aquæ ferventis lib. ss
Micæ panis q. s. 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.

℞ Fomenti papaveris albi lib. j
Micæ panis q. s. 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

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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.

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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.

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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.

℞ Calcis cum kali puro drach. ij
Opii pulverizati drach. ſs
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

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

CERATUM CALOMELANOS.

℞ Calomelanos drach. j
Cerati lapidis calaminaris unc. ſs 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. ſs.

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.

℞ 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

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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. ſs
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. ſs
Hydrargyri nitrati rubri unc. ſs 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.

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CERATUM LITHARGYRI.

℞ Emplaſtrum lithargyri
Adipis ſuillæ ſing. lib. ſs
Ceræ 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. iſs
Ceræ flavæ unc. iv
Olei olivæ unc. ix
Camphoræ drach. ſs.

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

CERATUM MELLIS.

℞ Olei olivæ
Mellis deſpumati ſing. lib. ſs

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Ceræ 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 TEREBINTHINA.

℞ 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.

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CERATUM RESINÆ FLAVÆ. *(L)*

℞ Unguenti resinæ flavæ lib. ss
Ceræ flavæ unc. j.

These are to be melted together in the usual way.

CERATUM RUBRUM.

℞ Ceræ flavæ
Adipis suillæ præparatæ sing. lib. ss
Resinæ flavæ unc. ss
Hydrargyri sulphurati rubri gran. xv.

This forms a cheap and elegant cerate for external dressings.

CERATUM SAPONIS. *(L)*

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

This is the *soap cerate* of St. 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

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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)*

℞ Spermatis ceti unc. ſs
Ceræ 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

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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.

℞ Olei olivæ lib. j
Ceræ flavæ
Picis burgundicæ ſing. unc. iv
Spermatis ceti unc. ij
Emplaſtri diabotani (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.

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

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

No. III.

℞ Emplaftri lithargyri burgundici unc. ij
Hydrargyri purificati unc. j
Olei fulphurati q. f.
Antimonii præparati unc. fs.

The quickfilver is to be extinguifhed in the fulphurated oil and added to the other ingredients when fufficiently cooled. This is the bougie compofition 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 quickfilver and lead, and the other ingredients afterwards added.

No. V.

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

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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.

CEREI SIMPLICES.

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.

℞ Olei olivæ lib. iij
Ceræ flavæ lib. j
Minii lib. iſs.

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Thefe are to be boiled together over a flow fire for fix hours. Bougies made with this compofition will be found much too foft for immediate ufe, but after keeping fome months, will acquire fufficient firmnefs. If this be an objection however, it may eafily be removed and the plafter made of a ftiffer confiftence, by adding two or three ounces more wax and the like quantity of minium, and continuing the boiling till the latter is diffolved.

Bougies ought to be fmooth and fupple, and yet of fufficient firmnefs to admit of being pretty ftrongly urged by the hand of the furgeon, without bending or twifting in the urethra. They are formed of narrow flips of thin linen rag, which, after being equally dipped into the melted compofition, are firmly folded up and afterwards rolled on a marble ftab till their furface is perfectly uniform. Their fhape fhould be nearly equal except towards the point, which fhould taper very gradually for about the length of an inch.

A tolerably good compofition for bougies may alfo be formed with litharge plafter and yellow wax, to which may be added, a fmall quantity of red fulphurated quickfilver. 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

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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 muſculi 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 ſhankers, 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-

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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-

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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.

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COLLYRIUM CUPRI AMMONIATI.

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

This is the *aqua cupri ammoniati* of the New London Pharmacopoeia, 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. Ware in the treatment of purulent ophthalmia in children, and proves to be worthy of the encomiums beſtowed on it.

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COLLYRIUM HYDRARGYRI MURIATI.

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

This reſembles the collyrium cupri ammoniati in its qualities, and may be weakened or ſtrengthened at pleaſure, by varying the proportion of muriated quickſilver.

COLLYRIUM LITHARGYRI ACETATI.

℞ Aquæ diſtillatæ unc. iv
Aquæ lithargyri acetati gutt. x miſce.

COLLYRIUM LITHARGYRI ACETATI CAMPHORATUM.

℞ Spiritus camphorati gutt. xx
Aquæ lithargyri acetati gutt. x
Aquæ diſtillatæ unc. iv miſce.

It is neceſſary to remark, that theſe ingredients 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,

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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 radicis 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

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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 indiſpenſible 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.

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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.

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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.

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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 not

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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. iſs
Radicis mezerei
Seminum coriandri ſing. unc. ſs
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.

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No. II.

Sarſaparillæ conciſæ
Ligni ſantali rubri
Ligni ſantali 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.

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

DECOCTUM MEZEREI.

℞ 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.

℞ 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.

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DECOCTUM SAPONARIÆ.

℞ Herbæ ſaponariæ recentis contuſæ lib. ſs
Aquæ diſtillatæ cong. j.

Theſe are to be boiled till only two quarts 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 COMPOSITUM. *(L)*

℞ Radicis ſarſaparillæ inciſæ et contuſæ unc. vj.
Corticis radicis ſaſſafras
Ligni guaiaci raſi

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Radicis glycyrrhizæ contusæ sing. unc. j.
Corticis radicis 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 once held a conspicuous and important situati-

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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 applicati-
" ons 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 a
" *ſpark*, when many of theſe radii are concen-
" tered on a ball. 3d. Under that of a *globe*,
" 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*.

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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

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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 ſennæ unc. j
Guaiaci gummi-reſinæ
Hydrargyri cum ſulphure
Antimonii præparati ſing. unc. ſs
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

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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 gleets, 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
Radicis jallapii pulverizati
Cryſtallorum tartari ſing. drach. ij
Syrupi ſpinæ cervinæ q. ſ. miſce.

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

ELECTUARIUM TEREBINTHINÆ.

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

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

EMBROCATIO ALUMINIS.

℞ 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.

℞ 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.

℞ 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.

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

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

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EMPLASTRUM AMMONIÆ.

℞ Saponis drach. ij
Emplaſtri lithargyri unc. ſs
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, 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

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

EMPLASTRUM AMMONIACI CUM CICUTA.

℞ Ammoniaci gummi-reſinæ unc. iij
Succi cicutæ ſpiſſati drach. ij
Aquæ lithargyri acetati drach. j.

The ammoniac is to be diſſolved in a ſufficient quantity of vinegar of ſquill, after which, the remaining ingredients are to be added, and the whole boiled ſlowly to the conſiſtence of a plaſter.

This is reckoned a uſeful application to indurated tumours, particularly of the ſcrofulous kind.

EMPLASTRUM AMMONIACI CUM HYDRARGYRO. (L)

℞ Ammoniaci colati lib. ſs
Hydrargyri purificati unc. iſs
Olei ſulphurati drach. j. vel q. ſ.

The quickſilver is to be extinguiſhed in the ſulphurated oil, and then gradually added to the ammoniac, previouſly melted.

This plaſter is deſigned as an application to indurated glandular tumours, with a view of diſperſing them.

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EMPLASTRUM BRIONIÆ COMPOSITUM.

℞ Radicis brioniæ in pulverem triti unc. ij
Florum ſulphuris 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.

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EMPLASTRUM CERÆ COMPOSITUM. *(L)*

℞ Ceræ flavæ
Sevi ovilli præparati ſing. lib. iſs
Reſinæ flavæ lib. ſs.

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.

℞ Olei olivæ unc. xiij
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.*

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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. ſs
Terebinthinæ vulgaris q. ſ.

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. iiſs

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Euphorbii unc. iij
Picis burgundicæ unc. ſs.

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

Cheſelden 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)*

℞ Ladani unc. iij
Thuris unc. j
Corticis cinnamomi in pulverem triti
Myriſticæ olei expreſſi ſing. unc. ſs
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.

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EMPLASTRUM LITHARGYRI. *(L)*

℞ Lithargyri lib. v
Olei olivæ cong. j.

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

It will be neceffary to ftir the mixture continually, and to add a little boiling water now and then, to fupply the place of that which evaporates during the procefs. The qualities of this well known compofition need no defcription.

EMPLASTRUM LITHARGYRI BURGUNDICUM.

℞ Emplaftri lithargyri lib. j
Picis burgundicæ unc. fs.

Thefe, when melted together, form the fticking plafter of Mr. Chefelden.

EMPLASTRUM LITHARGYRI COMPOSITUM. *(L)*

℞ Emplaftri lithargyri lib. iij
Galbani colati unc. viij
Terebinthinæ vulgaris drach. x
Thuris unc. iij.

The galbanum being melted over a flow fire with the turpentine, the frankincenfe, powder-

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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. ſ.

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. ſs.

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

EMPLASTRUM LITHARGYRI PARACELSI.

℞ Olei olivæ lib. j
Ceræ flavæ lib. iſs

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Lithargyri lib. ij
Thuris
Masticis
Myrrhæ sing. unc. iiss
Minii unc. iij
Camphoræ unc. ss.

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.

℞ Emplastri lithargyri lib. iiiss
Picis aridæ unc. iiss
Ceræ flavæ lib. ss
Opii unc. iv.

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

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

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

EMPLASTRUM PICIS COMPOSITUM.

℞ Picis aridæ unc. viij
Ammoniaci
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.

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

EMPLASTRUM SAPONIS. *(L)*

℞ Saponis lib. ſs
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.

℞ Galbani
Ammoniaci ſing. unc. ſs
Opii drach. j
Aceti ſcillæ unc. iij
Saponis unc. ſs
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.

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This is a uſeful application to indolent tumours.

ENEMA NICOTIANÆ.

℞ Herbæ 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 ſmoak, 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.

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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. ſs
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.

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ENEMA TEREBINTHINÆ.

℞ 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.

℞ 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.

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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 leaves.

FOMENTUM COMMUNE.

℞ 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.

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

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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 formulæ 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.

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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. ss
Mellis rosæ unc. iss
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. ss
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.

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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. ſs 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.

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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

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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.

℞ Calcis hydrargyri albæ unc. ſs
Acidi muriatici q. ſ.

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

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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-

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

This is the Edinburgh mode of preparing the grey precipitate firft fuggefted by Dr. Saunders as a fuccedaneum for *Plenck's* remedy. The dofe 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 fulphurated quickfilver, on account of its not yielding any vapour offenfive to the lungs of the patient. It is, in fact the fame kind of preparation with that recommended by *Lalonette*.

HYDRARGYRUS SULPHURATUS RUBER. *(L.)*

The chief and almoft only ufe of this in furgery, is in the adminiftration of quickfilver by fumigation. Thus employed, it has proved exceedingly ferviceable in venereal cafes. Ulcers and excrefcences about the pudendum and anus in women, are particularly benefited by it; and in thefe cafes, it is moft conveniently applied, by placing a red hot heater at the bottom of a night-ftool-pan, and, after fprinkling on it a few grains of the red fulphurated quickfilver, placing the patient upon the ftool. To fumigate ulcers in the throat, it is neceffary to receive the fumes on the part affected, through

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the tube of a funnel. By inclofing the patient naked in a box, it has, on fome occafions, been contrived, to fumigate the whole of the body at once; and in this way, the fpecific powers of the quickfilver, have been very rapidly excited.

This mode of curing the lues venerea, is fpoken of in Aftruc; and the fubject has of late been revived in a treatife by *Lalonette*, and by the trials made in St. Bartholomew's Hofpital.

HYDRARGYRUS VITRIOLATUS. *(L)*

This is the old mercurial remedy, once in very great vogue, called *turbith mineral.* On account of the roughnefs of its operation, which is violently emetic, it has been, for the moft part, difcontinued in practice. When ufed, it is in dofes of from one to eight grains.

INFUSUM FOLIORUM LAURI CERASSI.

℞ Foliorum lauri cerafli recentium unc. iv
Aquæ bullientis lib. ij
Mellis defpumati unc. iv.

The leaves are to be infufed in a clofe veffel for one hour, and the honey afterwards diffolved in the ftrained liquor.

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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 ocasionally.

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, or 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.

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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.

℞ Aluminis 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 gleets, and ſuch

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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.

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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. ſß
Aquæ calcis unc. iv miſce.

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

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INJECTIO CUPRI ACETATI.

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

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

INJECTIO CUPRI AMMONIATI.

℞ 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.

℞ 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 very minute quantity, having the effect of ſedatives.

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INJECTIO CUPRI VITRIOLATI COMSITA.

℞ 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 gleets or in the flour albus in women.

INJECTIO HYDRARGYRI.

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

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

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The good effects of the quickſilver in this injection are ſomewhat queſtionable, though it is a compoſition prefered 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.

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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, is 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.

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INJECTIO THEÆ.

℞ Theæ viridis herbæ drach. ſs
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.

℞ 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

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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.

℞ 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*."

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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.

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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

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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)*

℞ Aquæ ammoniæ unc. ſs
Olei olivæ unc. iſs 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.

℞ 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.

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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.

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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 AMMONIATUM.

℞ 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 COMPOSITUM.

℞ 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 SAPONE.

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

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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.

℞ Unguenti lithargyri cum aceto unc. ſs
Camphoræ gran. viij
Ceruſſæ acetatæ gran. xv
Opii 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.

℞ Olei olivæ unc. iſs
Aquæ calcis unc. iij miſce.

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

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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.

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LINIMENTUM OLEOSUM COMPOSITUM.

℞ 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.

℞ Sacchari conditi
Oſſis ſepiæ ſing. drach. ſs
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.

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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 of 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. ſs.

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

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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 *injectio cupri ammoniati*.

LIQUOR HYDRARGYRI MURIATI.

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

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

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place, deliquefces, and forms this remedy, which is ufed in furgery only as a ftyptic. It is applied to the bleeding veffel upon lint.

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

A ftyptic capable of ftopping the effufion of blood from a large artery, would be a valuable difcovery; and many remedies faid to poffefs this power have been fucceffively introduced to public notice; but their reputation has not been lafting. The trials made have commonly been on the principal arteries in the extremities of quadrupeds, as the afs, horfe, &c. but it is well known, that their blood-veffels poffefs a property of contraction, which does not exift in more perfect animals.

The acid of vinegar, procured in a concentrated ftate by repeatedly freezing the water it contains, is a very ufeful application in flight hemorrhages.

LOTIO ALUMINIS.

℞ Aluminis unc. ſs
Aquæ diftillatæ lib. j.

This is the alum lotion of St Bartholomew's

* See Duncan's Medical Commentaries for 1793.

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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 vinoſi 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 roriſmarini 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.

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LOTIO AMMONIÆ MURIATÆ CUM ACETO.

℞ Ammoniæ muriatæ unc. ſs
Aceti
Spiritus vinoſi rectificati ſing. lib. j
miſce.

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

LOTIO AMMONIÆ OPIATUM.

℞ Spiritus ammoniæ compoſiti unc. iiiſs
Aquæ diſtillatæ unc. iv
Tincturæ opii unc. ſs 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.

℞ 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.

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LOTIO LITHARGYRI ACETATI CAMPHORATA.

℞ 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.

℞ Aquæ roſæ 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.

℞ Kali ſulphurati unc. ſs
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

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

LOTIO MYRRHÆ.

℞ Tincturæ myrrhæ
Aquæ calcis sing. 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. ss misce.

This is an elegant and soothing application to inflamed parts.

LOTIO ZINCI VITRIOLATI.

℞ Zinci vitriolati drach. ss
Aquæ distillatæ lib. ss 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

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

MEL BORACIS.

℞ 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.

℞ 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

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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 Glocester, 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. ſs
Olibani drach. ij
Mucilaginis arabici gummi unc. iſs
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

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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. iss 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. j
Aquæ distillatæ lib. ss.

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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.

℞ 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

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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 Glocester 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 it's 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.

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OLEUM TEREBINTHINÆ. (L)

This is a well-known medicine. It is uſed internally in gleets 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.

℞ Olei amygdalæ unc. ſs
Olei terebinthinæ gutt. xl. miſce.

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

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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

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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 chirurgigical 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.

℞ Calomelanos drach. j
Pulveris opiati drach. ℥j
Syrupi ſimplicis q. ſ. Fiant pilulæ lx.

Theſe are the calomel pills of Guy's Hoſpi-

tal. The proportion of opium in the *pulvis opiatus*, 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

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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.

℞ Cantharidum gran. xviij
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.

℞ Succi cicutæ ſpiſſati unc. ſs
Pulveris herbæ cicutæ q. ſ. Fiant pilulæ lx.

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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-

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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 gleets, 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-

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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.

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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.

℞ 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.

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

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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

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disposition to purge, is by no means inconsiderable.

PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI PRÆCIPITATI CINEREI.

℞ Hydrargyri præcipitati cinerei drach. j
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.

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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 RHABARBARO.

℞ Terebinthinæ vulgaris drach. ij
Pulveris radicis rhabarbari 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, gleets, 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

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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 as

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. ss
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. Home, 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 tritorum 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.

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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-

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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 removal of warts.

PULVIS SABINÆ COMPOSITUS.

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

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

SAPO TEREBINTHINÆ.

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

The kali whilſt *hot* is to be rubbed in a heated glaſs mortar, and the oil of turpentine gradually added.

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

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many virtues have been attributed, and which formerly had a place in the Pharmacopoeias 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.

℞ Argenti nitrati ſcrup. j
Aquæ diſtillatæ unc. ſs 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.

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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.

℞ 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, i s 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 poul ice is to be made of it with crumb of bread, and applied next the wound. The late Mr. Juſtamond

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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 vinoſi tenuioris lib. j.

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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.

℞ Magneſiæ vitriolatæ unc. iv
Antimonii tartariſati 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.

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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 vinoſi 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 camphoratæ*, 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)*

℞ Camphoræ unc. iv
Spiritus vinoſi 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 whitloe, 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.

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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.

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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 fumariæ 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

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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-

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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)*

℞ Benzoes unc. iij
Styracis colati unc. ij
Balsami tolutani unc. j
Aloes succotrinæ unc. ss
Spiritus vinosi 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.

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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.

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This tincture is given internally for gleets, 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)*

℞ 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 gleets, 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 anticancroſa*, 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 AMMONIATA.

℞ 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)*

℞ Myrrhæ contuſæ unc. iij
Spiritus vinoſi tenuioris lib. iſs
Spiritus vinoſi rectificati lib. ſs.

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

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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. ſs
Mucilaginis arabici gummi q. ſ. 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

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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 exhibition of burnt ſponge. In common with other ſcrofulous affections, it is not difficult to ſuppoſe, 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;

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

VINUM ANTIMONII COMPOSITUM.

℞ Vini antimonii unc. ſs
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.

℞ 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-

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

VINUM OPII.

℞ Opii purificati 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

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mixed with a ſmall portion of honey or mucilage.

UNGUENTUM ACIDI VITRIOLICI.

℞ 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 Gloceſter, employs this liniment, with the addition of a ſmall proportion of camphor, in the cure of the bronchocele.

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UNGUENTUM CALCIS HYDRARGYRI ALBÆ. *(L)*

℞ 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)*

℞ 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 ſuperficial wounds.

UNGUENTUM CERÆ CUM ACETO.

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

After melting the two former ingredients together, 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 efficacious remedy. Dr. Cheſton of Gloceſter, directs it for ſuperficial excoriations, cutaneous eruptions, &c.

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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 ſore.

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

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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

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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. ſs.

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, prefered 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. ſs
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.

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This is the ſame as the heſlebore 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.

℞ 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

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

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI CAMPHORATUM.

℞ Unguenti hydrargyri unc. j
Camphoræ drach. ſs 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 MURIATI.

℞ 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.

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UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI NITRATI.

℞ 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 psorophthalmy, 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.

℞ Ceræ 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-

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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.

℞ 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.

℞ 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-

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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
Lapidis calaminaris præparati ſing. drach. iſs
Lithargyri lævigati drach. j
Tutiæ præparatæ drach. ſs
Hydrargyri ſulphurati rubri ſcrup. j

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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
Tutiæ præparatæ
Lapidis calaminaris præparati ſing. drach. ij
Tincturæ benzoes 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 benzoes.

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 deterſivum.*

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UNGUENTUM PICIS ARIDÆ.

℞ Picis aridæ unc. ix
Ceræ flavæ unc. ivſs
Olei olivæ lib. ſs.

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 turpentines enter, are wholly inadmiſſible. In the ſame kind of ulcer,

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

UNGUENTUM PICIS CUM SULPHURE.

℞ Picis liquidæ lib. ſs
Ceræ flavæ unc. ſs
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-caſe, 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.*

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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. ss
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.

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UNGUENTUM TUTIÆ.

℞ Tutiæ præparatæ drach. j
Adipis ſuillæ præparatæ q. ſ.

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-

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eaſed 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.

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TABLE OF REMEDIES.

ABSCESS.—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. palm. camph.

BRUISES.—Cataplas. aceti--Embroc. ammon. acet. cum ſap.—Embr. ammon.

BUBO.—Ol. palm. camph.—Catapl. farinaceum, cereviſiæ, opiatum, &c.—Kali pur. vel calx cum kali puro.—Emp. reſin. cum camph.

BURNS.—Acetum—Lin. oleoſ.—Lot. lithar. acet. camph.

CANCER.—Arſen. antim.—Fom. et catapl. cicutæ—Catapl. dauci—Cauſt. 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.

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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. ſarſap.--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.—Bal. peruv. cum felle—Ol. terebinthinat.—Sol. natri muriati.

ERYSIPELAS.—Cinchona—Lot. am. acet.--Lot. ſpirituoſa—Sp. camph.

EXFOLIATION, to promote.--Alkohol caryophillatum.--- Acetum.

EYELIDS, diſeaſed.—Lin. lithar. comp.—Lin. tutiæ—Lin. zinci vitr.—Ung. opth.—Ung. tutiæ—Ung. zinci vitriol.

FISTULA.—Tinctura cantharidis.

FRACTURE.—Cerat. ſaponis—Aq. litharg. acet. comp.—Tin. benzoes comp.

GLEET.—Elect. olibani—Inj. aſtringent. variæ--Miſt. copaibæ--Pil. cupr. vitr. comp.--Pil. terebin.—Pil. zinci vitr.

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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. sennæ 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.—Caust. 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.

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LEPRA.—Dec. ſaponariæ, ſarſaparillæ, &c.—Elect. antim.—Hydr. muriat.—Pil. cal. cum antim.—Vin. ant. cum. hydr.—Tinct. gambog. amm.—Ung. hydr. nitrat.—Ung. hydr. muriati.

LUES VENEREA.—Hydr. præparationes variæ—Dec. mezerei, ſarſaparillæ, ſarſapar. compoſitum, aſtragali, lobeliæ, luſitanicum, &c.—Hydr. ſulph. rub.

MORTIFICATION.--Catap. carbonis, cumini, effervefcens, 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.—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. mezerei, 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 acratum—Natron præp.

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STRICTURE.—Cerei ſimp. vel medicati—Hydr. nitrat.

TINEA.—Lot. kali ſulph.—Ung. hydr. nitrat.—Ung. hydr. mur.—Ung. picis aridæ—Ung. picis cum ſulph.

TUMOURS, indolent.—Catap. brioniæ comp.—Emp. varia.

————, ſuppurating.—Catap. galb. comp. Emp. ſcillæ comp.—Emplaſtr. ammoniæ.

ULCERS.—Cerata, unguenta, fomen. & catap. varia--Sol. arg. nitr.--Hydr. nitr. rub.--Oxym. ærug.—Pulv. lap. calam. cum myrrha—Pulv. rhabarb.—Pulv. colombæ.

————, 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. terebinth.—Miſt. copaibæ.

————, retention of.—Enem. opiat.—Tin. ferri mur.—Vin. antim. opiat.

WARTS.—Argent. nitrat.—Antim. muriat.—Tinct. ferri mur.—Pulv. rhabarb. comp.—Pulv. ſabinæ comp.

WHITLOE.—Sp. camph.—Lot. lithar. acet. camph.—Lot. amm. mur. cum aceto—Fom. & catap. emoll.---Ol. palmæ camph.

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