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BRAITHWAITE'S RETROSPECT,
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W. A. TOWNSEND & CO.,
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No. 377 BROADWAY, N. Y.
To Physicians and Apothecaries.

It is with much pleasure we again issue our Journal, enlarged in size and with a new title. The encouragement which our plan has received from the medical profession has suggested this change. We shall give a greater amount of original and selected matter, and make it a practical Journal of Materia Medica and Pharmacutic Formulary. Each number will contain one or more articles upon those plants which are directed for medical use, embracing a botanical description, its natural history, and, chemical and medical characteristics, with a circumstantial detail of their respective virtues and the diseases in which they have been most successfully employed by different authors—communications from physicians, notices of new preparations, all discoveries of new properties in remedies now in use, articles from Medical and Pharmaceutical Journals of interest to the profession, and particularly formulas for pharmaceutical preparations, valuable to the physician and apothecary.

Practitioners will always find its columns open to all communications upon subjects of interest to the profession, and are solicited to communicate their personal observations and experience in the use of any plants or remedies new or interesting.

We shall expect to issue the paper every month, and our terms will be 25 cents per year, or for 12 numbers, which may be remitted in postage stamps. All old subscribers will be regularly supplied.

Cannabis Indica,
OR EAST INDIAN HEMP.

The attention of the profession has been called to this article during the last few years by various publications in the medical journals, and more recently by Dr. John Bell, of Derby, N. H., who published in the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, vol. lvii, no. 11, an interesting history of its effect upon himself. We shall publish it entire in our next number.

The true Cannabis Indica is imported from India—that grown in England, from trial, is proved to possess little, if any, of the narcotic properties of the Indian Hemp. It is also cultivated largely in parts of Europe and Asia. From the Indian variety exclusively is the best medicine obtained—the heat of climate of Hindostan favoring the perfect development of the plant.

In Hindostan, Persia, and indeed among all nations professing the Mohammetan faith, it has long been used as one of the many substitutes for the alcoholic liquors interdicted by the author of that religion. Alone, it is the ready agent of a pleasing intoxication. The dried tops (Ganja) are often mixed with opium and tobacco and smoked. They prepare a mixture of powdered Ganja, various condiments and milk, which they drink as a certain intoxicating beverage. Other compounds also are prepared, adapted to the intoxicating delirium desired.

It affects upon the natives of the East, who frequently use it instead of intoxicating spirits, is sometimes a heavy, lazy state of agreeable reverie from which the individual may be easily roused to discharge any simple duty—sometimes a cheerful, active state of inebriation, causing him to dance, sing, laugh, provoking the venereal appetite, and increasing the desire for food—sometimes a quarrelsome drunkenness, leading to acts of violence. Sleep usually supervenes in three hours. This passes off with no other symptom, than slight vertigo; but the frequent use of it is said to brutalize the intellect.

Its physiological effects are stated by Doctor Pareira as follows:—

It operates as a Phrenic, in moderate doses, producing exhilaration, inebriation with phantasmagories and more or less confusion of intellect, followed by sleep; in large doses, causing stupor: hence it may be called an exhalerant, inebriant, phantasmatic, hypnotic or soporific, and stupefying; and narcotic. It acts as an anaesthetic. It relieves pain, and is therefore employed as an anodyne. Mr. Donovan found that under its influence his sense of touch and feeling became gradually obtuse, until at length he lost all feeling, unless he pinched himself severely.

Dr. Christison states he felt a pleasant numbness of his limbs after its use.

It relieves spasms, and therefore is employed as an anti-spasmodic. In large doses it produces a cataleptic condition (in which the muscles are moderately contracted, but flexible and
pliant, and the limbs retain any position or attitude in which they may be placed.) It does not appear to effect the secretions much. It neither excites nausea nor lessens the appetite. It neither causes dryness of the tongue nor constipation of the bowels. It does not appear to check or otherwise affect the bronchial secretions.

Medical Uses.—It is chiefly employed for its hypnotic, anodyne, and anti-spasmodic properties; also for its mental influence (as a phrenic and nervine.) Compared with opium, it is less certain than that agent, but has, however, several advantages—it does not constipate the bowels—lessen the appetite—create nausea—produce dryness of the tongue—check pulmonary secretions, or produce headache.

As a hypnotic, it has been used with advantage with spirit drinkers, and has produced sleep when large doses of morphine had failed. In hysterical patients, and in cases of chorea, it has been employed to produce sleep, when the use of opium was objectionable. Dr. Clendenning speaks favorably of its soporific influence in pulmonary affections and low fever. It has the great advantage over opium of neither producing the secretions nor lessening the appetite for food.

As an anodyne, it is used in acute and sub-acute rheumatism—in gout and in neuralgia.

As an anti-spasmodic, it has been employed in tetanus, hydrophobia, malignant cholera, chorea, and infantile convulsions, with marked relief in many instances.

As a phrenic, or medicinal agent, affecting the mental functions, it has been employed with much success. Dr. Clendenning speaks favorably of its use as a nerve stimulant in removing languor and anxiety and raising the pulse and spirits, and many cases are mentioned of its beneficial effect in mental depression, as well as marked cases of insanity. (See Dr. Wright's Letter.)

Dr. Corrigan believes that the action of Cannabis is primarily on the motor nerves—its influence, he inclines to think, being transmitted along these to the sensorium and nerves of sensation. Its advantages as a sedative—he affirms that even in over doses it does not produce the dry tongue or the derangement of the digestive organs which is apt to follow the use of opium. He administered it with great success in chorea.

Dr. O'Shaugnessy used it with various success in acute and chronic rheumatism. In a case of hydrophobia, the soothing influence of the remedy was very great. In cholera, he considered its agency to be very promising, and desiring the attention of the profession: since which, very many physicians have fully confirmed its value in that disease.

Dr. Ley prescribed it with advantage in various spasmodic diseases—chorea sciatice, &c.—has confidence in its power to produce relaxation of the muscles—heavy sleep, and during its action, abatement of pain. Dr. Lynch used it in cases of neuralgia, epidemic neuralgia of the head, but especially of the jaw. Dr. Moran used it with advantage in mania. Dr. Connelly used it in recurrent mania—generally with good effect.

Dr. Churchill speaks favorably of its checking uterine hemorrhagic discharges, from his own experience, as well as from that of others; and also its unqualified benefit in menorrhagia.

The effect produced by Indian Hemp in its different forms, varies like that of opium, both in kind and degree, with the race of men who use it, and with the individual to whom it is administered. The evidence in its favor is such, though it may fall far short of the character given it by many who value it highly, as to make it a valuable addition to our medicinal agents, and deserving of a thorough trial.

The preparations of Indian Hemp are solid extract, one ounce bottles, solid extract, one-half and one grain pills, and fluid extract.

MESSRS. TILDEN & CO.—Gents:—With much pleasure I report an interesting trial of the Cannabis Indica in a case of insanity. The patient, a lady, became deeply interested in a religious excitement in her neighborhood, which continued for several weeks, when the protracted state of high mental excitement resulted in insanity, and she was sent to an insane asylum. After treatment for four months, she returned home, apparently with little if any improvement. Her case was considered almost hopeless, and her permanent residence in the asylum decided upon. I determined to bleed her, and did so three times—three days intervening each bleeding. I also inserted a seton: this she pulled out: a little improvement was perceptible. At this state of the case, ordinary treatment failing, it occurred to me to try your Cannabis Indica, and I commenced by giving one-and-one-half grains three times a day, when mental composure was soon perceptible. I then increased the dose to three grains three times a day, and continued this treatment until she had taken, in all, two-and-one-half drachms, and was sufficiently restored to resume her household duties. I directed the continuance of the remedy in less doses, thereby keeping the system under its influence. I believe her now to be as well as ever, and feel that it is a case that should be known to the profession, as there is scarcely a medical practitioner who does not meet with similar circumstances in his ride. In this article he will find a remedy, in my judgment, for a majority of cases.

Yours, HENRY D. WRIGHT.

New Lebanon, November 15, 1857.

Cannabis Indica.—An obstinate case of insanity, which was supposed to have its origin in metastasis of chronic peritonitis, was recently cured in Memphis, by the use of Tilden's extract of Cannabis Indica, or Indian Hemp. It was given in doses of four grains, three times a day, for ten successive days, with scarcely any other perceptible effect, except a progressive improvement in mental composure and liability to sleep. Upon a return to the same condition, large doses caused a kind of intoxication, and the quantity was reduced to two grains only at night; but this had not to be continued long, as the restoration soon followed. After several months of uninterrupted insanity, the patient, a man twenty-two years of age, appears to have wholly recovered.—Memphis Medical Recorder.
Hydrastis Canadensis, or Golden Seal.

Golden Seal is of a bright, yellow color, and derives its name from its color and from Hydra, water, in reference to the humid places where it grows, being found in shady woods, in fertile soil and damp meadows, in moist parts of the United States, particularly west of the Alleghenies. It has long been in use among the Indians, both as a medicine and a dye. The root is the part used for medicinal purposes. The odor is strong, and somewhat narcotic. The taste is exceedingly bitter, but rather pungent and nauseous. Its principal medicinal quality is a powerful, bitter tonic, highly useful in all cases or debility and loss of appetite. In this respect it has an increasing reputation among medical writers. It appears to have a specific stimulating effect upon the mucous membrane beyond what would follow the use of a simple tonic. As a tonic, it has been successfully used in dyspepsia, chronic affections of the mucous coats of the stomach, croupelias, remittent and intermittent fever, typhoid fever, torpor of the liver, and general cases requiring a tonic.

In chronic diarrhea and dysentery, combined with geranium, it has given satisfaction; also in combination with geranium as a valuable injection in gleet, chronic gonorrhea and leucorrhoea; likewise in inflammation and ulceration of the internal coating of the bladder.

The active medical properties of the plant are due to a resinoid principle called Hydrovin, and to an alkaloid principle called Hydastine.

It has been the subject of no little discussion and consideration, whether these two principles should be separated or not in its preparation and administration.

The two principles appear, by the testimony of medical writers who have given the subject attention, to possess somewhat different properties. In the associated state the effect should be the same as is observed from the use of the root. The resinoid possesses, to a larger extent, the tonic and all the laxative properties of the root, but does not seem to exercise the peculiar curative power over the irritated mucous surfaces (which is one of the principal characteristics of the plant) as the alkaloid. To the alkaloid is due the anti-periodic properties of the plant. The two principles associated and known as neutral, undoubtedly are better adapted to the general purposes for which the root would have been administered, and therefore to the general wants of the profession; but for those cases where the specific effect of the alkaloid is desired, it should be used alone, and free from any modifying effects other elements might produce. The alkaloid is of a beautiful yellow color, and as an anti-periodic, is claimed to be without an equal, excepting sulphate of quinine, in the Materia Medica, and as having a much more extensive range of application, and possessing other virtues of great importance in the treatment of fevers.

The resinoid and alkaloid combined, possessing tonic and laxative properties, are indicated in the treatment of habitual constiveness, and is of ten, in chronic cases, combined with Leptandrin, Xanthозыlin, and Asclepin, administered in pills of two grains, taken every night.

In the treatment of intermittent fevers, the alkaloid has given great satisfaction; and it is probable that its worth having been so recently introduced, is not yet known. As we do not wish to overrate its value, the most efficacious mode of determining its therapeutic value is to make use of it in the treatment of disease, and observe its effects.

Scarlet Fever.—A member of the Mass. Medical Society sends to the Transcript this remedy for this dreadful and prevalent disease: "Nothing else than a desire to save life urges me to address a few words to the public upon this terrible disease. Last week there was no less than 25 deaths from Scarlatina in this city. While the epidemic is so prevalent and fatal, it seems very important that attention should be called to the prophylactic virtues of Belladonna. That these have been so little known and acknowledged, I must think is owing to its having been first brought forward as a specific by Hanneman, the father of Homœopathy; it being thus looked upon with distrust from its connection with this system. Many eminent physicians, however, who entirely rely on Homœopathy, have published their opinion in favor, and there exists an amount of evidence abundantly sufficient to establish its efficacy.

Moreover, the remedy is cheap, safe, and comparatively harmless. Nothing more is requisite than a tumbler of water containing four or five drops of Belladonna tincture, if attainable; if not, about two grains of the extract, perfectly dissolved. Of this, an adult may take a teaspoonful; a child a half a quarter as much, according to age; repeating the dose every four or five days while the epidemic is in the neighborhood, or every day if there be any known exposure to it. The quantity taken should be less if it should cause dilated pupils, irascibility, and disturbed sleep. It is a mistake to suppose that this use of Belladonna will always prevent Scarlatina. It only modifies it as a general rule, and destroys its malignity. But in extreme cases it does not do this, that in not less than 200 or 300 cases of apparent exposure to the infection, where I had given seasonably of the Belladonna, I have never known one fatal case to occur."

It is the intention of the Proprietors of the Journal to publish in the next issue the first of a series of articles, on the History of the Pharmacopeia, bringing out in a condensed, yet sufficiently ample form, the relations that Mineral and Vegetable Medicines have sustained to each other, through the track of medical practice, from the earliest periods to the present time. This history will be continued through sufficient space to treat upon the theory and practice of all the Nations, civilized and barbarous, showing to what extent they have been modified, by situation and climate, as well as by the advances of civilization. We hope the importance of the subject will attract the interest and attention of the readers of the Journal.
New Remedies—Agreeable Medicines, &c.

Pharmaceutical Sugar Coated Pills, &c.

The information concerning remedies of recent introduction is scattered through so many medical works and journals of the day that it cannot be within the reach of every physician. To condense this within reasonable limits and embody all the facts and give them to the profession was the object of our journal. Scarcely is the preparation of a new remedy completed before another is suggested, equally valuable to the profession, in the form of fluid extract, or concentrated powder. These improved processes have developed valuable properties in many articles which had gone into disuse, because the old system of preparation failed to reach their active principles.

Most new agents have been furnished by modern chemistry, and their employment is attended with the great advantage that they are not liable to uncertainty in their operation. Fluid extracts and concentrated preparations present the active principle of plants in a concentrated form; the former in a state of solution; the latter as resinoids and alkaloids in powder; and since their introduction they have wrought an entire change in the system of practice by decoctions, infusions, powders and tinctures, because of their certainty and convenience.

There are circumstances in which the use of the standard preparations of pulvular extracts are more convenient and cannot be dispensed with. The difficulty which every practitioner has experienced of making them into pills convenient for administration, of certain, determined strength, as well as injury to their properties by age and uncertainty then attending their use, we propose to obviate and overcome by putting (besides our present form) all our variety of solid extracts into pills and granules of determined weight, and encasing them with a coating of sugar, each one containing a definite amount of extract, rendering the dose exact, reliable, and invariable.

The general divisions will be one-fourth grain, one-half grain, one grain, two grains, and three grains.

In the administration of all agents, combinations occur, and to meet circumstances that are likely to arise, and to render their administration not only agreeable, but convenient, we shall give a subdivision of the minimum dose of each article, and of the narcotics and other powerful substances, a minute subdivision. This will enable the physician or apothecary, if more than one kind is prescribed, to dispense, with perfect accuracy, the number of pills of each, of such different weight as shall make up the prescription.

Again: in the general practice of a country physician, dispensations are made by him at the time of his visit. Nothing need be left to the carelessness of a nurse. The number to be administered at stated periods are accurately counted out, and mixed if more than one kind is required, or directions given to administer a certain number of one kind at stated periods—directions so simple that any personable to count or tell the time of day, cannot err.

The advantages of the solid extracts to the practitioner in this form are so obvious to every enlightened understanding as scarcely to need from us further remarks. Every physician by his own daily experience is made to feel the necessity of paying some regard to what are simply and manifestly improved forms of administration, and which affords security and pleasure to himself and patient.

What means could be better adapted to protect the volatile properties of many of them from injury in any climate, or their dispensation more convenient. Impressed with the value of this mode of presenting medicines, we annex a list of the preparations of the United States Pharmacopoeia in general use by the practitioner, and many others from the highest medical authority, as being rendered more secure from any chemical change by this process.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arsenous acid</td>
<td>One-fiftieth of a Grain</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atropine</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digitaline</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morphone</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strychnine</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Codeine</td>
<td>One-fiftieth of a Grain</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conicine</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extract of ipecac</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extract of opium</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kermes</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proto iodide of mercury</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opium</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tartar emetic</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veratrin</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ext. Aconite—One-fourth of a Grain

Belladonna, do
Conium, do
Veratrum viride, do

Irisin—One-half of a Grain

Phytolaccin, do
Podophyllin, do
Sanguinaria, do
Santonin, do

Ext. Aconite, do
Belladonna, do
Conium, do
Conium, do
Digitalis, do
Hycosynamus, do
Ignatia amara, do
Sanguinaria, do
Stramonium, do
Veratrum viride, do

Apocynin—One Grain

Asclepin, do
Cimicifugin, do
Geranin, do
Hydrastin (neutral), do
Hydrastine (alkaloid), do
Irisin, do
Jalapin, do
Lactate of iron, do
Leptandrin, do
Populin, do
Proto iodide of iron, do
Sanguinarin, do
Compound iron, (U.S.P.)—Three Grains.

Three Grains. Carbonate of iron, (Vallett's formula, do
Dinner pill (Lady Webster's), do
Extract Princess Pine, do
  " Colocynth Compound, do
  " Colocynth compound and
  " Hyoscyamus, do
  " " Comp. do
  " " Rio Negro, do
  " " Comp. do
  " Taraxacum, do

Aloes, myrrh and iron (U.S.P.)—Four Grains.
Aloes and myrrh (U.S.P.), do
Aloeetic (U.S.P.), do
Aconite and assaefetida (U.S.P.), do
Aloes and iron (U.S.P.), do
Rhubarb compound, do

Copabia, pure, solidified, and Extract of Cebes, and Extract of Cebes,
  " " Citrate of iron,

Extract of cebes, and alum, and rhathany and iron,

Such as are prepared according to the United States Pharmacopoeia, are marked "U.S.P.;" in other cases, the exact proportion of active principle is stated.

The design of these preparations is to meet the wants of the trade and profession in supplying articles of daily use accurately prepared, and as a substitute for the various articles of foreign manufacture which have obtained some favor, though not adapted to our standard modes of prescription.

Alkaloids and Resins.—This department of our business we are rapidly perfecting. We shall extend our list to embrace every article of known worth and value. Our list now comprises the following:

- Alumin
- Apocynin
- Asclepin
- Alatrin
- Baptisin
- Caulophylin
- Cornin
- Cholinin
- Cicinificini
- Coralin
- Leontici, (Blue Cohosh)
- Lettuce
- Logwood
- Marrubium, (Horehound)
- Poppy
- Forsas, (White Oak)
- Marshmallow
- Senna, (Hardshack)
- Senna Alex.
- Uva Ursi
- Valerian, (English)

Blue pill—Two-and-one-half and five Grains.

Compound cathartie (U.S.P.)—Three Grains.
Compound calomel (Plummer's), do
Liatrin, Button Snake Root,
Leptantrin, Culverta Root,
Lupulin, Hop,
Myricin, Bayberry Bark,
Phytolaccin, Garget Poke,
Prunin, Cherry Bark,
Podophyllin, Mandrake,
Populin, Poplar,
Rhusine, Sumac,
Rumin, Yellow Dock,
Sanguinarin, Blood Root,
Scillariin, Blood Root,
Scutellaria, Scullcap,
Senecion, Life Root,
Selenian, Willow,
Stillington, Queens Delight,
Trillin, Beth Root,
Veratin, Hellebore,
Viburin, Cramp Bark,
Xanthoxyl, Prickly Ash.

Many of the above articles produce what are termed “Oleo Resins,” which cannot be made into pills or powders without the addition of some substance, as sugar of milk, as an expellant, and it is equally difficult to measure out accurately the dose; therefore, we shall distinctly state (that it may be understood to the purchaser) upon the label of each bottle the amount of sugar of milk added. Usually one ounce of that substance to one ounce of the “Oleo Resin.” We put this class into two ounce bottles, to be sold as one ounce—the actual amount of active principle it contains.

There are in market many preparations of these articles: some are pure—others contain only one-half to two-thirds of the active principles per ounce bottle. Our design is that every bottle shall contain as near as possible one ounce of the active principle, and the consumer should have this point in view in making his selection.

All these articles we will furnish if desired in pillular form.

Fluid Extracts—New Preparations.

Seneca—Used principally as a stimulating expectorant and diuretic, and in combination with other articles.

Canella—Aromatic, stimulant and gentle tonic; useful in debilitated conditions of the digestive organs; generally prescribed in combination.

Squills—Expectorant, &c.

Squills, Compound—Formula of Cox’s Hive Syrup.

Cardamon—Employed chiefly in compound preparations.

Cascara—An aromatic tonic useful in debilitated conditions of the stomach and bowels.

Gelbumum—Febrifuge of great power; possesses almost a perfect control over the nervous system, and in neuralgia, nervous headache, tetanus, &c., a full description in the next number.

Saffron—Emmenagogue and diaphoretic; as a diaphoretic in febrile exanthematic diseases, especially of children.

Turkey Corn—Tonic, diuretic and alterative; very valuable in all syphilitic affections; also in scrofula, its tonic properties are similar to gentian.

Licorice.—For convenience in preparing compounds.

Sassafras—Used as an aromatic stimulant and diaphoretic, and as such in various compounds.

Galenia—A mild and certain emetic, and forms a good substitute for ipecac.

Orris Root—Used as a flavor.

Poppy—Anodyne, soporific, &c.; has much of the effect of denarcotized opium in allaying irritation and promoting rest.

Sarsaparilla and Dandelion—The alterative property of sarsaparilla is improved by this combination.

Dandelion Compound—Compound of conium, mandrake and dandelion; is used as a mild cathartic, and in bilious difficulties.

Stillingia Compound—Prepared from the elecetric formula; contains turkey corn, blue flag, prickly ash, princess pine, &c.; employed as an effective alterative in syphilis, scrofulous, hepatic and glandular diseases, or when an alterative is indicated.

Cotton Root—Used as an emmenagogue and purgative. It is said to promote uterine contraction equal to ergot, and more safe; used by the slaves of the south for producing abortion, which it is sure to do without apparent injury to the general health.

Extracts from Letters from Physicians.

Rumford, Maine, October 19, 1857.—Having migrated from New Hampshire to this place, I found that eight ounce prescriptions of nauseous mixtures had driven family after family to homeopathy; but with your fluid extracts (which I use almost exclusively), they are nearly all reclaimed, and in one year more homeopathy will have passed into the receptacle of things lost upon earth.

Berlin Centre, Mahoning County, Ohio, October 5, 1857.—From Dr. Hughes. —Am well pleased with the actions of your preparations of Valerian and Veratrum Viride.

Hopeville, November 10, 1857.—Have used your extracts for four years, and find them to fully answer in cases to which they are adapted. I have used the extract of aconite in every case of scarlatina that has come under my care, and during that time I have not lost a single patient.

A. C. WHITMAN.

Carrsville, Isle of Wight County, Virginia, September 24, 1857.—Your contributions to therapeutics are invaluable; and for furnishing the daily practitioner so many elegant medicinal preparations to meet the diversified wants of the various maladies which he has to encounter, you deserve the thanks of the profession.

THOS. H. BARNES.

Sandwich, De Kalb County, Illinois, November 5, 1857.—I have been an active physician for twelve years, and have pursued the calling with perhaps as much success as most of my professional brethren. I have at times, notwithstanding my diagnosis was well established, been
disappointed with the effect of remedies upon well marked cases of disease, on account of worthless and inert articles. When situated so to obtain your fluid extracts and other articles which have been found pure, under trial, I have succeeded. Many of the miscellaneous drugs of the shops, which, in most instances, before they reach us, from the changes of commerce and mutations of trade, have grown old and powerless, and are devoid of medicinal properties.

N. E. BALLOU.

Rochester, New York.—I take pleasure in recommending to the medical profession the use of your fluid extracts, as after a long and careful investigation of their effects, I find them possessing decided advantages over any other form of preparation—inevitably producing the desired effect whenever I have had occasion to administer them. I refer particularly to your preparation of Veratrum Viride, Taraxacum, Cubebos and Ergot.

J. P. GILBERT.

La Grange, Iowa, September 8, 1857.—I have had some experience, recently, in the use of Veratrum Viride, as prepared by you, in the treatment of inflammatory and febrile diseases. I have found it almost indispensable.

H. A. MAY.

Clayville, Ohio, September 7, 1857.—I have been using many of your medicines prepared in vacuo, and find them invaluable. Your fluid extracts are superb and reliable. M. HAWES.

Deer River, Lewis County, New York, September 3, 1857.—During my professional practice of six years, I have been in constant use of some of your preparations, and have found them prompt and efficient in their operation. In short, I should not consider my "kit" more than half complete without them.

H. S. HENDREE.

Sharon, Pennsylvania, August 29, 1857.—I have been using the Veratrum Viride for about three years, and so far as my experience yet goes, there is no remedy comparable with it in all classes of disease, when it is desirable to exert a sedative influence on the action of the heart and arteries, or more specifically on that portion of the nervous system presiding over the various forces of the circulation. I have used it largely in meningitis, which has been of frequent occurrence here, particularly among children affected with pneumonia. Its use in some idio-pathic cases has been equally satisfactory, and should greatly its loss in the treatment of such cases were I unable to procure it.

E. GRISWOLD.

Auburn, Illinois, September 3, 1857.—I have been using your extracts during my practice in this place, and I have always found them to act promptly. They have always exhibited in their action the exact properties attributed to them by the United States Dispensatory. I have used your extract of aconite with great success in the treatment of rheumatism, neuralgia, &c., and in two cases of infantile convulsion, with extraordinary success. I have tried your extracts of Asclepin, Leptandrin, Jalapin, Belladonna, Sanguinarin, Podophyllin, Quassia, Rhei, &c., and have found them invariably to act with promptness in all cases. I depend strongly upon the Veratrum Viride in the treatment of almost all inflammatory diseases. WM. H. VEATCH.

T. MORRIS PEROT & Co.—Gents:—Having for six years used in my prescription business, and sold exclusively to physicians in various sections, the extracts made by Tilden & Co., I have found them to give general satisfaction, and have them now very generally specified in physicians orders. EDWARD PARRISH,

800 Arch Street,

Author of Parrish's Practical Pharmacy.


The following letter, intended for the "retired physician whose sands of life," &c., has found its way into the newspapers:

KoNY FORK, Oct 28, 1857.

Dr. C. J. James.—I see by your advertisement in the nusepapers that yure sands of life have nearly run out. I had no idea sand was so scarce in yure neighborhood. we have got a big sand up here about two miles long where any kwantity of sand can be dug up & it is ewed very extensive for building purposes. if you are most eout i would like to get a order to shippe yu sum more very chepe the sand is not so fine may bee as sum youve seen. But if you will blow in the nusepapers and git the eddittus to say it was good it wood do fust rait. How much wood yu ewes in a yere and How much yu wood giv a hoghshed for and it you pay the frate yous respectfullly H Bugg Sandem Nashville.

P S wh doant you save the sand when it runs eout and eaws it agane.

P S if yu wood micks sum molasses with the sand it wood en run eout so fast.

Formulas.

COMPOUND PILLS OF HYOSCYAMUS.

Extract Hyoscymamus, Two Drachms.

Valerian, "

Aconite, "

Sulphate Quina, "

Mix. Divide into three grain pills.

Dose.—One pill every two to three hours.

Very advantageous in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Chorea, Dysmenorrhea, and affections of a similar character.

COMPOUND PILLS OF DANDELION.

Extract Mandrake, One Ounce.

Dandelion, "

Conium, "

Mix. Divide into three grain pills.

Dose.—Two to three.

Valuable in hepatic and bilious difficulties.

COLOCYNT AND HYOSCYAMUS.

Colocynth compound, Two Parts.

Extract Hyos., One Part.
Divide into three grain pills.
Colocynthis is deprived of its griping properties by combination with Extract of Hyoscyamus.

**COMPOUND PILLS OF CAMPHOR.**

**Cholera Pills.**

Camphor...
Opium...
Kino, each in powder, . Thirty Grains.
Capsicum, . Five Grains.

Conserve of Roses, sufficient to make thirty pills.

**Dose.**—One pill after each discharge from the bowels, or oftener, if the case requires it.

**Dr. Newton.**

**COMPOUND PILLS OF CIMICIFUGAE.**

Valerianate Quinias, . Half Drachm.

Mix. Divide into thirty pills.

**Dose.**—One pill every one, two or three hours, daily, according to the symptoms.

Very useful in Chores, and other nervous difficulties.

**Dr. King.**

**WINE OF COLCHICUM ROOT.**

Fluid Ext. Colchicum Root, . Four Ounces.
Sherry Wine, . Twelve Ounces

**Dose.**—Ten to twenty drops.

**WINE OF COLCHICUM SEED.**

Fluid Ext. Colchicum Seed, . Four Ounces.
Sherry Wine, . Twelve Ounces

**Dose.**—Ten drops to one-half drachm.

**SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY BARK.**

Fluid Extract Wild Cherry, . Three Ounces.
Syrup, . Thirteen do

**SYRUP OF IPÉCA.**

Fluid Extract Ipéca, . One Ounce.
Syrup, . Fifteen do

**SYRUP OF RHUBARB.**

Fluid Extract Rhubarb, . One Ounce.
Syrup, . Fifteen do

**SYRUP SQUILLS COMPOUND.**

(Hive Syrup.)

Fluid Extract Compound, . Eight Ounces.
Syrup, . . . Ten-and-one-half Pints.

Tart of Antimony and Potash, 48 Grains.

**Dose.**—Ten drops to fluid drachm, according to age.

**SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY.**

Fluid Extract Wild Cherry, . Four Ounces.
Syrup, . . . Twelve do

**SYRUP SARSAVARILLA COMPOUND.**

Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla... Four Ounces.
Syrup, . . . Twelve do

**SYRUP OF DANDELION.**

Fluid Extract of Dandelion, . Three Ounces.
Syrup, . . . Thirteen do

**SYRUP DANDELION COMPOUND.**

Fluid Extract Dandelion, . Twelve Ounces.
" Bonestem, . Two do
" Ginger, . Half Ounce.

Tincture Cloves, . do
Syrup, . . . Five Ounces.
Brandy, . . . Eight do

J. Stevens.

**To Physicians.**

We receive daily small orders for our preparations from physicians at a distance, and letters inquiring where they can be procured. We regret our limited space will not allow us to publish a full list of druggists and apothecaries who keep them, but hope to do so in a future edition. We therefore must request physicians to order through their apothecary, who can always obtain a supply of the wholesale druggists in

Bangor, Me. Pittsburgh, do
Concord, N. H. Cincinnati, Ohio.
Boston, Mass. Cleveland, do
 Providence, R. I. Columbus, do
New Haven, Conn. Indianapolis, Ind.
Hartford, Conn. Chicago, Ill.
Albany, do Milwaukee, Wis.
Troy, do St. Louis, Mo.
Utica, do Keokuk, Iowa.
Syraçuse, do Baltimore, Md.
Auburn, do Richmond, Va.
Rochester, do Charleston, S. C.
Buffalo, do Savannah, Ga.
Corning, do Mobile, Ala.

New Orleans, La.

or in any of the large towns or cities of the United States.

The trade will be supplied by W. T. Peck & Co., 98 John Street, New York, and T. Morris Perot & Co., 621 Market Street, Philadelphia.
To Physicians and Apothecaries.

Our establishment is the only one in this country where Extracts of all kinds are extensively prepared in a vacuum.

To us is due the credit of first successfully applying this principle to their preparation in this country. Our aim was the elevation of the character of American preparations and the production of an article possessing efficacy and uniformity of strength, so necessary to the successful administration of them.

They now have the sanction of the first medical men of the country; have obtained the commendation of nearly every Medical College, of nearly every Medical Journal in this country, and are in use in most Hospitals and Insane Asylums in the country.

As our style of putting up has been closely imitated, and Extracts of a cheap quality sold as ours, we caution the Physician and Apothecary to examine the label when purchasing, or if ordering to state our name in full.

LIST OF
Inspissated Alcoholic and Hydro-Alcoholic EXTRACTS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Dos.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aconiti</td>
<td>1 to 2 grains.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Apocyni Andros</td>
<td>1 to 2 grains.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anemidis-Chamomille</td>
<td>1 to 2 grains.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coccus—Wild Chamomille</td>
<td>1 to 2 grains.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Artemisia—Wormwood</td>
<td>1 to 2 grains.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Asclepias Inc.—White Ind. Hemp</td>
<td>1 to 2 grains.</td>
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<td>Avis—Unicorn Root</td>
<td>1 to 2 grains.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Baptisia—Wild Indigo</td>
<td>1 to 2 grains.</td>
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<td>Belladonna</td>
<td>1 to 2 grains.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cornus Florides—Boxwood</td>
<td>1 to 2 grains.</td>
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<td>Coriandrum</td>
<td>1 to 2 grains.</td>
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<td>Chimonaphisa—Princess Pine</td>
<td>1 to 2 grains.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clinacifugus—Black Cohosh</td>
<td>1 to 2 grains.</td>
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<td>Colombe</td>
<td>1 to 2 grains.</td>
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<td>Chelidonium—Celandine</td>
<td>1 to 2 grains.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cypræpedi—Ladies Slipper</td>
<td>1 to 2 grains.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cannabis Ind.—Ind. Hemp Foreign</td>
<td>1 to 2 grains.</td>
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<td>Colocythis—Colocythis</td>
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Comp’d.

Cubebes                | 2 to 30 grains. |
| Digitalis             | 6 to 20 grains. |
| Dutcarmare—Bittersweet | 6 to 20 grains. |
| Euporberi—Bothest     | 6 to 20 grains. |
| Filicis Maris—Malefern | 6 to 20 grains. |
| Gentiana              | 6 to 20 grains. |
| Gentiana Mac.—Cranebill | 6 to 20 grains. |
| Hyoscyami            | 6 to 20 grains. |
| Hellobor—Black Hellebore | 6 to 20 grains. |
| Heraclei—Masterwort   | 6 to 20 grains. |
| Hymal—Hon.            | 6 to 20 grains. |
| Hematoxyli—Logwood    | 6 to 20 grains. |
| Helicinium—Elecampane  | 6 to 20 grains. |
| Hydrastis—Goldenseal  | 6 to 20 grains. |
| Irisis Virgicolor—Bluslag | 6 to 20 grains. |
| Jalap                | 6 to 20 grains. |
| Juglandis—Butternut    | 6 to 20 grains. |
| Kramerie—Batany      | 6 to 20 grains. |
| Leonori—Motherwort    | 6 to 20 grains. |
| Lectcum—Lettuce       | 6 to 20 grains. |
| Leonida Thalictridica—[Blue Cohosh] | 6 to 20 grains. |
| Lappi—Reddock        | 6 to 20 grains. |
| Menispermi Canad—Parilla | 6 to 20 grains. |
| Marrubi—Horsehound    | 6 to 20 grains. |
| Malaxia Acat—Kerbel   | 6 to 20 grains. |
| Phytolaccas—Poke Root | 1 to 4 grains. |

FIND FLUID EXTRACTS

We have been induced to enter more extensively into the preparation of Fluid Extracts at the instance of many practitioners with whom it is a favorite form of administration; who complain of a great want of uniformity and certainly in the preparations in tho. obtained from Apothecaries generally, arising, no doubt, from want of uniformity in the mode of preparation; quality of material employed, and the inert character of Solid Extracts often used in their preparation.

Our object, therefore, is a decided and radical improvement in this class of medicines. We shall observe one standard of strength and quality; all medicines are prepared from the purest, reliable and efficient; and that they will supply what the pro-
CINCHONA.—Prepared from the calasaya bark. It improves digestion in functional derangements of the stomach, and invigorates the nervous as well as the muscular system. Useful in ague, remittent fever, and in all chronic diseases attended with debility. It has succeeded in intermittent cases after unsuccessful use of quinine. Dose, half to one teaspoonful.

CUBEBS.—Gently stimulant, with particular direction to the digestive organs. In gonorrhoea, gleet, leucorrhoea, &c. An excellent preparation. Dose, one-fourth to one teaspoonful.

CYPRIPEDIUM.—Sedative, nervine, anti-spasmotic. A good substitute for English Belladonna. Excellent in cases of burning in the bowels, with quinine and in dropsy, and as an alternative in eutericus. Dose, emetic, &c. 7 15 drops. Dose, tonic, 2 to 6 drops.

ACONITI.—A powerful narcotic. Used in rheumatism, neuralgia, epilepsy, paralysis, amaurosis, scrofula, syphilis, intermittent fever, dropsies, &c. Valuable as an anti-phlogistic remedy, and in cases of active cerebral congestion. Dose, one to 10 drops.

ASCLEPIAS TUBEROUSA.—(Phleum Root).—A sedative diaphoretic. Used in low forms of typhus fever, scarlet fever, pneumonia, asthma, dyspepsia, and palsy. In the treatment of dropsy. Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls.

ANTHEMIS.—Stimulant, tonic, febrifuge, anti-spasmodic and carminative. Used in dyspepsia, indigestion, flatulence, irritability and cramp in the stomach, in typhus fever, dropsy, and nervous diseases. Dose, half to one teaspoonful.

ARNICA.—For external applications, bruises, sprains, &c.

BUCKTHORN.—Double the strength of the syrup. Used as a hydragogue cathartic in dropsy. In rheumatism, Gout, &c. Dose, one-half to one teaspoonful.

BUCHU.—Gently stimulant with a peculiar tinge to the bowels, gravel, chronic catarrh of the bladder, morbid irritation of the bladder, and urethra, ulceration or incontinence of the urine, dyspepsia, dropsy, &c. Successful in the treatment of all diseases of the sexual organs of long standing. Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls.

BELLADONNA.—Powerful narcotic and anti-spasmodic. Used in nervous diseases, hooping cough, spasmodic asthma, neuralgia, cholera morbus, &c. As such affections as have the seat chiefly in the nervous system. Dose, 10 to 20 drops.

COLUMBO.—Mild tonic. Used in simple dyspepsia in those states of debility which attend convalescence from acute to chronic diseases, and conditions of the alimentary canal, in dysentery, cholera morbus and cholera infantum. Dose, one-half to two teaspoonfuls.

COLCHICUM.—Used principally in various forms of gout and rheumatism, in which it is highly useful, in various nervous complaints as chorea, hysteria, &c., and in inflammatory and febrile diseases of the heart.

Dose, 5 to 25 drops.

CONIUM.—Poisonous narcotic, anodyne, sedative, anti-spasmodic, deobstruant and diuretic; aids pain, irritation, and promotes sleep, and in various disorders connected with a derangement of the nervous and biliary systems. Used externally upon the liver, restoring the secretions to a healthy state. Dose, 5 to 20 drops.

CORNUS FLORIDA.—Tonic stimulant and slightly astringent. Used instead of quinine where quinine is indicated and cannot be used from idiosyncratic perversions, of the liver, of yellow fever and female debility. Dose, half to two teaspoonfuls.

CAPSICUM.—A powerful stimulant. Used in flatulence, dyspepsia, indigestion, sea sickness, malignant sore throat, scarlet fever, in intermitting fevers, with quinine in colic for obviating black vomit. Dose, 5 to 15 drops.

CIMICIFUGA.—Useful in rheumatism, neuralgia, scrofula, epilepsy, &c. Used instead of wort, as well as in its effects. Used in debility of females attendant upon uterine disorder. Dose, one-half to one teaspoonful.
It causes the liver to act with energy and without active cathartics. Valuable in dyspepsia, especially when connected with an inactive condition of the liver and torpid and debilitated condition of the bowels. Dose, 10 to 30 drops.

LYCOPUS. — Mild narcotic, sedative and styptic. Valuable remedy for hemorrhage from the lungs, inclinations to phthisia, pneumonia, &c. Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls.

LOBELIA. — A preparation of this plant of uniform strength has long been needed. Valuable emetic, sudorific, diuretic, expectorant, and diffusible stimulant; has medicinal and nutritive properties. Dose, one-fourth to one-half teaspoonful.

LOBELLA COMPOUND. — Contains Blood root and Ictodes. Dose, 10 to 60 drops, according to the effect desired.

MARRIHIUM. (Honeysuckle.) — Employed as a domestic remedy in colds, asthma, catarrh and chronic affections of the lungs. Dose, one teaspoonful.

MATICO. — Used with advantage in diseases of mucous membranes, diarrhea, dysentery, hemoptysis, catarrh of the bladder, &c. Dose, one-half to one teaspoonful.

OPIMUM. — This is largely used in place of laudanum. Can be used where laudanum or opium is generally applicable without the unpleasant effects that usually attend the use of either.

PAREIRA BRAYA. — This preparation has been often sought for in diseases of the urinary passages, chronic dyspepsia, and ulcers of the kidneys, bladder, &c. Dose, one teaspoonful.

PRUNUS. (WILD CHERRY.) Tonic and stimulant in its operation on the digestive organs, at the same time exercising a sedative influence on the circulatory and nervous systems. Useful in dyspepsia, croupus, dyspepsia, scrofula. &c. Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls.

PRUNUS VIRGINIANA COMPOUND. — This preparation contains a variety of expectorants, is useful in congested colds, pneumonitis and other pectoral diseases. Dose, one-half to one teaspoonful.

PODOPHYLLUM. (MANDRAKE.) Cathartic and alterative, rousses the liver to vigorous action, stimulates the kidneys, promotes expectoration among the glandular functions, and cleanses the canal of all irritating substances. In small doses acts as a powerful alterative. Its range of application is perhaps more extensive than any other cathartic medicine, and is indicated in all cases where the use of mercury is indicated. Dose, one-half to one teaspoonful.

PODOPHYLLUM COMPOUND. — This is the compound infusion of Senna with mandrake combined. Much used in some cases as being more pleasant and active. Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls.

PIPSISSEWA. — Highly recommended in dropsy, disordered digestion and general debility, scrofula, cutaneous eruptions and chronic affections of the urinary organs. Dose, one teaspoonful.

PHYTOLACCA. (GROTON.) — Used in chronic and syphilitic pains, in apyretic fevers, chronic affections, in chronic and syphilitic rheumatism in cutaneous eruptions, &c. Dose, 3 to 15 drops.

QUERCUS ALBA. — As an astrigent it is very valuable, given in intermittent fever, obstinate and chronic diarrhea, one teaspoonful.

QUASSIA. — Tonic, useful in all cases in which a simple tonic is desired. Particularly adapted to dyspepsia and to that debilitated state of the digestive organs which sometimes succeeds acute diseases. Dose, one-half teaspoonful.

RUBUS VILLOSUS. (BLACKBERRY.) — Tonic and astrigent. It has been a very useful domestic remedy in bowel complaints, and with the profession is highly esteemed in diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera infantum, &c. Dose, one-half to one teaspoonful.

RUMEX CRISpus. (YELLOW DOCK.) Very useful in scurvy, scirrhous, cutaneous and syphilitic affections. Dose, one teaspoonful three times a day.

RHUBARB. — Possesses cathartic and astrigent powers, the latter not interfering with the former, as the purgative effect precedes the astrigent. Used in mild cases of diarrhoea, chronic diarrhoea and dysentery by first evacuating any irritating matter contained in the bowels, and afterwards acting as an astrigent. Valuable in a variety of children's complaints purgative, one-half to one teaspoonful, diminished for children according to the age. As a tonic, one-fourth the quantity.

RHUBARB AND SENNA. — By a union of these drugs in the concentrated form of a Fluid Extract, and in due proportion, a cathartic is obtained which is unattended by unpleasant symptoms, and not followed by constipation. It will be found an excellent preparation.

RUPIN. — Highly stimulant, increasing most of the secretions, especially those of the skin and uterus. Employed as an emmenagogue in complaints of the kidneys, &c. Dose 2 to 10 drops.

SANGUINARIA. — This preparation possesses all the valuable properties of Sanguinaria. It is one of the most useful and valuable articles of the materia medica, and in this form is safe and convenient as a domestic article in group. Dose, Adult, ordinarily 5 to 15 drops. Emetic one-third to one-half teaspoonful. Children in equivalent amounts with 10 drops, and increase till vomiting occurs.

SENNA. — Prepared from Alexandria senna. A great variety of preparations of senna are in market. In its preparation we use but one quality of senna and hence shall issue an article that can be relied upon as a prompt and efficient cathartic. Dose, as a purge, one-half to one teaspoonful.

SENNA AND JALAP. — This is a concentrated form of the compound powder of Jalap, and is a good astrigent cathartic. Dose, from half to one teaspoonful.

STILLINGIA. — Has a reputation as an alterative and is much used in syphilitic affections ordinarily requiring the use of mercury. It is an alterative of value.


SARSAPARILLA COMPOUND. — Prepared from the Rio Negro Root, in combination with several valuable vegetable and mineral ingredients, and is said to be more efficacious than the simple preparation. Dose, one teaspoonful.

SCUTELLARIA. — The trials that have been made of this article leave no doubt that it is a nervine and tonic combined, it is the most valuable of its class—nervines. Dr. Bates, in the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, says he has used it with general success in the treatment of diseases attended with nervous irritation, and irritability, restlessness, &c. In the treatment of children, it is invaluable for allaying these symptoms. The dose is a teaspoonful, repeated as often as the circumstances or indications require. It may be relied upon in some cases of hysteria, infantile convulsions, epilepsy, convulsions of infancy, and arthritis, &c., or any disease with those symptoms, will be shortly relieved by one or two teaspoonfuls of this preparation. It also contains no harsh or offensive ingredients, and who give it a fair trial, will find it efficient in the treatment of many diseases for the relief of which small doses of opium are frequently given, without any of its unpleasant consequences. Dose, half one to one teaspoonful.

SPIR. E.— (HARDMACK.) — Tonic astrigent. In consequence of its tonic powers, it is peculiarly adapted in cases of debility; and from the same cause, should not be given during the existence of inflammatory action or febrile excitement. As an astrigent it is administered in diarrhoea, cholera infantum, and other complaints where astrigents are usually indicated, and it is said to be more agreeable to the patient than other astrigents. It is an excellent remedy for summer complaints of children. Dose, one teaspoonful.

SERPENTARIA. — A stimulant tonic, used in typhoid fever whether idiopathic or symptomatic, when
the system begins to feel the necessity of support, but is unequal to the task of stimulation. Its action may be much improved by combination with Cinchona, particularly in intermittent fevers. Dose, one-fourth to one half teaspoonful.

SPIGELLA.—Pink Root is an active and certain anthelmintic, especially for children. In large doses it acts as a cathartic in chronic diseases of the alimentary canal, and determines to the brain, giving rise to vertigo, dimness of vision, &c. It should in common use be given in combination with other cathartics, as the narcotic effect is much less when it purges. Dose, one-half teaspoonful.

SPIGELLA AND SENNA.—This preparation combines the cathartic properties of Senna with the anthelmintic virtues of the Pink Root, and is a very efficacious vermifuge, and much more safe than Spigella alone. Dose, one-half to one teaspoonful.

STRAMONIUM.—Employed in Tetanus, Mania, Spasms, Choreas, Palisy, and various nervious affections. Effectual in many acute pains, or in those arising from chronic diseases or acute uterine affections, &c.
Dose, 10 to 20 drops, to be gradually increased.

SÉNECIC.—Diuretic, pectoral, diaphoretic, and tonic. Used in urinary affections, Amenorrhea, Dysmenorrhea; very efficacious in producing menstrual discharge; valuable agent in female diseases. Dose, from one-half to one teaspoonful.

SUMBUL.—Musk Root.—Used by Russian Physicians in low fevers of a typhus character and in asthenic cases of dyspepsia and diarrhœa. Its composing influence in delirium tremens is said to equal opium. Used in all nervious disorders as a nervious stimulant.
Dose, one-fourth to one teaspoonful.

TARAXACUM.—Dandelion.—The preparations of Taraxacum usually found in medicine are inert and worthless to an extent to escape notice. Let me state the opinion that the plant has not the medicinal virtues many writers claim for it, the error arises from want of skill in its preparation. It is alkaline, aromatic, rather astrigent and astringent; it has a specific action upon the liver, exciting, when glanded, to secretion. The diseases to which it is especially applicable are derangement of the digestive organs, dyspepsia, diseases of the liver and spleen. Irritative condition of the stomach and bowels. In many cases of dyspepsia and liver complaint our preparations have produced sore mouth and gums, according properly well, and in some cases it has been said to be a remedial agent when properly prepared. Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls.

TARAXACUM COMPOUND.—This contains several valuable alteratives, as Yellow Dock, in combination with the Taraxacum, and greatly increases its alterative properties and powers. Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls.

TARAXACUM AND SENNA.—In favor with many physicians as an anti-bilious purgative. Used successfully with children who take it readily, seldom producing pain or nausea, and not likely to produce constipation. Used largely in place of castor oil.
Dose, one teaspoonful.

UTA URSA.—Uva Ursi is astringent tonic, and has a specific direction to the urinary organs, for complaints of which it is chiefly used; has reputation as an antilithic; in Gravel, chronic nephritis, ulceration of Kidneys, Bladder, and urinary passages. Dose, one teaspoonful.

VALERIAN.—Prepared from the cultivated plant and possesses in a concentrated form the virtues of the plant of uniform strength. Dose, half a teaspoonful.

VERATRUM VIRIDE.—This is one of the most valuable articles used by the physician. It will control the action of the heart and arteries, however inordinate and abnormal it may be; hence it is a remedy of inestimable importance in all inflammatory fevers. In typhoid and typhus fevers, in pneumonia, whooping cough, mumps, where the disease has been translated, it has been utilized with the happiest effect. It has controlling power over the pulse, reducing it as low as 35 beats per minute. For full directions see Pamphlet.

WAHHOO.—Tonic, laxative, alterative, diuretic and expectorant. Successfully used in intermittent dyspepsia, torpid state of the liver, constipation, dropsy and pulmonary affections. Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls.

WITCH HAZLE.—Virginia Witch hazle is tonic astringent and sedative, used in hemoptysis, hematemesis, and hemorrhages, dyspepsia, and excessive mucous discharges, in incipient phthisis in which it is supposed to possess an anodyne influence, also for sore mouth, painful tumors. Dose one to two teaspoonfuls.

XANTHOXYLUM.—Stimulant tonic and alterative in languid states of the system, and wherever a stimulant alterative treatment is required. Dose. 10 to 30 drops.

Concentrated Preparations.
Resinoida or Olio Resins.
We add to our list some of the most important articles of this class of preparations, and shall extend the number as fast as we are able to do so, to embrace all that may be deemed important, by the practitioner.

ASCELEPIN.
CIMICIFUGIN, [Marcorin.]
CYTRIPEDIN.
GERANIN.
HYDRASTIN.
LEPTANDRIN.
PULMONIL.
SANGUINARIN.
SENCE.
SCUTELLARIN.
STILLING.
XANTHOXYLIN.

Pure Extract of Liquorice.
This article is made from the imported root and is warranted pure.

The properties and uses of Liquorice Root are familiar to every person. It is almost an universal remedy in coughs colds, catarrh, &c., and is one of the most valuable expectorants known. The extract has superseded the use of the root, on account of its convenience, and no article in medicine is subject to greater alteration.

As prepared by us, it has a brown appearance, with a burnt, bitter taste, and does not possess in any degree the peculiar flavor or properties of the root, both being destroyed in its manufacture, while its adulteration in this country with starch, flour, and other substances, renders it nearly worthless and unfit for use.

As prepared by us, it has a brown appearance, and represents the flavor and color of the root. It is used as an expectorant, and is relied upon as a simple remedy to check the further progress of more serious complaints. As usual it has been an important step in the cure of the common colds and coughs, and in the treatment of pulmonary affections.

For sale by Pharmacists and Apothecaries generally in the United States and Canada.

Notice.
Physicians and Apothecaries who may receive this, will oblige us by sending their Post Office Address by mail, if they have not already done so, that we may send them future editions of our Pamphlet, as well as notices of new preparations we shall issue from time to time, as they appear in the Medical Journals and Journal of Pharmacy.
Powers and Properties of Veratrum Viride.

Recent investigations concerning this plant have established it as one of the most valuable agents of the Materia Medica in the treatment of numerous febrile and inflammatory affections, in which a reduction in the frequency of the pulse is indicated. Dr. Norwood, in the Southern Medical Journal, gives the results of his investigations of its powers and properties, from which we make the following extracts of interest to the profession, and shall in future notices give the testimony of those who have written us, confirming fully all that has been claimed for it.

The properties and powers of Veratrum Viride are the following:—1st. Acid. This property is very limited, and confined to the sauces. 2d. It is adnamic, deobstructive or alterative. This property it possesses in a very marked and high degree; not equaled by calomel or iodine in this particular, which well adapts it to the relief and cure of many diseases hitherto beyond the reach of any remedy. Of this class of diseases, those which we think will be much benefited by it, are cancer and consumption. 3d. It is actively and decidedly expectorant, so much so that we rarely add any other article. 4th. It is one of the most certain diaphoretic belongings to the Materia Medica; it often excites great coolness or coldness of the surface; in some cases the skin is rendered merely soft and moist; in other instances the perspiration is free, and at other times it is most abundant; but, notwithstanding its profuseness, it does not reduce or exhaust the system, as many diaphoretics do when in excess, and therefore need not excite alarm nor be suspended on that account. 5th. It is nervine, not narcotic under any circumstances, as since our first article, we have taken it more than twenty times to test its varied powers, and we have taken it in all quantities, from the production of free emesis down to the minimum dose. This property renders it of great value in the treatment of painful diseases and such as are accompanied with convulsions, morbid irritability and irritative mobility. For example—pneumonia, rheumatism, puerperal fever, convulsions generally, palpitation of the heart, &c. It is one of the most certain and efficient emetics known, and is peculiarly adapted to meet that indication in hooping cough, asthma, croup, scarlet fever, and in all cases where there is much febrile and inflammatory action. It often excites severe nausea and frequent vomiting, which, taken in connection with great paleness, often alarms the patient and by-standers; but these effects, when in excess, are readily relieved by one or two full portions of morphia and tincture of ginger, or laudanum and brandy. One grand and leading feature is, that the exhaustion which follows it, is not excessive and permanent, but confined merely to the effort. Again: the matter first ejected is a large quantity of thick, slimy fluid in abundance. 6th. The sixth property is its most valuable and interesting, and for which it stands unparalleled and unequaled as a therapeutic agent. So much has been written upon what we call the sedative—arterial sedative—properties of the agent, or the power it possesses of controlling and regulating arterial action that we shall not again run over the amount of evidence on this part of the subject. By virtue of this and other powers, the treatment of disease has been much simplified. We challenge the medical world to produce its equal, as a therapeutic agent, for certainty of effect, for extent of effect, or peculiarity of effect, and the ease and safety with which it may be administered to small and great. In small portions we have found nothing to equal it in exciting and promoting appetite.

Physicians who have used it concur in its efficacy in controlling the action of the heart and arteries, and in all febrile and inflammatory diseases, reducing the pulse from one hundred and fifty to between fifty and eighty beats per minute in twenty-four hours. In pneumonias, typhoid pneumonia, typhoid fevers, it is almost specific. In asthma, hooping cough, scarlet fever, rheumatism, croup, &c., it has been used successfully. Dr. Carrochan's letter is interesting as illustrating its arterial sedative action.

New York, Sept. 22, 1851.

At the request of Dr. Norwood, of South Carolina, in order to test the effects of the internal administration of the Veratrum Viride upon the circulation, I selected four cases in my wards, and ordered the tincture of the root to be prescribed as follows:

Case 1st.—Adult female: extensive fissure of the anus and rectum, spasmodic contraction of the sphincter ani, with excessive pain; pulse one hundred and thirty. Dose, five drops every three hours. Pulse reduced to sixty-eight in fifteen hours.

Case 2d.—Adult male: morbus coarzarius; pulse ninety-nine. Dose, from five to eight drops every three hours. Pulse reduced in twelve hours to fifty beats.

Case 3d.—Adult male: articular rheumatism; pulse one hundred and twenty. Dose, from five to eight drops every three hours. Pulse reduced to eighty in fifteen hours.

Case 4th.—Adult male: the effects of the operation by excision for large sarcoled hydroceles of the tunica vaginalis on both sides; pulse one hundred and two. Dose, five drops every three hours. Reduction in ten hours to sixty beats.

I should have much confidence in the salutary action of the Veratrum Viride in cases of acceleration of the pulse in traumatic lesion of any of the vital organs, in patients of a robust constitution, or with athenic diathesis.

J. M. Carrochan, M. D., Surgeon of the New York Emigrants' Hospital; Prof. of Surgery in the N. Y. Med. College.

Alkaloids, Redninols, &c., or Concentrated Preparations.

The medical profession generally have had but little experience with this class of preparations. Many of them are new, and much doubt yet remains as to their practical utility. To those of known worth and value we shall confine our
productions for the present, adding from time to time such as prove valuable to the profession.

We have this department of our business well organized under the charge of a thorough practical chemist, educated in the best schools of Paris and Germany, and of large experience.

Podophyllin—the active principle of Mandrake.—This is an alterative and cathartic, and acts in many respects like mercurial preparations. It rouses the liver to vigorous action, stimulates the kidneys, promotes expectoration, augments the glandular functions and cleanses the canal of all irritating substances. Its range of application is, perhaps, more extensive than any other cathartic medicine. Very much might be said in regard to its merits and mode of application. It is useful in scrofulous diseases, hepatic affections, dysmenorrhea, gonorrhea, also administered beneficially in jaundice, dropsy, dysentery, diarrhoea, bilious, remittent and intermittent fevers, typhoid fever, and all glandular enlargements. As a cathartic, its action when given alone is slow; if combined with Bitaltrate of Potassa, or Jalapin, its action is accelerated.

Dose.—From one-half to three grains.

Leptandrin—from Culver’s Root, or Indian Physic.—Is a tonic, cholagogue, laxative, and is employed with much success in all hepatic affections, as it causes the liver to act with great energy and without active catharsis. In all febrile diseases it is an excellent laxative. It is peculiarly applicable to bilious and typhoid fevers as a laxative and tonic. It is valuable in dyspepsia, especially when connected with an inactive condition of the liver, and torpid and debilitated condition of the bowels, also diarrhoea and dysentery.

Dose.—Two to four grains.

Asclepin—from Pleurisy Root.—Pleurisy Root is a valuable agent, acting promptly on the cutaneous system, stimulating the capillary circulation, promoting diaphoresis, expectoration, and all the excretory functions, without sensibly increasing the action of the heart. It is a sedative diaphoretic, and may be freely used in low forms of typhus or typhoid fever, in various kinds of fever, scarlet fever, pneumonia, asthma, dyspepsia, aphonia, and particularly pleurisy. In the treatment of abdominal dropsy, and dropsies of all kinds, it has proved highly successful, also in acute rheumatism, dysentery, &c. Its gentle tonic influence has made it somewhat celebrated in flatulent colic.

Dose.—Two to four grains.

Jalapin—from Jalap.—Contains all the cathartic principles of Jalap.

Dose.—One to three grains.

Macroton, or Cimicipugin—from Black Cohosh. Prop.—Anti-spasmodic, tonic, diaphoretic, expectorant, alterative, narcotic and eczematous.

Med. Uses.—Very efficacious in chronic rheumatism, in dropsy, hysteria, epilepsy, affections of the lungs, and chorea. Combined with iodine, successfully used in the early stages of phthisis. Has the property of stimulating the secretions, particularly those of the skin and kidneys. Used instead of ergot in cases of labor, when there is not sufficient activity of the uterus: it is far less hazardous than ergot, and more certain in its effects. Used in debility of females, attendant upon uterine disorder, and in its action is thought to have a special effect upon that organ.

Dose.—One to three grains.

Sanguinarin—from Blood Root.—Is narcotic, emetic and purgative, in large doses; stimulant, diaphoretic, alterative, expectorant and tonic, in small doses.

Med. Uses.—It is an acid narcotic, produces vomiting, and given in all diseases of the mucous membranes. Employed in catarrh, typhoid pneumonia, croup, hooping cough, and arresting the progress of phthisis, and also in inflammatory rheumatism and jaundice. Dr. Allen, of New York, says it acts with all the good effect of digitalis in affections of the lungs, and also that it powerfully promotes diaphoresis in inflammatory rheumatism. Dr. Bigelow says it acts as an acid narcotic, in small doses, lessening the frequency of the pulse. Dr. McBride found it effectual in those cases characterized by torpor of the liver, attended with colic and sallowness of the skin. It is considered a specific in the early stages of croup, and as an expectorant in chronic cough.

Dose.—One to three grains.

Cypriepedin—from Ladies’ Slipper.—Prop.—Sedative, nerve, slightly narcotic, and antispasmodic.

Med. Uses.—A good substitute for English valerian, and preferred by some. Employed in some neuralgic affections, with a morbid condition of the whole nervous system and hypochondric hysteria. Produces sleep without its stupefying effect. Is often more beneficial upon the nervous system than hyoscyamus, strychnine, and other narcotics, producing relief when they will not. Excellent in allaying intestinal irritation, when unaccompanied by active inflammation. Advantageously combined with extract of lettuce.

Dose.—One to four grains.

Geranim—from Cranesbill.—Prop.—A powerful astringent.

Med. Uses.—Chronic diarrhoea, cholera infantum, hemorrhages, &c. Dr. Bigelow speaks of it as a powerful astringent. Very similar to kino and catechu, and a useful substitute for the more expensive articles. It forms an excellent local application as a gargle in sore throats and ulceration of the mouth, and is adapted to the treatment of such discharges as continue from debility after the removal of their exciting causes. The absence of unpleasant taste, and of all other offensive qualities, renders it peculiarly serviceable in the cases of infants and of persons with very delicate stomachs.

Dose.—One to three grains.

Veratin—from Veratum Viride.—For the powers and properties of Veratin, we refer to the September number of the INTELLIGENCER. The active principle, we are assured, contains all the energy of the Fluid Extract; this can, if desired, be made into a tincture by dissolving in alcohol, or by triturating it with sugar, will enable the practitioner to administer it with more ease and safety.

N. B.—We will forward by mail any of these preparations in small quantities for trial.
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Notes on the Pharmacopoeia.

General Views.—The Hebrew Nation.

ARTICLE I.

Disease comes into historic notice hand in hand with sin, and as mysteriously involved. That there is an intimate connection between the two is a proposition hardly admitting a doubt, yet the nature of that connection, it is, on purely rational grounds, difficult, if not impossible, to explain. The grossly literal rendering of the account of the Fall, as given by Knapp, and other theologians, to say nothing of similar versions of infidel philosophers, would derive all moral disorder from physical derangement. The fruit was poisonous, heated the blood, quickened into activity the subordinate functions, so the just balance of the mind was overthrown, the passions took the reins from reason, and the forces of mind and body acted reciprocally to drag the structure to decay. However, the original, symmetrical play of forces, took the form of recuperative energies, and from that time to this, the original and native purity has been warring against the engrained tendencies to decay and ruin. The mythologies of all nations again and again repeat the story that at some distant period man forsok the path of nature and sacrificed the purity and happiness of his being to unnatural appetites. If we are to believe Mr. Newton, Shelley, and a host of others, we must allow that all physical and moral evil is the result of eating animal food and the application of fire to culinary purposes, so that if our first parents had allowed the poor beasts of the field to pursue their own way unharmed and un molested, from that time to this, the whole world had been one Paradise, and man not a whit lower than the angels in purity and happiness. No satisfactory explanation has yet been given how the human frame became infected with the hosts of maladies and contagions that now rack it. The opinions of eminent scientific men, as Buffon and Link, go to show that no reason can be given, a priori, why disease should have intruded itself into man's perfect structure, and why its complex and unique machinery should not continue the various processes of life, in their original exactness, for long periods of years; and that the only explanation of its imperfections is, that there must have been a partial re-organization with increased facilities for bearing up against the wear and tear of unnatural modes of life and the diseases accruing therefrom. There must have been an original perfect structure, and a symmetry of relations, which, under proper treatment, might have been preserved. Disease, therefore, is abnormal. The problem has been, through the ages, so to counteract the attacks of disease and overcome the tendencies to decay, as to bring up to something like a balance the counteracting forces. Few have been wild enough to dream of restoring the original relations or of providing a panacea, that would, under all circumstances, ward off the developments of disease, and secure a perpetual youth, but, on the contrary, the agents sought have been specifics, and men view with distrust, founded on long experience, the claims that are often put forth for the universal and multiform power of particular agents. We have, then, two factors in Medical History—on the one hand, the constitution of the human body, with the tendencies to decay engrained on the original type, and on the other, a vast variety of substances, calculated, under suitable administration, to break up the predisposition to disease, and to relieve the various disorders of the body. How, then, did the science start, and what has been the mode of its development?

If we take for a starting point the fact that the science of Medicine can be complete only when the entire structure of all the organs and tissues of the body, and all their functions shall be understood, with a thorough knowledge of all the counteracting agents to all abnormal structures and disarranged functions, we are led directly to the conviction, which is equally an acknowledged fact, that the application of remedies to the cure of disease has been nothing more, among any people, than a succession of experiments. The ignorance of the early nations of the anatomical structure of the body, provoked no less by the religious injunctions against contact with the dead body, as polluting than...
by their incorrect notions of philosophizing, was
an insurmountable barrier to any great advance
in scientific Medicine, while at the same time,
it would appear, from the extreme longevity of
the antediluvians, that perhaps the supply of
medical knowledge was well nigh up to the de-
mall.

The spiritual race of Seth, the only, real his-
toric nation to the first Olympiad, was freed from
most of the effeminacy and indulgences that the
more material civilizations encountered, and, in
addition to this, the peculiar form of diseases
incident to Oriental countries, did away with
much of the necessity for the therapeutic know-
ledge that later nations have been burdened with.
The prevalent diseases of the East are cutaneous
diseases, malignant fevers, dysentery and opht-
almia, which were treated mainly by surgical
and external applications. The medicines
most in use were salves, particularly balms,
plasters or poultices, oil baths, mineral baths
and river bathing. We read of hyssop, wild
rosemary, ointments of pulverized herbs and gum
in wine, rose and other oils, vinegar as being
made use of, so that while it would appear that
remedies for internal and mental diseases were
to some extent known, yet the main attention
was paid to these other and external applications.

As the priests were about the only men of let-
ters, they were also the repositories of medical
knowledge, though, after a short time, physicians
came to be a distinct class. The priests them-
selves were apt to take colds and the like, from
being obliged to minister at all times of the year
with naked feet: whence there was in latter
times a medical inspector attached to the tem-
ple to attend to their complaints.

The system was purely humanitarian. At
Babylon the sick, when they were first attacked
with a disease, were left in the streets, for the
purpose of learning from those who might pass
them, what practices, or what medicines, they
had found of assistance when afflicted similarly.
This was perhaps done in other countries. The
Egyptians carried their sick to the temples of
Sobastes: the Greeks carried theirs to those of
Esculapius. In both these temples there were
preserved written recipes of the means by which
certain cures had been effected.

As was natural, amulets of various kinds,
such as the egg of a grasshopper and the tooth
of a fox, together with enchantments, were
employed, particularly in diseases of the mind, by
those who professed the healing art. The sen-
timent, upon the whole, appears to have been
that of careless, yet liberal, experiment; the nat-
ural way, being the true, philosophic way; still
the advance was slow, and hardly anything that
looked like Medical Science showed itself among
the Hebrews, so late as the time of Christ. The
system of dietetics, as well as the sanitary regi-
men of regular, systematic exercise, remained
to be developed by the more robust and less con-
servative nations. Wines, oils and the mild,
easily assimilating remedies from the vegetable
kingdom, with which their nomadic life led them
to have most, to do, constituted their Materia
Medica. Doubtless, freer intercourse with other
nations, in process of time, introduced into use
many other important articles, though the mea-
gre history we have of their material culture,
affords us few facts on this score, and their iso-
lation and distinctiveness as a nation, give broad
room for doubt, to what extent they would be
willing to receive directly from neighboring na-
tions, whose infidelity was hated, their superior
scientific attainments, when they sedulously
avoided the introduction of foreign habits and
customs.

Another fact worthy of notice in connection
with the Jewish treatment of disease is the mys-
terious and overruling agency they supposed to
be present in effecting the cure. The priest min-
istering at the sacrificial altar, was but a medi-
ator for the pardon of moral evil; so he who
reated physical maladies was simply an inter-
ceding agent, using means which might or might
not have an appropriate relation to the end
aimed at, but yet acknowledging the capacity
of a superior power to effectually interfere and
heal the malady. Hence we have an amount
of superstition that would otherwise be inexplic-
able. According to Josephus, the sagacity and
wisdom of Solomon were, in part, expended in
learning the skill to expel demons and in com-
pounding such incantations by which distempers
were arrested. He left behind him the manner
of using exorcisms so to drive away demons that
they may never return. A Hebrew, Eleazar by
name, in the presence of Vespasian and his sons,
put a ring, that had a root by one of the sorts
mentioned by Solomon, to the nostrils of a de-
omiac, after which he drew out the demon
through the nostrils, and when the man fell down
immediately, he adjured him to return to him
no more, making still mention of Solomon, and
reciting the incantations he composed. Eleazar
set a little way off a cup or basin full of water,
and commanded the demon as he went out of
the man to overturn it, and thereby let the spec-
tators know he had left the man; when this was
done the skill and wisdom of Solomon were
shown very manifestly.

The Hebrew civilization culminated in the
luxurious reign of the Eastern despots. Nations
had been subdued, cities built, the temples
reared, commerce established, yet the nation
had a destiny, and the sentiment compassed all
from sovereign to serf. Apart from their divine
election, there was nothing strange in this. The
ascription of natural phenomena to the processes
of unvarying natural laws is the result of a
wide scientific induction. Yet to the Hebrews
there was something more than ignorance of
science, which is a necessary condition to pri-
meval and uncultivated nations.

Their wonderful history contributed not a lit-
tle to the production and support of this senti-
ment. The mysterious theophanies were not
fully comprehended. A cloud-enveloped, mate-
rial divinity followed the trackless, desert wan-
derings of the Israelites and hovered over the
sacred country of the Patriarchs, Prophets and
Kings, moulding and directing thought with
wondrous less of energy than amid the
mysteries best of worship of the Libyan Gods or
within the pellucid porosae of the Oracles of
Greece.
Materia Medica.

ST. IGNATIUS BEAN.

(Styrchnos Ignatia.—Ignatia Amara.)

The highest order of scientific classification is that founded on a complete knowledge of the objects to be classified, taking into account properties and relations equally, at least, with the more evident circumstances of form and development. The object of scientific investigation and afford the best possible means for grasping the whole of a subject; in short, to construct a “royal road to learning.” A complete classification of the vegetable kingdom would include, in addition to what it now does, an arrangement according to the medical properties of the individual plants, else we must conclude that their chemical construction is wholly independent of the agencies that are at work in their growth and development, as well as independent of the materials out of which they are composed, which is a statement of an impossible proposition, inasmuch as chemical analysis but separates the materials one from the other, while the therapeutic qualities of a plant are wholly due to the active properties of some one or more of these materials, free or in combination. This law of correct classification has been thus stated: “Vegetables owe their medicinal qualities to the immediate materials which compose them. Vegetables of the same family contain, generally, the same materials or immediate principles. The characteristic medicinal property is mainly owing to one of the body. The intensity of this property is proportional to the quantity of the principle which determines it, and if this principle is wanting in a species, the characteristic medicinal property of the family fails with it.”

Finely illustrative of this general principle is the genus Strychnos. In four of the species, the Tinct, Nux Vomica, Ignatia and Colubrina, there exists the same active principle which, as experiment has determined it, act similarly on the vegetable and animal tissues. The Tinct is the true Upas tree of Java, and that with which the Indians poison their arrows. It contains the largest amount of the peculiar active principle of any in the genus. The Nux Vomica has been received largely into medical practice, and has been subjected to careful and extensive experiment and chemical analysis, while the Ignatia and Colubrina are as yet comparatively little known, save as powerful agents, abound- ing in strychnia.

The Ignatia, named by the Jesuits in honor of the founder of their order, is a native of Cochín China, the Philippine Islands, and other parts of Asia, and has been, for a long time, employed in these sections in numerous diseases. It is the opinion of Pereira that the Nux Vomica of Serapion was the St. Ignatius Bean; however, the seeds came into the Dutch shops, according to Alston, about the latter end of the 17th century, and there is reason to suspect they were known long before this.

To MM. Pelletier and Caventou is due the first careful analysis of the Ignatia, which is published, at considerable length, in the 10th volume of the Annales de Chemie et Physique. Say they, “We have obtained from the Ignatia, Strychnine, under a crystalline form, perfectly white, and with all the characteristics of a pure substance, endowed with the distinctive and characteristic properties of salifiable bases, that is, with the faculty of uniting with acids of different kinds, and of forming with them true neutral salts, soluble, transparent and crystallizable. Encouraged by this success we undertook the analysis of the Nux Vomica, and immediately recognized in this material the precise alkaline principle of the St. Ignatius Bean. In the Nux Vomica it constitutes, by its combination with an acid and mixture with a coloring matter, the yellow, bitter principle that has been described. The alkaline principle also exists in a wood known under the name of the bois de couloure, which naturalists call Strychnos Colubrina.” According to this authority, the analysis of the Ignatia gives the following:—

1st. The Isurgurate of Strychnine. 2d. A little wazz 3d. A concrete oil. 4th. A yellow coloring matter. 5th. Gum. 6th. Starch. 7th. Bassorin. 8th. Vegetable fibre. The Nux Vomica, analyzed by the same process, furnished the same results, though in different proportions. It contains less of the salt of strychnine, but a greater quantity of concrete oil and coloring matter, while the Colubrina is charged with fatty matter, contains less of the salt of strychnine, a greater quantity of coloring matter, and the igneous fibre replaces entirely the bassorin and starch. Later analyses have not differed from this, except they incline toward denying the presence of any starch in the Ignatia.

As has been said, the action that the Nux Vomica excercises on the animal economy has been studied with great care, and it has, by further experiment, been shown that the different substances given by the analyses of the various species of Strychnos, after having been carried to the highest degree of purity, and been administered in various doses to many animals, afford the same general results as when obtained from the Nux Vomica. “The other principles contained in the same vegetables, when in a state of purity, have no action on the animal economy.” The salts of strychnine have a more energetic action than the base itself, and this, on account of their great solubility in a small quantity of acid.

Experiments upon the inferior animals were made with the Ignatia by Pelletier and Caventou, in great numbers and under a variety of conditions, giving precisely similar symptoms, from the first stage till death ensued, as were shown under the influence of the other species of the Strychnos, or of the active principle itself. Another extract from this paper will suffice on this head: “No substance exists capable of forming, with strychnine, combinations not poisonous; and consequently the only means of remedying the effects of strychnine, and the substances which contain it, are those which, acting directly upon the animals and independently of their chemical action on the poison, tend either to
their expulsion as emetics, or to weaken the spasmodic movements, the cause of the asphyxia, to which the animals yield, or to prevent the asphyxia by surgical treatment and the mechanical means indicated by the physiologists that have been cited." The conclusion is, "that the strychnine, an alkaline and salifiable base, is the active and poisonous principle of the Strychnos, particularly of the Ignatia and Nux Vomica; that in all its combinations it maintains its properties on the animal economy; that we cannot, perhaps, by therapeutic means remedy the ravages it makes, and it will be in vain to seek for a substance which, as an antidote, will be capable of preventing its effect by neutralizing it."

We shall next inquire, What are the effects of strychnia and its combinations upon the nerves?

The degree of effect varies with the quantity employed, but it seems to be the same in kind, being confined to the ganglionic system of nerves and the spinal cord; the changes are easily perceived in the modiolus oblongata, and, according to Flourens, influencing the cerebellum, but not directly affecting the cerebrum. Hence, in fatal cases, the intellect is not disturbed till the extinction of life. The decapitation of animals does not hinder the characteristic effects of this agent, while, on the other hand, the removal of the spinal marrow completely prevents its peculiar agency, even though artificial respiration be maintained.

"From some experiments of Segalas, it appears also to exhaust the irritability of the heart; for in animals he found that organ could not be stimulated to contract after death, and life could not be prolonged by artificial breathing. These differ from all narcotic poisons by not destroying the sensibility. During the intervals of the fits, the sensibility is, on the contrary, heightened and the faculties acute (Christian). M. Magendie having, by a series of experiments, ascertained that the whole family of plants of the Strychni amari had the singular property of acting immediately on the spinal marrow without affecting, except indirectly, the functions of the brain, thought they might be advantageously applied to the treatment of disease. He soon put his newly discovered remedies to the test, and his conjecture, he says, "was verified by numerous experiments made at the bed side." In his "numerous experiments" he discovered some remarkable physiological facts. His attention, in the use of this agent, was mainly directed to paralytic subjects, and he found that it excited convulsions in the paralyzed part before any action was discoverable in the sound parts. In hemiplegia, the sound side would be perfectly quiet, while the paralytic parts would be affected with tetanic, shocks and profound perspiration, while any contact of an external body with a part under the influence of Strychnia, which is supplied with nerves originating from the spinal chord, immediately excited convulsive action.

Of these two phenomena, Dr. Grainger gives an explanation as follows: "Strychnia acts by preference on the paralytic limb or limbs, because the cerebral control is removed from the paralyzed limb. If the chord be divided, the pure spinal power remaining when the skin is touched the limb is retracted and must be retracted, because the cerebral control is wanting. So when the spinal chord is stimulated by Strychnia, it must act on the limb or limbs from which the cerebral power is withdrawn."

These appear to be the results of the investigation on the constitutional effects of the strychnine combinations; we now inquire what classes of diseases come into the range of these agents.

The omni therapeutic properties attributed to the Ignatia in a pamphlet from the pen of a once afflicted, but now restored, clergyman, gave, very naturally, the impression of a quack advertisement, though the paper called the attention of scientific practitioners, somewhat extensively, to the real virtues of the Ignatia. This reverend gentleman presented a most formidable array of diseases which his pills had cured, embracing well nigh the whole nosology of modern times, but the farrago was pardonable from the extremely modest and non-committal form in which it was written to general desultory action of the results of his own personal experience, but given on the strength of communications from these "in every class of society" who professed to have been cured by the use of his preparations. While it is unreasonable, with any knowledge of the scope and mode of action of the Ignatia, to accept a vast deal of what he gives, as capable of being reduced by this agent, yet we can readily see why it is applicable to a wide range of the symptoms enumerated.

That condition of the body indicated by a great number and variety of symptoms called dyspeptic, is clearly dependent upon weakened and imperfect action in the digestive organs. The organ of the digestive apparatus, in consequence of its direct exposure to so many irritating substances, and its intimate sympathetic communications, is affected with many forms of sub-acute and chronic gastric irritation and inflammation, giving rise to general weakness, uneasiness of body, and a host of distressing sensations, while, at the same time, the moral and intellectual faculties are, in their turn, liable to be affected by these disordered functions. The stomach and duodenum are the most eminent of the digestive organs, and these are connected together, as well as combined with all their congeries appropriated to the perfect elaboration of the nutritive and sustaining principles of the economy, by the ganglionic system of nerves. The stomach is the centre of the digestive apparatus, and owes this character to its intimate union with the great solar plexus, the centre or brain, if it may be so termed, of the ganglionic system, regulating the nutritive functions. It is very clear, therefore, that excesses of any kind, or modes of life, that do not give these organs their appropriate play, or weaken it by over action, and so, in either case, destroying the equilibrium of the functions, must tend, to a greater or less degree, to deaden the action of this entire system of nerves. In connection with this fact, we have it clearly shown, by experiment, that the strychnine combinations act mainly, if not exclusively, on this system of nerves, and the
philosophic adaptation of the remedy to the
disease is evident in the numerous symptoms,
evincing a derangement of the digestive appar-
atus in the cases of persons in the pamphlet
referred to, as having been overcome, and the
system restored to a healthy tone by the use of
the Ignatia. It is with large justification that
we refer to this catalogue of maladies, in that it
is made up of the results of individual experi-
ence; and making all allowance for the proba-
ble deception in attributing more effects to the
cause than it can conveniently produce, we can,
after all, trace a true connection between the
properties of the Ignatia and the status of the
constitution it rearranges.

The specific use of the Ignatia may be stated
thus:—it has a tonic, stimulating effect on all
the organs under the influence of the ganglionic
system of nerves, by its acting directly upon them,
exciting and equalizing their weakened and dis-
turbed action, and consequently restoring to their
equilibrium, the digestive functions.

The Ignatia appears to be used quite indis-
criminately in the countries where it is native,
though how far, beyond what has been stated, it
is used, remains to be shown from the experiments of our hospital and
other practitioners. The large amount of Strychn-
ina in the Ignatia calls for great care in adminis-
tering it, and also for especial attention on the part of the profession towards discovering some
available antidote for the poison when taken in
the pure alkali or in its combinations. Though
among the most painful in its operations of all
the poisons, it is swallowed as a luxury by
those who are determined to die before their
time; and when taken in any considerable dose,
it is about impossible to hope for relief to the
sufferer from any agent used as counteracting.
Olive oil, lard and morphine have been used, as
also chloroform, bromine and iodine, in the en-
deavor to form an insoluble salt with the Strychnia; but the absolute necessity of im-
mediate action has given these antidotes only
indifferent success. The large and constantly
increasing demands for the Ignatia, remains to be
sequent use, will, undoubtedly, soon develop its
important properties, and give it a prominent
place in our Materia Medica. So far as it
appears, this is a specific agent; and every disco-
very of such agents, with their applications and
limitations, and bringing them universally into
practice, is, to that extent, perfecting the science
of medicine.

PODOPHYLLUM PELTATUM.
(Mandrake.—May Apple.)

The Podophyllum belongs to the Ranuncula-
cæ of Jussieu, but to the first class, Polyandria,
order Rhoeades of Linneus. The species Pelta-
tum is the only one strictly belonging to this
genus. It is found exclusively in America, in
low, shady situations, from New England to
Georgia, on the Atlantic coast not farther north
than 40° 30' yet extensively in the interior.
The stem is about one foot in length, smooth,
round, erect, invested at its base by sheaths
which covered it when in bud, and dividing at
the top into two round petioles from three to six
inches long. These long, firm petioles give the
name to the plant (pous, foot, and phullon, leaf.)
Each petiole supports a large petalate, palmate
leaf, smooth above, pubescent beneath, deeply
divided into seven lobes, wedge-shaped, two-
parted, the toothed at the extremity. The leaf
on the inside is cleft most to the petiole, while
on the barren stems, the leaf is not cleft, but
perfectly peltate. In the fork of the stem is a
solitary flower, on a round, nodding peduncle,
one or two inches long, having its calyx of three
ovar, obtuse, concave leaves, cohering in the bud
by their scarious margins, but breaking off at
the base when the flower expands. The fruit is
vovate-yellowish, one-celled, many-seeded,
crowned with a stigma. The fruit, sometimes
called wild lemons, is acid, having a slight
strawberry flavor, and is laxative if eaten in
large quantities.

The root of the Podophyllum Peltatum is the
officinal portion, being about the size of the fin-
ger, jointed, creeping, and spreading extensively
in rich grounds when it gets introduced. The
dried root is fragile and easily reduced to pow-
der. It has a peculiar rather unpleasant

It contains a resin, a bitter extractive matter,
resin, and a slight proportion of gummy sub-
stance. It has been thought by some that the
leaves of the plant are poisonous and narcotic;
however, this is not strictly true. Owing to the
presence of a volatile oil, the plant, when green,
is poisonous, but, on drying, the oil evaporates,
leaving it free from any such properties. This
plant may have been confused with the Atropa
Manzragora, which is both poisonous and the
twisting, and its use, both, is the same.

Medicinal Properties.—The root is a sure and
active cathartic, in which character it deserves
a high rank among our indigenous productions.
In fact, no article in the Pharmacopoeia has, of
late years, so attracted the notice of the profes-
sion, and with such satisfactory results. We
have no native plant which answers better the
common purposes of jalap, aloes, and rhubarb,
and which is more safe and mild in its operation.
It acts, primarily, as an emetic; drastic, also,
as an emetic, if taken in quantity; laxative, if
the doses administered are moderate. In con-
nection with its purgative powers, it effectually
promotes glandular action, exerting, also, a
powerful influence on the condition of the cut-
aneous tissue, and regulates the circulatory sys-
tem. To these three general properties all its
epecifc effects are probably due. It acts slowly,
and, for this reason, more thoroughly, cleansing
the stomach as it passes through without causing the
bodily inconvenience upon most purgatives, leaving
the system in a fit condition for the free play of the
ittal functions, and, as a consequence, all
the absorbents and secretory glands in connection with the stomach and intestines are stimulated to action. In cases of inflammation, this effect is highly desirable—that of bringing all the organs into their appropriate action without any strain on the general vigor, giving the best possible condition for topical or specific treatment. A moderate use of the Podophyllum has been effectual in chronic hepatitis, and, indeed, all cases of hepatic derangement, whether of short or long standing, are overcome by this treatment. It promotes free action of the kidneys, arousing the absorbents, being a regulator of all the secretions, so far as any one medicine can be, and giving a complete influence over the pathologic condition of the blood, preventing its strong determination to any part where congestion or incipient inflammation would be produced, as, for instance, in the brain. In bilious and typhoid febrile diseases, in intermittent fevers, in inflammation of the brain, in dropsical affections, it has been used with marked success, acting as a powerful cholagogue and deobstruent, at the same time, restoring and equalizing the circulation. In all cases where Mercury is indicated by the "books," this medicine can be used with perfect safety and surety, possessing, as it does, all the advantages, with none of the objections to that article. Dr. Haughton, of Richmond, Indiana, writes to the Nashville Journal, on this point, as follows:—

"The crude article, or root of Podophyllum, is an active cathartic, with a tendency to act upon the liver, augmenting its secretion. There are cases which will not bear a blue-pill without its specific action, and in those cases I found that Podophyllum, combined with Leptandrin, in the proportion of half a grain of the former to three or four grains of the latter, is a most reliable and efficient alterative, producing no nausea, pain, or unpleasant symptoms, and may be given in proper quantities, regulated (by the age of the patient) to all ages, from the infant to adult age, having no fear of any specific action set up in the glandular system, and, of course, evading the prostration consequent upon such conditions.

"Again, in those cases of partial amnesia, from continued attacks of intermittent fever, this remedy is one of great value. Here the effect of calomel is directly upon the blood, acting upon its red globules, dissolving them in the watery portions, and rendering the patient still more emaciated, and thus doing that which is the first thing to avoid. Our vegetable alteratives then come in to great advantage, and, followed with quinine and iron, the patient has new life infused. The life-giving currents, improved in healthy elements, soon gives color and vivacity to the patient, who, a few days before, was pale, dull, inactive, and spiritless. The Leptandrin is the active principle of the Leptandra Virginica, sometimes called Culver's Physic. It is an excellent alterative alone, producing augmented biliary secretion, and thus becomes a valuable adjunct to other remedies in the treatment of disease."

Forms of administering.—The Indians of this country used the Podophyllum by making a decoction of the root, and, until lately, this and the pulverized root have been the forms in which it has been administered; however, when used in this way, the copious quantity necessary for effect, and the impossibility of applying the medicine with skill and precision, have called for other preparations of the article. It is now prepared in the fluid and solid (or pillular) extract, each containing, in addition to the active principle, some of the proximate principles of the plant, and also in the form of the simple resinoid, Podophyllin, which is the true active principle, and to which its searching constitutional and specific effects are to be ascribed. It has been deemed advisable by some physicians to give, in connection with the Podophyllum, some slight cathartic, as the Bitartrate of Potassa, if speedy action is desirable.

By these highly concentrated extracts, the medicine is speedily brought in contact with a large surface and quickly carried into the system, also admitting of an accuracy in administering that can be obtained in no other form of the agent.

The Memphis Medical Recorder, in noticing the Podophyllin, says:—"This active proximate principle is strongly recommended in the Boston Journal, by Dr. Bates, of Otsego, New York, as an alterative and succussion, making it a valuable substitute, in many cases, for mercury. Obstinate and habitual constipation has yielded to the daily use of one-eighth of a grain for one to six months. R. Podophyllin, gr. j.; ipecac. pulv., ext. colocoliph comp., a a grs. iv.; mucilag. q. s. m. ft. pil. viij. One to be taken every night. R. Podophyllin, gr. j.; ipecac. pulv. grs. v.; hyoscyami ext., q. s. M. ft. pil. xx. One to be taken every morning and evening. R. Podophyllin, grs. vi.; each. alb. pulv., Sij. M. Divide into 24 to 32 powders. One to be given to an infant every night."

TREATMENT OF PRIMARY SYphilis BY PREPARATIONS OF IRON.

Ricord suggested the employment of potassio-lactate of iron in phagedenic chancre, and Mr. Acton recommends it very highly. Mr. Behrend, believing in the essential identity of the virus of every form of chancre, and attributing the apparent differences to special circumstances, was led to employ this preparation of iron in the treatment of the common chancre. He reports the details of a number of cases thus treated with the most satisfactory results. His method of administering the iron is to make a mixture of one ounce to six, of which two teaspoonfuls are to be taken three times a day. The local applications are simple.—Lancet.

TREATMENT OF ACUTE RHEUMATISM.

It consists in the administration in a diluted form, of two scruples doses of bicarbonate of potash, every two hours, day and night, until the patient is free from all articular affection and febrile disturbance for two or three days, using local depletion over the heart's region, if any cardiac disease is present or threatened.—Garrod, Medical Times and Gazette.
Correspondence.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., January 29, 1858.

MESSRS. TILDEN & CO.—Gents.—I had the pleasure of receiving from you some weeks since samples of your new resinoids, alkaloids, &c., viz.: Cimicifugin, Senecin, Xanthoxylm, Scutellarin, Sanguinarin, Stillingin, Asclepin, Hydrastin, Geranin, Podophyllin, Leptandrin, &c. I have delayed acknowledging their reception until I had time to test them in my practice, and make myself tolerably well acquainted with their virtues. I am now prepared to say, in general, that I regard them as decidedly superior to any other preparations of a similar kind with which I am acquainted, and decidedly superior to any preparations of the same plants formerly in use. That you take extraordinary care in their preparation, and that this is conducted according to the most approved chemical processes, and under the direction and superintendence of a scientific Chemist and Pharmacologist, I can testify from my own repeated personal observation.

The great advantage of these preparations consists in their containing the active principles of the plants, in a small compass, separated from the starch, gum, woody fibres, &c., so that they can be given in pill, or mixed with a little sugar. The great advantage of this will be apparent when we consider that the active principles of a vast proportion of our indigenous plants are either resins or alkaloids, and of course nearly insoluble in water, and yet, physicians have gone on blindly for years, using them in the form of infusions and decoctions, and have, of course, to a great extent, lost all confidence in them. Even when the active principle is neither an alkaloid nor resin, it is, perhaps, a volatile oil, which cannot be so readily extracted. Indeed, all our plants which contain volatile oils, contain resins, and their virtues reside in both, and they are extracted and combined by the process you have introduced.

I have heard some criticisms in regard to the propriety of calling these new preparations resinoids, as they do not present the usual physical characteristics of resins. But, though this be true to a considerable extent, yet, if we regard, as I think we must, all substances as resins which are solid at ordinary temperatures, fuse readily by heat, do not volatilize unchanged, are insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, and partially so in turpentine and ether, then they deserve the name of resinous, at least, if not true resins. They do not, it is true, belong to the resins proper, the oleoresins, the gum resins, nor the balsams, properly so called; yet these having the characteristics I have named are truly resinoids.

From which it will be evident that it is very obvious why we are still dependent chiefly on foreign drugs—why so few of our indigenous remedies have come into general use. They are not prepared in such a way as to extract their active principles.

I have only time to indicate briefly the results at which I have arrived regarding a few of the articles which you have furnished me.

Hydrastin.—Two preparations under this name were received; one a resinoid, the other an alkaloid. The latter is of a beautiful golden, orange color, and of an intensely bitter taste. The former is of a light, amber-brown, and is also bitter. They are both excellent tonics in all cases where a pure vegetable bitter is indicated. The alkaloid, I have no doubt, will be found to have powerful anti-periodic properties, and to rank, in this respect, next to quinine. If it can be furnished at a reasonable price, I have no doubt it will replace the latter article to a very great extent. In doses of from three to five grains every three hours during the intermission of the fever, it will generally succeed in arresting ordinary intermittents with as much promptness as cinchon bark, and in all cases of atonic dyspepsia, and where a pure, bitter is required, I can confidently recommend your alkaloid as a most admirable remedy. It will probably be found useful to combine the resinoid and alkaloid in equal portions as a stomachic tonic: 5i, to a pint of sherry wine forms an admirable bitter—ordinary dose, one to two grains.

Xanthoxylm.—This seems to be a pretty pure resinoid, combined with sugar of milk, and labeled, "Lactate." It is of a yellowish white color, has an aromatic, pungent taste, which remains for a long time in the mouth. I regard it as a very valuable aromatic stimulant, whose effects are more permanent than those of ordinary stimulants. It is highly alterative and diaphoretic, and is well suited to cases of chronic rheumatism. In dyspepsia, with torpor of the liver, it should be given in the form of a pill, with a little blue mass. In constipation, depending on atony of the muscular coat of the intestines, it is very valuable. As an alterative, it forms a good adjunct to sarsaparilla, and in chronic diseases generally. Dose, one to three grains.

Your Sanguinarin is a beautiful preparation, possessing all the active properties of the root, without the acridity and harshness that characterize the crude drug. This may be owing to the fact that the alkaloid is separated from the resinoid preparation. It acts very beneficially in chronic bronchial, and hepatic affections, in doses of half a grain to two grains. It seems to stimulate all the secretions, and will, doubtless, prove a useful general alterative.

Leptandrin.—This is a very useful addition to our indigenous vegetable Materia Medica. It is a gentle laxative and cholagogue, in this respect far superior to the Taraxacum. It is mild and safe in its operation, and, where a tonic alterative laxative is indicated, may be used with great benefit. In doses of two or three grains, it rarely fails to produce dark, bilious discharges, and, I have no doubt, will be found a good remedy in jaundice and biliary obstructions, especially in combination with a mild emetic. I intend to experiment with it more largely in such cases hereafter. Like the other resinoids, the pillular form is the best.

Podophyllin.—This is among the most valuable preparations recently introduced into the Materia Medica. It is powerfully chologogue and a very stimulating, active hydragogue cathartic. Indeed, its activity is such as to make
it expedient to combine it with extract of Gentian, so that each pill may contain only one-fourth of a grain of the Podophyllin. Two such pills will generally operate freely and without gripping. In a case of remittent fever, there being great irritability of the stomach, I have seen fatal effects from its being administered in repeated grain doses by a homeopathic practitioner. Considerable caution is necessary in using it, especially if there exists any irritability of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane. Perhaps it should always be given in combination, so as to modify its stimulating properties; made into a pill, with rhubarb and oil of anise, it will prove very useful in habitual constipation.

In regard to the other preparations, I must defer speaking of them to some other opportunity. It is very desirable that hospital physicians should make extensive trials with them, and publish the results. It is difficult, in private practice, to find proper subjects for such experiments, and even if we did, some might question the propriety of abandoning known remedies for those whose properties are but partially known. I shall, however, continue my trials as suitable opportunities occur, and send you the results in case you think proper. Very respectfully,

CHAS. A. LEE, M. D.,
Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

Formulæ.

ACONITE.

ACONITUM.
The species recognized by the United States Pharmacopoeia, as official, is the A. Napellus. The whole plant is possessed of medicinal properties. The leaves and root are generally used separately.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

A powerful narcotic. Used in rheumatism, neuralgia, epilepsy, paralysis, amaurosis, scorbutus, syphilis, intermittent fever, dropsies, &c. Valuable as an anti-phlogistic remedy, and in cases of active cerebral congestion or inflammation.

PREPARATIONS.

Solid Extract,......Dose, 1-4 to 1 grain.
Fluid "......" 2 to 8 drops.
Pills,......1-4, 1-2, and 1 grain.

TINCTURE ACONITE.

Fluid Extract,.......Two Ounces.
Diluted Alcohol,......Fourteen "
Dose—Ten to twenty drops three times a day.

WINE OF ACONITE.

Fluid Extract,.......Two Ounces.
Sherry Wine,......Fourteen "
Dose—Ten to twenty drops.

COMPOUND WINE OF ACONITE.

Fluid Extract of Aconite,......One Ounce.
Antimonial Wine,......Fourteen Ounces.
Dose—Fifteen to twenty drops, till effect is produced.

ACONITE OINTMENT.

Alc. Extract Aconite,......One Part.
Lard,......Two Parts.

ACONITE PLASTER.

Alc. Extract Aconite.
Spread over surface of adhesive plaster. Apply in neuralgic affections to the painful part.

WINES OF ACONITE AND COLCHICUM.

Wine of Aconite,......One Ounce.
Wine of Colchicum,......Half Ounce.
Dose—Fifteen to twenty drops every three hours.

COMPOUND PILLS OF ACONITE.

Alc. Extract Stramonium,......Four Grains.
Valerianate Quinina,......One Scruple.
Mix, and divide into sixty pills.
Dose—One pill every two, three or four hours, according to symptoms. Used in nervous irritability, nervous headaches, restlessness and wakefulness.

DR. MITCHELL'S TONIC PILLS.

Take of Extract of Quassia,......gr. xxxv. 3 grs.
Extract of Conium,......Quarter Grain.
Sub-carbonate of Iron, of each, gr. iij, "
Make into a mass with a few drops of solution of arsenite of potassa (if required); then divide into twelve pills.
Dose—A pill twice or three times daily.

TONIC AND AROMATIC PILLS.

(For Parrish, Senior.)
Take of Sulphate of Quina, gr. iij. 1-4 Grains.
Powdered Capsicum,......1-2 "
Mace,......1-2 "
Powdered Cloves,......1-3 "
Carbonate of Ammonia, each gr. vj. 1-2 "
Oil of Caraway, gtt. iij.......1-4 Minim.
Confection of Rose, sufficient,......q. s.
Form a uniform tenselous mass, and divide into twelve pills.

FOR HOOPING COUGH.

(By Golding Bird.)

Alumini,......gr. xxiv.
Extract Coni,......gr. xij.
Aq. Anethi (vel femiculi),......f ½ iij.
Syrup, papaw,......f 3 ½ li. M.
Sig—For an adult, a dessert-spoonful every six hours.

FOR CHRONIC INDIGESTION AND IRRITABILITY OF THE STOMACH.

Bismuth Subnitritatis,......Ω. 10 grs.
Pulvis Rhei,......Ω. 5 grs.
Pulvis Aromatici,......Ω. 6-2-3 grs.
Make into six powders, and take one before each meal.

Physicians residing at a distance, who may wish to make trial of our concentrated preparations, by remitting to our address and stating the kind of articles, may have the amount of the remittance returned to them by mail. The concentration is such as to admit of perfect security in forwarding them in this manner. The interest that is being taken in the Ignatia Amara and Cannabis Indica, and the numerous demands for these articles, make it desirable to state, that they will be sent to any address upon receipt of the money, at the rate of $1.50 per ounce for the Ignatia, and $2.00 for the Cannabis.
BOOK OF FORMULEÆ.

We have issued, and now offer for sale, a pamphlet of some sixty pages, designed to facilitate the preparation of prescriptions from our Fluid Extracts. As the formulae for syrups, tinctures, infusions, &c., from officinal and other remedies, now stand, prepared on the basis of the crude roots, powders and common extracts, prescriptions, according to these, cannot be gotten up accurately, as in the use of our preparations; for, not only is it impossible to obtain the real active principles of many plants by the common methods, but even when this can be done to a certain extent, in no case, will there be the amount and activity of the real virtues of the plant as in the extracts prepared by our process. Hardly any two plants will give up their active properties by precisely the same process, and by this special combination of means, according to the peculiar nature of the materials, we have gained what we claim, and what has time and again been acknowledged, to be the peculiar excellence of our preparations. Hence we have been repeatedly urged to prepare a uniform system of formulae, and this work, so far as completed, though of immense labor from the, oftentimes, great disproportion in strength, between our preparations and those that have been in common use, no less than the conflict of unscientific formulæ, is, in this preliminary pamphlet, offered to the use of those whose profession it is to prepare and dispense medicines.

The uniform and entire solution of the active principles of the plant in our Fluid Extracts, renders their action on the system immediate, from their requiring no digestion in consequence of the absence of sedimentary matter.

Physicians have, after numerous trials, rejected many really efficacious medicines, not realizing any sufficient effect from them, while the secret of their ill success lay in the inadequacy of the common modes of preparation to draw out the virtues of the plant. Our own experience, and the testimony of the highest authorities, convince us that no failure, arising from a similar cause, can occur in the use of our Extracts.

We have no doubt that the Pamphlet, and the larger work when completed, will be valuable assistants to the profession at large, in the preparation of medicine from their formulæ. The preparations of Aconite, on another page of the Journal, will illustrate the style and design of the work.

The pamphlet will be sent, post paid, to any address, on receipt of 50 cents.

Extracts from the Journals.

VERATRUM VIRIDE IN CROUP.

By Dr. Hutchinson, of Indiana.

March 23, 1855, 8 o'clock, A. M., was called to Dr. Green, aged three years; patient had been hoarse for the last two days. Breathing whistling, voice stridulous, pulse very frequent, at least 150 per minute, and quick. Tonsils covered with exudations of lymph. Gave alum emetic, according to practice of Dr. Meigs; left four doses more to be given every twenty minutes, till emesis took place. Called again in two hours; he had taken all the alum without vomiting; pulse still frequent, breathing whistling, stupor approaching. Gave tinct. veratrum viride, 5 drops, every twenty minutes. Returned to see him again in two hours; had taken four doses of veratrum, slight vomiting was produced, pulse not so frequent, breathing a little easier, still inclines to stupor. Abstracted four ounces of blood from vein at the ankle. Continued veratrum every half hour. Called again in two more hours; pulse down to sixty per minute, swelling of the tonsils subsiding, breaths easy, does not incline to stupor, takes notice of objects around him, has not passed any urine for nearly twenty-four hours. Gave calomel and squills, of each one grain; continue veratrum, five drops every hour.

Called again at 12 o'clock, midnight; has vomited a little, pulse eighty, soft, breaths easy. Gave calomel to move the bowels, and continue veratrum.

24th—8 o'clock, A. M., nearly free of cough symptoms; continue veratrum in smaller doses. Give cathartic and diuretic, as he has passed but few drops of urine. He required no further treatment, as he rapidly recovered and is yet living.

The most remarkable circumstance in this case, was the quantity of veratrum administered, with the happiest result. He took in 24 hours, one ounce of the tincture, without producing vomiting to any extent; but it speedily reduced the inflammation of the throat and air passages. I have since used it in other cases of croup, with the best effects.—Western Lancet.

GELSEMINUM SEMPREVIRENS IN GONORRHEA.

Dr. John Douglass thus concludes a letter published in the Charleston Medical Journal and Review: "About thirty years ago I was called on in my office, by a young man who had been suffering several months with improperly treated Gonorrhöe. One of my pupils begged me to give the case to him, observing that he could cure the most obstinate case in a few days, with the root of Yellow Jessamine. A small handful of the root was put into a junk bottle of whiskey, and the patient ordered, in a day or two, to take a tablespoonful of this tincture night and morning. He took but four doses before he became much alarmed, and called on me, stating that the medicine had destroyed his vision. The symptoms he described correspond precisely,
ly with those mentioned by Dr. M. Every symptom of Gonorrhoea had disappeared, and the cure was permanent. Since that time I have treated many cases of the same character in a similar manner, with uniform and speedy success."—Atlanta Med and Surgical Journal.

HYDROCYANATE OF IRON IN EPILEPSY.

D. L. McQuiggin, Professor in the Iowa Medical College, has called the attention of American practitioners to his successful use of the Hydrosulphite of Iron in Epilepsy. The use of it was suggested by the representations made of its employment on the Continent in overcoming the obstinate disease. Most every physician has one or more such cases, on his hands, which will not yield to the ordinary remedies; and an agent so highly spoken of should not be dismissed without a trial.

CANNABIS INDICA.

This remedy has been successfully employed in the treatment of chronic rheumatism. In a case of articular rheumatism of six weeks duration, with intolerable pains, particularly at night, and the feet in a condition approaching paralysis, the patient was relieved by the tincture in doses of eight drops, three times a day.—Memphis Medical Recorder.

TAPE WORM.

Give 2 of the ethereal extract of the male shield fern in the evening, and follow this in the morning by ⅔ of castor oil. If necessary give another scrope of the extract the next evening, and another dose of castor oil the following morning. These doses may be repeated according to circumstances.—Braith. Retro.

THERAPEUTICAL PROPERTIES OF IO.

DATE OF POTASSA.

The happy results obtained with the chlorate of potash in different affections of the buccal mucous membrane have induced MM. Demarquay and Gustin to ascertain if the therapeutical properties of this salt were not common to the other salts, whose chemical analogy to the chlorate was so striking—for instance, the alkaline iodates and bromates. Following up this purely theoretical idea, MM. Demarquay and Gustin made their first trials in connection with M. Monod, in whose service their experiments were conducted.

They first used the iodate of potassa, which they themselves had prepared in order to secure its chemical purity.

The success attending these trials exceeded their expectations. During the past year they constantly substituted the iodate of potassa for the chlorate of the same base, and now feel authorized in replacing the chlorate by the iodate, which they say acts quicker, more energetically, and in smaller doses.

The iodate of potassa has given most excellent results in cases where the chlorate had failed. The dose varies from grs. v. to ⅔.

They prescribed this salt in diphtheritis, in mercurial stomatitis especially, and in a case of gangrenous stomatitis; in the last, the efficacy of the medicament was very prompt.

Its action upon the pharyngeal and buccal mucous membrane in the healthy state, they add, is very remarkable. In the dose of from ⅔, to ⅘, it produces in the mouth and throat a peculiar sensation of constriction.

The glandular secretion seems to diminish under its use, and if we might again give ourselves up to speculation, we think that by the introduction of the alkaline iodates and bromates into therapeutics, an advance will perhaps be made toward the cure of pseudo-membranous affections.—Revue de Therapeutique.

METHOD OF PROMPTLY RELIEVING FACIAL AND DENTAL NEURALGIAS.

This method consists in turning into the meatus auditorius from four to ten drops (according to the age and sensibility of the patient) of the following fluid; then to close the opening of the ear by means of a little cotton, and to cause the patient to hold the head in a fixed position for some minutes to the side opposite to the seat of the pain, so that the liquid may remain in the bottom of the ear. This preparation is thus made:

R. Ext. Opii.
Ext. Belladonnae.
Ext. Stramonii, as partem j.
Aq. Pruni Virg.: partes xj.
Solve et cola.

Although this preparation may be only extemporaneous, it may nevertheless be preserved if care is taken to keep it cool, and pour on its surface from two to four drops of sweet almond oil.

It is very rare that with the use of this liquid relief is not obtained in a few minutes; indeed, the patient is almost always asleep in half an hour, whatever may have been the severity of the pains, and that without having been in the least danger.

Absorption takes place almost as rapidly as from a denuded surface, and it is therefore unnecessary to blister the patient when we wish to use narcotics, since they act almost as rapidly by the auditory passage.

If it should happen that, at the end of eight or ten minutes, the pain does not yield to the remedy, (which sometimes happens when the quantity used has been too small, or when we have to treat a neuralgia which has already required the use of narcotics in any way,) it is necessary then to use a second dose, at least equal to the first, but in the opposite ear, in order to obtain promptly that relief which is only too frequently momentary in facial neuralgias of long standing.—Memphis Med. Recorder.

NOTICE.—PHARMACEUTIC SUGAR COATED PILLS.

Physicians wishing to try samples of these Pills, can have the same sent by mail, on enclosing a few Post Office Stamps, the value of which will be promptly forwarded, in one or more varieties, as they may indicate.
SCARLATINA—ITS TREATMENT.

Belladonna is believed by many to exert a preventive and protecting influence upon the body against the contagion of Scarlet Fever. I have tried it with more or less success, and I have never seen any bad result from its administration. I give the Belladonna in the following formula:

Sugar powd. grs. x. M.

Form six powders. S. Morning and evening one powder for a child ten years old, as prophylaxis.

Distilled water f. $x$. M.

Dose—Children, one year old or under, take twice daily two to four drops, and one drop more for every year beyond that. The dose for an adult is fifteen drops.—L. E. Miller, M. D., in College Journal of Med. Sci.

EXPERIMENTS IN RE-VACCINATION.

In the House of Correction, at Vienna, trials were made on 126 men and 37 women, and the re-vaccination-succeeded in 36 men and 12 women. The following were the conclusions of the writer:

1. The average proportion of successful cases was one in three.
2. The sex of the patient exercised no influence on the result.
3. The susceptibility to re-vaccination was in the inverse proportion to the number and perfection of the cicatrices left by previous vaccination.
4. This susceptibility increased in proportion to the length of time between the vaccination and the re-vaccination.
5. The increased susceptibility to the vaccine disease manifested itself both in the greater number of cases, and the greater number of perfect vesicles in each case.
6. In a few cases, variolous disease occurred 11 years after previous vaccination, and in no case did re-vaccination succeed earlier than eight years after variolous disease.
7. In no case was the normal course of re-vaccination accompanied by febrile symptoms, and when these did occur, the patient was either suffering from other disease, or the course of the vaccine disease was abnormal.
8. The majority of chronic diseases were not modified by re-vaccination, nor did they exercise any particular influence on the course of the vaccine vesicle.
9. In two cases accompanied by chronic spasms were the convulsions suspended during the course of the vaccine disease.—Boston Med. Jour.

BLUE MASS.

The Blue Mass used in the manufacture of our Pills, and which is always kept on hand for the use of Druggists and the Profession, we prepare ourselves, and can warrant it, in all cases, to be one-third Mercury.

DR. JOHN BELL ON THE HASCHISCH, OR CANNABIS INDICA.

A few words upon each of the kinds of psychical disturbance caused by the Haschisch will conduces to the better understanding of its action, and of its relations with the analogous, or precisely similar phenomena of insanity.

Throughout the whole period of its effects, there is a sense of pleasurable excitement. By the French authors who have experimented and written on the subject, this feeling is regarded as one of the most marked phenomena of the drug. Doubtless this was the case with them: with myself, it has never been so great as is generally represented. It is true there is a strong tendency to laugh, but it is a laugh in which the feelings participate to a very slight degree. It is the same to whatever subject the thoughts are directed. In delusions of an agreeable or disagreeable character, there is the same smile. It is different entirely from that state of mental excitement, attended with pleasurable emotions, which is met with in the first stages of many cases of insanity. In such instances the sentiments of pleasure are caused by the most sanguine anticipations of success in every wild project. It is a feeling which—would be very proper, did not its cause show too plainly the intellectual disturbance which pervades it. There is nothing like this in the effects of the Haschisch. The face does not as ordinarily prove a true index to the mind. While the thoughts do not pause long enough upon any subject for the feelings to be touched, the face is covered with smiles. Disagreeable anticipations and a joyful expression of countenance do not seem at all incongruous. It seems to be all on the surface, leaving the depths below unmoved. The condition is much the same as in dreams, when we are often surprised at our own callousness to all impressions of pleasure and pain: when good and bad fortune alike pass over us without exciting happiness or sorrow. Perhaps upon different temperaments, the action of the drug may be essentially different. My own experience of it has been sufficient to convince me that this sentiment of happiness may be completely lost in the crowd of other phenomena. It would have been hardly worth while to notice so slight a peculiarity, were it not that one of the most interesting of its proposed therapeutic uses is in connection with this property.

It has been proposed by M. Moreau to take advantage of this reputed action, to combat certain varieties of insanity connected with melancholy and depressing delusions. If a series of hallucinations of a pleasing character, or a state of pleasurable excitement, could be produced and kept up for a length of time, the change might become permanent. The morbid chain of thought might be broken, and the mind resume its healthy action upon the withdrawal of the medicine. Used in this way, the drug would seem to hold a middle place between medical agents as ordinarily used, and the moral discipline which is principally relied on at
present. This proposed application is original with M. Moreau, but the idea of superseding melancholy by exciting pleasurable emotions, is certainly as old as the time of David, whose harp succeeded in driving the evil spirit out of Saul. Such means, in cases of true insanity, have in practice fallen into utter contempt. Music, per se, never has cured an insane patient, in our times, or, as a late writer says, "music never cures insanity, except such cases as appear in the comic opera." Music may be, and unquestionably is, of value as one among the diversions and employments which take off the tedium of hospital life, and pro tanto occupy the space in the disordered mind, which would otherwise be absorbed in discased acts and reflections. M. Moreau reports several instances of doubtful cures effected by the medicine, but confesses that his experience of its use is limited. The following cases from his work will illustrate its effects upon the variety of insanity in question. "Two patients suffering under melancholia, after five or six hours experienced a lively excitement, with all the characters of gaiety and sprightliness which we have observed. One especially, tormented by terrors of imagination and melancholy delusions, who had not spoken ten words a day for more than nine months, did not cease to chat and laugh and joke during the whole evening. I rarely found in his words any connection with the ideas which habitually occupied his attention. However, the excitement over, both fell again into their previous condition."

The use of the Haschisch, with this view, has not been extensive in this country—not so extensive as it deserves to be. It has been tried, however, in several of the insane hospitals, but the results have not been encouraging. Indeed, in most cases they have been completely null, so that the suspicion has been engendered that it does not possess the physiological action attributed to it. Nothing could be more unfounded; there is no article in the whole materia medica which, according to my observation, is more to be depended upon to induce its peculiar effects. But it must be given in doses much larger than those usually employed, that any effects may be experienced from it. We could hardly expect that cases having their origin in extensive physical disease, can be benefited in this manner. But in functional diseases of the brain, it certainly gives promise of possessing powers more directly useful than any other specific drug of the materia medica.

Every one is aware how much our ideas of time depend upon the rapidity of thought, and the degree of attention we give to passing events. While the mind is busily engaged in conversation or reading, we seem to lose all notion of the succession of events; we live in a world of ideas, retaining, however, an intimate sensation of the fact that we are only thinking. In this state we take no note of the passage of time; an hour is compressed into a minute. In dreaming, the mind is just as busily engaged, and yet we may magnify an instant into any conceivable limits. In the state of reverie, the same thing occurs, though to a less marked degree. The fact is familiar to every one that we

may be awakened by some noise, and in the interval between sound sleep and complete wakefulness, we may pass through a long imaginary conversation, or an extended series of events, ending with some explosion or catastrophe, which on being completely awake, we are aware is only the noise which has awakened us. Our ideas of time, then, do not depend exclusively upon the succession of mental pictures. They are much more closely connected with the degree to which we identify ourselves with the thoughts. Just in proportion to their vividness and the extent to which they overcome our attention to the fact that we are thinking—not acting, just in such proportion does time correspond to what it would be, were the subject of our thoughts real objective facts. This sensation of the excessive duration of time, is perhaps the most remarkable and obvious of the effects of hemp, and the extent to which it is experienced may be regarded as the best means of regulating the dose. It is never absent, throughout the whole duration of the mental disturbance, and the deception is so complete and so disagreeable, that no one who has taken it need ever be in the slightest doubt as to whether he is experiencing its effects or not. In the higher degrees of its action all definite ideas of time are lost. Past, present and future exist no longer. The whole existence is concentrated in the train of thought we are engaged in. In dreaming, this change in the ideas of time is not unpleasant, for we cannot observe the discrepancy between our present and former sensations. The following case of insanity, where all proper notions of time were lost, is abridged from Moreau. "A young lady, during the first few days of an attack of maniacal excitement, believed that she had no longer any age. She imagined herself to have lived at every historic epoch to which memory carried her. Those about her were reproached with having stolen her measure of time. Her mother was acknowledged as such no longer, for the reason that she could not have a mother younger than herself." Another believed himself to be God, because he had existed from eternity. Under the influence of Haschisch, the ideas of time may be regulated by the intellect, and consequently one is never led astray, except when the attention is directed to another subject; while this is the case, the sensation of immense duration of time is continually and intimately present. Without having experienced it, no one can form the slightest idea of its vividness and reality. The errors in regard to space are dependent for their existence upon those of time, and are of much the same nature. During the existence of the fantasia, an object does not appear more distant than under ordinary circumstances. But while the hand is stretched forth to take it, and we are conscious that the movement is executed with ordinary rapidity, such a length of time has passed away, that only the exercise of reflection and the direct evidence of the sense of sight, can convince us that the hand has not moved through a space corresponding to the time it seems to have been in motion. The deception is never so complete as that in
regard to time; a glance of the eye corrects it, but it rules again as soon as the head is turned. It is in this circumstance that insanity differs from the delirium of an ordinary dose of hemp. In the former, and in cases of large doses of the latter, the sense of sight does not correct the delusion. The sensations coming from the eye are overruled by the reality of those having their origin in the imagination. It is only during the occasional lucid moments of Haschisch that the judgment can be exercised, or the eye directed to an object to appreciate its circumstances. Not that the muscles are paralyzed, but the will does not put them in motion. As in an ordinary reverie, the vacant stare shows that the mind does not take cognizance of the objects towards which the eyes are directed.

The first effects of it upon the intellectual faculties, are a gradual loss of power to direct the thoughts. The sense which is ever present in mental health, that we are responsible for what passes in our minds, is lost. This loss is never partial as to any single thought. We do not perceive this power to be gradually slipping away so that we can mark each step of its departure, but suddenly, like lightning, it occurs to us that, the moment before, some thought came into the mind by a channel very different from ordinary. To use a well-understood manner of speaking, we have nothing to do with its presence—it came there of itself. In small doses, its effects are limited to this degree of mental disturbance. If the quantity taken has been larger, these attacks recur oftener and oftener, the experimenter losing and regaining the consciousness of directing the course of thought many times in a minute. When under the highest degree of its action, the glimpses of the fact that our thoughts are not our own, are few in number and momentary in duration. In this state of veritable mania, ideas come and go with a rapidity completely inconceivable in ordinary mental conditions. Some glide through the mind without seeming to make any impression at all; others become realities as perfect as though admitted through the senses. Yet in all this overthrow of the governing power, there is a certain degree of connection in the succession of ideas. But the attention is so slightly concentrated upon even the most vivid of them, that the slightest occurrence, the movement of a hand or a word addressed to us, sweeps them away in an instant. We live in the thought that is uppermost at the time; those which are past are as nothing, and we take no thought of what the future are to be. Intentions formed the moment before, are lost. If we wish to say anything, the chances are equal that it will be forgotten—buried by the succeeding idea. Let one in this state attempt to write, and he will produce a composition similar to what is often seen by those practicdly acquainted with hospitals for the care of the insane. Broken phrases, words without the least connection, with occasionally a few sentences having some obviously connected ideas at bottom, make a compound highly characteristic.—Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

Notices of Books.

Hereafter, all books for notice in our columns must be sent to The Journal of Materia Medica, 98 John street, New-York.

New Remedies, with formula for their preparation and administration. By Boley Dunglison, M.D., Professor of the Institutes of Medicine, etc., in the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia. Blanchard & Lea, Philadelphia.

No one, who is at all acquainted with Medical History, can fail to see the marked change in the sentiments of Medical men in the last fifty years, from what was manifest previous. The importance of Medicine as a science, combined with the ignorance of even the proximate modus of the operation of therapeutic agents, tended, from the earliest ages, to involve the practice of Medicine in a mystery which those who had it in charge cared not to dispel, and the populace that would if they could, were not able. However, this same populace became possessed of nostrums, scientific men became possessed of nostrums, and in self-defence the Medical profession were compelled to emerge into light and disclose what they had wrapped in wondrous mystery. This had a beneficial reflex influence on the profession at large. Experiments were multiplied; investigations were closer and more laborious; schools were established, whose opposing tenets excited vigorous competition, until now the appeals of the science are back to that very public opinion which formerly it was its policy to shun.

The numerous discoveries that are being made in the use of remedial agents, necessitate constant study on the part of those who are not content to follow the old regime blindly; and to keep fully up with the times, amid the other labors of the profession, amounts, well nigh, to an impossibility, from the fact of these discoveries coming to public notice, only here a little and there a little, and that, too, through a flood of journals in a variety of languages. There is a urgent need, therefore, from time to time, of compendiums of these investigations, and the book we are noticing is an able and faithful one of that class. It supplies a want that has long been felt among a large class of practitioners, for a succinct statement of the scientific advance that has been made in the use of new remedies in hospital and private practice in this country and on the continent. The work is prefaced by an alphabetical list of diseases, referring forward to the remedies that have been found effectual in overcoming them, and is concluded with a full index of the remedies themselves, as well as their Latin, German, and French synonyms. The formulae that have been used and recommended, are given at the close of each article. The "New Remedies" is the product of patient and extensive research, and must prove highly acceptable to the profession.
EDWARD PARRISH (late D & E. Parrish), Druggist and Manufacturing Pharmaceuticalist, No. 800 Arch Street, Philadelphia. Author of the Introduction to Practical Pharmacy, 6 offers to Physicians a general assortment of Drugs, Chemicals, and Pharmaceutical Preparations, selected with care from the best sources, and prepared under the most rigid rules of the trade. The stock of this establishment is selected and prepared with special reference to the wants of Medical Practitioners, and to a large retail and professional business, with numerous implements for the convenience of Physicians, labels for furniture, bottles, and for use in dispensing, glassware, &c., &c.

A Description is particularly called to the following:

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Notes on the Pharmacopoeia.

General Views—The Egyptian Nation.

As the spiritual is the highest element in the human constitution, the material culture, individual and national, will be modified in form and development by the appreciation in which that spiritual element is held and the means taken to satisfy its longings. Religion implies the complete unfolding of all the faculties, which, in its turn, implies freedom, so that this sentiment is the key to the prevalent civilization and political prosperity. When knowledge is lodged in a particular sect or caste, the masses are bound down by their ignorance; superstition inevitably follows; sloth will take the place of activity, and a general political declination will succeed.

The gross fetishism of the Egyptian people, modified by the cunning of the Priests, by combining with it the astronomical knowledge of the Sacred Colleges, stamped on the popular mind a philosophy of religion more degrading and every way inferior to the Italian and Grecian mythologies, in that it rendered them wholly dependent upon the polite, dispensing power of the authorities who had the oracles and mysteries in charge, while, at the same time, the regal and sacerdotal offices were so united as to preclude the possibility of any passage from the lower to the upper classes in the nation. The Priests were the guardians of the sacred books; were possessed of all the available scientific knowledge; were endowed, ostensibly, with oracular gifts, and used their prestige of position and power in the endeavor to widen the distance between them and the people, both as respected the differences in knowledge, no less than in using them as a means of increasing their material wealth and adding to the magnificence of their living.

But, while there was an intense gloom of ignorance over the people at large, Egypt, of old, was celebrated for wisdom, and the learning of its schools attracted the wise and inquiring of all nations to them. Its pre-eminence is to be estimated, not by a comparison with the present state of erudition, but by considering the rank which it then held in the scale of knowledge. India, Babylon, and even Phoenicia, lay claim to no inconsiderable share of literary glory, though the principal competition seems to have subsisted between India and Egypt. The Greeks are supposed to have obtained the beginning of their mathematics in Egypt, for this science, from an early date, was carried to an eminent height in the schools of Alexandria, but the ancient state of learning in Thebes and other schools in the country appears to have been confined to a lower sphere. The overflowing of the Nile, and in connection with this, the heliacal rising of the Dog Star, enabled them to fix, with considerable accuracy, the commencement of the year, thus forming a basis for astronomical investigation, while the arts of metallurgy, architecture, music and poetry made a marked advance. The arts of medicine and surgery were simple and deficient in these times, and in Egypt the inflexible adherence to ancient practices was unfavorable to the practice of the healing art. Their science of Medicine grew out of their Mythology. The genius of that Mythology was a sluggish, dragging one. It is evident that a science cannot perfect itself while those who have it in charge and apply themselves to it are bound down to the opinions and rules traced and prescribed by their predecessors, and when every innovation is regarded as a capital crime. While sloth can consolidate itself with its simple wants, and this union produce what is called freedom, man lives stationary, and it is not without a revolution in public feeling, when this sentiment once becomes infixed into its very life, that any effort will be made for improvement.

The art of healing, among this people, was scarcely more than an absurd worship rendered to different divinities. Alchemy was more studied than chemistry, astrology than astronomy, so that those who were so unfortunate as to be afflicted with illness were forced to resort for medicinal aid to persons who were alike ignorant of the healing art and unskilful in practice.

The art of medicine must have been recog-
nized at a very early period, because there were preserved in the temples six books on medicine, ascribed to Thoth, who was secretary to Osiris, a contemporary of the builders of the Pyramids, and grandfather to Osirtean, the founder of civilization. The pastophori, a special and inferior order of Priests, studied these books, and the practice being confined to them, the sacerdotal order would possess a complete control over the practical branches of the art. This was the case, under the Jewish Law, with the Levites, and in Europe during the middle ages; however, the rites of the temple and the care of their own health required of the Priests, gave them a knowledge beyond that contained in their books.

As a system, it was prophylactic, and the various branches of practice were minutely subdivided, each practitioner confining himself to one. This is the natural tendency of medical practice when carried to a high degree of experimental skill. Attention to diet was a leading principle in it. The people were accustomed to look upon the food as a principal cause of disease, and they endeavored to counteract its ill effects by fasts as well as medicines. Herodotus says that the Egyptians were the healthiest race with which he was acquainted, and he attributes it to the absence of those extremes which, in other countries, make the changes in the seasons so dangerous. If the patient could not be cured by the precepts contained in the ancient books, the practitioner was exonerated, but if he failed in them, he was liable to capital punishment, it being taken for granted that few were able to improve upon the practice which had been observed in ancient times and established by the most skilful professors of the art. Aristotle wrote (i. 4) after three or four days of unsuccessful treatment by the established methods, the physician might adopt others without incurring responsibility. In later ages, the Egyptian art of medicine was contamined by Astrology. This mixed science was called Intromathematic. This was a natural result of the opinion that the sun and constellations had an influence upon the parts of the body, according to the place in the heavens which they occupied.

Disease was regarded as a token of Divine wrath. The art of preserving health was universally sought after and practised, and we are informed that the whole people, during three days of each month, were subjected to the use of some active medicine. In ancient, no less than in modern Egypt, cleanliness was not an Egyptian virtue. The Priests, however, were distinguished for great cleanliness of person and peculiarity of attire. It cannot be doubted but that the nature of the climate and the character of the country exercised great influence, not only on those points, but on their general mode of life: though, independent of this, they would seem to have been well aware how important agents general cleanliness and frequent ablutions become, in producing and establishing the blessings of health both in individuals and communities. Hence the conspicuous examples of external cleanliness, which they made a point of showing to the lower orders. They wore garments of linen, fresh washed, taking particular care to have them always clean. They shaved all parts of their bodies once in three days. They wore shoes made of byblus, bathed themselves twice in cold water by day and twice by night, and entirely rejected the use of woolen garments.

The trees of Egypt were not numerous; the palm and date tree, the sycamore and various species of acacia were the chief. Grain, herbs and leguminous vegetables were produced in an abundance no country could rival. Its native botany was scanty, of which, only the papyrus and lotus were characteristic. Egypt was remarkable for the production of medicinal herbs, while commerce with Asia and the interior of Africa greatly increased the number of its drugs. Diodorus says the Egyptians lived only on such plants as the marshes produced, and especially the agrostis. They next advanced to a fish diet, and then to fresh meat, and only after a long time began to use grain and fruits for food. This is only a speculation in the form of history and is unnatural. Virgil's remark (Georg. i. 122), that ' Jupiter had made the cultivation of the earth difficult, to sharpen the faculties of men,' did not apply here. Its occupants found no forests to be felled, no rocks to be cleared away, but a deep, light, fertile, silvial soil. Their diet was confined, in the main, to the vegetables and meats that could be offered to the gods. They designated, with solemnity, certain animals for sacrifice; by applying to them a genus, tribe, or ' sign of earth,' they saw that certain maladies, as of the eyes, leprosy, &c., followed the immoderate use of certain aliments, but in their practice, and independently of sanitary precaution, they rejected or chose such and such animals to which they had attached a symbolic signification. Among vegetables they rejected pernicious legumes and onions—the first, because they are of difficult digestion, or, as Plutarch thought, because they nourished too much, or perhaps for mystic reasons to us unknown; the onions, because they excited immoderate thirst, or what is more likely, because of their sacred character, the pellicles representing to their fancy so many concentric spheres, and which were, therefore, viewed as vegetable images of the universe, always different, yet always the same, each part serving as the representative of the whole. The people made use of various kinds of oil, though the Priests could use only olive. They employed very little salt, and almost exclusively the salt gems of Marmaries, that of the sea, called the ' Foam of Typhon,' being avoided, from the fabulous connection of this giant with their religious institutions.

The barbers were barber surgeons, as they still are in the East. Surgery was united to the barber's profession in ancient Thebes 2000 B.C., just as it was united in Europe during the dark ages, as appears from the inimitable Don Quixote, of Cervantes.

We have historic proof that the Egyptian Priests were ignorant of Anatomy and Physiology. They thought, for example, that each year the weight of the heart increased two-fold until the age of fifty, and that afterward it diminished.
in the same proportion; and this they regarded as the cause of natural death. They pretended that the little finger somnus, nerve to the heart, and, in this conceit, they always dipped this finger in the liquor of libation. It has been argued that Anatomy was known to them, in that the custom of embalming was universal; but the rights of seclusion grew out of circumstances peculiar to that country, for the valley, regularly inundated, forbade it to be used as a charnel house, under penalty of pestilence to the living. Hence grew the use of antiseptic substances, in which the nation became so skilled as to render the dead inaccessible to the ordinary processes of decay. And, indeed, the office of embalmer was in disgrace. When the operator had made an incision on the left side of the body for the purpose of taking out the entrails, he fled the house, for the friends of the deceased at once endeavored to make him a sacrifice, as the performance of his function was esteemed a violation of the dead. Ptolemy Soter, the first king of Egypt, and one of those who use it for the dissection of bodies, possibly of those refused burial by the judgment of the dead, to discover the causes of disease.

Syncellus gives testimony of the existence of an Egyptian Pharmacopoeia. The medical class used acetics for dropsy; they employed ongonts of white lead and verdigris; they observed critical days for fevers, and had a recipe for the cure of stone. The trade of druggist was sometimes added to that of surgeon and physician. Shops for the sale of poppy heads are among the monumental remains. In Homer’s time, the use of drugs in Egypt, connected, no doubt, with the charms then employed as medicine and still used in the East, appears to be profuse. Was the nepenthe which the Theban Queen gave to Helen, to soothe her sorrows, opium? Were the Egyptian Lotusphagi opium eaters, like the modern Chinese? His description of its effects is similar to those of opium: “the wretches who use it forget their misfortunes, but, at the same time, lose all affections, and forget their kin and country.”

“Who’s did receive
And taste, to him the gushing of the wave,
Far, far away did seem to mourn and rave
On alien shores.”

“—We will return no more;
And all at once they sang, ‘Our island home
Is far beyond the wave; we will no longer roam.”

The influence of the Priesthood of Isis and Osiris, like the desert Simeon, parched and stifled wherever it passed. The sacredotal colleges of Heliopolis and Memphis were the radiating centres of a misma that struck down and debased the millions who were enriching them by their squalid slavery labor. What could induce vitality in sunken intellects that were soon, by a wonderful metempsychosis, to dwell in the vile bodies of the lowest animals, before which they, even then, bowed themselves in ignominious prostration? Truly, the Pyramids tell a gloomy tale! They bear witness to science, but that was in the possession of the favored few; to power, yet the priests had it all; to cultivation, yet the people were degraded.

Materia Medica.

GELSEMINUM SEMPERVIRENS.
(Yellow Jessamine.

The Gelseminum Sempervirens is known at the South under the names yellow jasmine, wild jasmine and woodbine. It is indigenous to the Southern States, and flowers, according to locality, from March to June. Its stem is twining, smooth and glabrous; its leaves are opposite, perennial, lanceolate, dentate, dark green above, paler beneath, with short petioles. The root varies in length from three to thirty feet, though the average length is about fifteen. Like many other vines, the roots are branching with scattered fibres, and runs horizontally near the surface of the ground, sometimes merely under the leaves, for several feet. The vine is of a green color, and always runs to the top of the plant built on which it fastens, then branches out, covering the topmost branches with its thick foliage. Its general length is from twenty to thirty feet.

“The jellow jessamine is often planted against walls, poles, &c., as the branches are weak and slender, and it will grow to ten or twelve feet high, if thus supported. The young shoots are of a fine, strong green color, angular and a little hairy. The leaves are trifoliate, though sometimes they grow singly. They are placed alternately upon the branches, are of a thick consistence, smooth, and of a fine deep green color. The flowers are yellow and do not possess the fragrance of the common jessamine. They are produced early in June, and the blow is soon over; they are succeeded by berries, which, when ripe, are black. Although this shrub possesses a certain stiffness which gives it somewhat the appearance of an artificial flower, yet the finest color of its blossoms contrasts so well with the rich green of the foliage, that in the flower-pot or bouquet it never fails to have a conspicuous and pleasing effect.”—Jay’s Botany.

The Gelseminum has been known for many years in domestic practice, both in the South and West, as a vermifuge, and generally used in the form of an infusion made from the roots. “The plant was brought into notice as a febrifuge, as far as we can learn, in the following manner: A planter having been laboring under a severe attack of bilious fever, which seemed to resist all remedies, requested one of his servants to collect a common root growing in his garden and prepare an infusion of it for him to drink. The servant, by mistake, collected the root of the jellow jessamine, made an infusion of it and gave it to his master to drink. Soon after swallowing some of it, the master lost his muscular power, so as to be unable to move a limb or to raise his eyelids, while he could hear and feel and exercise his usual faculties as in health. His friends became much alarmed at his great prostration; but after some hours he recovered himself, and was astonished to find that the fever had left him. He soon learned from his
servant what plant it was from which he obtained the roots, and trying its effects upon the people of his own plantation and those of his neighbors, he ascertained that he had a valuable remedy for fevers. Thus was a new remedy introduced to the world by pure accident.”

The Thompsonians have used it extensively in fevers, while several nostrums, such as the “Elichem Frerigue,” “Speed’s Fever Tonic,” “Mississippi River Tonic,” &c., have been prepared from it.

Physiological Effects.—The Gelsemium possesses a most perfect control over the nervous system and is an unrivaled febrifuge, which appears to be dependent upon its relaxing and spasmodic properties. Its physiological effects are dizziness of vision, double sightedness, inability to open the eyelids, stiffness of the jaws, general muscular debility and complete prostration. These soon pass off, however, upon withholding its use, leaving the patient comfortable and refreshed.”—H. M. Nash.

“By its relaxing effect, it produces gentle diaphoresis, and is said to be narcotic. Its effect in large doses, or in doses too frequently repeated, is extreme relaxation, and general prostration of the whole muscular and nervous system. It will suspend and hold in check muscular irritability and nervous excitement, with more force and power than any known remedy. It is of a pleasing bitter taste, and performs its wonder-working cures, in all febrile diseases, without exciting either nausea, vomiting or purging. When enough has been given to produce its specific effect, the eye is dimmed, the vision clouded and double, the head light and dizzy. There is danger of carrying it to such an extent as to suspend involuntary muscular action, and when this is the case, death must ensue.”—F. D. Hill.

“The Gelsemium possesses narcotic, nerve, anti-spasmodic and sedative powers. In full doses, it produces a sort of intoxication, languor and dizziness, double vision, inability to raise the eyelids, and in an over-dose, complete muscular prostration.”—Dr. Bachelor.

“While various virtues are ascribed to it by many, all are agreed upon its sedative and narcotic properties. As a sedative, it is deemed superior to either digitalis or veratrum viride, and although not so powerful as the latter, it is yet more safe and manageable, and oftentimes more applicable, from the fact that it neither causes nausea nor vomiting, but acts chiefly upon the sensory ganglia, spinal cord and voluntary muscles, leaving entirely unaffected the intellectual faculties. It reduces the circulation and frequency of the respirations, promotes perspiration and the secretions generally, and while it relaxes wonderfully all the muscles, it relieves, by its action on the general system, all sense of pain.”—Dr. J. A. Mayes.

“It is said by some to be the only agent ever yet discovered capable of subduing, in from two to twenty hours, and without the least possible injury to the patient, the most formidable and most complicated, as well as the most simple fevers, incident to our country and climate, quieting all nervous irritability and excitement, equalizing the circulation, promoting perspiration and rectifying the various secretions, without causing nausea, vomiting or purging, and is also adapted to any stage of the disease.—Ecell. Dispens.

Medical Properties.—“It may be used in all species of fevers, nervous and bilious headaches, colds, pneumonia, hemorrhages, leucorrhoea, chorea, agrama, asthma, chronic rheumatism, and many other diseases, though it is in fevers especially in which its efficacy has been mostly observed.” “Three or four doses, with a mild cathartic, will remove the redness and swelling attending inflamed sore eyes. Special attention should be directed to the general health and constitution of the patient, before giving Gelsemium. If the bowels be constipated, they should be moved by a gentle aperient and kept in a relaxed condition. It requires double the quantity to produce this effect upon some that it does upon others; and should the practitioner ever produce too great a degree of relaxation, he should lose no time in toning up the patient.”—F. D. Hill.

Dr. Nash writes: “I have used the article in every case of idiopathic fever that has fallen under my treatment within the last six months, with perfect impunity, and with the most desirable results, age or sex not affecting its exhibition.” “Accompanied by a gentle purgative, it has been my custom to give it in appropriate doses, repeated at intervals of one or two hours, until some of its prominent physiological effects are produced, as dimness of vision, &c., when it may be suspended, its equalizing and quieting powers becoming apparent. In mild cases, no other treatment is required, but generally from one to ten grains of quinine, according to the severity of the symptoms, should follow each dose of the jessamine, thereby effectually preventing a relapse, in a short time, from want of tone, resulting from the relaxing effects of the remedy. In two instances, I have, by the above course, succeeded in relieving patients within twenty-four hours, whose cases presented all the primary symptoms of veritable typhoid fever, and have seen a full dose of the tincture, with five grains of quinine added, stop almost immediately a severe chill, no fever supervening at all.

Dr. Miller writes: “I am perfectly satisfied that Gelsemium will cut short Typhoid Fever when given early in the disease. In Typhoid Pneumonia, it relieved a patient of all symptoms, leaving a simple pneumonia, and that was cured in two days by the use of five drops of tincture of Veratrum Viride, once in three hours. Gelsemium (but always combined with Quinia or Cinechona) will cut short Typhoid Fever, and even when of ten days’ standing. I have never found it require more than sixty drops of the tincture and ten grains of quinine.”

Dr. M’Gill writes: In Typhoid Pneumonia I alternate the Gelsemium with quinine and capsaicin, and have never known it to fail of affording permanent relief. In the asthonic forms of fever, when the pulse is 130, I have often given forty drops of the tincture with three
grains of quinine, every three hours, and usually find the patient in profuse perspiration, and the pulse reduced to 75, in from eight to twelve hours. In the incipient stages of bilious pneumonia, I usually exhibit a moderate dose of podophyllin and leaptandin, followed by tincture of Gelsemium and tincture of veratrum viride, equal parts, which effect a cure without other aid. In dysentery, I successfully combine it with leaptandin and geranium, alternating thirty drops of the former with a half grain each of the latter, every four hours."

Dr. Kaisgler writes: "I used the Gelsemium in a case of dysentery in which the pulse ranged from 140 to 160; in 12 hours time the pulse fell to 102 beats. I gave it because I was fearful that if I gave the veratrum it would, in all probability, give rise to catharsis in my almost exhausted patient."

Dr. Cleaveland writes: "The Gelsemium impresses the Excito-Secretory nerves, and is capable of diminishing their undue activity, as in gonorrhoea and dysentery, and other forms of undue activity and excitability of those nerves, and hence it will prove not only a valuable adjuvant to other treatment, but also a direct remedal agent of no considerable value in a very large number of dangerous and painful diseases, including inflammations of the brain, the lungs, the pleura, the viscera, and in rheumatic and various disorders of the fluids of the body."

The authority of the distinguished names above quoted cannot fail to incline the profession to a favorable consideration of the virtues of the Gelsemium, and particularly as respects its properties as a febrifuge. If it accomplishes what has been professed in its favor, it is worthy of extensive trial, to fix both the nature and extent of its application.

Chemical analysis has proved that the leaves and blossoms contain the same ingredients as the root, though in much smaller quantities. The active principle, Gelsemimin, satisfies all the indications of the plant, and is especially adapted to be used as an adjuvant to other medicines, or with them in combination. (Amer. Jour. of Pharmacy, May, '85; also vol. xvi. p. 307; Memp. Med. Rec., Jan., '68; N. H. Jour. of Med., Feb., '50; N. Y. Jour. of Pharmacy, Dec., '32; Stethoscope, Nov., '53; College Journal, Sept., '57.)

Apoxynum Cannabinum.

(Indian Hemp.)

Of the seventeen species of the genus Apoxynum, the Cannabinum and Androsenifolium are alone in medicinal use. These two strikingly resemble each other, though the leaves of the former are smooth, while those of the latter are pubescent; yet as many intermediate states occur, it is now considered that this difference of character does not amount to a specific distinction. They grow in similar situations, and flower about the same period.

The root is the only part which should be employed in medicine, and should be collected after the flowering season has passed and the tops begin to die; it is lacticente, and when fresh has an unpleasant, somewhat acid, bitter taste, with a strong and disagreeable odor.

According to the analysis made by Drs. Griscorn and Knapp, the root contains tannin, gallic acid, gum, resin, wax, scilla, bitter principle or Apoynin, coloring matter, lignin, extractive, &c.

Its action upon the human system is well marked and energetic. It is a tonic, alterative, powerful emeto-cathartic, diaphoretic, expectorant, inducing also a tendency to sleep, independent of the exhaustion consequent upon vomiting. The evacuations brought on by it are large, feculent, watery, and are succeeded by perspiration. It is a most powerful hydra-gogue cathartic and diuretic.

It acts so powerfully in draining the system, that Dr. Rush called it the "vegetable trocar." Dr. Valentine Mott used it in dropsy, among his clinical patients. It is suited to tonic dropsy, being too active for cases of an asthenic character, where iron is advisable.

Dr. Knapp gave it in intermittent fever, pneumonia, affections, dysentery, and as an adjuvant in enteritis. It acts as a sternutatory, and the fresh juice has been employed as an external application in cutaneous affections. As a tonic, it is admirably calculated to improve the tone of the digestive apparatus, and through this medium produce a corresponding effect upon the general system. On this account, probably, it is used in a dinner pill of some celebrity.

"Professor Merrill related to his class a case of ascites in a boy twelve years old, which was promptly relieved by this remedy, after every other treatment hadfailed, and the disease had progressed so far, in spite of them, that a time had been fixed for the operation of tapping. The extract was given, first, in doses of one grain, afterwards increased to two grains, three times a day. The effects were, moderate catharsis of a bilious and febrile character, free diuresis, without being profuse, and copious perspiration. Great relief and relaxation of the abdomen were obtained in the first twenty-four hours, and in five days there was no hydropic condition remaining. After this, the remedy had to be discontinued, although useful as an aperient, because of the profuse diaphoresis caused by it."—Memp. Med. Rec., '54.

The following extract is from the pen of Dr. Griscorn: "The Indian Hemp, when taken internally, appears to have four different and distinct operations upon the system: 1st. As an emetic; 2d, As a purgative; 3d, As a sudorific; 4th, As a diuretic. Each of these effects it produces almost invariably. Its first operation, when taken into the stomach, is that of producing nausea, if given in sufficient quantity (which need not be large), and if this is increased, vomiting will be the result. It very soon evinces its action upon the peristaltic motions of the primis via, by producing copious feculent and watery discharges, particularly the latter, which action, when once excited, is very easily continued by the occasional administration of a wine-glassful of the infusion. The next operation of this remedy is upon the skin, when it displays
its sudorific properties often in a very remarkable manner. Copious perspiration almost invariably follows its exhibition, to which effect is, in a great measure, attributed by some, the powerful influence it exercises over the various forms of dropsy. The activity of its diuretic properties does not appear to be so great in many instances as in others. In some cases, the urinary secretion, although somewhat increased in quantity, is not such as to be commensurate with the effect produced on the disease by the exhibition of the medicine. In other instances, its diuretic operation has been more manifest, causing very profuse discharges of urine, and in a very short time relieving the overloaded tissues of their burden.

"Dropey is, I believe, the only morbid affection for the relief of which the powers of the plant have been brought into successful requisition. Its very active and often violent operation, would seem, in a great measure, to preclude its use in diseases which are accompanied with much febrile excitement. Yet one might readily suppose that some of its particular properties might be very advantageously sought for in some diseases where much arterial excitement was not present, especially its emetic, sudorific and cathartic properties, each of which operations might be separately obtained from giving it in well-regulated doses."

In the treatment of Secondary Syphilis, it will be found a valuable agent, and should be used with other articles. The following formula is recommended:

- Apocynin
- Stillington
- Asclepin
- Helonin

Its great success in the treatment of dropsy has suggested the following formula:

- Podophyllin
- Asclepidin
- Jalarin
- Apocynin
- Senechin

In Typhoid Fever, during the convalescing stages, it is used in combination with Hydrastis or Gentian. The Wine of Apocynum is an excellent form for administering this remedy in cases of dropsy, in that while the Apocynum is producing its peculiar effects, the Wine both assists it by its tonic properties and keeps up the vigor of the system.

It enters into many of the valuable compounds used by physicians, and we doubt if once a practitioner is made acquainted with its properties, he will consent to abandon its use.

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**ALKALOIDS AND RESINOIDS.**

During the last fifty years, Medical Chemistry has made immense progress, and we are now no more bound down, in our treatment of disease, to that style of empiric remedies where a formula of prescription, once laid down, was employed blindly in every case. It is by a careful discrimination of circumstances that modern practice guides itself in the administration of medicine.

It is to chemistry that it owes the dissipation of the obscurity in which the greater part of the pharmacutic receipts were involved. In fact, it is on this discrimination that the administration of tinctures, &c., was based, yet this even compelled the patient to take a large quantity of inert substance, while the real, active, medicinal portion was but in small quantities. The discovery and introduction into general use of fluid and solid extracts has remedied a great part of this inconvenience.

But some men given, to science have asked themselves the question, and applied their energies to the discovery, whether, in the roots, barks, herba, &c., the whole was useful, or, on the other hand, if the remedial agent was not, in truth, confined to one, two or three principles contained in them. This they made their study, analyzed, and discovered that the active agency consisted not in all parts of the plant, but only in a few immediate principles. It is thus, that after having examined the barks of the cinchona, they found four principles, to wit: quinine, cinchonine, chinoide and eucinonine; the two first in much greater quantity than the two last. The authors of this discovery ascertained, that to these principles, and to these alone, were due the medical properties of the bark; that these principles, crystallized, turned red limous-paper blue, combined with acids forming perfectly defined salts; in a word, that they had all, and the same, properties of Mineral Alkaloids, and for the purpose of distinguishing them from the last, they named them Alkaloids. In like manner they obtained from opium, morphia, narcoine and codeine, and from the strychos, strychnine and brucine.

These discoveries in plants known for a long time, conducted to researches into the constitution of agents more recently introduced into the Materia Medica, produced principally from indigenous plants, and ordinarily designated under the name of resinoïds. This name is improper up to a certain point, in that very few of these new bodies possess the peculiar characteristics of resins, and we will say that up to the present time we have found only one which presents all the characteristics of a resin: that is Jalapine. All these new bodies ought to be ranged under the following classes: Alkaloids, Neutrals and Resinoids.

We have already explained what is meant by an Alkaloid.

By a Neutral, we understand any substance that does not present any marked Acid or Alkaline characteristics, such as Pypine, Aspara-gine, Glycyrrhizine, &c. These substances are more numerous than the resins, properly so called. By a Resinoid, we understand any solid substance, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, and easily fusible. To the same class belong some of those bodies known as oleo-resins. But, as we have said above, Jalapine alone presents the distinctive properties of resins; the others possess them only to a certain degree, and I have recognized, besides, that they possess acid properties very marked, and this is why I regard the bodies designated as Resinoids as the true organic acids.
products of the country, as well as being one of the most important products of the commerce of the Indies with Europe. It is largely cultivated in North and South America, India, Africa and the Antilles.

It has been disputed whether the varieties of the Gossypium are not all one species, and if these varieties are not owing to cultivation and to the soil and climate of the countries where they are found. The extremes have been taken on the one side that they are all one, and on the other that they are many; however, the division generally adopted is tripel, viz: G. Herbaceum, G. Arboreum, and G. Hirsutum.

One peculiarity in the natural history of the cotton plant is that it does not arrive at great perfection in but few of the localities where it is indigenous. Some have gone so far as to say that it can be raised profitably and advantageously only in this country. In the wilds of Mexico, beyond the Del Norte, cotton is indigenous, or is supposed to be, and yet it can not be cultivated there to advantage. It is known to grow in parts of that country, hundreds of miles from any habitation, and yet it requires to be transplanted to the Gulf of Mexico in order to be successfully cultivated.

The Herbaceum Cotton is stated to be of Eastern origin. It figures to a considerable extent in Classical and Egyptian history and probably is also referred to in Scriptural. It grows to the height of from eighteen to twenty-four inches, bearing leaves of dark green, blue veined and five lobed. The flower is pale yellow, having one pistil, five petals, purple and spotted at the bottom. While this description of the color is true of an individual flower, still a field in full blossom presents every shade from white to dark brown, passing through the various shades of yellow and red, not unfrequently variegated. On the falling of the flowers, a pod of triangular shape is developed. The pod, in the course of ripening, bursts, discloses a snow-white or yellowish ball of down in three locks, enclosing and tightly adhering to the seeds, which resemble those of the grape, though of several times the size. This species is the most useful, and said to be cultivated in nearly every country congenial to the Gossypium, existing at Aleppo, in Upper Egypt, Arabia and Senegal. It is of indigenous American growth, for the Spaniards, on their first landing in Mexico, found it in considerable perfection, and sent a quantity of it to Spain, where it was manufactured into garments for the use of the grandees of the Court. The root is fusiform in shape, giving off small radicles throughout its length. The size of the root varies, according to the soil from which it is produced, its length varies from a few inches to that of a foot. When the root is cut or broken, it displays a white color; the bark is of a reddish brown; the taste is pleasant, somewhat sweet and astringent; it contains more of the latter quality than the root from which it is procured; it is very mucilaginous in its properties. The root is easily broken when dry, but the bark is quite tenacious, pulling off in strings.

Medical Properties.—The cotton lint has been in quite extensive use in the treatment of blis-
ters, scalds, burns, severe bruises, and in rheumatic pains, being adopted by the profession from popular practice; but, with the exception of notices of the active properties of the root and seed, by Dr. Bouchelle, of Mississippi, in 1840; by Dr. Davis, of Monticello, S. C., in 1850, and by Dr. Travis, of Tennessee, in 1852, the plant has been well nigh unknown in the Materia Medica, and has been left almost wholly to the uses of Commerce. However, as is witnessed by later experiments, the immense quantities of the root of the cotton plant, answering no useful purpose to the planter, but rather being regarded as an incumbrance to the free tillage of the soil, are possessed of great medicinal value. Dr. Bouchelle regarded it as an excellent emmenagogue, and not inferior to ergot in promoting uterine contraction. He stated that it was habitually and effectually resorted to by the slaves of the South for producing abortion, and this, too, without seriously affecting the general health. This emmenagogue property is its characteristic, acting with as much efficiency and more safety than ergot; operating without pain or gastric disturbance; producing no other effect than the excitation of the menstrual secretion, excepting, perhaps, some degree of anodyne influence.

Mr. Shaw, of Tennessee, writing to the Nashville Journal, says:—"I consider this root one of the very best emmenagogues of the materia medica, and I think it should be so classed. My reasons for considering it such, are grounded upon the different experiments which I have made with it, within the last twelve months. I sometimes use a decoction, and as others an infusion, but most generally a decoction, prepared thus:

**R. Cotton Root.** Four Ounces.
**Water.** Two Pounds.

Boil down to one pint. S.—A wine glass full every hour. This produces the most salutary effect in dysmenorrhea; it acts as an anodyne in allaying the pain, and as an emmenagogue in aiding or augmenting menstruation; its action is very speedy; after its exhibition, in this case it produces an effect which, indeed, appears almost natural, that is, almost without pain; the patient, after its exhibition, feels little inconvenience from pain, which soon subsides, and menstruation is immediately augmented, without acceleration of the pulse or gastric uneasiness. There are few other emmenagogues that can claim this feature.

Its action in amenorrhea I think superior to any other emmenagogue belonging to the materia medica, though it would be proper to pay some attention to the general health of the patient before its exhibition. It is superior to any thing that I have tried in the way of emmenagogues. I have had cases in which I first tried the usual emmenagogues, with but little effect, or success, when I would determine on trying the decoction of this root, which would far surpass my expectations by acting with the most marked effect; menstruation being produced on the following day after its exhibition. All of the symptoms disappeared on exhibition of this medicine. I believe this to be the best emmenagogue that we can employ in mere suppressio mensum, where there is no other disturbance in the general health.

With the usual emmenagogues, I was enabled to produce the catamenia on a young lady, which continued for about twenty-four hours, then suddenly becoming very scarce and painful; and in a few days after this period had passed, I employed the infusion of the cotton root as a means of exciting this function, which it did on the following day, a plentiful discharge being produced, which continued for five or six days. She has been regular at every period since that time, and has enjoyed good health, with the exception of a few simple attacks, which caused no derangement of the menstrual function. For about twelve months previous to the exhibition of this medicine, her health was very much impaired, but she commenced improving, and soon recovered her health. I could detail other cases similar, in which I have tried the decoction with the same effect, but I deem it unnecessary to mention its action in each individual case.

As a parturient agent, I think it superior to ergot in one sense of the word, and in another about its equal, its action being about as prompt as that of ergot, and attended with much less danger. I have tried both in parturition, and found the cotton root decoction to act with fully as much efficacy as ergot. In some cases in which I have tried it, the pain was to some extent allayed, and labor promoted with as much speed as when ergot was administered. It appears to be perfectly harmless, from the fact that its action is almost unattended with pain. It causes neither gastric distress, nor acceleration of the pulse; if it does, it is not perceptible; both of which are occasioned by ergot, to some extent.

I have witnessed its action in retained placentas with good effect, which was an expulsion of the mass in about twenty minutes after the exhibition of the first dose. It may be proper to say, that I gave two doses before the placenta was thrown off. I believe it to be safer as a parturient agent, or an emmenagogue, or at least as safe, as any other article of the materia medica.

It should have a fair and impartial trial by the profession generally, because it will prove itself worthy of the time and labor spent in its investigation. It is handy to all, and free of expense. A few trials by the profession will confirm the truth of this short essay. Give it a trial, and it will prove itself in some cases of amenorrhea, dysmenorrhea, or probably in some lingering case of labor, which may require the assistance of medicine, to produce contraction of the uterus for the expulsion of the child. I think it worthy of the attention of the profession, in the above cases.

**Tincture of the Cotton Root as a Tonic.**—There is a condition of the system in which this tincture acts as a valuable restorative. These cases are of a leuko-phlegmatic temperament of both sexes, but it is to the female sex that I wish to draw the attention of the reader. Where there is general bad health, accompanied with tardy menstruation, I have used it with
the happiest effect; in a few cases of emansio
tumensium, caused by anemia, where the patient
was troubled with pains in the loins and giddi-
ness of the head, with a derangement of the di-
gestive organs, such as anorexia, accompanied
with an uneasy, depressed feeling at the scro-
biculus cordis, every month, which was promptly
relieved by the tincture, but not with the effect
of producing the menstrual flux, which was
afterwards produced by the decoction, I find it
necessary to continue the tincture from two to
four weeks. The strength of the tincture that I
have been in the habit of using, is prepared thus:

Bark of the Root, (dry,) - Eight Ounces.
Diluted Alcohol, - - - Two Pounds.

Digest fourteen days, then filter and give it in
3j. doses, three or four times a day. The tinc-
ture which I used was prepared by myself; and
as I have seen no account of its use, I claim the
first preparation of it, as well as the first ex-
periment with it. My brother, Dr. H. J. Shaw, has
since tried it, with the same good effect; in fact,
his experience coincides with mine throughout.

The cotton seed has acquired considerable rep-
putation as an anti-epileptic in cases of intermit-
tent fever, the use of which originated with a
planter in South Carolina, who says:—'I have
never failed to cure a patient, with a single dose
of it, even where large doses of quinine have
failed.'

It is, however, in the peculiar active proper-
ties of the root, that the profession will be chiefly
interested. The, oftentimes, great danger in ad-
ministering ergot, prevents its use, even when its
specific effects seem to be called for. If these
specific effects can be obtained by the use of the
cotton root, and this, too, without the liability
of injury to the general system, and these have
been attributed to it, the profession would do
well to give it a thorough and extensive trial.

FLUID EXTRACTS.
THEIR PLACE IN MEDICINE.

The various forms in which medicines are
prepared give evidence of difference of opinion
in regard to the most appropriate and effective
mode of administering them, as well as showing
what is, indeed, otherwise demonstrable, that
widely different constitutional effects, effects dif-
ferring in time, kind, extent and intensity, are
produced by the administration of medicinal
agents in one form, than are shown by the ex-
hibition of the same agents, prepared by other
processes, in other and different forms. This
general statement is made, and holds true, in the
cases of vegetable medicines, used separately,
each agent by itself. Combinations, alike in
theoretical and practical medicine, have refer-
ce to certain specific effects, and by the use of
combinations, these effects can be modified to
an unlimited degree. The accuracy, with which
these modifications can be produced, depends
uppon the known specific activity of the com-
bined agents. The precision will vary with the
determinateness of the power of the articles
employed. This same principle may be seen in
the case of any one individual plant; for while
it may be taken as a general rule that the medici-
 nal properties of a plant, specific or general, as
the case may be, are, to a certain extent, fixed
and the same in whatever form it may be ex-
hibited; still it is none the less true that peculiar
effects will invariably attach to the different
forms, under whatsoever circumstances they may
individually be administered. The reason of this
lies in the fact that the remedial properties of a
plant are due to some one or more active prin-
ciples in it contained, and the active principle
isolated, and administered alone, exerts certain
marked physiological and therapeutic effects
which are not changed or materially modified in
the ordinary conditions of the system. But this
same active principle of the plant being present
under all circumstances, why then does not the
physician obtain similarly specific and defined
effects, when he administers the powder, the
tincture, the infusion, the extract alcoholic or
fluid, as in the exhibition of the principle alka-
loid, resinoid or neutral, if indeed it be true that
the activity of the agent is dependent upon the
presence of one or all of these active principles?
Simply because, unadulterated, these active
principles stand grain for grain, and ounce for
ounce, fixed and unalterably, no matter what
may be the quantity distributed in the plants
whence they are obtained, while in the plant,
the distribution is very unequal, as also the
chemical combinations with the starch, sugar,
also, &c., in the crude or less concentrated forms
of the agent, may modify the effects, when they are
administered. But in the resolution and isolation
of these principles, the experts in Chemistry and
Pharmacy have not, by any means, proved the
insufficiency of all other medicinal agents.
They have made a great scientific advance, it is true,
but yet they have only provided for certain cases,
and these cases are to be determined by the
experience and judgment of the practitioner.
The general rule is that no one class of pharma-
ceutic preparations can be exclusively used in
medical practice to the entire rejection of all
others, and while it is short-sighted and unreas-
tonable to argue on any other basis, it is also
a betrayal of ignorance to reject a class of medi-
cal preparations in that they do not fulfill
every condition demanded by all maladies in
every clime.

It is at this very point that the practitioner
is met by these preparations of articles embraced
in the Materia Medica, styled specifically Fluid
Extracts. This is designed to meet the re-
quirements of the practice of medicine by sup-
plying a strength of preparation intermediate be-
tween the tincture and Solid Extract, or the still
further concentrated form, as found in the Alkaloids, &c.
The process by which the activity of the plant
is given in the fluid form admits of the extract
being made of any required strength, but in that
they are designed to supply the place of the
crude roots, banks, &c., they are generally made
of the proportionate strength of pound to pound,
this being more convenient and simple. Ad-
ministered in this form, the medicine is with
great facility taken into the system, requiring
little or no digestion, in consequence of the
abstraction of the liqueurs and other inert matter. The great ease, with saving of both time and labor, with which, from the Fluid Extracts, the official preparations, such as tinctures, infusions, syrups, &c., of precisely the same strength, can be formed, constitutes another important advantage to be gained by their use. And, again, the common methods of filtration, percolation, boiling and the like, are, in a large number of cases, inefficient to draw out the real virtues of the plant, so that the effects of what are in reality efficacious medicines cannot be realized, if reliance is placed upon medicines prepared in this way; while, on the other hand, the Fluid Extracts stand as representatives of the whole plant in solution.

There is still another and an important point. According to the old forms of administering that is, in powders, and in infusions, decoctions, tinctures, and the like, prepared from the powdered or bruised plant, there could be no uniformity. This arose from a variety of reasons. The cultivated differs from the native plant in chemical composition; that growing inland, from that near the coast; that growing in sandy, from that springing up in moist and rich soil; that gathered late, from that collected earlier; the old and worm-eaten, from the young and perfect, so that hardly an approximate calculation, in the great number of instances, could be based upon the dose, when several roots, pieces of bark, or a few herbes were selected from a large collection for an extemporaneous preparation. Frequent and large doses had to be followed up till the end sought was obtained. Now, it is not pretended that these difficulties are entirely overcome by the extracts of the plants in the fluid form, but it can readily be seen how much more complete the uniformity is in the latter than in the former case, by observing that the large quantities prepared at any one given time, must give a nearer approximation to the official strength, than when prepared in small quantities, or to meet the demands of a single prescription; if, indeed, the Fluid Extracts do not in nearly every case give an exact conformity thereto. The difficulty adverted to is not merely theoretical, but constantly meets the practitioner in the failure in the effects his prescriptions should have produced. The consequence is that when the agents are weak and harmless, the stomach is burdened by the excessive quantity of inert matter, and when they are active and powerful, this uncertainty is the source of danger.

Considered apart from their convenience, the beauty and uniformity of the Fluid Extracts have given them great popularity with the Profession, and that, too, a popularity well deserved. They claim to represent the crude material, and in a form simple, portable, and easy to be administered and combined, at the same time being of a uniformity in strength, conforming to the prescribed official preparations. Conceding the Fluid Extracts to be made from the best materials, and by processes calculated to secure the presence of the active matters of the drugs, they will contain for long periods, unimpaired, the virtues of the drugs they are intended to represent. They are by far the best form that can be employed in administering medicine, especially when an immediate effect is desired. Pills are frequently taken by preference, but time is required for their solution in the stomach, particularly if they are not fresh, and often they pass through the system unaltered. The Fluid Extracts are not liable to ferment, as are Syrups—do not deteriorate by age, as Powders—begin to act as soon as administered—require to be taken in small doses, and are of especial convenience and security when a medicine has to be persevered in for a length of time.

**COMPOUND CATHARTIC PILL, (U.S.P.)**

The formula for this Pill, according to the U. S. Pharmacopeia, is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Extract Colocynth Comp’d</th>
<th>1-2 ounce</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jalap</td>
<td>3 dram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calomel</td>
<td>3 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gamboge in Powder</td>
<td>2 scrup.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Divide into 180 pills.

This pill is used more than any other in general practice as a cathartic.

Dr. Wood says, “It is highly important for the efficiency of these pills, that they be prepared in exact compliance with the directions of the Pharmacopeia, and that the Extract of Colocynth Compound and Extract of Jalap used, be of good quality. When they fail, the result is generally owing to the substitution of Jalap for the Extract, or to the use of an Extract of Colocynth Compound, made of nearly inert Scammony, inferior Aloes, insufficient Colocynth, and altogether badly prepared.” That our readers may fully understand what is meant by inert Scammony, we give the formula for making fictitious, or Commercial Scammony:

1. **Aleppo Scammony** 1 ounce
   - Powdered Jalap 7 "
   - " Senna 2 "
   - " Charcoal 2 "
   - Manna 6 "
   - Gamboge 4 "
   - Ginger 1-4 "
   - Syrup of Buckthorn 9-8.

2. **Powdered Jalap** 2 ounces.
   - Senna 1-2 "
   - Aleppo Scammony 1-2 "
   - Gamboge 1-2 "
   - Charcoal 1-4 "
   - Ginger 1-4 "

3. **Aleppo Scammony** 1 ounce.
   - Ext. Jalap 5 "
   - Gum Guiac 10 "
   - Sago 10 "
   - Ivory Black 4 "

These formulae explain clearly the cause of inert Compound Ext. Colocynth, and how cheap Compound Ext. Colocynth can be made. Were prime articles used in the above, even, the preparations would be superior to much of the Scammony sold in market. It is clear that pure Scammony, as well as other pure articles, must be used, and to make the pill reliable, if this article is so difficult to be obtained, it is the duty...
of the next Pharmaceutical Convention to substitute some article for it which can be obtained pure.

Much objection exists on the part of individuals to the use of Calomel in any form, and the Physician is compelled to modify and vary this compound to meet these notions, well or ill founded as the case may be. Believing that Podophyllin and Leptandrin in combination possess nearly the same effects, and can be used when Calomel otherwise would be, we have prepared the following Pill, which has been used very satisfactorily by Dr. Bates and other Physicians. It appears on our List as the Improved Compound Cathartic Pill, without Calomel, and we give the formula of preparation, that every Physician may understand its contents.

**Compound Ext. Colocynthis... 1 part.**
**Alcoholic Ext. Jalap... 1-2**
**Podophyllin... 1-2**
**Leptandrin... 1-2**
**Alcoholic Ext. Hyoscyamus... 1-4**
**Ext. Gentian... 1-8**
**Oil of Peppermint... q.s.**

Make into 3 grain pills.

It is important that a pill of this character should be efficient and reliable. The above has all the purgative, alterative, and cholagogue properties of the U. S. P. Compound Cathartic, at the same time, not being open to the objection of including Calomel in its composition, and, as a substitute for the U. S. P. pill, it is confidently recommended to the Profession.

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**Correspondence.**

**Lairdsville, Lycoming Co., Pa., November 12th, 1857.**

I have used twenty-seven kinds of your valuable Medical preparations for the past four years, and they have never failed to manifest the properties attributed to them, especially your Extracts of Conium, Colocynthis, Digitalis, Hyoscyamus, Solanum Dulcamara, Stramonium, Belladonna, Quassia, Aconite, Colombo, Taramaci, Gentian, Marrubium, Cannabis indica, and many others. I have used your Veratrum Viride et Veratrea with the greatest success in chronic cases of Neuralgia Facialis and Ischiatica et Curalis et Frontalis et Maxillaris, in Pneumonitis, Enteritis, Arthritis, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Nervous Coxaalgia, Amalgia, and other local Neuralgia, also in Hypocondria, and Cardiagmis Hystericus, as also in one case of Paralytic Photophobia and Aphthae, wherefore experience teaches me to say that your Medical preparations are prevailing, true and reliable Medicines, and obtain the victory over all the nomenclature of that kind. Nothing, in my opinion, is more important to both Physician and Patient than that the medicine used should be pure and of uniform strength and efficacy, which properties I found in yours (simple and compound) united. I have recommended them to several of my country colleagues, but they are more physical tradesmen than true Physicians and who are most "Calomelians" and don't rely on vegetables because they can't buy a pound of vegetable extract for a sixpence; but if they only would try and use them, they would save a world of suffering produced by the mal-administration of Mercury. Here especially have I reference to your Extract Podophyllin, Veratrea and Veratrum Viride, Hydrastin and Hydrastisia, Stillanga, and Iris Versicolor, which all have proved perfectly safe in their operation internally and externally, and when done, passed off and left the system free; meanwhile Calomel fastens on the bones and solids, and remains like a corroding canker, rendering vast numbers feeble and debilitated for life.

In regard to Stillingia Sylvatica, I can say that I have found it a valuable medicine in Bilious Fever, Jaundice, Scrofulous eruptions of the Skin, Venereal Ulcers, Secondary Syphilis, and in combination with Iodide of Potassium, Xanthoxylum, and Apoc. Andros.., a specific in Chronic Rheumatism and morbid debility. I found it also very useful in female complaints, especially in combination with Buchu, Uva Ursi and Nymphoma Odorata in Uterine fluxes, Gleet, Sore, Prolapus Uteri, &c.

Be assured that I have, and do place the utmost confidence in your Preparations.

P. A. SEELY, M.D.

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**Stuken, Huron Co., Ohio.**

I received your catalogue a few days since, and in regard to your medicines would say that I have used your Extracts for the last two years with the greatest success, and so far as my experience extends, there is no class of remedies upon which the Physician can with greater certainty rely. I shall continue to use your preparations in my practice.

M. A. PROSH, M.D.

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**Buxton Centre, York Co., Maine.**

I have used your Extract of Ignatia Amara for several months in cases of obstinate Constipation of the bowels, attended with debility, and nervous derangement, with the most satisfactory results, and should not now, in many cases, know how to get along without it.

I have also used in my practice many of your other preparations with the greatest satisfaction.

DYDEN SMITH, M.D.

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**Berkshire, Tioga Co., N. Y., Nov. 30th, 1857.**

I have lately made thorough trial of some of your preparations, and am pleased with them beyond my anticipations, particularly with your Extracts of Conium and Veratrum Viride. I am now using twelve or fifteen of your Extracts, and wish soon to supply myself with more.

L. M. JOHNSON, M.D.

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**Geneva, N. Y., Feb. 7th, 1858.**

I have been using your Extracts for some time, and am abundantly satisfied with them. All I have used were the simple Extracts, not knowing your Compounds. I am at a loss to know what class of diseases they would be applicable, and my object in writing is this. I
would be glad to have you give me your Compound American Sarsaparilla, if it is the Yellow. I have been using the Yellow very extensively in the shape of a Compound Syrup, and think it superior to all others.

J. BENDER, M.D.

ATHENS, GREENE Co., N. Y.,
November 24th, 1857.

I have been using, and am well satisfied as to the therapeutic excellence of your preparations, and not least, though last, with the conveniences of their administration, and for one feel like wishing you "God speed." You who have been, and are still bestowing time, labor and money to the accomplishment of this great work, are justly deserving of great praise, and I am well satisfied that the "fraternity" will not prove so recreant as to withhold it, especially to former members.

H. COLLIER, M.D.

SULPHUR SPRINGS, HENRY Co., Ind.,
March 18th, 1858.

I have used your Compound Extract of Colocynth and Fluid Extract Verbascum Viride, and look upon it as acting with more certainty and promptitude than those obtained elsewhere. I wish to try the Cannabis Indica and Fluid Extract of Cotton Root.

WM. M. RESENER, M.D.

Chillicothe, Missouri, March 22d, 1858.

I have been using your Extracts and some other of your preparations for something over a year, and so far, they have merited the confidence I have placed in them. I candidly think that they are now the most reliable that are made in the United States. I employ them with great certainty. I have got in the druggists in the notion of bringing out many of your preparations.

W. W. WOODWARD, M.D.

MUNNSVILLE, March 31st, 1858.

I am much interested in the work in which you are engaged, in supplying the medical profession with reliable weapons, with which to combat disease.

I wish you abundant success, and hope that your preparations will be so perfect and uniform in their action as to drive out of the market the many imperfect and worthless articles that so often bring chagrin and disappointment to the medical practitioner.

W. F. CLARKE, M.D.

DARLINGTON, LAFAYETTE Co., Ms.,
February 12th, 1858.

I have used your preparations for several years, and have never been disappointed with the effects of any of them.

I have used various preparations of Valerian, but none with more, or as much satisfaction as your Fluid Extracts.

W. M. THOMAS, M.D.

DEER RIVER, LEWIS Co., N. Y.
Feb. 24th, 1858.

It gives me pleasure to add my testimony in favor of your Extracts, and if they continue to prove as certain in their operation and efficient in controlling disease in the future as in the past, they will out-general all other articles of medicine, where medicine is needed, and hold almost the entire sway in my practice.

H. S. HENDEE, M.D.

HOCHAC, Nov. 18th, 1857.

I have used the Extract of Buchu in two cases of ulcerations of the Urethra, and was most agreeably surprised as to the result, it having acted like a charm.

ABM. McClaury, M.D.

MAYSVILLE, SUMTER DIST., S. C.,
February 17th, 1858.

I have been using your preparations in my practice for several years, and must express my unqualified admiration of them. The certainty of obtaining the results anticipated, places them beyond comparison with the preparations usually met with. I trust your reward, pecuniarily, is commensurate with the good you are doing, by devoting so much attention to the preparation of reliable medicines.

J. A. MAYES, M.D.

BANGOR, FRANKLIN Co., N. Y.,
April 23d, 1858.

Yours, with Cannabis Indica, is received, and my patients have taken it up with satisfactory results.

I now enclose $2, for which please send me Cannabis Indica, in half grain pills as before.

J. A. DARLING, M.D.

CARROLLTON, OHIO, April 21st, 1858.

Since I have become acquainted with your Preparations, I like them. I have sold quantities of some of your Fluid Extracts to the Physicians of this place, and they speak of them in the highest terms. We have an old Doctor here, by the name of Stockan, who uses your preparations, and thinks very highly of them indeed.

C. A. ROEGEL, M.D.

FETID PERSPIRATION FROM THE FEET.

This will generally be relieved by washing the feet night and morning in salt and water, and afterwards applying a little olive oil. — B. W. Richardson.

The best effect will be produced by bathing the feet every night in a strong solution of sub-carbonate of soda. — R. C. B. Med. Times.

From the Report of the State Medical Society for 1855.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be tendered to Messrs. Tilden & Co., for the box of valuable vegetable Extracts presented by them to the Society. The Society, in accepting the same, acknowledge the obligation of the Medical Profession to Messrs. Tilden & Co., for their successful introduction into general use of these various reliable Extracts.
Extracts from the Journals.

LOBELIA INFLATA.

This valuable remedial agent has been too much neglected by the profession generally, on account of its abuse by a set of empirics. Is it right that we, whose object should be to search for and obtain truth wherever it may be found, to discard entirely a remedy which is capable of fulfilling so many therapeutic indications? An intelligent and enlightened profession will answer, no. Lobelia inflata is an indigenous plant, which is a common weed throughout the United States, beginning to flower about the end of June, and terminating its blooming at the occurrence of frost. Its odor is owing to an essential oil which it contains, and its effects on the system, to an alkaline principle, called lobeline. It is an emetic, and in small doses, diaphoretic and expectorant. When taken in a sufficient dose to act as an emetic, there appears to be a greater diminution of the vital powers than from the action of ipecacuanha. It probably takes a shorter time to produce emesis than the last named article, and, as far as my observation has extended, operates nearly as mildly—reaction occurs as readily—the pulse assumes fresh vigor—a copious, warm perspiration takes place, and the patient feels a glow over the surface of the body. Professor Dunglison says it is an acomarotic. "Narcotics are agents which first excite and then diminish nervous action, and, in sufficient doses, stupefy." Although I have seen it given in enormous doses, and in many instances injudiciously, I have never seen it produce narcosis, and it certainly does not irritate the stomach as much as ipecacuanha. I have seen persons who had taken large doses, and it failed to produce emesis—there certainly was considerable prostration, but I have never seen any evil effects produced by it which might not have been produced by any other emetic of the same class, in proportionate doses, and in the same circumstances. I was induced to try it, from the recommendation of authors, in a case of spasmodic asthma. I found it more effectual in relaxing the spasm, and more certain in its effects, than any thing else. It would frequently prove beneficial, given in drachm doses, so as to nauseate and not produce emesis. If desirable to produce emesis, from half to one ounce of the tincture may be given. Professor Wood says he has derived more advantage from it in that disease than from any other single remedy. The same author admits it may do good in chronic bronchitis, attended with dyspnea; and I can add my testimony to his, and say that I have derived considerable benefit from its use in the same disease, especially in children. I think it ought to supersede the use of tobacco enemata for the purpose of relaxing the system, for the reduction of luxations and strangulated hernia. It is certainly not as dangerous, and is equally as efficacious. In laryngismus, stridulus, as well as bronchitis, tracheitis, pertussis, associated or not with other remedies, good may be expected from its use—so also in pneumonia, when tar, antimony or ipecacuanha are contra-indicated from irritation or inflammation of the mucous coat of the stomach, small doses may be given every hour or two to induce nausea. My object in writing is not to insist that it may supersede any emetic substance, (save tobacco,) but to give my evidence that it is not as dangerous as it is generally thought to be, and to call the attention of the profession to it. I am in hopes physicians will be induced to try it more extensively, and that some one better qualified than myself will do it justice.—Stethoscope.

HYDRASTIS CANADENSIS IN GONORRHEA.

As your excellent Medical Journal has for its object the diffusion of knowledge advantageous to the medical profession, permit me to call the attention of the profession through its columns to the use of hydrastis canadensis, (yellow or orange root,) in gonorrhoea. I am not aware that any of my brethren have ever used it in this affection before myself. My experience, however, in the administration of it, though not extensive, is yet sufficient to warrant me in soliciting a trial of it by those having more opportunity of testing its curative powers than I have. I have used it in several cases in various stages of the disorder, and in every case with the most satisfactory results; more especially with males than females. I was led to its use by noticing its well known sanative properties over inflammations of mucous and epithelial structures—such as aphthas of the mouth, &c. The arid urine, and discharge of mucous, has been entirely suspended in every case in from twenty-four to seventy-two hours. In some cases I used the balsam copalina, in tremant injections of the hydrastis alone, but with about the same results—a perfect and permanent eradication of the disorder. I have varied the strength to suit the case in its different stages, but as a general rule I have used about one drachm of the dried root to the pint of infusion—injecting a syruping three or four times a day. I hope that some of the profession will give this article a fair trial.—Ohio Med. and Sur., Jour.

A NEW PROPERTY OF CHAMOMILE.

Chamomile (anthemis nobilis) is described in all treatises of materia medica as emollient, digestive, fortifying, &c.; but none point out a most precious virtue, just announced as pertaining to it by M. Ozanam, whose paper on the subject was presented to the Academy of Sciences at its sitting by M. Cloquet. This virtue consists in preventing suppuration when the local disease is not too far advanced, and in gradually stopping it when it has existed for a long time. For this purpose it is administered in powerful doses of five, ten, or even thirty grammes of the flower in a litre of water—about 3/8 to 3/4 of the flower to two pints of water.—Ed. M. & S. Rep.—the infusion to be drunk in the course of the day, and to be continued until the cure be effected. Compresse moistened with the infusion may be locally applied; they aid in the cure, but are not necessary, the infusion alone, taken internally, being quite sufficient. In support of his assertion, M. Ozanam quotes a number of cases in which this mode of treatment was successful.
ASPIDIUM FILIX MAS.

INFUSION OF PLEURISY ROOT.

Fluid Extract........................................One Ounce.
Water..................................................One Pint.
Dose—One to four ounces.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF PLEURISY ROOT.

Fluid Extract of Pleurisy Root....................Two Drams.
" " Spearmint......................................" "
" " Sumach........................................" "
" " Bayberry......................................One Dram.
" " Black Cohosh................................." "
" " Ginger........................................Half"
Syrup...............................................Twenty-four Ounces.
Dose—Two to four drams

SYRP OF PLEURISY ROOT.

Fluid Extract......................................Four Ounces.
Syrup................................................Twelve Ounces.
Dose—Quarter to one ounce.

Asclepidin.........................................Ten Grains.
Dioscorein.........................................." "
Dose—Two to four grains. Beneficial in flatulency, borborygmi and in cases of flatulent and bilious colic.

ASPIDIUM FILIX MAS.

Male Fern.

Said to be nearly universally indigenous. The rhizome is the officinal part. For its interesting history see U. S. Dispensatory.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Its specific property is anthelmintic. The accounts of its efficacy in the treatment of tapeworm are too numerous to admit of any reasonable doubt on the subject.

PREPARATIONS.

Solid Extract........................................Dose, 9 to 15 Grains.
Pills......................................................2 Grains each.
ATROPA BELLADONNA.

Belladonna.

This plant is a native of Europe, though it grows vigorously, retaining all its activity, under cultivation, in this country. All the parts are active. The leaves are the only part directed by the U. S. Pharmacopoeia.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Belladonna is a powerful narcotic, possessing also diaphoretic and diuretic properties. Exceedingly valuable in convulsions, neuralgia, hooping-cough, rheumatism, gout, paralysis and similar diseases having their seat chiefly in the nervous system. It is esteemed as a prophylactic in scarlatina, as also used with success in quinsy and hernia.

PREPARATIONS.

Fluid Extract. ........................................ Dose, 5 to 10 Drops.
Solid Extract. ...................................... " 1-4 to 1 Grain.
Pills .................................................. 1-4, 1-2, and 1 Grain.
Pills of Atropa ..................................... 1-32 Grain each.

TINCTURE OF BELLADONNA.

Fluid Extract ....................................... Four Ounces.
Diluted Alcohol .................................... Two Pints.
Dose—Forty to eighty drops.

INFUSION OF BELLADONNA.

Fluid Extract ..................................... One Dram.
Water ................................................ One Pint.
Compound Tincture of Cardamon .................. One Ounce.
Dose—Five drams.

SYRUP OF BELLADONNA.

Fluid Extract ..................................... One Ounce.
Syrup ............................................... Two Pints.
Dose—One to two ounces. Useful in hooping-cough.
To Physicians.

We receive daily small orders for our preparations from physicians at a distance, and letters inquiring where they can be procured. We regret our limited space will not allow us to publish a full list of druggists and apothecaries who keep them, but hope to do so in a future edition. We therefore must request physicians to order through their apothecary, who can always obtain a supply of the wholesale druggists in


or in any of the large towns or cities of the United States.

The trade will be supplied by W. T. Peek & Co., 98 John Street, New York, and T. Morris Perot & Co., 621 Market Street, Philadelphia.

The columns of this Journal will be open for correspondence on general and special points in Medical Botany; on the description, history, physiologic or therapeutic effect of particular agents; for reports on cases connected therewith; for the publication of private formulae, as well as for the expression of opinion in reference to any subject of general interest to the profession. Physicians are especially invited to avail themselves of this offer.

In answer to many questions on this point, we would inform Apothecaries and others interested, that an excellent syrup for Mineral Waters can be prepared from our Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla, by the addition of four ounces of the Fluid Extract to twelve ounces of Simple Syrup. Other Syrups of the articles on our list may be prepared in a similar way.

Physicians, residing at a distance from any druggist, can order our preparations through their merchants doing business in the large cities, and have them returned with their goods. By writing us, physicians can be informed at what druggists in their section our preparations are to be obtained.

Correspondents and subscribers to the Journal are particularly requested to give their Town, County and State. We have a letter from Sullivan, bearing no mark of County or State, and hence cannot make reply.

Physicians who intend changing their residence, are requested to give us notice of the fact, and it will be inserted in the columns of this Journal.

Physicians who have not received the back numbers of this Journal, by giving us notice, may have them forwarded to their address by mail.

Physicians and Apothecaries will please attend to the request made on the 64th page.

This Journal was not issued for the Month of February.
BOOK OF FORMULÆ.

In the March issue of the Journal, we announced the publication of a pamphlet of Formulæ, designed to furnish Apothecaries and Physicians with the means of preparing with facility, official tinctures, infusions, syrups and the like, from our Fluid Extracts. It was, upon further consideration, deemed advisable not to put this preliminary pamphlet into circulation, but, rather, to complete the original idea, and give the various Formulæ, appertaining to each of our preparations. While we regret the necessity that compelled us to delay the supply of the numerous orders we have received for the Pamphlet, we are assured that the greater fulness of the Book will be a sufficient apology on our part for any disappointment that may have been caused by this delay.

In addition to the simple official preparations, a great variety of Compounds, collated and arranged from the Dispensatories and Private Treatises, have been given under their appropriate heads, and when these have been indefinite or designed for specific cases, they have been appended, as miscellaneous, at the end.

It is our intention to give, in each number of the Journal, one or more pages of additional Formulæ, in such a form, that they can be cut out and preserved in the Book for reference and use. On pages 46 and 47 of the present number will be found impressions from two of the stereotype plates, showing the style and general design of the work. Notwithstanding the increased size and consequent expense, the price will remain at fifty cents per copy, as given in the March issue.

All orders must be addressed to TILDEN & CO., New Lebanon, N. Y.

Extracts from the Journals.

ANTIPERIODIC PROPERTIES OF THE HUMULUS LUPULUS.

BY W. T. GABBERT, M. D., Benton, Mass.

As a substitute for quinine is a great desideratum on account of its enhanced market value, I have thought a brief notice of the Antiperiodic virtues of the Humulus Lupulus, or common hop, might not be unacceptable to the profession. I am not aware that any author has ascribed to this plant any such virtue. Having used it for nearly two years, I can confidently state that its antiperiodic properties equal, if they do not exceed, those of any other article of the materia medica with which we are acquainted, quinine alone excepted; and, indeed, in my experience, it has often succeeded in arresting intermittents after that remedy had failed. It is harmless in its effects, and will often be borne by patients who cannot take quinine.

Every practitioner is aware of the advantage of combining an anodyne with antiperiodics; and by reference to the works on materia medica the reader will see that hops possess these properties. When administered as an infusion is preferable, and should be made of double the strength prescribed by the Dispensatory. One ounce infused in a pint of boiling water may be taken during the interval, or a larger quantity if necessary. If the secretions are properly regulated, and there exists no enlargement of the spleen, it will rarely fail to effect a cure of tertian or quartan ague. It has not succeeded so well in the cases of quotidian type as in those of more protracted intervals. The tincture was used alone in three cases successfully. The following combination is worthy a trial by all who desire a safe and efficient substitute for quinine:

R. Tinct. hops, tinct. Peruvian bark, as 3 iv. Pulv. black pepper, 2 ss.

To be given in doses of half an ounce every two hours during the interval.

My limited experience will not justify an opinion upon the antiperiodic virtue of lupulin, not having used it except in combination with quinine. Patients to whom I have administered this combination prefer it to quinine alone, on account of its soothing effect upon the nervous system. The hop is indigenous to this country, growing abundantly in almost every garden; and if I have not over-estimated its antiperiodic virtue, it will prove a blessing to the poor, in whose welfare the physician should always feel a special interest.—West. Journ. Med. and Surg.

INTERNAL USE OF ATROPINE.

In the practice of English and American physicians, Atropine (Atropia) has been hitherto used chiefly as an external application, to dilate the pupil, but, as far as we know, has never been administered internally. In France, the powdered belladonna root has been strongly recommended as affording a reliable and efficient
EXPULSION OF A UTERINE POLYPUS, UNDER THE CONJOINT INFLUENCE OF ERGOT AND BELLADONNA.

BY DR. BEZENNET.

After the author had given ergot to expel a polypus which appeared at the os uteri, with no other effect than pain and a closure of the mouth of the womb on its contents, he gave an injection per vaginam of the infusion of belladonna, so as to bathe the os in that fluid pretty thoroughly. After this, with the continued use of the scolic, he had the satisfaction of seeing on the second day the polypus completely expelled from the uterine cavity. Dr. Beck has also seen the same result follow from these means in one case.

—Chicago Medical Journal.—From Schmidt's Jahrbucher.

CHLOROFORM IN VOMITING IN CONSUMPTION.

Dr. Baron calls attention to the advantage he has derived from the administration of small doses of chloroform, in the vomiting which so frequently accompanies the cough in phthisis. In all cases where he has tried the plan, amelioration has rapidly ensued. He gives 12 drops in a gummy julep in the course of the twenty-four hours, and in some cases still smaller doses relieve. He is about to try the same treatment in the vomiting of pertussis and pregnancy.—Gazette Medicale.

SWEET MILK AS AN ANTIDOTE TO STRYCHNIA.

Dr. A. F. Joseph, of Cumminsville, Ohio, writes:—"Being called to a case in which a person had taken an overdose of strychnia by mistake, and who was suffering most intensely from its effects, I administered sweet milk, in copious draughts. The patient recovered speedily."—Cinn. Lancet and Observer.

EXPULSION OF A UTERINE POLYPUS, UNDER THE CONJOINT INFLUENCE OF ERGOT AND BELLADONNA.

FROM THE PHIL. MED. AND SURG. JOURNAL.

TRANSLATION.—"Practical considerations on the employment of uva ursi, as an obstetrical agent. By Dr. DeBeauvais, Chief of the Clinique of the Faculty." Uva ursi possesses the property of inducing the contraction of the bladder, as well as of the uterus. This effect is very variable, more or less positive in different persons, and according to the irritability, proper or acquired, of the genito-urinary organs. Sometimes a dose of 1 gramm. will suffice; at other times twice, three times, or even four times the amount is necessary; at others the use of it continuously, in small quantities, either in the form of powder, infusion or decoction, is necessary. Our predecessors preferred the decoction.

I have seen, among other facts, in a young hysterical woman, the uva ursi arrested, in about half an hour from the first dose, a very severe vesical tenesmus. The same thing occurred in a person with hemorrhoids, blenorraghia, and varices of the neck of the bladder. Our excellent friend, Dr. Racle, in a case of paralysis of the bladder, following a paroxysm of hysteria, has been accustomed to induce contraction of the bladder by means of the uva ursi.

The excitomotor property is very important in obstetrics, inasmuch as the contractions of the uterus produced are not so painful to the mother or dangerous to the fetus, especially in primipara. This medicine is not dangerous, like strychnia, or ergot, and what is a fact of some importance, agreeable to the taste. Its infusion reminds one of the taste of tea. The most common adulteration is the leaves of the vaccinium vitis idae. This plant contains no tannin or gallic acid, hence does not precipitate gelatine or the sulphate of iron.

In labor I give it to increase the action of the uterus in 1 gramm. doses, infused in a tea-cup of boiling water. It is drank and even sweetened as tea. In menorrhagia I make a much stronger decoction, say 16 grammes. to 1 litre of water. The disease at first appears to increase on account of the contractions of the uterus expelling the contained blood.

The following is the formula for a syrup, according to M. Dethan, a distinguished pharmacologist of Paris:—Uva ursi, 30 gramm.; boiling water, q. s.; white sugar, 1000. Contain roughly the leaves of the plant; put them in a displacement vessel, pour in the boiling water. After twelve hours' maceration in a closed vessel, filter and make a syrup with sugar, by simple solution in a close vessel, and at a temperature of a warm bath.—Bulletin de Therapeutique.
A VISIT TO TILDEN & CO.'S BOTANIC
GARDEN AND STEAM WORKS.

(Continued from page 55.)

Ten acres in one enclosure, tilled with all the
care that a gardener would grow his beds of
beets and carrots, is by no means a common
sight.

The largest space covered by any one crop is
ten acres, entirely of Dandelion. The extract
from this plant has come greatly into use within
a few years, and it is found difficult to supply the
demand. The amount prepared annually by
Tilden & Co. of this extract alone, amounts to
4,500 pounds.

Hyoscyamus is another important product from
these gardens; about five acres are stocked with
it, yielding a product of 1,500 pounds of the
extract.

Three acres of Lettuce one can look upon with
some degree of composure, but a field of two
acres covered with Belladonna is quite sufficient
to dilate the pupil of the observer without any
closer application.

The extract of Lettuce, or Lactucum, is an
article in considerable demand for its sedative
qualities. About 1,500 pounds of extract of
Belladonna are put up each season—a part of
which, however, is from the foreign plant.

Stramonium, Yellow Dock, Burdock, Digitalis,
Poppies, Aconite, Horehound, Wormwood, Eng-
lish Valerian, with many others, the names of
which have escaped our recollection, were under
cultivation in fields of greater or less extent.

Extensive as are the productions from the gar-
dens of Tilden & Co., they do not by any means
produce the necessary variety of materials to
furnish all their preparations.

Conium Maculatum, from which they prepare
about 2,000 pounds of extract annually, is
gathered from the surrounding country, where it
grows without cultivation. The extract of But-
ternut is also prepared to the extent of 1,000
pounds, and has a number of other active principles
and banks. Of imported drugs they make a great
use. Extract of Gentian is prepared to the
amount of 3,000 pounds; extract of Saraparilla,
1,000 pounds; extract of Chamomile, 100
pounds.

A great number of other articles of the Ma-
teria Medica take important places among their
preparations, but for a full account of them we
must refer to the printed catalogue of the Com-
pany. The enormous amount of 20,000 pounds
of extracts alone were put up at this establish-
ment last year, and we were told that that amount
would be exceeded this. At first thought it
seems astonishing where all this vast amount of
concentrated medicine can go to, and the infer-
ence very naturally is, that we are a great medi-
ice-taking people. The preparations of Tilden
and Co., however, are not all for home consump-
tion. They have filled orders for South America
and the West Indies; and their extract of Dan-
delion has been purchased to go to the very
district of one of the largest laboritories of
England.

Whoever compares the present certainty in
the preparation of medicinal agents with the
uncertainty of the old methods, will readily
discover that a vast deal has been done to aid
the physician in the successful prosecution of his
practice. Those men who have labored to this
end, and invested their fortunes in a business
directly accessory to the practice of medicine,
should receive the united patronage of medical
men, not only upon the principle of self-interest,
but for the general good of the public.

From the American Journal of Pharmacy.

In our last number we acknowledged the recep-
tion of twenty-one specimens of Tilden & Co.'s
fluid extracts, then too late for notice. Since
that time, two months, they have been kept in a
closet at the temperature of the store with the
mercury varying from 70° to 94°, with no means
taken to prevent its influence. These prepara-
tions are said to be made according to the Phar-
mecopapae, when officinal, and in several instances
according to formula published in this journal
when not recognized by authority, whilst some
are made by the judgment of the manufacturers,
always, in such cases, being of the strength of 1
oz. to f 51. They are put up in panelled bottles,
holding about four fluid ounces, labelled and
wrapped.

Belladonna, Hyoscyamus, and Lobelia.—These
fluid extracts may be noticed together. They
are, when shaken, dark-green fluids, owing to the
chlorophyll they contain, the first two appear-
ing evidently to be made from the recent plant.
The belladonna and hyoscyamus smell strongly of
the recent plants when bruised, and have their
peculiar taste well developed. Although made
from the green plants, the proportion is a fluid
ounce to an ounce of the dried plant, which is
ascertained by drying a small quantity of the
herb and ascertaining its loss, and then using a
corresponding quantity of the recent plants. Be-
ing concentrated in vacuo and preserved with a
little alcohol, these fluid extracts appear to be
fully charged with the sensible and medicinal
properties of the dry drug.

Rhubarb, Senna. Rhiubarb and Senna, Senna
and Taraxacum, Senna and Spigelia, and Buck-
thorn.—These appear to be well made. The
rhubarb, while it has the proper odor and taste,
is rather more fluid than it usually appears. So
much depends on the choice of the root that it is
a difficult matter, obscured as the taste is with
aromatics, to judge with certainty. The senna
is excellent, and is all the better for being made
in vacuo—as are the compound extracts contain-
ing it, spigelia, taraxacum, and rhubarb. They
are all preserved with sugar and have a syrupy
consistence. The fluid extract of buckthorn is
made from the nearly ripe berries, and presents
the form of a dense reddish-brown syrup, from
which a portion of the sugar has crystallized,
owing, probably, to the alcohol added to keep it.
Its activity is such that a teaspoonful is given as
a dose.

Serpentaria, Chamomile, and Gentian.—There
are two formulæ for fluid extract of serpentaria—
that of Alfred B. Taylor, made with diluted
alcohol, of the strength 1/2 to 1/3, and that of
John C. Savory, preserved with sugar, and of the
strength 1/3 to 1/3. The latter appears to be
that followed by Mr. Tihlen. The fluid extract, however, does not possess the decided bitterness and camphorous pungency that it should, nor is its aroma as well marked as it should be. The chamomile represents only the bitter extractive, as none of the aroma of the flowers is perceptible. Although difficult to retain, when water is the menstrum, a preliminary tincture with alcohol, to be evaporated afterwards spontaneously and added to the concentrated infusion, would insure the presence of the volatile portion to a considerable extent. The gentian is well prepared.

*Cimicifuga, Scutellaria, Buchu, and Uva Ursi,* well represent the respective drugs. The scutellaria has recently been tried by Dr. Bates with marked success in nervous diseases. The aroma of the buchu speaks for itself.

*Sarsaparilla, Compound Sarsaparilla, Stillningia, Rumicis Crispus,* and *Taraxacum.*—The fluid extract of sarsaparilla is not the officinal preparation, nor is the compound extract made by that recipe, but contains the simple extract of the plant probably made previously from American sarsaparilla (*Aralia Nudicaula,* as neither its odor nor taste are those of the smilax. The stillningia and yellow dock are indigenous medicines, gaining favor with the profession; in this form they will be found very convenient. Lastly, the taraxacum was examined and found to be a saccharine liquid having the odor and taste of the root, but not manifest to the same degree as in the spirituous fluid extract, or the prepared juice.

Having thus hurriedly passed the several preparations of the Messrs. Tilden in review, it seems right in the connection to make a few remarks on this new branch of the enterprise of these gentlemen. With their gardens and apparatus described before (see vol. xxiii. p. 386,) they have great advantages for the preparation of the fluid extracts of indigenous plants; and for the same reason, with choice drugs, they may equally well prepare fluid medicaments from them. There are several cases, however, where the apothecary should always prepare them himself, because so much depends on their uniformity that he is not justified in relying upon a commercial article of which he cannot be assured of the age and condition. On the other hand, there are many which those gentlemen may produce with great advantage, especially to country practitioners, who often need concentrated medicines in their rural pharmacy. Necessarily more prone to decomposition than solid extracts, it is an important point to render them as permanent as possible, and to this end the propriety of an alcoholic menstruum is sometimes undoubted, even where its solvent power is not called into play.

**ANTIDOTE TO STRYCHNIA.**

The success of camphor as an antidote to strychnia, in the two cases reported last year, by Dr. Rochester, of Buffalo, prompted to its trial in a recent case, reported at length in the Virginia Medical Journal, by Dr. Claiborne, of Petersburg. The strychnia was taken with suicidal intent, in a dose of two grains, and the patient was not seen until tetanic and epileptic spasms of intense violence had supervened, which continued for hours, until one dram of camphor had been administered in doses of ten to six grains every half hour, when they ceased, and the patient recovered.

From the N. Y. Journal of Medicine.

**Medicinal Extract Works.—** Our readers will observe that they are presented in this number with an illustration on steel of Messrs. Tilden & Co.'s laboratory and gardens for the production of medicinal extracts. There are probably but few physicians in extensive practice who have not already become somewhat familiar with the quality and kind of these valuable auxiliaries to the successful practice of medicine. Since 1849, this establishment has been in successful operation, and produces annually from 10 to 15 thousand pounds. We are informed that there are under cultivation for the growth of material about forty acres, and that about thirty persons are constantly employed in the garden and factory. The products of this establishment, we are pleased to say, have fulfilled our most sanguine expectations; they have proved to be of uniform strength, and fully sustain the character which we gave them in our first notice in the 3d volume of the New Series of this Journal. That Messrs. Tilden & Co. have thus far been directly beneficial to the medical interests of the country, we have abundant evidence to believe, and we are pleased to see that, in addition to what they have already done, they announce that they are now prepared to furnish *fluid extracts* of a superior quality, and also blue mass of officinal strength.

From the Peninsular Journal of Medicine.

**Medicinal Extracts.—** The insipissated alcoholic and hydro alcoholic extracts, prepared in vacuo, have for some time been before the profession, and to those who have had the privilege of examining and testing them, no commendation from us is needed. A suite of their preparatons, recently presented to the Medical Department of the University of Michigan, had given us an opportunity for inspection, the result of which, combined with our previous knowledge derived from using them in practice, has fully convinced us of their great purity and strength. Their mode of evaporating insipissated juices in vacuo at a low temperature, preserves all the virtues of the plants and presents them of reliable and uniform strength. We have a word of caution to those who have been in the habit of using a scorched, dirty, and inferior article too often found in the shops; and that is, be careful of your doses. Commence with minimum quantities and feel your way cautiously up, lest you give an overdose of one of the powerful narcotics. Our thanks are due the proprietors, in behalf of the University, for their donation.

Dr. A. S. Palmer says, in the Cincinnati Lancet and Observer, that he has used the chlorate of potassa in gonorrhoea, as an injection, with decided advantages—a cure being effected in five days. He uses six grains of the chlorate of potassa to an ounce of rain water.
ON ATROPIA AND DATABIA.

BY DR. A. VON PLANTA.

The two alkaloids, atropia and daturia, have been carefully examined by Dr. Planta, who found them to agree entirely in chemical properties with one another. Both crystallize in colorless loose needles, which are permanent in the air, inodorous, heavier than water, very easily soluble in alcohol, but less so in ether, and with greater difficulty in water. One part of atropia requires 299 parts of water at ordinary temperatures for its solution. Daturia required, according to Geizer, 285 parts of cold water and 72 of hot water.

Both alkaloids fuse at from 88° to 90° C. without losing in weight or being decomposed. At a higher temperature decomposition with partial evaporation takes place. The aqeous solution of each has a strong alkaline reaction. Both alkaloids unite with sulphuric acid and muriatic acid, and form neutral compounds, which can be evaporated to the consistency of syrup, without showing any tendency to crystallize. These salts do not only readily dissolve in water, but also in alcohol. In ether, however, they dissolve with difficulty. Ammonia and potash and their carbonates occasion only in very concentrated solutions a pulvulent precipitate, which disappears again by an excess of alkali. Bicarbonate and phosphate of soda occasion no precipitate. Chloride of gold produces a crystalline precipitate of a sulphur-yellow color, which is but slightly soluble in muriatic acid. Chloride of platinum yields with muriate of atropia, a pulvulent precipitate, which conglomerates like resin, and is easily dissolved by muriatic acid. The same is the case with the muriate of daturia, but only when very concentrated; the precipitate does not easily dissolve in muriatic acid. Chloride of mercury produces only in very concentrated solutions a white pulvulent precipitate, which is readily dissolved in muriatic acid and in sal ammoniac. Hydargyro-iodide of potassium occasioned with the muriate of atropia a very solid white caseous precipitate, which strongly conglomerated on the addition of muriatic acid. Iodide of potassium had no effect. The relation of the muriate of daturia to these agents is not stated by Dr. Planta. Sulphocyanide of potassium had no effect. Tincture of iodine produced in both a hæmorrhæs-brown precipitate. Tannic acid and tincture of galls produced only, upon the addition of muriatic acid, a flocculent precipitate. Nitro-picric acid occasioned a sulphur-yellow precipitate.

VERATRUM VIRIDE: ITS INFLUENCE IN REDUCING ABÆTERIAL EXCITEMENT.

Dr. Coale remarked that he had tried this remedy with marked success in several instances, and was disposed to attach to it a high value in certain cases attended with great arterial excitement. He thought it superior to digitalis, inasmuch as it is more reliable.

He had used it with great benefit during the past year in one case of pleurisy, two of pneumonia, two of phthisis, and one of disease of the heart; also in a case of great irritability of the heart. In repeated instances the pulse was reduced from 100 to its normal standard. The preparation he had employed was the fluid extract, of which he gave in the dose of from six to nine drops. In one of the two cases of pneumonia alluded to, that of a child, one or two drops were added to the cough mixture, adding much to its efficacy. In reply to Dr. Cabot, Dr. C. stated that this medicine produced no noticeable effect upon the urinary organs.

Dr. Hooker said that he had employed this remedy in cases of acute rheumatism, accompanied by great arterial excitement, with much relief to the patient, and with the effect, in some cases, of shortening the duration of the disease. —*Boston Med. and Surg. Jour.*

CHLORATE OF POTASH IN PTYLALISM.

The powers of chlorate of potash in arresting ptyalism, although now usually had recourse to by most of our hospital physicians, are still not so widely known as they deserve to be. Given in doses of a scruple every four hours to an adult, and in proportionate ones to younger patients, this salt will, in the course of a few days, mitigate, in the most marked manner, all the distressing symptoms of this affection. The gums acquire firmness, and the flow of saliva diminishes. Although this point must not be regarded as settled, yet we know of no reason for believing that it exercises any influence in preventing the good effects of the mercurial upon the system generally. It probably merely cures the inflammation of the mouth. With regard to its potency in the latter direction, the results of careful experiments were recorded a few years ago, almost coincidentally, by English, French and Swiss observers, all uniting in deeming that its efficacy was beyond the reach of the slightest doubt. In ordinary cases a week is sufficient for a complete cure; and its benefits are usually perceptible in the course of twenty-four hours. —*Med. Times and Gazette.*

DROPSICAL ACCUMULATIONS.

It has long been observed that diaphoresis, when it can be thoroughly effected, is an efficient means of stimulating the action of the absorbents, and thus relieving the system of dropsical accumulations. This object is generally kept in view by physicians, in the administration of cathartics and diuretics; and in the hope of making these three emunctories, the bowels, kidneys and skin, available in concert in affecting the necessary absorption. We have found the apocynum cannabinum to answer the three indications together, better than any other one remedy, and in general we have thought its diaphoretic to be more important than either its cathartic or diuretic action. But an anonymous contributor to the "Stethoscope" reports favorably of the action of Dover's powder, in doses of eight grains and upward, for several successive weeks; and publishes several cases in detail, in which these accumulations have been entirely relieved by this treatment, accompanied by laxatives to counteract its constipating effects, and followed by nourishing diet, vegetable tonics and chalybeates. —*Memphis Med. Recorder.*
PREFACE TO THE BOOK OF FORMULÆ.

The numerous inquiries made by those who are engaged in the sale and use of our Fluid Extracts in regard to the proper mode of preparing from them tinctures, infusions, syrups and the like, as to conform to the official strength, suggested the idea of publishing, for the use of such, a series of Formulæ which should embrace selections of the more common and valuable preparations of vegetable agents, as contained in the Pharmacopeias, Dispensatories, Formularies, and other pharmaceutic publications, carefully adapted to the use of our Fluid Extracts. This rendering of established Formulæ could not be given accurately by those who were ignorant of the exact relation the Extracts bear to the crude materials, whence they are derived; and while this relation is intended, in most instances, to be uniform, that is, dram for dram, still, from a variety of circumstances, in many cases, there is a variation to the one side or the other of this line.

It was a matter of early suggestion, that an immense amount of labor could be saved in making these preparations by the use of Fluid Extracts, and, at the same time, a greater degree of accuracy be insured; for the common modes demand more or less extensive apparatus, as well as involve much delay, and a degree of uncertainty attaches to the efficiency of the menstruum employed, unless greater care is given, than usually happens, when prepared in small quantities, and to meet the demands of a limited trade. However, in the case of the Fluid Extracts, the pharmaceutic labor has been expended, with every possible facility for the complete exhaustion of the active properties, and the preparation, in a limited and definite form, is ready for composition and mixture, and the ease and readiness with which these combinations can be made, a slight examination of the following pages will suffice to show.

The object of this Book, then, is to give the requisite data for putting up official Formulæ, by the use of our Fluid and Solid Extracts. It contains:

1st.—A list of our various preparations of vegetable medicinal agents, including Fluid and Solid Extracts, Resinoids, Alkaloids, Sugar-Coated Pills, and Granules.

2nd.—An adaptation of the various simple preparations of the Pharmacopeias, such as tinctures, infusions, syrups, and wines.

3d.—An adaptation of numerous choice and valuable compound Formulæ, selected from reliable, standard authorities.

This adaptation, as we have chosen to term it, is such a statement of the original Formulæ, both as respects proportionate strength of mixture and correspondence of doses, as shall require no change in their administration in professional practice, and no further modification for their incorporation into other compound Formulæ. By this method, in the preparation of the simple Formulæ, no manipulations are needed, beyond the complete admixture of the parts, thus reducing to its minimum the labor of preparing them for immediate or future use, requiring for other quantities than those laid down in the text, no other precaution than accuracy in proportioning the components of the Formulæ.

The directions of the United States Dispensatory (eleventh edition, 1858,) for the administration of the crude materials, have been taken as the basis for the calculation of doses; and in cases of medicines, non-official, that is, those not recognized in the United States and British Pharmacopeias, those authorities have been taken as standard which seemed most reliable. The most diligent and careful examination of a large number of authorities at our disposal, has been instituted, in every instance where disagreement or doubt existed, and every point, whether of greater or less importance, has been thoroughly investigated, revised, and compared, in the endeavor to secure, if possible, the utmost accuracy. In a number of instances the minimum and maximum doses are widely separated, particularly those of the more powerful and active medicines, so as to give the practitioner the largest liberty in the exercise of his judgment in administering them. It may safely be assumed, in every case, that the error is on the side of the lesser quantity, the doses being made small to avoid mistake.

In the Formulæ contained in the following pages, there is a strict adherence to a uniform system of weights and measurement. The Imperial measures of the British, and the Decimal system of the French Pharmacopeias, have been made to conform to the system in use in this country, to avoid confusion, and facilitate the preparation of prescriptions. A few facts, however, need to be quoted.

No specific mention has been made of drams and ounces, whether by measurement or weight, but in all cases liquids are reckoned by fluid ounces and drams, while solids are to be taken by weight.

With a view to convenience, the drops have been estimated from the bottle, and not from the minim glass; and in the following Formulæ, an allowance, justified by actual and repeated experiment, has been made in every case where it was called for, proportioned to the density of the Extract, as well as for the variation from the minim measure. Drops of different fluids, or of the same fluids, under different circumstances, are not equivalent to minims, nor do they sustain to them similar and exact proportions. The extent to which measurement by drops and minims occur in general Formulæ rendered this an important point in our adaptation, and many cases where the doses appear too large, may be accounted for by the smallness of the drops.

In a large number of cases in the formation of Tinctures, 12 and 14 ounces of diluted alcohol are made use of instead of the Pint, as given in the original Formulæ. The object of this change has sometimes been to regulate the dose more accurately, with diminution of bulk, and again, to facilitate the subdivisions of the proportionate quantities of the compounds, when a less amount was desired.

The Diluted Alcohol made use of in the formation of Tinctures must be prepared with especial
cure to prevent them from being turbid and opaque. It is requisite that the Diluted Alcohol contain equal parts of alcohol and water; but if the official directions be followed, this proportion will not be arrived at, for commercial alcohol contains only 82 per cent. of absolute alcohol, thus making, if an equal amount of water be added, 115 parts of water to 85 parts of alcohol in the dilution. The true proportion would be 70 parts of water to 100 parts of commercial alcohol, or, what is the same, to every 10 parts of alcohol of 85 per cent. add 7 parts of water. Sometimes, when several extracts are united in a compound preparation, the mixture will be slightly turbid, owing to the varying quantities of resinous matter in each; this, however, will be remedied by the addition of a small quantity of pure alcohol. The following table, taken from the U. S. Dispensatory, shows the specific gravity of different mixtures by weight of absolute alcohol and distilled water, at the temperature of 60°. The notes are placed, referring to their respective official spirits, in the table, the names of the different official spirits, where by the per centage of absolute alcohol is indicated, which they severally contain.

* * * * *

No decoctions have been given, inasmuch as no other process, than mere mixture with water, is needed to afford a full suspension of the active agent in that liquid; so that the extract can be diluted to any extent deemed necessary by the prescriber, although definite Formulae for their preparation have been given.

These infusions should not be made with hot or boiling water, if they are to stand for any length of time; in that, if exposed, the alcoholic menstruum will evaporate, and the agent itself be precipitated.

A number of infusions and tinctures, seldom, if ever used alone, have been added, that they may be easily prepared if needed for compounds.

Syrups, needed for compounds, may be prepared by substituting simple syrup for the water of infusions.

Pills may readily be prepared from the Solid Extracts by taking for each pill a quantity intermediate between the minimum and maximum doses. So, for compound pills, the medium dose of each of the Solid Extracts required should be taken, and afterwards moulded together into pills; the size of which will depend upon the number of components, while the number for a dose must be ascertained by reference to the doses given for the Solid Extracts.

The United States Pharmacopoeia five-grain pills, made and sugar-coated at our establishment, are often reduced to the size of three grains, the coating making them too large for convenience. Most of the larger pills, instead of being globular, are made long and conical at each end, to render them more easy of deglutition. Some of the more common medicines are put both in quarter, half, and also one-grain pills, that several kinds may be taken in combination, the dose of each remaining small.

All the pills referred to in each section, under the head of "Preparations," throughout this book, are prepared and sugar-coated by us.

The Formulae contained in this book will suggest to apothecaries the mode of preparing others by the aid of the Fluid and Solid Extracts.

The botanical names are, in the main, those furnished by the United States Dispensatory of Wood and Bache; preference has sometimes been given to the arrangement of King's American Eclectic Dispensatory, and, as in this, they follow the catalogic order of their respective genera.


Wherever private formulae have been used, and the instances are numerous, it has been the intention to give credit for them; still, by some inadvertence, this may not, in every case, have been done.

The Miscellaneous Department contains a great variety of Formulae, in some of which no change has been made, but which were inserted in consideration of the especial beauty and specific application. Wherever substitution has been made, the greatest care has been taken to preserve the shape and force of the original.

Immediately preceding the Formulae is a list of articles prepared in their various forms at our establishment, in New Lebanon, New York, the most of which are referred to in this work. The utmost care, united with the latest scientific developments in the adaptation of improved apparatus, is expended to make these preparations uniform and reliable. The Solid Extracts have, to a great extent, superseded those formerly im-

* See the Book of Formulæ for the table.
imported in large quantities from England and Germany, which, with the Fluid Extracts, introduced at the first by us to the notice of the Profession, are extensively in use throughout the United States and Canada, and this, too, with the most satisfactory results, for which we need no other or better proof than the continually increasing demand upon us for these preparations.

In our Laboratory are eleven evaporating pans, from which the air is exhausted by a powerful air-pump, and in the vacuum thus formed the evaporation is carried on at a low temperature, while in the woods, and contiguous thereto, under rich cultivation, the products of which a demand is met, which, if we were wholly dependent upon the markets for material, it would be impossible for us to do.

The strictest attention is given to accuracy in mixing and proportioning the materials for the Pills, the efficiency of which is tested to be in nowise diminished, while their agreeableness is immeasurably enhanced by their being sugar-coated before being sent into the market. The Alkaloid and Resinoid Department is under the charge of an experienced chemist, whose efforts are wholly confined to the resolution of these concentrated preparations in a form free from all admixture or impurities. New preparations are added to our lists as occasion seems to demand, it being the intention to give a full supply of all those articles that come legitimately within the range of our business.

This publication of Formule we shall continue in each succeeding issue of our Journal of Material Medicina and Pharmacetical Formulary, in such a form that they can be cut out and preserved with the others in this book. We trust that these Formule will prove a satisfactory reply to those whose repeated inquiries invited to their publication.

TIILDEN & CO.

New Lebanon, N. Y., May, 1838.

ON THE INFLUENCE WHICH LIQUOR POTASSAE AND OTHER CAUSTIC ALKALIES EXERT UPON THE PREPARATIONS OF HENBANE, STRAMONIUM, AND BELLADONNA.

BY A. E. GARROD, M. D.,

Physician to University College Hospital.

Delivered before the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, London.

The author first alluded to the frequent exhibition of henbane with liquor potassae, and brought forward many proofs that such combinations were often administered. He also stated that the like mixtures were recommended by both medical and surgical authors. Dr. Garrod then proceeded to detail experiments which demonstrated beyond doubt that the active principle of henbane was destroyed by liquor potassae and other caustic alkalies; and that such a course of treatment, both when topically applied (as evidenced by the absence of power in causing dilatation of the pupil of the eye,) and also when internally administered. Similar ob-
servations were next detailed upon the preparations of stramonium and belladonna, and the results were found to be the same. It was, however, shown that the carbonates and bicarbonates of the alkalies were devoid of the property of destroying the activity of the plants. In some of Dr. Garrod's experiments, as much as a drachm of the extract of henbane and an ounce and a half of the tincture were administered in combination with potash, without the production of the slightest symptom.

The results arrived at in the communication may be thus summed up:

1st. Caustic alkalies, such as exist in liquor potassae or liquor sali, entirely destroy the activity of henbane, preventing its action on the pupil when topically applied, and its influence upon the system when internally administered; and, combined with a proper amount of these alkalies, the largest doses of the preparations of henbane may be given without the production of any symptoms.

2dly. The same influence is exerted by the fixed caustic alkalies upon belladonna and stramonium.

3dly. The carbonates and bicarbonates of potash and soda produce no injurious effects upon the preparations of any of the three above-named plants.

The deductions naturally to be drawn from these results are:

a. That neither liquor potassae nor any caustic fixed alkali should be prescribed with tincture or extract of henbane, as the virtues of the latter drug are thereby completely neutralized.

b. That when it is desirable to administer an alkaline remedy with henbane, either a carbonate or bicarbonate should be selected, which would probably be equally efficacious upon the stomach, if such influence be required, and certainly as efficient in altering the condition of the urine, and the mucous membrane of the urinary passages.

c. That the same precautions should be observed with regard to belladonna and stramonium, if at any time prescribed in conjunction with alkalies.—Amer. Drug. Circular.

HOW TO KEEP ROOMS COOL IN SUMMER.

Lord Rosse has denied the absurd prediction, that the approaching summer will be an extraordinarily hot one. Still, it may be well that medical men should be forearmed with the means of cooling their own and their patients' rooms. A flat vessel filled with water, and on which are floated branches of trees covered with green leaves, is a very pleasant and efficacious means, and is much employed in Germany. The suspension of Indian matting, previously damped, at the open window, tends much to diminish the heat. This matting may be imitated by any kind of plaited grass.

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Notes on the Pharmacopeia.

The Heroic and Divine in Greece.

ARTICLE IV.

It would seem, from what has been said of the Hebrews, Egyptians, and Hindoos, that much intellectual development at a very early period of a nation’s existence, is not necessarily in itself a cause of its future advancement. Succeeding ages find enough already done for the great purposes of social life, and view as an inheritance the institutions of their fathers, and labor to transmit an unencumbered patrimony to their children. It would almost seem necessary to great future intellectual growth, that it should not commence till particular circumstances, a gradual civilization, bring it into life.

The medicine of ancient Greece resembles that of all other civilized nations. It should not, however, on this account be passed in silence. In the earliest records of Greece we look for character rather than attainment, and seek with deep interest for features which should, in the revolutions of time, be impressed on the most valuable and valued relics of antiquity.

The Pelasgi, originally from the coasts of Ionia, were the first Greeks who abandoned a rude and wandering life, at the epoch in which the children of Jacobjourneyed into Egypt. They clothed themselves with skins, they cultivated the Quercus Esculus, the fruit of which was for a long time their sole sustenance. Other colonies afterwards imitated their example. They deserted Asia Minor, and even Phoenicia and Egypt, in order to establish themselves in Greece. They drove hence the ancient inhabitants, and introduced with themselves the arts which contribute to the happiness and grace of life, manners more mild, and the religions generally disseminated in the regions they had left. The chiefs of these strangers distinguished themselves by their bravery, but especially by their wisdom and superior knowledge. It was this which made them to be regarded as the ambassadors and favorites of the gods, and to their inspiration were attributed all the efforts they made to promote the happiness and improvement of society. These children of the gods transmitted their titles and knowledge to their children. Families were thus long known by the name of some remote ancestor. It is highly probable that this was the case in the instances of Hercules and the divine Homer, and that Hippocrates was nothing more in the historical periods of Greece than the common name of the family of the Asclepiad.

The first circumstance that interests us in the medicine of Greece, is, that it was a divine art. Apollo, the son of the sun, was the principal medical divinity of the nation. His sister Diana, and Iliithya, the daughter of Juno, have found a perpetual memorial of their medical skill in a multitude of ancient writers. The controversies of the learned on the subject of medical mythology, are in a measure to be resolved into a misconception of the ancient use of allegory and fable. Poetry was the very language of the age. It was sometimes employed as a vehicle for elaborate research, and at others it unfolded the mysteries of heaven and earth. The fervor of the imagination supplied it with agents and events; and in the power of the fable and of the language, dwelt the influence of the poet as well as his fame. The allegory was an exhaustless source of materials for poetry, and the ancients not only invented but liberally employed it both in prose and verse. It does not appear, however, that in the earliest age of Greece, the allegory was known, much less applied to philosophy. Not a little error, therefore, but much confusion, has resulted from an attempt to give a philosophical interpretation of what was never intended to convey one. The fables of Homer, which are read with so much interest, have no further signification than that which should be attached to the words themselves. It was in after-times, while the fable still retained all the freshness and attrac-
used in cutaneous diseases. The effect of a course of awa was the cracking and desquamation of the cuticle over the whole body. An extract of the awa root has been used with great success by Dr. Hoffmann in nervous affections, and in cases of partial paralysis it is undoubtedly a valuable remedy.

Dr. Chapin relates that the vapor of hot water was often employed by the Hawaiians, as it was also by the Society Islanders. "Prolapsus uteri," says he, "they relieved by steaming over heated herbs. Febrile diseases, rheumatisms, and many others, were treated by steaming. The patient was wrapped in green leaves, freshly picked, and laid on a bed of heated stones. If he withered under the intensity of the heat, he was held still by the attendants. If he died, the doctor and all ran away." Abdominal dropsy was often cured with an infusion of the stems and pulp of the gourd vine (Lagenaria vulgaris), which, when given in large doses, acted as a terrible drastic poison. Dysentery was treated with the acid juice of the kalo plant (Caladium esculentum). Many of the remedies administered were exceedingly powerful. "Kill or cure," was frequently the avowed maxim of the practitioner. Several of their preparations were sometimes followed by almost instant death. As a general thing, greater trust was placed in the efficacy of the prayers and ceremonies of the priest, than in the nature and composition of the medicines employed. If death, then, ensued, it was charged, not upon the medicines nor the doctor, but upon the god to whom prayers had been addressed, and his image was broken and cast out forthwith. Such was the effect of superstition upon a weak and deluded people.

Simple and empirical as was the system of medicine among the ancient Polynesian tribes, it was perhaps adequate to their wants. Sickness was an event of uncommon occurrence, and the forms of disease were of the mildest type. Influenzas, colds, fevers, cutaneous affections, were the only complaints at all common. Upon some of the islands of Southern and Western Polynesia, a swelling of the limbs, with an appearance of elephantiasis, was, and is, not uncommon among the higher classes; but it was not attended by any serious derangement of the health. Childbirth was as easy as among the North American Indians, and was probably no less frequent: it is only since the introduction of foreign diseases that the fecundity of the Polynesian females has been so greatly decreased, as to threaten the speedy extinction of some of the tribes of islanders.

A striking peculiarity of many of the diseases prevalent among the Polynesians, is their epidemic nature. This is, in a great measure, owing to the relative position of the islands forming the various groups and archipelagos, which are so placed that the prevailing winds will often spread a malaria or infectious atmosphere from one island over all the others of an extensive cluster. The unrestrained freedom of personal intercourse has also been one cause of a diffusion of all such contagious diseases, as have from time to time been imported from abroad, more rapid and more universal than any ever observed in any other part of the world. Mr. Ellis states that soon after Vancouver's visit at the society islands in the year 1790, an epidemic form of dysentery prevailed throughout the group, and proved fatal to a vast portion of the population. In the year 1800 an English ship touched at one of the same islands, and left two seamen. A disease immediately broke out, less fatal than the epidemic of 1790, but very distressing and more extensive: scarcely an individual escaped its effects. In the year 1804 a terrible pestilence prevailed upon the Sandwich Islands. It was a disease resembling the Asiatic cholera—probably a malignant form of dysentery. A few hours, in some cases a few minutes only, limited its course. It was almost invariably fatal, and it swept away nearly half the population of the islands. An influenza prevailed upon those islands in the year 1819, which proved fatal in many cases. Kamehameha the Great was one of its victims. During the interval between 1840 and 1850, a similar disease prevailed at least twice. The measles were introduced from the U.S. frigate Independence, in 1848. The entire population was almost simultaneously prostrated. It proved remarkably fatal: the population was literally decimated.

The introduction of Christianity and civilization has effected a complete revolution among the Polynesians. No other race of people has proved so ready to imitate and conform to the customs of the civilized world. The ancient forms of superstition are rapidly disappearing throughout the Pacific, and the practice of medicine is fast passing into the hands of foreign physicians. The natives readily acknowledge their superiority, and are never unwilling to receive their attention. Henceforth the medical science of the Polynesians may be considered as only a branch of our own.
Materia Medica.

DATURA STRAMONIUM.

(Thorn-apple.)

The Datura Stramonium, like many other plants, has received a variety of different names in different places. In the Southern States it is commonly called Jamestown weed, because a number of sailors were once violently diseased by ignorantly eating the boiled plant at Jamestown, in Virginia. It is called French chestnut in New Jersey, probably from the resemblance which its pod bears to that of a chestnut. It is sometimes vulgarly called stink-weed, from the disagreeable odor which it emits. But it is most generally known by the name of thorn-apple.

Taken in a moderate dose, stramonium produces light vertigo, and a slight disposition to sleep; muscular energy is diminished; the sensibility is weakened; dilatation of the pupil, slight difficulty in the vision, acceleration of the pulse, increase in the heat of the skin, thirst and burning in the throat; the urine is secreted in greater quantities; perspiration, when there is neither diuresis nor diarrhoea. But in larger doses, vertigo, feelings of oppression and general weakness, light sleep; soon trouble in the vision, enormous dilatation of the pupils, spasms, intense agitation, furious delirium, continuous hallucinations, obtinate wakefulness, high fever, a dry, hot skin, oftentimes covered with a scarlatinous eruption; ardent thirst, dryness, and very painful constriction of the pharynx; frequent impossibility of swallowing; vomitings, diarrhoea, constant desire to urinate, but little or no urine. When the intoxication has become fatal, collapse succeeds the agitation, chilliness, and at last death. When the poison has not proved fatal, these formidable symptoms subside, with the exception of the pupils, the opacity of the vision, while often a passing blindness ensues. This delirium and blindness continues, sometimes many days, and even many weeks. The delirium is never gay, never sad; 'but singular hallucinations, fantastic visions, always accompany it: it is this which has given to stramonium and belladonna the name of the sorcerer's plant, devil's herb, because in the ages of superstition and ignorance, the pretended sorcerers used them to produce on their poor patients the fantastic hallucinations they were wont to practice when on the midnight vigil, and gain thence the prestige of being possessed of superior power; it is by this same means that the sorcerers and enchanters procured to lovers their imaginary pleasures. With a species of Datura, the Indians, under the name of bangues, the Arabs and the Turks under the name of maslac, prepared their amorous flirts. The women of India make of the Datura a beverage to administer to their husbands, not to excite their desires, but to deceive their vigilance when suspicions may have been excited. The judicial annals contain a famous process instituted against a company of thieves, known as cajoles, who mixed powdered stramonium seeds with tobacco, then placing themselves on either side of those to whom they frequently offered the mixture, easily robbed them when they became giddy and delirious.

In the treatment of poisoning by stramonium, the first indication is not to leave any of the poisonous substance in contact with the absorbent surfaces; so that vomiting and purging will always be desirable when the poison is contained in the stomach and alimentary canal. Acids, cold drinks, cold baths, and opium will be used with advantage for calming the nervous symptoms that supervene, taking care not to administer these acid drinks till the greatest quantity possible of the poison has been expelled by vomiting.

Storck has the credit of first bringing into notice the active properties of the Datura Stramonium. With it he treated five cases: two cases of lunacy, both of which were cured; one of chorea, which was aggravated by the treatment; and two cases of epilepsy, which were only temporarily modified. A number of cases are on record, confirming the utility of stramonium employed in insanity as well as tetanus; but the use of stramonium in nervous diseases, such as mania, epilepsy, chorea, has not always proved successful in the hands of the most part of the physicians who have made trial of it in these cases: however, its incontestable efficacy in the treatment of asthma and neuralgia, places it in the rank of those agents on which reliance can be placed.

The custom of smoking stramonium is a common one among the Orientals, and was imported into Europe by Dr. Anderson, physician in Madras, in 1802. This mode of treatment has had many and extensive trials in the European hospitals since, and with such success, that a late author of eminence considers himself authorized in proclaiming the certain and remarkable efficacy of stramonium in asthma. Stramonium employed and smoked in cases of asthma: 'if, by the word asthma, we do not understand a permanent difficulty of respiration, allied to an organic lesion of the organs of circulation or of respiration, but only a dyspnoea often extreme and essentially intermittent or remittent; a dyspnoea that does not imply any appreciable material lesion of the heart or lungs; a dyspnoea wholly nervous, but which can sometimes manifest itself as a symptom, accessory and not necessary, in the various organic affections of the chest.'

Among the spasmodic affections of the respiratory organs, the hooping-cough holds a place in the first rank; the success obtained by the administration of belladonna in this malady, induced practitioners to prescribe stramonium in the same cases, and with equal advantage. It is the same for all the nervous diseases which are or are not accompanied by organic lesion of the larynx or of the chest.

The employment of stramonium in the treatment of neuralgia is now among the most efficacious modes of managing that disease, and one whose usefulness is perhaps least to be
doubted. We have reports of a number of cases of tic-douloureux cured by administering the tincture of stramonium, in doses of four or five drops, every three or four hours; of a severe case of sciatica cured in three weeks by giving a grain and a half of extract of stramonium each day, and others to like purpose.

It is efficacious in tic-douloureux of the face, and in treating osteoceleal rheumatic pains. Kirchoff employed the tincture of stramonium by friction on the passage of the affected nerve; he applied the frictions ten or twelve times a day on the diseased part, and continued them some time after the cure of the disease. He cites four remarkable cases to prove the efficacy of this treatment, the last of which had existed for nine months.

Complete success has been obtained in the treatment of interarticular rheumatism and chronic articular rheumatism, as well as in the chronic sciatic form, by administering pills composed of one tenth of a grain of stramonium and opium. It is well to give these pills from six to eight a day until a sensible effect has been produced upon the vision, and continue to employ them from fifteen days to a month, even after the entire disappearance of the malady.

Dr. T. G. Bademacher says: “I have used it in brain-fever with remarkably good success, as it immediately relieves the unfavorable symptoms, and cures by its continued use. At first it was a difficult matter to ascertain the quantity in which it should be given, and knowing it to be a powerful remedy, I was compelled to proceed cautiously. I found that in general I needed about a dram of the tincture in twenty-four hours. Occasionally, when the pain was excessive, I have increased it to one and a half drams in the course of the day. After a number of experiments I found the following mixture to answer all the indications, and have often used it in such cases with marked effect:

R. Tincture of Aconite of Iron,..... Doses, 1 ounce.
Brandy, Seed, Gum Arabic,........... “ 1 dram.
Water.................................... 8 ounces, M.

of which I directed the patient to take one tablespoonful every hour. In some cases its use has been followed by diarrhea, when I combined with the above half an ounce of the spirit of nicotine. Many bad effects have been attributed to this agent, but I have used it in brain-fever so extensively that it has exerted, in sanitive doses, any injurious effects upon the organism, I should not have failed to discover it. In only one case did this dose appear too large, and that in a lady of a peculiar nervous, irritable temperament, in whom it produced slight convulsive movements of the arms. In many experiments upon myself with this tincture I found that it occasioned a remarkable dryness of the mouth. I think it, in proper doses, a valuable agent in these cases of brain-fever, accompanied with much pain, as it has been peculiarly successful in my hands when given in the proportions of a fluid dram during the twenty-four hours.”

Dr. Ashby, in the Atlanta Journal, gives great credit to stramonium in the treatment of dysmenorrhoea, which he thinks should be called membranous menstruation. He was led to the use of stramonium by the successful practice of Dr. Dears, who derived his information from Dr. Eberle, who is persuaded that we possess no other article which can at all be compared to it as a remedy in this affection. He gave the extract in doses of one eighth of a grain, three times daily, beginning four days before the expected return of the attack. Dr. Ashby gives one fourth to half a grain, three or four times a day, or such doses as will produce a desired constitutional influence, with dilatation of pupils, accompanied by alectic and mercurial cathartics, and full doses of morphine and camphor, with hot fomentations, &c. In general, he has been successful; but truth and honesty require him to state, that a few cases have occurred in his practice, where he prescribed stramonium with entire confidence, in which he did not succeed.

Dr. Wood says: “Externally this medicine is used advantageously as an ointment or cataplasma in irritable ulcers, inflamed tumors, swelling of the mammea, and painful hemorrhoidal affections. Dr. J. W. Dortch, of North Carolina, has found it very useful in lines capitatis.”

“In combination with quina it forms an invaluable preparation, which has been found exceedingly beneficial in intermittent fever, all periodic pains, headache, dysmenorrhoea, delirium tremens, &c. In plethoric habits, and in patients with determination to the head, stramonium must be administered with caution, keeping the excretory organs, as the skin, kidneys, and bowels, in an active condition during its employment.”—J. King.

Dr. Alex. King describes the operation of this medicine as “moderately diuretic, and impregnating the urine with the smell of the seeds. It is cooling, anodyne, and sedative. It relaxes the tone of the solids, lessens the contractile force of the arterial system, and, consequently, moderates the violent attrition of the circulating fluids against their containing vessels; lowers the pulsation of the artery, and renders the pulse lower, more uniform, and equable, when excited by violent stimulants.”

The action of stramonium has several times above been compared with that of belladonna. They both belong to the natural order Solanaceae, which embraces a large number of plants of varied characteristic properties. Of those that are used in medicine, some are powerfully narcotic and poisonous, such as belladonna, mandragora, datura, hyoscymus, nicotiana (tobacco); some are possessed of similar properties, but in very much less degree, such as the physalis alkaloids; whilst others, such as the boletus esculenta, solanum tuberosum (potato), and the solanum melongena (egg plant). The solanaceae placed in the first category are all poisonous, and produce on the healthy and diseased organism effects identical in character; and indeed, belladonna, stramonium, and hyoscyamus produce on both men and the lower ani-
The mentha piperita possesses more marked properties than any other species of that genus. Its diffusibility renders it applicable to many morbid conditions, where camphor and ether are employed; such as nervous vomitings, spasmodic asthma, in cases of like nature which have their seat in the right hypochondrium, and in the region of the kidneys. The infusion of this plant succeeds admirably in painful and difficult menstruation, accompanied by chills, stretchings, divers spasms, and above all, by distressing uterine colics. This agreeable drink determines the most equal distribution of warmth over the body, procures a pleasant moisture, and causes the menstrual flow to go on in a continuous and natural manner.

Young chlorotic patients are subject, especially after a meal, to gastralgia, and later to very severe attacks of enteralgia; the infusion of mentha drunk instead of tea prevents or dissipates them. Taken some time before a meal, it provokes a natural appetite, and the patient comes to be better satisfied with common and healthy food, than with unprepared, acid articles, of which chlorotic subjects are ordinarily greedy. Palpitations of the heart, nervous tremblings, hiccoughs, idiomatism and symptomatic cephalalgia, are, with this class of patients, and the most part of hysterical women, equally well calmed by drinking of the warm infusion.

As an infusion or ordinary drink, it enjoys a merited reputation in primitive nervous fevers, as well as in typhoid fevers assuming the nervous form. As much can be said in catarrhal fevers when a general atony prevails, and particularly in the mucous membranes.

The infusion of mentha is also a very useful ordinary drink for anemic females, who are troubled, as during convalescence from protracted diseases, by a host of nervous affections, such as sleeplessness, want of appetite, dyspepsia, and the like.

It is perfectly indicated in all the obstinate and excessive fluxes which appear to be governed by a spasmodic and nervous condition, and in the midst of which supervene rapidly, chills, lightness, and irregularity of the pulse, great inactivity of the respiratory functions, weakness of the voice, a sense of burning heat centred in some vesicular cavity, &c.

Infants are very often subject during nursing, and above all, after premature weaning, to vomitings of a very troublesome nature to treat. This symptom ordinarily proves nothing more than gastric atony with slight spasms, when the little nurslings have been deprived of their natural food. At other times, when these vomitings are obstinate, they show the commencement of softening of the mucous membranes. In these two cases the distilled water and the syrup of mentha render precious services. These vomitings cannot be calmed too quickly, for if they are treated by dieting, emollients, and the like, the tendency is liable to increase, and the infants thus affected lapse very quickly into a cachexy fruitful in phlegmasia, and rapidly disorganizing softenings.

MENTHA PIPERITA.

Peppermint.

Mentha is one of those plants, which, by the nature of their sensible and marked physical qualities, have been known and employed from the most remote times. Hippocrates was acquainted with its properties, for in his treatise on the treatment of acute diseases he says: Mentha culturid et urinam ciet. Dioscorides attributes to it stimulant qualities. Galen boasted it as an aphrodisiac. Martial, as a carminative, and called it Mentham medicinaram. It is, in fact, against the spasmodic-flatulent diseases that its power is striking and indubitable. The Labiates, generally, partake only of the anti-flatulent and anticolic properties of the mentha, but they exert a diffusive excitant action, which approaches much nearer to that of camphor and ether than any of the aromatic umbellifers.
been observed, when, given with a therapeutic intent, the medicinal dose has been too high at the outset, or when it has been too quickly excluded, and, in certain cases, from the simple effect of the individual susceptibility. Lastly, we should not pass by its effect upon the bladder, which, in some cases, is partially paralyzed.

The effects that belladonna produces, when taken in poisonous doses, vary, not only with individuals, but according to circumstances,—such as the quantity introduced into the animal economy, the way in which it is introduced, the remedies employed in combating. After many observed cases, however, the symptoms which are manifest are the following: nausea, which is not always followed by vomiting; dryness of the mouth; constriction of the fauces; derangement of the head; headache, vertigos, extreme dilatation and immobility of the pupils, commonly confusion of vision, and sometimes complete blindness, to the extent that the eye is insensible to the most glaring light; tunescence and redness of the face; globe of the eye injected and prominent; a fixed, dull, or haggard gaze, sometimes spirited and furious; hallucinations; at first, a slight delirium, then more intense, ordinarily gay or marked by extravagances; numerous and ridiculous gesticulations; immoderate laughing, and an inexhaustible loquacity; in some cases, speechlessness, or a painful articulation of confused sounds. There is a case reported where a true state of somnambulism was produced: the patient was insensible for twenty-four hours to all external objects, yet occupied himself in going through all the motions incident to his trade as a tailor; and later, he had hallucinations, speaking as if he was keeping up a conversation with an interlocutor.

Very rarely, partial or general convulsions succeed, which sometimes happen in the case of a child, where there was a convulsive state of the jaw, of the muscles of the face and extremities, and afterwards rigidity of the spine. With the tailor referred to above, the state of somnambulism was preceded by a tetanic rigidity for some moments. More generally, however, there is weakness, syncope, prostration, sometimes alternating with agitation or spasms, sometimes only delirium.

The other phenomena observed in poisoning by belladonna are less important, and do not exist in the same degree; as dryness and heat of the fauces, which most always are observed, delirium in which sometimes arises one, two, or three days, and even longer. Contrary to the assertion of some physiologists, it has been maintained that belladonna acts only on the eye to which it has been applied. Perhaps this effect on the single eye, which demonstrates, besides, its direct action, takes place only when a small quantity of the agent has been employed, and sufficient has not been absorbed to affect both eyes at the same time.

In a larger dose, it produces constant dilatation of the pupils, nausea, vertigos, and even delirium, which sometimes lasts from twelve to twenty-four hours without any especially alarming symptoms. This latter has sometimes
the nervous symptoms, such as vertigos, tremblings, and trouble in the vision, may last during three or four weeks.

The treatment of poisoning by belladonna differs in no respect from that made use of in poisoning by other stupefying substances. They are emetic and purgative injections where there is a chance to evacuate part of the poison. Administration of subcutaneous strong coffee, and frictions to the lower extremities to overcome the stupor; cold or tepid baths against the agitation or delirium; general or local bleeding when congestion in the head is threatened. In general the symptoms are diminished when the constipation is overcome; this is the reason for insisting on the laxative and saline injections.

PIPER ANGUSTIFOLIUM.

**Matico.**

Matico, a medicine comparatively little known, is destined to occupy an important rank in our Materia Medica. Its important properties demand the special attention of practitioners. It is employed with success in gonorrhea, leucorrhcea, and in general in all diseases that have their origin in a relaxation of the tissues. In England, it is well-nigh the universal panacea for chronic fluxes. The extract, in combination with ferruginous preparations, produces excellent effects on chlorotic subjects. Its balsamic and astringent properties exert a special action in hemorrhages, oblate discharges, splitting of blood, and hemoptysis. The preparations which have succeeded best, are the syrup added to the extract, and the infusion administered internally and by injection. Its styptic action is so great that the powder, applied to an open vessel, immediately coagulates the blood and promptly heals the sore. To whatever purpose it is applied, it is well to administer it in a full dose, so as to give it the best chances for success. No poisonous effects are produced; it has never been known to occasion accidents.

In dyspepsia, accompanied by gastralgia, especially in women, the syrup of matico has cured in the greater number of cases. It is particularly useful with pseudo-choliotic females, to whom iron is so often injurious. In the debility that succeeds painful parturition, to a prolonged nursing, the syrup is given with great advantage.

It re-establishes the digestive functions without causing that troublesome excitement that iron too frequently produces.

It diminishes the leucorrhcea, so often otherwise unmanageable, and modifies very happily the gastralgias which seem so closely allied to leucorrhcea.

In a case related by Dr. Jeffreys, the patient had been subject for two months to excessive discharges of blood and coagula from the vagina, occurring every ten days or a fortnight, and followed by a serous or mucous-purulent discharge. The usual treatment had been unsuccessful, when a wineglassful of Infusion of matico was given four times daily; and in ten days she recovered from all severe symptoms. In another case of discharge of blood from the bowels, with scarcely any febrile matter in the evacuations, a decoction of matico was prescribed, and three doses sufficed for a cure.

Dr. Hunter Lane found it serviceable in menorrhagia, and in the varicose and ulcerated condition of the rectum.

Mr. Butler used the matico infusion internally, and by injection, with the best results, in two cases of uterine hemorrhage accompanying abortion.

Dr. Ruschenberger used the tincture advantageously in a case of hematemesis, after other plans of treatment had been resorted to ineffectually.

M. Monodini states that he has employed matico in about one hundred and twenty cases of intestinal discharges, and especially in atomic diarrhea, and with excellent and speedy effect.

**COLCHICUM AUTUMNALE.**

**Colchicum.**

The cormus, Colchici cormus, taken up towards the end of July, sliced transversely immediately to prevent its growth, and dried without heat, is a very powerful sedative, cathartic, diuretic, and expectorant, but is inert in the autumn, or when dried by heat. The medicinal virtue of the bulb depends much upon the season at which it is collected. The fresh root has a somewhat disagreeable smell, and a bitterish acid taste. When chewed for any length of time, it excites the secretion of saliva and thirst; destroys the sense of feeling in the tongue; causes a sense of burning in the mouth and lips; constriction of the fauces, hicough, violent pains in the abdomen, vomiting, diarrhea, and discharges of blood upwards and downwards.

The seeds of the colchicum, or meadow saffron, are milder than the root. The preparations based upon the seeds are preferred by many on the ground that their effect is more certain. Dr. Williams, of Ipswich, in England, who first brought them into notice, recommends them in the warmest terms in chronic rheumatism, and considers them superior to the bulb, both in the certainty of their effects, and the mildness of their operation. Their virtues are analogous to those of the bulb, and have the advantage of not being liable to be injured by drying.

Colchicum is found to increase the secretions of the intestinal mucous membrane, and of the kidneys, and in some cases to act as a sudorific; it is also emetic and purgative, and in large doses is a powerful narcotic-acid poison; it is used in dropsy, gout, rheumatism, and also as an anthelmintic. Colchicum has been employed in gout, rheumatism, dropsy, inflammatory diseases generally, fevers, as an anthelmintic for expelling the tape-worm, chorea, hypochondriasis, hysteria, humoral asthma, and other chronic bronchial affections. It has been administered in substance, in a liquid, and as an extract.—Períera.
M. Bouchardat, in his Matière Medicale, says:
"In 1814, the English physicians recognized the efficacy of colchicum in acute rheumatism, and above all in gout. According to these physicians, the preparations of colchicum repress the paroxysms of the gout in rendering them more rare; they act by increasing the quantity of uric acid contained in the urine, thus relieving the constitution."

H. Bentley Toad has inserted, in a work on Gout, a reference worthy of attention on the use of colchicum. Following this author:

1st. Colchicum ought not to be used in the asthenic forms of gout.
2d. It ought not to be administered at the beginning of a paroxysm, and it should be taken only after the intestines have been evacuated by mild purgatives.
3d. It should be administered at first only in small doses, and increased progressively little by little.
4th. It should not, in commencing its use, be administered alone.
5th. It should be given in doses capable of provoking nausea, vomiting, or purgation, because these different effects are unfavorable to a curative action.
6th. It may be considered as effective, when it increases the urinary secretions, and the evacuation of the bile, when the faces are hard, somewhat coated with mucus, and the skin is the seat of an abundant secretion.
7th. The effects of colchicum ought to be carefully watched, because, the same as digitalin and other medicines, its effects are cumulative in the organism.
8th. It is especially useful in the asthenic forms of gout, in robust constitutions and during youth: it is, on the contrary, hardly admissible in aged individuals, and those who have already had many attacks of gout; because, in the latter, the disease is too deeply rooted to admit of the temporary employment of medicines exercising any influence upon it.

Colchicum was used of old in dropsy with good results, and it has been employed in modern times. In chronic cachexia, it has been given with advantage by many physicians. The wine of colchicum has been given in gonorrhoea, and that too, with success.

The efficacy of colchicum in rheumatism has been satisfactorily tested. When its exhibition is not contraindicated, it is found to break up and permanently relieve the rheumatic pains, with a much greater certainty than any other agent in use in the treatment of rheumatism. Being depleting in its nature, it ought never to be administered except where the constitution will admit of depletion, and in all cases it should be administered with prudence. Some patients afflicted with gout have been poisoned by the preparations of colchicum, because the poisonous properties of this agent, like those of digitals, have revealed themselves suddenly. The practitioner should be aware of this fact, and carefully note the effects of the medicine.

The symptoms of poisoning by colchicum are great faintness and depression, feeble pulse, confusion of ideas, imperfect vision, delirium, convulsions, coma, and death. Dr. Dunglison, in his remarks on the general treatment of these acro-narcotic poisons, says: "The stomach to be effectually evacuated, by giving four or five grains of tartar emetic, or from ten to twenty of the sulphate of zinc, repeated every quarter of an hour, till the full effect is produced." "Large and strong clusters of soap dissolved in water, or of salt and gruel, should be speedily administered, to cleanse the bowels and assist in getting rid of the poison; and active purgatives may be given after the vomiting has ceased. When as much as possible of the poison has been expelled, the patient may drink, alternately, a teacupful of strong hot infusion of coffee, and vinegar diluted with water. If the drowsiness and insensibility are not overcome by these means, blood may be taken from the jugular vein, blisters applied to the neck and legs, and the attention must be roused by every means possible."

**OPIUM AND BELLADONNA.**

The operations of these two remedies appear to be, to some extent, antagonistical. One contracts, while the other dilates, the pupil. It is, therefore, inferred that the evil effects of the one may be counteracted by a judicious exhibition of the other. A patient laboring under delirium tremens became comatose, with sterterous breathing and contracted pupils, from having taken an over-dose of morphine. His breathing was five, his pulse slow and weak, and it was impossible to rouse him. Belladonna was administered until the pupils began to dilate, when the coma subsided, the respirations were twenty-two, pulse 120, with increased strength, &c. Other cases of opium poisoning have been relieved in a similar manner. Opium and belladonna, or its congener, hyoscyamus, have been administered in continuation without producing sleep, when opium alone being substituted, a soporific effect was at once produced. It has been suggested that opium is not less a remedy for poisoning by belladonna, and that the effects of this poisoning simulate delirium tremens, for which opium is so good a remedy. — (Memph. Med. Recorder.)

"An air that was beneficial to Schiller acted on me like poison," Goethe said to Eckerman.

"I called on him one day, and as I did not find him at home, I seated myself at his writing-table, to note down various matters. I had not been seated long before I felt a strange indisposition steal over me, which gradually increased, until at last I nearly fainted. At first I did not know to what cause I should ascribe this wretched and to me unusual state, until I discovered that a dreadful odor issued from a drawer near me. When I opened it, I found, to my astonishment, that it was full of rotten apples. I immediately went to the window and inhaled the fresh air, by which I was instantly restored. Meanwhile, his wife came in and told me that the drawer was always filled with rotten apples, because the scent was beneficial to Schiller, and he could not live or work without it." — Leete’s Life of Goethe.
ARALIA RACEMOSA.

Spikenard.

An indigenous plant growing in rich woodlands. The root is the medicinal part.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

The root is spicy, aromatic, alterative, and gently stimulant. It is much used in pulmonary affections.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract........................................Dose, 1 to 3 Drams.

INFUSION OF SPIKENARD.

Fluid Extract........................................Three Ounces.
Water....................................................Nine Ounces.
Dose—Half to one and a half ounces.

SYRUP OF SPIKENARD.

Fluid Extract........................................Six Ounces.
Syrup..................................................Ten Ounces.
Dose—One third to one ounce.

A MILD AND EFFICIENT CATHARTIC.

Furnished by J. F. Morrey, Vandalia, Ill.

Gum Gamboge........................................Half Part.
Jalap...............................................One "
Socotrine Aloes......................................" "
Rhubarb.............................................." "
Extract of Boneset................................Sufficient.

[From the Phil. Med. and Surg. Jour.]

IN HOOPING-COUGH.

1. Iodide of Silver................................Thirty Grains.
Syrup of Ipecac....................................One Ounce.
Syrup of Wild Cherry..............................Four Ounces.
M. Dose—A teaspoonful.

2. Iodide of Silver................................Six grains.
Tincture of Aconite Root........................One Drop.
Syrup of Ipecac....................................One Dram.
Syrup of Garlic....................................One Dram.
Mucilage of Gum Arabic.........................Two Ounces.
M. Dose—A teaspoonful.
Furnished by A. King, M. D.

Dried Capsules of the Aesculus Hippocastaneum (bruised coarsely) . One Ounce.
Good Rye Whiskey (half water) . One Quart.
Dose—One dram.
With Cimicifuga and Ergot for consumption, and as a parturient.

IN GONORRHEA.
Furnished by J. J. Irby, M. D.

Bal. Copaiba .................. Five Drams.
White Sugar .................. Two "
Yellow of one Egg.
Water ........................ Eight Ounces.
Inject with this three or four times a day. It is preferable to any thing I have ever used.

IN FACIAL AND DENTAL NEURALGIA.
Furnished by W. Davidson, M. D., Charleston, Iowa.

Solid Ext. Belladonna ................ Four Grains.
Aqua Ammonia ................ Six Drams.
Spts. Turpentine ................ Half Ounce.
Tinct. Opium ................ Two Drams.
Olive Oil ................ Half Ounce.
ix. Apply during the paroxysm.

IN DYSMENORRHEA.
Furnished by W. Pope, M. D., Hinckley, Ohio.

Tinct. Gelseminum .......... One Ounce.
" Cypripedium ................ Three Ounces.
" Caulophyllum ................ Two Ounces.
" Camphor ................ One Ounce.

HEPATIC PILLS.
Furnished by W. Pope, M. D.

Podophyllin ................ Twenty Grains.
Leptandrin ................ Thirty "
Sanguinarin ................ Twenty "
Hydrastin ................ "
Capsicum ................ Ten "
Make pills with 2 parts Ext. Taraxaci and 1 part Ext. Hyoscyamus.
### Freezing Mixtures

*Formula for Cooling or Freezing Mixtures.—(Mr. Walker.)*

(From Redwood's Supplement)

#### Frigorific Mixtures without Ice.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parts</th>
<th>Parts 1</th>
<th>Temperature range</th>
<th>Degree of cold produced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Muriate of Ammonia</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>From +50° to +10°</td>
<td>= 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate of Potassa</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muriate of Ammonia</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>From +50° to +4°</td>
<td>= 46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate of Potassa</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulphate of Soda</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate of Ammonia</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>From +50° to +4°</td>
<td>= 46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate of Ammonia</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>From +50° to -7°</td>
<td>= 57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbonate of Soda</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulphate of Soda</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>From +50° to -30°</td>
<td>= 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diluted Nitric Acid</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulphate of Soda</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>From +50° to -10°</td>
<td>= 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muriate of Ammonia</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate of Potassa</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diluted Nitric Acid</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulphate of Soda</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>From +50° to -3°</td>
<td>= 53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muriatic Acid</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulphate of Soda</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>From +50° to -14°</td>
<td>= 64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate of Ammonia</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diluted Nitric Acid</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phosphate of Soda</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>From +50° to -12°</td>
<td>= 62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diluted Nitric Acid</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phosphate of Soda</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>From +50° to -21°</td>
<td>= 71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate of Ammonia</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diluted Nitric Acid</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulphate of Soda</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>From +50° to -3°</td>
<td>= 53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diluted Sulphuric Acid</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Frigorific Mixtures with Ice.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parts</th>
<th>Temperature range</th>
<th>Degree of cold produced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Snow or pounded Ice</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salt</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snow or pounded Ice</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>From any temperature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Salt</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muriate of Ammonia</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snow or pounded Ice</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>From any temperature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Salt</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muriate of Ammonia</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate of Potassa</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snow or pounded Ice</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>From any temperature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Salt</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muriate of Ammonia</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snow</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>From +32° to -22°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diluted Sulphuric Acid</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snow</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>From +32° to -27°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muriatic Acid</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Snow .......................... 7 \{ From + 32° to −30° = 62
Diluted Nitric Acid .......... 4 } From + 32° to −40° = 72
Chloride of Calcium ........ 5 \{ From + 32° to −50° = 82
Crystallized Chloride of Calcium 3 \{ From + 32° to −51° = 83
Snow ................................ 3
Potassa .......................... 4 \{ From + 32° to −51° = 83

Combination of Frigorific Mixtures.
Phosphate of Soda ......... 5 \{ From 0° to −34° = 34
Nitrate of Ammonia ...... 3 \{ From + 32° to −34° = 16
Diluted Nitric Acid ...... 4
Phosphate of Soda ........ 3 \{ From −34° to −50° = 34
Nitrate of Ammonia ...... 2 \{ From −10° to −56° = 46
Diluted mixed Acids ...... 4
Snow .......................... 8 \{ From 0° to −46° = 46
Diluted Sulphuric or Nitric Acid 3
Snow .......................... 3 \{ From 0° to −46° = 46
Diluted Nitric Acid ...... 2
Snow .......................... 1 \{ From −20° to −60° = 40
Diluted Sulphuric Acid .... 1
Snow .......................... 1 \{ From −15° to −68° = 33
Chloride of Calcium ...... 3
Snow .......................... 2 \{ From −10° to −68° = 33
Chloride of Calcium ...... 3
Snow .......................... 1 \{ From −40° to −78° = 33
Crystallized Chloride of Calcium 2
Snow .......................... 1 \{ From −68° to −91° = 23
Diluted Sulphuric Acid . 10

TABLE OF FRENCH WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>New Measures</th>
<th>Approximate Value</th>
<th>Exact Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Centigramme</td>
<td>1/10 Grain</td>
<td>0 0 0.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Decigramme</td>
<td>2 Grains</td>
<td>0 0 1.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Gramme</td>
<td>20 Grains</td>
<td>0 0 18.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Grammes</td>
<td>2 1/2 Gros</td>
<td>0 0 2 44.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 Grammes</td>
<td>3 Ounces 2 Gros</td>
<td>0 3 2 10.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Kilogramme</td>
<td>2 Pounds</td>
<td>2 0 5 38.15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Old Measures</th>
<th>Approximate Value</th>
<th>Exact Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Grain (gr.)</td>
<td>5 Centigrammes</td>
<td>0 Grammes, 0.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Gros (dram)</td>
<td>4 Grammes</td>
<td>8 &quot; 0.82 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Ounce (oz.)</td>
<td>30 Grammes</td>
<td>30 &quot; 0.59 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Pound (lb.)</td>
<td>500 Grammes</td>
<td>489 &quot; 0.40 &quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Kilogramme, weight of 1 cubic decimetre of water of the temperature of 39°. 12m. Fah. 2.6803 lb. Troy. 2.1055 Avoirdupois.
Gramme, 1.10000th part of a Kilogramme 0.9719 scruples. 0.1543 gr. Troy.
Decigramme, 1.100,000th of a Kilogramme 1.5438 gr. Troy.
Centigramme, 1.1,000,000th of a Kilogramme 0.1543 gr. Troy.
EDITORIAL NOTICES OF THE BOOK OF FORMULE.

[From American Medical Gazette.]

This is a useful and convenient volume, published by TILDEN & Co., abounding in practical information in a department in which very many physicians are not adequately informed. The pharmaceutical details here given will be invaluable to practitioners in the interior of the country, and especially to those who have learned to prize the Solid and Fluid Extracts prepared by these gentlemen, which we continue to find reliable and efficient; thus corroborating the evidence heretofore given by our most eminent physicians touching the care and accuracy by which all the preparations of the TILDENS are distinguished. The formula appended to this volume have been judiciously selected, and greatly enhance the value of the book. It is an octavo volume of 186 pages, with full indexes, and we advise our readers to procure if of the authors, or of Mr. PECK, 98 John-street, New York.

[From Maine Medical and Surgical Reporter.]

The laboratory of the Messrs. TILDEN & Co., at New Lebanon, N. Y., has now been ten years in successful operation. Its proprietors have probably made use of more raw material in the manufacture of their Medicinal Extracts than any other firm in this country; and most of the articles from which their preparations are derived being indigenous, they have, in all cases where it was desirable, manufactured from recent or fresh roots and leaves. Their Solid and Fluid Extracts stand deservedly high with the profession throughout the Union; and for the convenience of those who desire to make use of them, the book bearing the title which heads this article has been issued. It contains lists of the Solid and Fluid Extracts manufactured by TILDEN & Co., and formula for all the combinations into which they are designed to enter, with appropriate doses; of their Alkaloids and Resinoids, and of Pharmaceutical Sugar-coated Pills and Granules, with the minimum and maximum doses; and other important and valuable information.

[From Hunt's Merchants' Mag. and Com. Review.]

This book is chiefly intended for Apothecaries, but it is of equal benefit to all who would become acquainted with the indigenous and naturalized medicinal plants of our country, of which it contains a better digest than any ever before printed. And besides this, it comprehends a condensed account of such plants of foreign growth as are known to be of greatest utility in medicine. To the history of botanic medicines, here briefly given, is added Messrs. Tilden & Co.'s list of condensed preparations, and the formula for their adaptation to standard dispensatories. The publishers promise a continuation of formula in their Journal of Materia Medica and Pharmacæuticæ Formulary, in such a form that they can be cut out and preserved with the others in the Book of Formula. We cannot forbear to state, in connection with this notice, that there is much need of a special work on our native medicinal plants; and from the acknowledged reputation of Messrs. Tilden & Co., and from what they have already done towards developing the medical resources of the country, a more extended work from them on this subject would fill a long unwanted vacuum.

PLEASANT MEDICINES.

Probably nothing has induced people to trust to the delusions of Homœopathy so much as the pleasant taste and elegant appearance of its medicines. Contrasted with the nauseous doses of ancient Pharmacy, it is not at all wonderful the fashionable and refined should reject a philosophy which prescribes only nauseous and disgusting mixtures for the promises of the mysticism which prefers to cure them with the most delicate confectionery.

Till within a few years Pharmacy made few or no attempts to gratify the palates of sick people. Our forefathers prescribed their doses of Rhubarb and Jalap and their draughts of Senna and Aloes without a thought of the horror with which they were regarded by their unfortunate patients.

Within a few years, however, efforts have been made to render medicines less offensive to the eye and taste, and these efforts bid fair to entirely revolutionize our practice of Pharmacy. The American Pharmaceutical Association is doing much to render medicines more agreeable as well as pure, and the public demand has brought into existence a new class of Pharmacists wholly devoted to preparing pure medicines in a concentrated and pleasant form. At the head of this class stands the name of TILDEN & Co., who have an extensive botanical garden and manufactory at New Lebanon, N. Y., where they prepare immense quantities of Solid and Fluid Extracts and concentrated preparations. They have lately turned their attention to the preparation of sugar-coated pills, by which means the most unpleasant drugs are given to the taste as well as pleasant to the eye. They have also published a "Book of Formula," giving explicit directions for preparing their medicines for use, so as to render them both pleasant for the patient and convenient for the physician. This book makes no pretensions to be anything more than an aid to the physician in preparing from their extracts, alkaloids, and resinoids, such syrups, pills, and powders as are needed in practice, in the best manner. The preparation of medicines, which has engaged so large a portion of the time and so much labor of the country practitioner, is rendered to those who use these extracts, &c., but a pleasant pastime, and the pleasant character of the compounds will be especially gratifying to all who would do all in their power to save their patients from the needless inconvenience of nauseating doses. The various preparations of TILDEN & Co., and their "Book of Formula," are for sale in this city by J. A. Perry, and A. G. Tucker, apothecaries, and by the leading druggists throughout New England.—N. H. Jour. of Med.
Extracts from the Journals.

LOCK-JAW.

The *Abeille Médicale* relates a case of traumatic tetanus, cured by the inhalation of chloroform. The patient, a small land-owner in the commune of St. Servant (Morbihan), had had the index and the middle finger of his left hand crushed by the wheel of a cart heavily laden. The upper portion of the index had to be amputated, but the middle finger was saved. About three weeks after, he caught cold by running out at night in his shirt to give the alarm, a neighboring house being on fire; two days afterwards the first symptoms of lock-jaw made their appearance, and continued to increase to an alarming degree. Dr. Paulus, of Josselin, being called in, first administered opiates and emollient enemas; then, observing that the wound of the index appeared unusually dry, dressed it with a pledget of lint steeped in chloroform. The rigidity of the body and muscular contractions increasing, he administered chloroform by inhalation, but not to a degree sufficient to obtain complete stupor. This at once afforded some relief to the patient, which lasted for the space of about an hour; the alarming symptoms then returned. The inhalations were repeated two or three times a day, antispasmodic potions being administered internally in the intervals. At length, at the end of the seventh day of this treatment the spasms having assumed a remittent type, so as to return precisely at certain hours, the cure was completed with sulphate of quinine.

A NEW VIRTUE IN VACCINATION.

The *Abeille Médicale* publishes a discovery by Dr. Lukomski, which, if borne out by further experiments, may be ranked among the most singular of the present century, viz., that vaccination is a specific against a disorder which, though commonly the punishment of vice, still not unfrequently counts even the purest among its victims. Dr. Lukomski, who has communicated his discovery to the Academies of Science and Medicine at Paris, and to that of St. Petersburg, asserts that vaccinations repeated five or six times or more, allowing a week to pass after each operation, will effectually and certainly cure the most invertebrate affection, and also, to a certain extent, act as a prophylactic.

REVACCINATION.

A paper on this subject was recently presented to the Academy of Medicine of Paris, in the name of Dr. Vlemnickes, one of its corresponding members. The author gives an account of the experiments instituted at Gand by Dr. Denobele, with a view to ascertain the advantages arising from a repetition of vaccination at various periods of life. The results arrived at are, that between the ages of 20 and 40 revaccination only takes effect upon 4 out of 100 patients, while the proportion of those on whom it takes effect between the ages of 40 and 60 is 22 per cent.; and between the ages of 60 and 70, 54 per cent. The consequences deduced from these facts are: 1. That until the age of 25 revaccination is useless; 2. That from that age to 35 it produces useful effects upon a very small number of persons, and that consequently it need not be very strenuously recommended at that period of life; 3. That from the age of 35 and upwards it becomes really prophylactic, and therefore necessary; 4. That when vaccination has not taken effect at a certain period, this is no reason for concluding that it will not take effect at some future period. Hence Dr. Vlemnickes concludes that the revaccination of the pupils of schools and seminaries, as also of soldiers in the army, is useless.

RAW MEAT IN DYSENTERY.

Dr. Weisse, of St. Petersburg, first, in 1845, advised the employment of the lean of raw meat, very finely minced, in the chronic diarrhoeas of children, giving two teaspoonfuls four times a day. Since then the same practice has often extended to various forms of obstinate diarrhea, with good effect. In the present paper, M. Fessa, now practising in Egypt, reports the benefit he has derived in several cases of severe dysentery occurring in the adult from the employment of raw, or nearly raw minced meat, given in doses of from two to three ounces three times a day.

INCREASE OF INSANITY IN ENGLAND.

It would appear, by the following statement from the London Lancet, that the United States is not the only country in which insanity has been on the increase during the last few years.

"There are 1000 patients in Hanwell Asylum; the house is to be enlarged so as to accommodate 2000. There are 1200 pauper lunatics in the house of Colney Heath; yet there are still 1100 pauper lunatics in Middlesex unprovided for. A few years ago lunatics were in the proportion of one to rather more than 800 of the population, while now they are in the rate of one to 700—an increase of one-eighth to an increased population."—Southern Ga. (Med.) Jour.

TENACITY OF INSECT LIFE.

Many people seem to fancy that the head is the vital part in an insect; and, having pinched or run a pin through its head, they think that they have effectually slain the creature, and marvel much to see it lively some twenty-four hours afterwards. Especially is this the case with the large-bodied moths, whose vitality is quite astonishing. You may even stamp upon them, and if you crush the life out of one half the creature, it only seems to take refuge in the other, and then retains more powerful hold, like a garrison driven into a small redoubt.—Common Objects of the Country.
CAPSICUM IN HEMORRHHOIDS.

In several of the Continental journals, small doses of capsicum have been recommended, to be administered internally, as a cure for piles. In view of this fact, Dr. C. E. Buckingham, of Boston, has been led to recommend a pickled, unripe capsicum pepper, as an article of diet, with the dinner. He says such has been his practice for years, and with satisfactory results.

The writer of this abstract has prescribed the oil of capsicum rubbed up with sugar of milk, so as to give the tenth of a drop at a dose, several times a day, and his patients have experienced great relief from this troublesome complaint.

Dr. Wm. Tully, author of the Materia Medica and Pharmacology, is now delivering a course of Lectures on Theory and Practice before the students of the Berkshire Medical Institution, located in Pittsfield, Mass.

We devote a large share of the present Journal to a long and able review of Dr. Tully's Materia Medica and Pharmacology, and recommend it to the careful perusal of our readers. The independence, originality, and novelty of the views presented in this work, as well as the great amount of learning therein displayed, have unitedly created a demand for the book among intelligent thinkers, both in and out of the regular profession; and even where no sympathy is entertained for the opinions advanced, the learning and originality are sufficient to recommend it to a place in every physician's library. The volumes can be obtained of Dr. Church, Springfield, Mass.; Dr. Hudson, at the office of Palmer's Patent Leg, 378 Broadway, N. Y., or of W. T. Peak, 98 John-street, N. Y. Bound in sheep and muslin, $6 50; in calf, $7 00. Physicians will find it to their advantage to order the book through their apothecary.

ASSAFGETIDA PILLS.

The repugnance which adults and children manifest to the use of this article is entirely removed by the new process of coating the pills with sugar, inasmuch as all odor is perfectly concealed. Letters from physicians who had, to a great extent, been obliged to give up the use of it, congratulate themselves and the profession upon being able to return to its use, and administer it without inconvenience to themselves or patients.

HYDROCYANATE OF IRON.

Used in Epilepsy.

In answer to the numerous letters inquiring about this article, we state that we have it at $1 per ounce, and can send it by mail or express, as ordered.

Journals received since our last issue:
College Journal, Cincinnati.
Medical Chronicle, Montreal.
Medical and Surgical Journal, Boston.
Medical and Surgical Journal, Atlanta, Ga.
Physio-Medical Recorder, Cincinnati.
Peninsular and Independent, Detroit.
Journal of Medicine, Manchester, N. H.
Southern Medical and Surgical Journal, Augusta, Ga.
Chicago Medical Journal.
American Journal of Pharmacy.
American Medical Gazette.
Virginia Medical Journal.
Lancet and Observer, Cincinnati.

We believe that this is the most important work on the subject of which it treats which has appeared in this country, or which has been published in our language in the present century. Dr. Tully is one of the solid men of the profession. Of mature experience, a profound botanist, an excellent theoretical chemist, a thorough medical scholar, a close and discriminating observer, he is the very man for the task he has undertaken. The Materia Medica has long needed the influence of some master mind, one who could infuse into it a new life, and set the medical world a-thinking. We have gone on imitating and compiling, saying what others have said, and treading in the old beaten path, a little longer than is profitable. The time has come for an original treatise by a man thoroughly competent, who has the confidence of the profession. We now have such a work, or at least the beginning of one.

Dr. Tully has very little regard for ancient dogmas or venerated names. No man's opinions are less influenced by mere authority. Sometimes, indeed, he seems to lean to radicalism. Dr. Tully loves violent hands upon errors hoary with age, and respectable from lineage and association. In doing this, he has not perhaps a sufficient regard for the shock he is giving to the established faith, and the chaotic state which always succeeds sudden revolution. We cannot, however, but admire his boldness and vigor, while we wish success to his efforts at reconstruction. While his opinions are in a sense revolutionary, he has none of the shallowness, the recklessness, and the quackery which usually characterize the common brood of reformers. He lacks the necessary elements of the fanatic. In truth, he has not warmth of imagination enough to move him to as enthuasm. On the contrary, he is cold, intellectual, skeptical. He insists on a reason for every thing, and fears not to attack the most cherished prejudices. Speaking of the way in which errors are perpetuated in works on Materia Medica, he says: "An assertion once made can never be got rid of. The writer who first made the assertion will be quoted till doom's day. No correction of such an error can ever rid the profession of it." (p. 965). Every one has felt the truth of these remarks. Dr. Tully's habitual distrust of authority has led him to investigate these errors, and to track them to their fountain heads, whatever may be thought of his success in adding to the truths of medical science, or constructing a system of his own, it cannot be denied that he has removed a vast amount of rubbish, thus facilitating the progress of those that follow.

In Dr. Tully's work, the introduction occupies 365 pages; his remarks on Classification, with a synopsis of the same, 74 pages; and his poems to the several classes, the remainder of the work. The individual articles will yet be taken up, provided the present publication is sufficiently encouraged. The continuation we look forward to with interest, expecting it will be the most popular, if not the most important, part of the work.

Dr. Tully defines "Materia Medica, or Pharmacology," "to be that part of medicine which investigates the powers, and treats of the operations and effects produced by remedial agents and processes upon living and diseased animal bodies, together with the circumstances and conditions which indicate, regulate, and control their use, as well as their doses, their proper periods of repetition, and every thing which relates to their most appropriate and best management." After a few critical remarks upon the definitions of others, he then proceeds to consider the modus operandi of medicines. And here, in some preliminary observations on the nature of health and disease, he remarks: "Except from mechanical lesions, as appears to me, there is no such thing as a primary structural disease. It will at once be obvious that without a mechanical lesion, a change of structure cannot possibly be produced except by a change of function." We at first felt tempted to criticize this passage, but the fear of being led into unprofitable discussion has deterred us.

According to our author, medicines, described as "agents or processes which, by proper application, employments, changes, counter- or over-come disease," produce several classes of effects. 1. Positive or absolute effects, as when they act independently of the circumstances of health and sickness and pathological condition. 2. Relative or comparative effects. These are dependent on circumstances and conditions. For example, the antiphlogistics do not relieve morbid irritability in the atomic states of the system, though they will do it in the phlogistic states. Opium will act as an antirritant, anodyne, and soporific in the atomic diathesis, though it will utterly fail in the opposite or entonic diathesis. Tonics will not produce their proper effect, even if given in sufficient quantity, 3. Proximate or immediate effects. These are the first or primary effects of medicinal agents, and are more or less important according to the circumstances of the case. 4. Ultimate or remote effects. These are secondary, and appear at a considerable time after medicines have been taken. Hours or days, or even weeks may intervene. They are very likely to be overlooked, or attributed to a wrong source. Their accurate discrimination is often difficult. Sometimes they are remedial, sometimes the contrary. The ultimate effect of calomel may be the cure of syphilis, while the immediate effect is a disagreeable mercurial toast. With reference, at the commencement of typhus fever, may cause a patient to sink suddenly at the critical period, though it may temporarily mitigate the symptoms. "The primary operation of a medicine or medicinal process may certainly be a present mitigation of symptoms, where the secondary operation is an aggravation of the disease, a protraction of its duration and the production of a fatal crisis; or the operation may be directly the reverse." The aggravation and protraction re-
We believe that better times are in store for the old-fashioned doctrine of sympathetic influences.

On page 367, Dr. Tully enters upon the subject of Classification, and in the commencement he remarks: "I have never happened to be acquainted with a person to whom express and formal classification in any department of human knowledge was not distasteful at least, and generally positively irksome."

"When I first became a public instructor I had numerous friends," and "they urgently advised me, without any solicitation on my part for advice, to dispense with all express and formal classification, on the ground of its unpopularity."

Now we do not think there is a universal or even general aversion to classification, provided it is natural and simple. It may abound too much in technicalities and abstractions. It may be too complicated, too elaborate, too minute. Popular minds are not fond of much hair-splitting when they wish to acquire a practical knowledge of great truths. They may be embarrassed by too much profundity, by unnecessary learning, by too refined criticism, by a novel nomenclature, and long hard words. They have the right (which they will exercise) to demand that at least some of the excellences of a classification shall be comprehensible without much study. It must simplify and explain the facts, give them new significance, render them "available" in practice, and assist in the acquisition of important practical knowledge. To secure the widest favor it must be made to illuminate the path of the student in every step of his progress, and make him feel that he is paid for the labor of mastering its principles and details.

In this connection Dr. Tully well remarks: "Without classification of some sort, it is obvious that the subjects or objects of human knowledge would be vastly too numerous for the comprehension of most capacities, and altogether too various and diversified for most memories; and accordingly wherever science has been cultivated, this aid has been deemed not only useful, but indispensable.

At all events, either an express or implied classification has always been employed in the Materia Medica; and in fact, I have no knowledge of any writer, teacher, or practitioner who has ever dispensed with it. Even in dispensatories, in contradistinction from pharmacopoeia, in which the only professed arrangement is merely an alphabetical order, there is always, and at every step, a perpetual recognition of even a refined classification, since all medicinal agents are constantly treated of as emetics, cathartics, diuretics, diaphoretics, expectorants, emmenagogues, tonics, astringents, narcotics, etc.

We suspect the distastefulness of which Dr. Tully complains, referred not to classification itself, but to some of its accidents or accompaniments. His over-anxious friends, who gave advice without being asked, may have thought that they could suggest improvements of form or manner, or possibly of substance, but it is not probable they entertained the radical views attributed to them. The truth
is, classification is instinctive and necessary, and knowledge is not possible without it. The boy classifies his marbles, placing those of a size or a color by themselves, and feels that he has gained new ideas by so doing. The man of science does the same thing when he arranges the objects and facts with which he has to do. The principle of classification may be different according to the end we have in view, and the particular properties we would investigate. The same bodies may be arranged according to weight, size, density, color, form, composition, electricity, &c., and these arrangements may all be natural, and even indispensable, to the successful study of the qualities or facts about which inquiry is made. Take the substances belonging to the Materia Medica. A druggist would classify them in one way, a chemist in another, a mere physiologist in another. Each is in pursuit of a different order of facts, views them from a different standpoint, and places them in such a way as best to promote his own convenience. The scientific physician has other objects, and is in search of other facts. In his classification, he ignores chemistry and natural history. He regards the substances whose qualities he investigates as medicines. He wishes to know their effects when applied to the diseased human system. Having ascertained these, he assorts and groups them according to his best skill. The result is a classification, the substances which produce the same or similar effects, or have the same general powers, being placed in the same class, and the classes being as numerous as the different groups of effects.

The very thing of which the Materia Medica has hitherto stood most in need, is a better, a more natural, and a truer classification—a classification based on the medicinal powers or effects of drugs, which should represent faithfully the great facts, omitting none, perverting none. Hitherto, this branch of study has been in little better than a chaotic state, its facts being widely dispersed, isolated, or thrown together into unnatural groups. Articles have been placed side by side which have no affinity, while those have been separated which have the nearest resemblance. Fundamental powers have been overlooked, while those which are subordinate or accidental have been raised to the first rank. Confusion more than edification has been the result.

That medicines admit of classification according to their effects, cannot well be disputed. It may be true that the operation of each article is peculiar and specific (in a certain sense); but it is equally true that among the different operations there are resemblances as well as differences which cannot be overlooked, and which lay the foundation of comparison and classification. Though each narcotic substance produces effects which are in some respects peculiar, there is a general likeness among the medicines bearing that appellation which, leads the mind to group them together, to give them a common name, and to think of them as, in a certain sense, one. On this topic Dr. Tully well remarks: "But admitting that every individual remedy has its peculiarities, it is likewise equally

certain that the prominent and leading properties of individual remedies are always common to groups of articles." "For example, there is a large group whose most prominent and leading operation is a direct increase of vital energy and strength of action." "There is another group whose most prominent and leading operation is to produce vomiting directly," &c. (p. 388).

Dr. Tully thinks there are certainly nineteen and perhaps twenty-three "distinct and specific medicinal powers," which are the foundation of as many classes of medicinal agents. These classes he throws into several groups as follows:

**NEXUS PRIMUS.**
1. Antiphlogistica [Antiphlogistica].
2. Nausiatica [Nauseants].
3. LeÁntica [Demulcenta].
5. Narcotica [Narcotics].
7. Euphrenica [Nervine stimulants].
8. Antispastica [Arterial stimulants].
9. Oreasthetics [Acid stimulants].
10. Tonica [Tonic].
11. Styptica [Astringents].
12. Adenagica [Aleratives].

**NEXUS SECUNDUS.**
13. Diuretica vel Uragogia [Diuretics].
14. Diaphoretica vel Hidrogagogia [Diaphoretica].
15. ? Blienagoga.
16. ? Emmenagogia [Emmenagogues].
17. ? Ecbolea [Abortives].

**NEXUS TERTIUS.**
18. Errhina [Errhines].
19. Esstomatica [Sialagogues].
20. Emetica [Emetics].
21. Cathartica [Cathartics].

**NEXUS QUARTUS.**
22. Autoxotica [Antaecida].

**NEXUS QUINTUS.**
23. Ergastica."

The reader will observe that this is essentially a new classification, or, at any rate, its publication is new. Those who study it sufficiently to comprehend it, will, we think, acknowledge its excellence. We consider it superior to any ever before offered. We have no expectation, however, that every body will agree with us. The medical public, on a topic of this sort, is not easily satisfied. Many have pet theories of their own which would be damaged by innovation. Self-interest and consistency require that certain facts should be ignored. Others have not the bump of order, do not perceive quickly the relations which the classifier notes, and therefore are incapable of appreciating the merits of a classification. Perhaps they prefer to study facts as items, each standing by itself, unrelated and independent. They denounce systems, and rely on what they call observation and experience. Though they have a classification of their own, as proved by their use of
the terms emetic, narcotic, stimulant, &c., they seem wholly unconscious of it unless the fact is pointed out.

We do not think that Dr. Tully has set forth his classification in a way best calculated to make known its merits. It has an abstract look, and is too formal to fix the attention of the popular mind. As it now stands, it needs practical illustration. It is a matter of regret that the author's original purpose, as explained in his preface, of treating the articles belonging to a class in immediate connection with the general remarks on the class itself, was not followed. Had it been, the student would have had an opportunity to judge of the merits of the arrangement by seeing its application to practical uses. If it helped to simplify and explain the facts, and rendered them more significant and harmonious; if it served to suggest their application and gave aid to the memory; the mind could not but feel its justness and recognize its importance.

We regret the necessity which Dr. Tully has found for so complete a change of nomenclature, and are doubtful if the advantages of having "regularly formed" terms derived from "ancient classical Greek," compensate for the embarrassment thereby introduced. We before had a redundancy of terms. New and additional names do not give new knowledge—do not enlarge our ideas, or render them clearer or more accurate. We may prefer they should be "classical," and carry with them some elements of the ideas they are designed to represent; but after all, these are matters of secondary importance. Words are mere signs, essentially arbitrary. Their meaning is established by usage. From whatever source they may have been derived, whatever ideas they may have originally conveyed, their present significance, including all their different shades of uncertainty and arbitrariness, is acquired by custom. Custom, or in other words, authority, overrides every other law. It is true, words that have been in long use, particularly if they have been popularized, have sometimes lost their precision, have acquired an indefiniteness and uncertainty of meaning, and have thus become in a measure unfitted for scientific purposes. New-coined terms under these circumstances, may seem to have an advantage. They may be accurately defined, and then relied on to convey definite and uniform impressions. But it should be remembered that they too, on passing into general use, will become in a degree vague and uncertain, and the necessity for a new nomenclature is perpetually recurring. So great is the annoyance of new terms for old ideas, that, rather than resort to invention, we had better, as a general rule, be content with the old ones. Let their meaning be fixed by precise definitions, and then let them be used with strict reference to the definitions, and in no other sense. These remarks of course do not apply to the cases in which ideas, perhaps new ideas, are to be classified for the first time. Some of Dr. Tully's classes are original, based on hitherto unrecognized or imperfectly understood powers. It was highly proper that these classes and powers should be furnished with names, and that these names should be formed "regularly" and "classically." While we would welcome the addition to our medical literature of needed and appropriate terms, we cannot allow that anybody has a right to coin them, except on the gravest occasions and for the most urgent reasons.

ANTHROPHLOGISTS.

Dr. Tully defines antiphlogistics to be "articles which in a peculiar manner and in a definite degree directly diminish vital energy and strength of action in the sanguiferous or circulating systems of the body. By these" he means "a loss of vigor generally, thereby diminishing and obviating entonic, athenic, or phlogistic diathesis, when it exists, and (except in the case of depletion of blood and catharsis by the antiphlogistic salts) independent of any evacuation, at least, as a necessary part of their operation." This definition contains a few superfluous words, but it is on the whole admirable. Indeed, there is no particular in which Dr. Tully so much excels all the medical authors of our acquaintance as in his definitions. He is lucid, comprehensive, and precise. He seizes upon the great and characteristic facts of the class, and by well-chosen words, in a most judicious, yet plain form, presents them in a way that leaves little to be desired. Diffuse he may be, but he is never loose or vague.

Among the antiphlogistics and antiphlogistic processes, Dr. Tully includes certain acids—oxalate, oxalic, citric, malic, acetic, carbonic, chloric, sulfuric, nitric, hydrochloric, phosphoric, boracic; the soluble salts of potassa, soda, magnesia, and calcia; tartrate of antimony and potassa; nitrous ether and chloroform; depletion of blood. Cold water he very properly excludes from the list. Cold water (as well as cold in other forms) abates morbid excitement, but its effect is thus removed a source of irritation, and moderates febrile excitement, but does not exhaust in the sense that nitrate of potassa and blood-letting do. It is refrigerant, but not antiphlogistic. We wish we could quote Dr. Tully's remarks on the "indications for the use of antiphlogistics." They are not favorite remedies with him. He thinks there was a general change of diathesis between the years 1805 and 1812, in consequence of which diseases became more atomic and typhoid than before, and exhausting remedies were rendered inapplicable. He never gets weary in describing the disastrous effects of the evacuant and antiphlogistic processes in practice. The acids and the alkaline salts, including their carbonates, are the especial objects of his dislike.

NAUSIATICA.

Nausiatics are described as "articles which produce a distressing variety of common sensation called nausea, having its seat in the stomach, always attended by a loathing of food and a tendency to vomiting, and always aggravated by motion and exertion. The effects described are produced by the motion of a ship or carriage, or by swallowing or whirling, &c." The power here described, our author thinks, is peculiar and different from every other. It is
often associated with the emetic and narcotic powers, but is distinct from both. It is possessed by tartar emetic, sulphate of zinc, ipecacuanha, squill, lobelia. These articles are all exhausting in different degrees. But this power is not regarded as having the first rank in importance. We do not ourselves appreciate the reasons for making it a distinct power at all, though we have been interested in the author's course of argument.

It is unnecessary to say much here of the Leantics or Demulcents. The class embraces medicines, the virtues of which depend on the mucilaginous, farinaceous, albuminous, gelatinous, oleaginous, or saccharine principle. They are nutritive, and incapable of acting as poisons.

NEURAGICA.

"Definition.—Neuragics are articles which, without either euphoric, narcotic, leantic, or antiphlogistic powers, operate prominently and peculiarly upon the nervous system generally; some of them, in the first degree of their operation, efficiently allaying, in a manner peculiar to themselves, morbid susceptibility, morbid sensation, and irritative action or motion, without any vertigo or general tremors in conjunction; while others produce more or less vertigo and general tremors; both at the same time obstructing or contributing to obviate, spastic or convulsive diathesis. In the second degree of their operation, they occasion, in addition to the preceding effects, more or less languor, lassitude, and prostration; more or less neuralgic pain, more or less palpitation of the heart and arteries, more or less torpor, as it respects the peristaltic action of the intestines, more or less stupor or numbness in some parts of the extremities, sensations of constriction in the feet and hands, peculiar weakness, particularly in the lower extremities, or rather the lower half of the body, many symptoms and phenomena resembling chorea, morbid wakefulness, &c. In the third degree they produce violent neuralgic pains in the various parts of the body and limbs, great anxiety, general agitation, spastic or convulsive affections, obtuseness of the special senses, or positive obliteration of some of them, dilatation of the pupils of the eyes, emaciation, paralysis of the extremities, both as respects voluntary motion and common sensation, delirium, general exhaustion, and, sometimes, even not infrequently death." We have thought proper to copy the entire definition. It has the usual excellencies—fullness and precision; and the usual fault—redundancy. The power described has long been recognized as belonging to the preparations of lead, and some other articles from the mineral kingdom. It has never been formally described or made the foundation of a class in the books. It seems to us to be a fundamental power, distinct from every other, and sufficiently important to be the basis of a class. The articles embraced in it have usually been distributed in other classes. They have been called antispasmodics, astringents (when they happen to have a styptic taste), narcotics, sedatives, according to the whims or prejudices of the speaker or writer. Owing to the fact that the power is often united with some other power—the antiphlogistic, deobstructive, emetic, cathartic, &c.—it has often been confounded with the latter. Frequently it has been recognized in practice. Medicines have been selected with a careful reference to it, when at the same time the prescriber has been unable to explain, even to himself, the ground of his choice. Such a man's knowledge is empirical more than scientific. Experimentally, he knows the facts, and turns them to practical account; but he has never isolated them and made them the special objects of contemplation. Perhaps his mind is incapable, from constitution or habit, of going through the process of abstraction, generalization, and philosophical classification. His reasonings are of the nature of intuitions; his skill the result of tact more than scientific acquirements.

If the present is a natural class based on an elementary power, it was necessary that it should have a name. Names are a hindrance and vexation when not wanted, but are indispensable in cases like the present. The one which Dr. Tully has selected, or rather formed, we think satisfactory, though he is not quite content with it. Etymologically, neuragics are medicines which act upon the nerves. It is not expected a name should be a full definition. It is better in the present imperfect state of our knowledge that it should give a hint only. Then the definition can be altered and perfected without changing the name. The articles embraced in the class we have usually called mineral sedatives, but we are glad to have a better term.

The neuragics are better defined by their morbid, or what may be called their poisonous operation, than by their medicinal or curative effects; and yet these last are obvious enough in practice. We see the latter in the relief of morbid sensibility and irritability, the abatement of unnatural frequency and irritation of the pulse (an effect which Dr. Tully does not notice in his definition), the control of restlessness and pain of the neuralgic sort, and the counteraction of the spasmodic diathesis generally. We see them when acetate of lead removes the erethism which attends hemorrhagic cases, or cures irritable or spasmodic cough; when nitrate of bismuth, or prepared chalk, or even tartar emetic in large doses, allays vomiting; when calomel in drachm doses controls diarrhoea; when nitrate of silver, oxide of zinc, and ammoniated copper overcome epilepsy and other spasmodic diseases. In all these cases, sedation of some sort is the prominent medicinal operation. But the toxicological or morbid effects of the remedies of this class are more palpable and more readily described. These are never sought in prescription, but result from non-medicinal doses and uses. The diseases produced are a well-known group: neuralgia, rheumatism, contraction of the joints, spasmodic colic, convulsions, apoplexy, paralysis, marasmus, diabete, constipation, dyspepsia. Well-understood varieties of these complaints follow the long-continued use of lead. They also result, with some modification of symptoms and intensity,
from other remedies of the present class. Certain articles, however, from their mildness, are incapable of producing more than the medicinal grade of effects. However freely employed, they do not act as poisons. Such is the fact with prepared chalk. It relieves nausea, vomiting, gastrodynia, diarrhoea, certain morbid conditions of the stomach and bowels, dependent on disordered innervation, &c. Our illustrations, it will be understood, on this and other occasions, are not always taken from the work under review. If Dr. Tully had done nothing more for scientific medicine than to write his proem to the class Neurogaia, containing forty-five pages, he should take rank with the foremost medical authors of his day. By unwearied industry and great analytical power, he has separated from their combinations a class of facts hitherto overlooked or imperfectly understood, pointed out their characteristics, shown their great importance, and given them an appropriate place in classification.

We pass over the Narcotics, in order to make a few remarks on the class

ERETHISTICS.

They are defined to be "articles which produce a preternatural degree of activity and an augmented action of the powers of energies, by which any function is discharged. A mere and pure erethetic agent may indeed be compared to the whip and spur, which do not give any new and additional power or energy, but only bring into greater activity that which already exists, which was not previously exerted, and which perhaps was latent or prostrated in a greater or less degree." The most active, if not all the erethistics, produce other effects, seated mainly in the nerves of common sensation, such as "a feeling of tingling, prickling, formication, and numbness; sometimes, but not generally, with a feeling of heat, all commonly beginning in the more exposed parts, or extending to the upper, and occasionally pervading even the whole trunk." The voluntary muscles imperfectly obey the will, as if the affected limb were "asleep." The person unconsciously walks with an unsteady, staggering gait, as though partially inebriated.

In this class, Dr. Tully embraces several articles which are usually called narcotics, most of them acid or narcotics—ignatia amara, five species of strychnos, aconite, arnica, veratum viride, sanguinaria, lobelia, helioborus niger, colchicum, actea or cohosh, &c. All these articles have complex powers; that is, they are not pure erethistics, but are possessed of some additional powers which modify and sometimes disguise their effects. None of them are considered by our author as narcotics; several—ignatia, strychnos, arnica, lobelia—are known not to be, in any proper sense of the word.

The class of erethistics is new, as is also the name. There will probably be a difference of opinion as to its genuineness and necessity. Much will depend on the definition which fixes the boundaries of the narcotics; whether it is made broad enough to include, or narrow enough to exclude, the erethistics. We agree, however, that two distinct medicinal powers cannot be made one by a definition. There is certainly something peculiar in the group of articles which Dr. Tully has separated from the narcotics, but whether the peculiarity amounts to a generic difference, is not so clear. At any rate, we are of the opinion, that there was not a present necessity for the class. We are very glad, however, to see the reasons for it presented in so able a manner, and hope the attention of the profession will be turned to the subject.

It was this class particularly that Dr. Tully's officious friends objected to, when he was a public instructor. They "remonstrated and hemmed," says he, "that I always omitted to mention it, enumerating the articles which it comprises in the class narcotics." "In fact, I was so much bored and harassed about my classification, that I very often regretted that I had ever pretended to have any; and yet, when I omitted it wholly, there was always greater dissatisfaction than ever." "It is any thing but desirable to be an instructor in a public institution, over which so large a host consider themselves as constituted watchmen, whose duty it is to guard against the introduction of all dangerous heresy and schism." "I therefore submit this class to the public with perfect indifference as to its reception."

EUPHENICS.

"Definition.—The Euphenics, in the first grade of their operation, obviate languor and lassitude when they exist; in the second grade of their operation, they produce a peculiar, calm, placid, and pleasant sensation, state, or condition; in the third grade, they occasion a peculiar, rather agreeable, and apparently non-exhausting preternatural wakefulness; in the fourth grade, they produce a greater or less degree of positive exhilaration, which by some articles may be increased to such a degree, that the actions of the subject are not under the control of the will, and perhaps it amounts to actual delirium; in the fifth grade, they occasion a peculiar suspension of the functions of the hemispheres of the cerebrum, and an anæsthesia or destitution of common sensation, or a state of insensibility to pain, sometimes with a complete loss of consciousness, and occasionally with a moderate degree of it. The sixth or last grade, that is, the manner in which they destroy life, is unknown to me" (p. 446).

In this class are comprehended the articles of any poisonous vegetable origin, which usually constitute one group of the antispasmodics, so called—musk, castor, assafetida, valerian, the others, &c.; but it excludes the other group, or those of mineral origin. It includes, also, many articles which are not usually ranked as antispasmodics (or antispastics, as Dr. Tully would say), such as tea and coffee, lettuce, amanita muscaria, protoxide of nitrogen. The name nervines has sometimes been applied to the remedies of this class. We have usually contented ourselves with that of nerve stimulants, using the last word in a generic sense. Dr. Tully's term is doubtless more scientific, and, so long as it is new and not in general use,
may be made to convey a more uniform and definite meaning to those who once comprehend it.

The class under consideration is undoubtedly genuine. The power on which it rests must be fundamental. Its existence has always been recognized, while it is impossible to resolve it into any other power. It exists in an uncombined state, being the sole source of activity in many well-known articles, as the exhilarating gas, the Siberian fungus, coffee; while in others it holds an important rank, along with powers with which it is accidentally united, producing effects which are characteristic and which may be readily identified. The power is present in alcohol, opium, stramonium, tobacco, &c., causing some of the most conspicuous effects of those complex substances.

The euphrenics or nervous stimulants produce an agreeable excitement. This is one of their most constant and characteristic operations. They calm the nervous system, cause placid sensations, and, in sufficient doses, give rise to distinct exhilaration. Under these circumstances, there is no disposition to sleep, nor is the want of it felt. Susceptible persons cannot take a cup of strong tea or coffee, on going to the next hour of the nervous excitement. Nor is the want of rest felt to the same extent as under other circumstances. An individual who has been kept awake all night by an exhilarating dose of opium, has not the usual jaded appearance. He finds he has passed the time pleasantly, and, if the dose is renewed, he will go through the labors of the day with alacrity. The euphrenics, indeed, prevent the sense of fatigue, and sustain the body and the mind under the burden of unusual exertion. They do this without increasing the desire for food. In truth, less food suffices when the system is under their influence. Indians of South America and Peru chew the leaf of the erythroxylon coca. From it they obtain the same excitement that others get from tea, coffee, tobacco, hashish, &c. While under its influence, those using it are alleged to undergo an almost incredible amount of fatigue, fasting, watching, and privation in general; all of which they could not endure without it.

Excitement is the object, universally, for which drugs are taken habitually in health. It is peculiar and pleasing effects upon the nervous system, the agreeable sensations, which are the ground of an attachment to them. No more are taken away. Indians of South America chew the leaf of the erythroxylon coca. From it they obtain the same excitement that others get from tea, coffee, tobacco, hashish, &c. While under its influence, those using it are alleged to undergo an almost incredible amount of fatigue, fasting, watching, and privation in general; all of which they could not endure without it.

The pure euphrenics, that is, those articles which have none but euphrenic powers, are not apt to produce injurious effects. "Tea, coffee, &c.," says Dr. Tully, "are not liable to an intemperate use—indeed they cannot well be used intemperately; and the same is probably true of erythroxylon coca, Paulinilla sorbilis (guaran), Catha edulis (Abyssinian tea), &c., and most likely also of Cannabis Indica." Some of the most active members of the class, however, when long continued and freely employed, particularly those that have a narcotic quality, as alcohol, wine, opium, and tobacco, produce what our author calls limosisis synoptica, "ordinarily manifested by more or less restlessness, general uneasiness, and distress (the latter vaguely referred to the veins and arteries)." The power is present under a greater or less degree of the influence of the agent that produced it; but these symptoms disappear on returning to its use. It is certainly this, and by no means habit, as is so often alleged, that makes it so difficult for the habitual users of papaver, wine, alcohol, and other euphrenics to relinquish their use, or which prompts them so strongly to return to their employment after an attempt to relinquish it." "This disease is the only morbid effect produced by the simple and pure euphrenics. But I deny that this ever makes any inroad upon the constitution—whether in the person, or on the nerves, or contributes to shorten life; at least, provided the use of the agent that produced it is continued in moderate quantities."
It is only the "pure euphrenics" that are thus innocent of hurtful effects. The impressions they produce are superficial and transient, giving place speedily to the ordinary condition of the organs. However long continued, only functional disturbance is the result, which is but temporary. But other articles have complex powers. Alcohol, wine, and opium are narcotics and arterial stimulants, as well as euphrenics. They cause profounder and more durable impressions. When withdrawn, the organs do not at once return to their normal state. The changes become more or less permanent, and a peculiar diathesis, predisposing the individual to certain well-marked diseases or diseased states, is produced. This is particularly the fact with regard to alcohol. What may be called the alcoholic constitution or diathesis, is the result of its long-continued abuse, characterized by well-known symptoms, and terminating often in delirium tremens. These permanent alterations in the organism, laying the foundations of broken health and acute and chronic diseases, are produced, it would seem, by the narcotic power or the arterial-stimulant power. At any rate, they do no appear to come from the euphrenic power.

The euphrenic is often confounded with other powers, most frequently with the arterial-stimulant and the narcotic powers. This happens from careless observation, and the crudest speculative notions. The mistake is sometimes diabolous. The truth is, the euphrenic power is like neither of the others, as will be seen from the careful reading of Dr. Tully's definition. It is united with both in alcohol and opium, but this is only an accidental union, as is proved by its often existing by itself. This union has given origin to the groundless supposition that the narcotics are always and necessarily stimulant in the first stage of their action, and only sedative in the second or last. We should like to dwell upon this and other points, but time and space do not permit.

Dr. Tully's preeminent class euphrenics is an elaborate essay, occupying eighty-eight pages. It is long, but altogether admirable, and is worth the price of the whole work. It is crowded with original and profound remarks. Though the reader may not agree to all that is said, he cannot fail to find much that is new, weighty, and convincing.

**Antibestica.**

"Definition.—The antibestics are articles which directly produce, during a quickly diffused and transient increase of vital energy and strength of action of a peculiar sort, primarily at least, if not mainly, in the sanguiferous system, but probably in a greater or less degree in all the parts dependent upon the nerve of chemical action, nutrition, and reproduction, commonly called the great sympathetic nerve; thereby obviating or contributing to obviate atony, exhaustion, or debility in the parts specified where it exists."

There are no pure antibestics or arterial stimulants yet known, all the articles of the class having some additional power. The medicines having this power in greatest degree are alcohol, wine, and opium, particularly the two former. Dr. Tully adds phosphorus, cantharides, and rhus venenata to the list, with doubtful propriety, as we think. The class is very small. Alcohol, wine, and opium are actively euphrenic and narcotic, while alcohol is also irritant. Phosphorus is esthetic and neuralgic (?) and cantharides, esthetic and diuretic. All of them that properly belong here give strength—energy—to the circulating system. They produce the strong, full pulse. As a consequence, the blood is circulated with more efficiency than usual, and all the functions are exercised with unwoented vigor. Power, and not debility, is the grand characteristic of their operation.

The medicines belonging to the three last classes—the esthetics, the euphrenics, and the antibestics—have usually been called, without discrimination, stimulants, excitants, incitants, &c. Though in practice, capsicum, ether, and alcohol have been considered wholly unlike in their medicinal properties, each being adapted
to different diseases and different pathological states, yet in theory, in classification, in the formal treatises, they have been usually regarded as having but one fundamental power, the difference between them being slight and uncertain. As they all produce excitement, and all are in a sense stimulants, it has been considered they must all be alike or identical in operation. But the truth is, they are entirely dissimilar, having properties that are widely and specifically distinct. Dr. Tully is the first author who, in clear language and with the requisite fulness, has made this distinction. He has shown three powers to exist where but one has been supposed, and has described so well by definition and statement that they cannot be confounded, either in practice or theory. Cardinal facts which have not hitherto been understood except partially and empirically, he has made matters of accurate scientific knowledge.

We do not like the terms apheresis and antiseptics. They are hard, uncoined. To the great majority of medical men they are without special significance. What is more, they seem to us unnecessary. Names when not needed are unmitigated nuisances. They stand in the way of knowledge, and it is well if they get patched into a corner. We suspect that even Dr. Tully's authority will not secure the adoption of the terms in question. Nor do we think his example will cause the term stimulant to be discarded, because it has been loosely employed, and is of Latin origin. It is true, the meaning of the term ought to be ascertained, and then made sure by definition and description. We can see no propriety in limiting its application, as Dr. Tully seems inclined to, to those remedies (antiseptics) which "increase vital energy, principally, if not mainly, in the sanguiferous system." It would be better to refer to the best and most general usage, to employ the term in a generic sense, and as opposed to the term sedative. In this sense it might be used, like its opposite, as the generic designation of several classes, adding some significant adjective to distinguish one from the other. Thus we might have a class of acrid stimulants (oesthetics), another of nerve stimulants (euphrenics), and another of arterial stimulants (antiseptics). The sedatives might be distributed into five classes—the demulcent, the astringent, the narcotic, the antiphlogistic, and the mineral (besides the other anterior sedatives). These, however, are but suggestions.

We pass over the classes Tonics and Stypitics to give Dr. Tully's definition of the

**ADENAGIOS.**

"Adenagios are articles which exert a direct, an especial, a peculiar, and specific operation upon the secretions and absorbents, or the glandular system generally, by which greater or less change of action or condition is produced—a change manifested by a direct resolution of certain chronic, subacute atonic phlegoses, or inflammations; certain parabasias and glandular enlargements; by the abolition of certain vitiating ulcers; by the relief or cure of certain cutaneous diseases; by the obviation of torpor and inactivity of all the secretions and excrescences; and, as is commonly said, though I think incorrectly, of the secretory apparatus of the liver; and by consequent increase of the secretions and excrescences, and, as is commonly, but I thin erroneously believed, more especially of the bilious than of any other; and also by a diminution and improvement of the secretions and excrescences, when they are excessive and vitiated; the whole independent of any change in the degree of the vital energies or the strength of action of the sanguiferous system, and not caused by any evacuation which may happen to be produced."

The power here described has long been recognized, but not constantly, and with only a partial knowledge of its true character and importance. No author has before defined it clearly, and established its claims to rank among the fundamental powers. The class may be called new, as the name certainly is. It comprehends numerous articles—iodine, bromine, chlorine, sulphur; the preparations of mercury, gold, arsenic; dandelion, comfrey, sanguinaris, colchicum, veratum, &c. They have hitherto been called, in cases in which their most important property has forced itself upon the attention, deobstruents, resolvents, alteratives, liquefacients, &c. The last is the term employed by Dr. Pereira. Dr. Wood, the author of a very good work on Materia Medica, has a class of alteratives, but he seems to employ the word in a general and not a specific sense. "This class," he remarks, "may be considered as a temporary and convenient receptacle of those otherwise unclassifiable medicines, which experience has proved to be useful in disease," &c. In his introductory remarks, there is no recognition of the adenagic or deobstruent. Dr. Tully, however, has, under the classific name which he has chosen, he treats of the very articles (and those alone) possessing in greatest degree the power in question. What is the bond which, in the mind of this writer, connects these articles? Are they placed side by side because they have no tie, and because they have nothing in common with the other classes?

Had Dr. Tully been less fastidious in his taste, or not quite so much given to "classical Greek," he might have found among the terms mentioned, a good enough denomination for the class. As he justly remarks, however, the author could not, in many cases, allow himself in the selection and construction of his own terms.

The remaining classes in the work before us are, for the most part, the same as those to be found in other books. There is less in the principles, explanations, and statements which is wholly new—less, perhaps, to call forth criticism—than in the earlier pages of the work. At the same time, the attentive reader will find much to interest and instruct—much that is new, if not original.

In speaking of the merits of Dr. Tully's work, it is no more than truth to say, that it has grave faults. These, however, relate more to its form than its substance. It is unnecessarily
and cumbrously learned. The author often goes out of his way to display his knowledge, particularly his critical knowledge. If a topic is incidentally introduced which ought to be dismissed with a word, he must needs tell all that he knows about it. Thus there is in the work an ostentatious display of learning, and much irrelevant matter. The style is often unpardonably diffuse. Set forms of speech are repeated almost without end. Tautology is common, and expletives are employed with too much frequency. Such phrases as these are met with:—"absolutely incredible," "a patient is still and quiet," "I cannot possibly believe," "wherever it is actually practicable," "perfectly and absolutely certain," "differences positively essential," "actually beginning," "absolutely no food at all," "always present in every case," "all true, proper, and genuine euphrenies," "merely, purely, and exclusively," and so on. ad infinitum. Now, Dr. Tully, scholar as he is, must perceive that the verbs "absolutely," "positively," "actually," "perfectly," &c., &c., have no meaning in the connections in which they are used. They are an offence and a scandal.

As much may be said of the long and uncustomed words the author is so fond of using. The scientific terms are sometimes, if we may say so, too scientific. To understand them, a good medical scholar wants beside him a huge dictionary, the latest treatise on chemistry, and half a dozen works on botany. It is assumed that every medical reader is an accomplished Latin and Greek scholar, and an expert in all the departments of natural history. We wish it were so, but the fact is notoriously otherwise.

For once, it may be proper to call chloroform, "trichlorid of formidge;" sweet spirit of nitre, "hyponitrate of protoxide of etherogen;" nitrate of bismuth, "biohydrous tetracprotonitrate of bismuth," &c., &c., but it is in poor taste to repeat these names at length every time the substances indicated are mentioned.

We might go on in this strain of verbal criticism. It would not be difficult to find blemishes that are not merely literary. It is far easier to point out the defects of Dr. Tully's work than to do full justice to its unquestioned merits. Its faults are patent. To find out its merits, one must go below the surface—must study it thoroughly and master its principles. It may never be popular with the indolent, the unthinking, the superficial; but those who read it patiently, with the full purpose of understanding it, will find our commendations not undeserved. We long to see the completion of the work. Though grateful for the installment already received, we are not satisfied. To illustrate the principles already laid down, they should be placed more directly in contact with the facts that are intended to illustrate and explain. The individual articles should be taken up, and the practical nature of the entire work proved at length. Not till this is done will the importance of what has now been accomplished be fully understood by all.

Because we have commended Dr. Tully's volumes, the reader must not conclude that we approve, even in doctrine, all they contain, or all that has been passed over without criticism. The opinions, the statements, the reasonings are, in many cases, unsatisfactory—not in harmony with our medical faith. In most instances, however, we have been instructed, even when not convinced.

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Solid Extract—Dose: 1/2 to 1 grain.

Anis Rubrum (Stem Alder).—Alternative, emetic, and astringent. Useful in scrofula, secondary syphilis, and several forms of cutaneous diseases.

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Solid Extract—Dose: 1 to 2 grains.

Artemisia Absinthii (Wormwood).—Antihelminthic, tonic, and diuretic. Used in intermittent fever, jaundice, and worms. Promotes the appetite in atonic dyspepsia, anorexia, obstructive diarrhoea, etc. Externally, it is useful in lumbalgias and local inflammations.

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Aselepa Incarnata (White Indian Hemp).—Emetic, cathartic, and diuretic. Useful in catarrh, asthma, rheumatism, syphilis, and worms.

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Atracto Belladonna (Belladonna).—Belladonna is a powerful narcotic, possessing also diaphoretic and diuretic properties. A very valuable remedy in convulsions, neuralgia, spasm, nausea, hooping-cough, rheumatism, gout, paralysis, and similar diseases having their seat in the nervous system. It is esteemed as a prophylactic in scabies, and is also used with success in quinsy and hernia.

Fluid Extract—Dose: 5 to 10 drops.
Solid Extract—Dose: 1/4 to 1 grain.
Pills—1/4, 1/2 and 1 grain.
FLUID AND SOLID EXTRACTS.

Aurantii Cortex (Orange Peel)—It is a mild tonic, carminative, and cathartic, but is seldom used alone. It is a useful addition to bitter infusions and decoctions.

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Buchu (Buchu)—Buchu is given chiefly in complaints of the urinary organs attended with increased irritability, and to stimulate the nervous system. In cases of general debility, and in convulsions from exhausting diseases. As a tonic it will be found of great value, especially in cancer, eczema, and beri-beri, during the absence of fever or inflammation, also in cases when the system is exhausted by protracted discharges. It may likewise be used in cases of cystitis attended with debility, as scrofula, dropsy, obstructive cystic diseases, &c. To obtain antispasmodic influence, the red and yellow marks are considered superior to the pale, while the pale is preferred as a tonic.

Cinehona (Peruvian Bark)—Valuable in functional de- flections of the stomach, improving digestion, and invigorating the nervous system. As a tonic it has special value in cases of general debility, and in convulsions from exhausting diseases. As a tonic it will be found of great value, especially in cancer, eczema, and beri-beri, during the absence of fever or inflammation, also in cases when the system is exhausted by protracted discharges. It may likewise be used in cases of cystitis attended with debility, as scrofula, dropsy, obstructive cystic diseases, &c. To obtain antispasmodic influence, the red and yellow marks are considered superior to the pale, while the pale is preferred as a tonic.

Cinnaomum Tonicum—Composed of Buchu, Usnea Intermedia, and Juniper. It is a fluid extract and is given in doses of 1/2 to 2 drams.

Canella Alba (Oleodora).—Canella is possessed of the ordinary properties of aromatics: as a local stimulant and gentle tonic; valuable as an addition to tonic or purgative medicines in debilitated states of the digestive organs. Seldom prescribed except in combinations.

Cannabis Indica (Indian Hemp, Foreign).—Phrenetic, anesthetic, antispasmodic, and hypotonic. Unlike opium, it acts on the parasympathetic and sympathetic nerves, produces dryness of the tongue, check pulmonary secretions, or produce headache. Used with success in hysteria, dyspepsia, paresis, anaemia, and for the relief of pain in joints. It is also used for the relief of pain in joints.

Capsicum Annuum (Cayena Pepper).—A powerful stimulant and astringent. It is very useful in correcting flatulent colic, in dyspepsia: promoting digestion; in sea-sickness; on the stomach and intestines; to diminish the frequency of stools; to moderate the appetite, and to check the nausea, produce dryness of the tongue, check pulmonary secretions, or produce headache. Used with success in hysteria, dyspepsia, paresis, anaemia, and for the relief of pain in joints.

Cassia Acatifolia (Senna).—It is well adapted to cases with a tendency to constipation and certain purulent affections; in constipation and incoction of the urinary canal, requiring frequent use of purgatives; in worms; in determination of the blood to the head, it can be used in all ages as a purgative, with safety.

Cinchona (Cinchoa).—Useful in chronic enlargement of the liver; chronic rheumatism, scrofula, and nervous affections, &c.

Cinchona Extractum—Composed of Cinchona, Orange Peel, Gentian, Serpentina, Cloves, and Red Sanders. It is a fluid extract and is given in doses of 1/4 to 1 dram.

Cissampelos Paraphylla (Pandora Brasiliensis).—Useful in calming and sedating the nervous system. It has a sedative and anesthetizing effect. It is useful in patients who have a sensitive nature. It is used in cases of insomnia, restlessness, and nervous agitation.

Cocculus Palustris (Cocculus).—Useful in chronic enlargement of the liver; chronic rheumatism, scrofula, and nervous affections, &c.

Cocculus Extractum—Composed of Cocculus, Orange Peel, Gentian, Serpentina, Cloves, and Red Sanders. It is a fluid extract and is given in doses of 1/4 to 1 dram.

Conium Maculatum (POISON HEMLOCK).—Powerful narcotic, anthelmintic, and antispasmodic. Used in chronic enlargement of the liver, chronic rheumatism, scrofula, and nervous affections, &c.

Conium Extractum—Composed of Conium, Orange Peel, Gentian, Serpentina, Cloves, and Red Sanders. It is a fluid extract and is given in doses of 1/4 to 1 dram.

Corvalis Multiflora (Solomon’s Seal).—Toxic, mucilaginous, and mildly astringent. Of much value in lassosomia, membranous, female debility, and pectoral affections. An infusion will be found of great service in irritative conditions of the intestines, as well as in chronic inflammations of these parts, especially when accompanied with hemorrhage, dysenteric sensations, pain, &c.

Corydalis Fornacea (Turkey Cate).—One of the best remedies in syphilitic affections; valuable in scrofula, and possesses tonic properties similar to the gentian, colombo, or other pares bitters. Its alternative powers render it of immense value.

Corydalis Extractum—Composed of Corydalis and Gentian. It is a fluid extract and is given in doses of 1/4 to 2 drams.

Cotula (Cotula).—One of the most useful in syphilitic affections; valuable in scrofula, and possesses tonic properties similar to the gentian, colombo, or other pares bitters. Its alternative powers render it of immense value.

Cotula Extractum—Composed of Cotula and Gentian. It is a fluid extract and is given in doses of 1/4 to 2 drams.

Cucumis Colocynthis (Squash).—Cucumis Colocynthis is a perennial herbaceous plant, native to Europe and Asia. It is useful in the treatment of dyspepsia, chronic diarrhea, and dysentery. It is also useful for the relief of pain in joints. The root of the plant is used in the form of a decoction. It is also used to relieve pain in joints.

Cucumis Colocynthis Extractum—Composed of Cucumis Colocynthis. It is a fluid extract and is given in doses of 1/4 to 2 drams.

Cucumber (Marrows).—It is a fluid extract and is given in doses of 1/4 to 2 drams.

Cucumber Juice—It is a fluid extract and is given in doses of 1/4 to 2 drams.

Cucumber Paste—It is a fluid extract and is given in doses of 1/4 to 2 drams.

Cucumber Powder—It is a fluid extract and is given in doses of 1/4 to 2 drams.

Cucumber Syrup—It is a fluid extract and is given in doses of 1/4 to 2 drams.
FLUID AND SOLID EXTRACTS.

Solid Extract—Dose: 3 to 15 grains.
Solid Extract of Colocynthis Granules—Dose: 2 to 30 grains.

Crotonum Longum (Therum).—Stimulant, aromatic, tonic, diuretic, and astringent; used especially in jaundice and the itch; also employed in debilitated states of the stomach, intermittent fever and dropsy.

Fluid Extract—Dose: to 2 drams.

Cypripedium Pubescens (Lady's Slipper).—Tonic, nervine, and astringent. Employs in hysteria; nervous irritability and excitability, hysteria, neurasthenia, morbid condition of the nervous system, &c.

Solid Extract—Dose: to 1 dram.

Datura Stramonium (Stramonium).—Narcotic, antispasmodic, and delirious; very astrigent; used in nervous irritability and excitability, hysteria, neurasthenia, morbid condition of the nervous system, &c. Can be used as a substitute for opium. In small doses, it has a hypnotic effect. In larger doses, it can cause delirium and hallucinations. It is a powerful emetic and purgative, and has been used in the treatment of various conditions, such as cholera infantum.

Fluid Extract—Dose: to 5 grains.

Digitária Purpurea (Polygala).—Is narcotic, sedative and diuretic; sometimes emetic and purgative. It is prescribed as a sedative in hypochondriac states of the heart, and in numerous cases of the large vessels proceeding from it; in inflammatory diseases; in dropsy, on account of its diuretic power; in bronchitis, it produces greater or lesser circulation, and is peculiar in its operation. It is one of those remedies which are of general utility, without an accurate knowledge of their medicinal properties.

Fluid Extract—Dose: to 5 drops.

Dioscorea Villosa (Wild Yam).—Antispasmodic. Successfully used in bilious colic. Held to be as much a specific in bilious colic as quina in intermittent fevers.

Dioccoria—Dose: 1 to 6 grains.

Euphrasia Repens (Trailing Arbutus).—Dissipates and astringent. It is chiefly used in the formation of the pectoral organs, to promote the expulsion of the placenta, to restrain inordinate hemorrhages after delivery, and to hasten the discharge of the urine.

Fluid Extract—Dose: to 1 dram.

Ergota (Ergot).—The ergot operates with great energy upon the vasa vasorum of the uterus of the gravid uterus, in order to promote the expulsion of dried placenta, to restrain inordinate hemorrhages, and to hasten the discharge of the urine.

Fluid Extract—Dose: to 1 dram.

Epaphia Atripurpurus (Wisdom).—Tonic, laxative, diuretic, and astringent; successfully used in intermittent fevers, typhoid fever, dropsy, and general debility, and E. P. (E. Purpureus), is a most powerful diuretic. Used with excellent effect in all chronic urinie dis[

Fluid Extract—Dose: to 1 dram.

Exsudation Perforata (Boneset).—Tonic, diuretic, and astringent. It is used in colds, fevers, cataracts, remittent and intermittent fevers, typhoid-pneumonia, dropsy, and general debility, and E. P. (E. Purpureus), is a most powerful diuretic. Used with excellent effect in all chronic urinie dis[

Fluid Extract—Dose: to 1 dram.

Gelsemium sempervirens (Yellow Jasmine).—It is an excellent febrifuge; has proved efficacious in nervous and bilious headaches, colds, pneumonia, hemorrhage, chorea, though it is in fever especially in which its efficacy has been most observed. May be used in all forms of neuralgia, nerv

Fluid Extract—Dose: to 3 drops.

Gentiana lutea (Achillea).—It is a valuable tonic, adapted to those cases requiring the use of pure or simple bitumens. It excites the appetite, invigorates the powers of digestion, and withholds the rectal flow and other constitutional diseases, diarrhea, and worms, and is rather applicable to the condition of the stomach and system generally, than to any specific dis[

Fluid Extract—Dose: to 1 dram.

GERMANIAN COMPOUND—Composed of Gentian, Orange Peel, Clary, Camomile, and Red Sourweeds.

GERMANIAN Granules—Dose: 3 to 15 grains.

GERMANIAN Granules (Osmophyllia).—A powerful a[

Fluid Extract—Dose: to 1 dram.

Gillienia trifoliata (Indian Phyllis).—It is used the same as [previous reference].

Fluid Extract—Dose: to 4 to 12 drops.

Gossypium herbaceum (Oleum).—Emmenagogue, particularly as a cough and expectorant, and more safely than ergot. It operates without pain or gastric disturbances, producing no other effect than the excitation of the mucous membrane of the stomach, without causing any degree of analgetic influence. It is an excellent remedy in the treatment of catarrhal and Octo.

Fluid Extract—Dose: to 4 grains.

Hematoxylin campechianum (Copal).—It is tonic and astringent, without any irritating properties. It may be used with much advantage in diarrhoea, dysentery, and in the relaxed condition of the bowels succeeding cholera infantum.

Fluid Extract—Dose: to 1 dram.

Helleborus niger (Black Hellebore).—It is a drastic hydric cathartic, poisonous to comminued gases power; occasionally found in chloris, cholera, &c.

Fluid Extract—Dose: to 10 grains.

Helonia bisulcata (False Unicorn).—Tonic, diuretic, and vermifuge. Beneficial in colic, and in many of the generative organs. It acts with great energy and to a very marked extent, to reduce the tendency to repeated and successive miscarriages.

Fluid Extract—Dose: to 1 dram.

Hemlock (Hemlock).—It is a very fatal poison, and has been used to kill rats and mice, and possesses diuretic and debilitative virtues. It has been used in fevers, dropsy, and disturbances of the respiratory organs.

Fluid Extract—Dose: to 2 to 3 grains.

Humulus lupulus (Hop).—Hops are tonic and moderately narcotic, and have been recommended in diseases of the liver, generative organs, and in neurotic and debilitative diseases, of the nervous system and the nervous system and the nervous system.

Fluid Extract—Dose: to 3 to 5 grains.

Hydrangea arborescens (Hydrangea).—This plant was introduced to the medicinal profession by Dr. E. W. Baillie, of Burlington, O., as a remedy for the removal of stone deposits in the bladder, and for relieving the excessive pain attendant on the passage of a calculus through the urethra. The power of the plant is in the bark in the form of a tincture. It is effective in 1/4 to 1/2 dram, but it is only the deposits that are small, when in that form of the disease known as gravel, that is an efficient remedy; then by removing the deposits, which it is effective in, in which it allowed to remain in the organ would increase in size and form, the disease is arrested.

Fluid Extract—Dose: to 1 dram.

Hydrate Canadensis (Golden Seal).—Used in dyspepsia, chronic affections of the nervous system of the stomach, chorea, epilepsia, remittent, and typhoid fever, suppurative, and the liver, and where tonics are required. In combination with feverfew (Tanacetum parthenium), it forms an excellent local application as a gargle in sore throats and ulcerations of the mouth, and is adapted to the treatment of such discharges as continues from dilatation of the fluid and solid extract.

Fluid Extract—Dose: to 1 dram.

Hyoscymus Nigricus (Hyoscine).—It ranks among the anti-cholinergic alkaloids. It is used in the treatment of motion sickness, to prevent nausea and vomiting, and to relieve the symptoms of gastro-intestinal disorders.

Fluid Extract—Dose: to 1 to 2 grains.

Ipecacuanha (Ipecacuanha).—It is an active emetic, operating directly upon the stomach, and sometimes painfully upon the bowels, producing copious and watery stools. It is advantageously employed in dropsy, in the treatment of hepatic diseases, and scrofulous affections of the other joints.

Fluid Extract—Dose: to 1 dram.
Fluid and Solid Extracts.

Solid Extract—Dose: 5 to 8 grains.
Lobelia Inflata (Lobelia).—Lobelia is emetic, and in small doses, purgative, and expectorant. It is of especial advantage in spasmodic asthma, and other laryngeal and pectoral affections. In doses where it is required to be emetic, or to expel phlegm or otherwise, lobelia will be found to be a valuable article.

Fluid Extract—Dose: Expectorant, 10 to 60 drops; for Asthma, 1/4 to 1 dram.
Lobelia—Dosage: 1/4 to 1/2 grains.
Lobelia Compound—Composed of Lobelia, Smokh Cabin, and Balsam of Peru.

Fluid Extract—Dose: 10 to 60 drops; and 1/4 to 1 dram.
Lycopus Virginicus (Bog-weather).—A mild narcotic, sedative, anti-emetic, and stimulant. A valuable remedy for hemoptysis from the incipient phthisis, pneumonia; useful in quieting irritation and sillying cough; it appears to act like digoxin in abating the frequency of the pulse, but is far less active.

Fluid Extract—Dose: 1 to 2 drams.
Marrubium Vulgare (Horehound).—Tonic, aperient, pectoral, and aroentic. It is largely used in chronic practice in colds, asthma, catarrh, and other chronic affections of the lungs, as a stimulant, expectorant, and copious expectoration.

Fluid Extract—Dose: 1/4 to 1 dram.

Solid Extract—Dose: 2 to 10 grains.
Pills—2 grains each.

Mentha Piperita (Peppermint).—It is a powerful diffusive stimulant, antispasmodic, carminative, and stomachic, and is used in cases of dyspepsia, indigestion, and aroentric affections of the stomach; to allay the griping of colic, to check nausea and vomiting; and to disguise the unpleasant taste of other medicines.

Fluid Extract—Dose: 1 to 2 drams.

Mentha Viridis (Spearmint).—Like the last, it is carminative, aperient, and stimulant. It is mainly used as a digestive and febrifuge. The infusion has been found serviceable in gonorrhoea, strangles, gravel, &c.

Fluid Extract—Dose: 1 to 3 drams.

Myrica Cerifera (Bayberry).—Astringent and stimulant, and in large doses is apt to occasion nausea. Successfully employed in dyspepsia, flatulency, dyspepsia, and other diseases where an astringent stimulant is indicated. Beneficial as a gargle in sore mouth and throat.

Fluid Extract—Dose: 1 to 3 drams.

Nepeta Cataria (Catnip).—Carminative and diaphoretic in warm infirmities, in cold, flatulent colic, nervous headaches, hysteria, and nervous irritability.

Fluid Extract—Dose: 2 to 4 drams.

Optunia.—Fluid Extract of opium (Aqueosa) is of the same strength as opium, and is used as an astringent stimulant. It is used in anaodyne in its action, promotes sleep, allays spasm and convulsions, and is valuable in nervous irritability. It can be used where laudanum or opium is generally applicable, without the unpleasant effects that usually follow from either. The fluid opium is demarcated; prepared according to the formulas of Prof. Proctor.

Fluid Extract—Dose: 10 to 60 drops.

Passion Flower (Rosa).—The Poppy heads, though analogous to opium in medical properties, are exceedingly feeble. They are often given internally to calm irritable, and to promote sleep, externally, generally, the narcotic effects of opium.

Fluid Extract—Dose: 1/4 to 1 dram.
Solid Extract—Dose: 5 to 10 grains.
Pills—5 grains each.

Physostegia Decandra (Peb).—It is a strong emetic, purgative, and astringent. It is a narcotic, antispasmodic, and syphilitic rheumatism, and for allaying syphilitic pains. It is said to be a sure cure of syphilis in its early stages, without the use of mercury. Acts as an alternative in syphilis and syphilitic diseases.

Fluid Extract—Dose: 10 to 20 drops.
Solid Extract—Dose: 1 to 4 grains.
Physostigmin—Dose: 1/4 to 1 grain.
Physostigmin—Pills—1/4 to 1/2 grain each.

Piper Angustifolium (Mattock).—Principally styrical, also stimulant. Of advantage in epilepsy, lassitude, and debility in general. A good stimulant, and in a chronic condition, it acts upon the liver with energy and without active catharsis; in bilious and typhoid fever as a laxative and toxic, and in dyspepsia, diarrhoea, and dysentery.

Fluid Extract—Dose: 1/4 to 1 dram.
Solid Extract—Dose: 1/4 to 1/2 grain.

Piper Nigrum (Black Pepper).—The Black Pepper is a warm carminative stimulant, having the property of conserving general arterial excitement. Its chief medicinal application is to excite the stomach stomack and increase salivation.

Fluid Extract—Dose: 10 to 40 drops.

Podophyllum Peltatum (Mandrake).—It is a certain cathartic; in large doses is an emetic, alternately, a exhilarant, hot, diuretic, and stimulant. The alkaloids, glottis, and chronic bronchial inflammation.

Fluid Extract—Dose: 1/8 to 1/5 drams.
Solid Extract—Dose: 2 to 4 grains.
Pills—2 grains each.
FLUID AND SOLID EXTRACTS.

kiddneys, promotes expectoration, augments the glandular function, and cleanses the intestinal canal of all irritating substances. In small doses it acts as a powerful alternative. Useful for dyspepsia, dysmenorrhea, rheumatism, gonorrhea; also administered beneficially in jaundice, dropsy, dysentery, diarrhea, dropsy, chronic inflammatory diseases, fever, scrofula, and all glandular enlargements. Its range of application is perhaps as extensive as that of any other domestic medicine, and is indicated in all cases where the use of mercury is indicated.

**Fluid Extract—** Dose: ½ to 1 dram. **Solid Extract—** Dose: ½ grain.

**Podophyllum—** Dose: ¼ to ½ grain each. **Pills of Podophyllum—** ½ grain each.

**Mandrake Compound—** Composed of Mandrake, Senna and Jaborandi.

**Fluid Extract—** Dose: 1 to 2 drams.

**Polygonum Punctatum (Water Pepper)—** Stimulant, diuretic, emmenagogue, antispasmodic, and vesicant. Used in colds, cough, gravel, ulcerous diseases, etc.

**Fluid Extract—** Dose: 10 to 20 grains. **Solid Extract—** Dose: 2 to 3 grains.

**Polygala Senega (Senna)—** Senna is a stimulating diuretic and expectorant, and in large doses emetics and cathartic. It acts more or less on the secretions. It is peculiarly useful in chronic catarrhal affections, the secondary stages of cough, and in pernicious anemias.

**Fluid Extract—** Dose: 20 to 40 drops.

**Populus Tremuloides (American Poplar)—** Tonic and irritant; has been used in intermittent fever with advantage. An infusion of the young tender leaves is a valuable remedy in debility, want of appetite, febrile digestion, chronic diseases and worms. It is useful to possess active diuretic properties.

**Populin—** Dose: 4 to 8 grains.

**Prunus Verticillata (Black Alder)—** The Black Alder has been used with good effect in jaundice, dropsy, chronic diseases, and consumption, with a debilitated state of the system, especially gaugers and morbid conditions. It is a property of all the pellagous or fuscous species of Alder, and in chronic catarrhal eruptions, in which it is given internally, and applied locally in the form of a wash or poultice.

**Prunus Virginiana (Wild Cherry)—** Tonic and stimulant in operation on the digestive organs, at the same time exercising a beneficial influence on the capillary and nervous systems. It is useful in the convulsive stages of inflammatory attacks, and in many pulmonary diseases, imparting tenacity without the heart and blood vessels. It is of general use in phthisis, scrofula, and dyspepsia.

**Witch Hazel Compound—** Composed of Wild Cherry, Horsetail, Lettuce, Feverfew, and Bloodroot.

**Fluid Extract—** Dose: ½ to 1 dram. **Solid Extract—** Dose: 10 to 20 grains.

**Quercus Alba (White Oak)—** Tonic, astringent, and alterative. As an astringent it is very valuable; given in intermittent fever, chronic diarrhea, and dyspepsia; and in children and children. Applied externally as an ointment to the blisters and willow catarrh. The juice is a valuable substance and to be used specifically in cases of fever and inflammation, as a purgative for infants is valuable, and is well adapted to a variety of children's complaints.

**Fluid Extract—** Dose: ½ to 1 dram. **Solid Extract—** Dose: 2 to 10 grains. **Pills—** 1 grain each.

**Rhamnus Catharticus (Buckthorn)—** A powerful, hypogogue and purgative. Seldom used alone.

**Fluid Extract—** Dose: ½ to 1 dram. **Solid Extract—** Dose: 10 to 20 grains.

**Rhus Vernix (White Gooseberry)—** Used as a purgative in mild cases of diarrhea, and cholera infantum; as a stomachic and tonic in diabetes complicated with debilitated condition of the digestive organs; as a purgative for infants is valuable, and is well adapted to a variety of children's complaints.

**Fluid Extract—** Dose: ½ to 1 dram. **Solid Extract—** Dose: 2 to 10 grains. **Pills—** 1 grain each.

**Rhus Vernix (Blackberry)—** Tonic and strongly astringent. Valuable in gonorrhea, leucorrhoea, diarrhea, dysentery, catarrh, and scrofula.

**Fluid Extract—** Dose: ½ to 1 dram. **Solid Extract—** Dose: 6 to 8 grains. **Pills—** 2 grains each.

**Rubus Cripps (Yellow Dock)—** Alterative, tonic, mildly astringent, and digestive. Useful in scrofulous and syphilitic cases of the skin, and in cases of scrofulous or fever, and scrofula.

**Fluid Extract—** Dose: 1 to 2 drams. **Solid Extract—** Dose: 1 to 2 grains. **Pills—** 1 grain each.

**Rutja Graveolens (Rue)—** Its action is chiefly directed to the uterus; in moderate doses proving emmenagogic, and in large doses producing a degree of irritation in that organ. It is sometimes used for its diuretic action. It is occasionally used in flatulent colic, hysteria, epilepsy, and is an efficient vermifuge.

**Fluid Extract—** Dose: 20 to 40 drops. **Solid Extract—** Dose: 2 to 4 grains.

**Saltis Alba (Willow)—** Tonic and astringent, and has been employed as a substitute for quinina in intermittent fever. It is emmenagogic, astringent, and is said to afford the stomach and affect the nervous system than quinina.

**Sanguinaria Canadensis (Bloodroot)—** Valuable as an emetic, narcotic, and stimulant. In small doses it stimulates the digestive organs, and accelerates the circulation, while in large doses it produces nausea and consequent depression of the pulse. Used in typhoid pneumonia, cataarrh, pertussis, scurvy, rheumatism, jaundice, dyspepsia, etc. Considered a specific in the early stages of scrofula.

**Fluid Extract—** Dose: ½ to 1 dram. **Solid Extract—** Dose: ½ to 1 dram.

**Scillae Marturiae (Scilla)—** Scilla is expectorant, diuretic, and in large doses, emetic and purgative. As an expectorant, it is used in cases of deficient and suppurating secretion from the bronchial mucous membranes. It is used in dropsy to increase the secretory action of the kidneys.

**Fluid Extract—** Dose: 2 to 6 drops. **Solid Extract—** Dose: 1 to 2 grains.

**Scilla Compound—** Composed of Squill and Senesca.

**Fluid Extract—** Dose: 20 to 40 drops.

**Scutellaria Lateriflora (Scutellaria)—** Scutellaria is a valuable nerve, those who have long used it, claim for its tonic and nervous properties, which is not quite the case, and that it does not, like other nervines, leave the system in an excited and irritating condition. Used in tic-douloureux, St. Vitus' dance, convulsions, leucocytemia, as well as in ordinary diseases of the nervous system.

**Fluid Extract—** Dose: ½ to 1 dram. **Solid Extract—** Dose: ½ to 1 dram.

**Scutellaria Compound—** Composed of Scutella, Ladies Slipper, Drop, and Lettuce.

**Fluid Extract—** Dose: ½ to 1 dram.

**Senece Aureus (Life Root)—** Diuretic, pectoral, diaphoretic, and tonic. An excellent remedy in gravel and other affections of the kidneys to be used specifically in iter to be specific in urinary very efficacious in promoting muscular discharges, and a valuable agent in the treatment of tubercular diseases.

**Fluid Extract—** Dose: ½ to 1 dram. **Solid Extract—** Dose: 6 to 8 grains. **Pills—** 1 grain each.

**Senna—** Dose: 3 to 6 grains.

**Simaruba Excelsa (Quassia)—** It possesses in the highest degree all the properties of simple bitter. It is purely tonic, invigorating the digestive organs, with little excitement of the circulation, or increase of animal heat. Particularly adapted to dyspepsia and that debilitated state of the digestive organs which sometimes succeeds acute disease.

**Fluid Extract—** Dose: ½ to 1 dram. **Solid Extract—** Dose: 6 to 8 grains. **Pills—** 1 grain each.

**Smilax Officinalis (Smaraglina)—** Possesses a high reputation as a specific in the treatment of chronic phthisis, scrofulous affections, cutaneous affections, syphilis, dissipation, and those conditions of the general health to which it is difficult to apply a name.

**Fluid Extract—** Dose: 1 dram. **Solid Extract—** Dose: 5 to 20 grains. **Pills—** 3 grains each.

**Sarsaparilla Compound—** Composed of Sarsaparilla, Prince's Pine, Liquorice, Nux Vomica, Yellow Dock, and Bittersweet.

**Fluid Extract—** Dose: 1 dram. **Solid Extract—** Dose: 5 to 20 grains. **Pills—** 3 grains each.

**Sarsaparilla and Dandelion—** **Fluid Extract—** Dose: 1 dram.

**Solanum Dulcamara (Bittersweet)—**Chiefly used in the treatment of chronic diseases, as jaundice, splenitis, rheumatic and cachectic affections, lues, and bronchitis; it increases the secretions of the kidneys and this skin. It is especially beneficial in the treatment of cutaneous eruptions of a chronic character.

**Fluid Extract—** Dose: ½ to 1 dram. **Solid Extract—** Dose: 5 to 8 grains. **Pills—** 2 grains each.

**Spigelia Marilandica (Pink Root)—** Powerful antihemorrhagic; over-doses excite the circulation, and determine to the brain, giving rise to vertigo, dimness of vision, etc.

**Fluid Extract—** Dose: ½ to 1 dram. **Solid Extract—** Dose: 1 to 2 grains. **Pills—** 5 grains each.

**Pipe Boot Compound—** Composed of Pink Root, Senna, and Dandelion.

**Fluid Extract—** Dose: ½ to 2 grains.

**Pipe Boot and Senna—** **Fluid Extract—** Dose: 1 dram. **Solid Extract—** Dose: 1 grain. **Pills—** 1 grain each.

**Pipe Boot and Senna—** **Fluid Extract—** Dose: 1 dram. **Solid Extract—** Dose: 1 grain. **Pills—** 1 grain each.

**Pipe Boot and Senna—** **Fluid Extract—** Dose: 1 dram. **Solid Extract—** Dose: 1 grain. **Pills—** 1 grain each.

**Pipe Boot and Senna—** **Fluid Extract—** Dose: 1 dram. **Solid Extract—** Dose: 1 grain. **Pills—** 1 grain each.
FLUID AND SOLID EXTRACTS

Stillingia Sylvatica (Queen's Root).—Stillingia has reputation as an alterative, and as such is used in syphilitic affections, occasionally relieving the use of mercury; it is emetic and cathartic in large doses. It has been used with efficacy in secondary syphilis, especially in those cases upon which mercury fails, and other complaints generally benefited by alteratives.

Fluid Extract—Dose: 4 to 20 drops.

Stillingia Compound.—Compound of Stillingia, Turkish Oak, Yellow Dock, Prickly Ash, Yellow Dock.

Fluid Extract—Dose: ½ to 1 drachm.

Strychnos Ignata (Ignata Bean).—It is applicable in the wide range of symptoms known as dyspeptic. It has tonic and aperient properties, and is used in an alternation with the digestive functions, by its action directly on the nervous energies, exciting and equalizing their weakened and disturbed action. It possesses a large amount of strychnine, the active principle of the Nux Vomica.

Fluid Extract—Dose: 10 to 40 drops.

Solid Extract—Dose: ½ to 2 grains each.

Strychnos Nux Vomica (Nux Vomica).—Nux Vomica is a violent excitant of the cerebral spinal system, and, in large doses, is an active poison. In small doses, frequently peated, it is tonic, aperient, and even restorative. It is employed principally in the treatment of paralysis. It is said to be more beneficial in paralysis and paresis, than in hemiplegia, and has also been found of benefit in local pains, as of the bladder; likewise in amaurosis, spasmatic affections, and impotence.

Fluid Extract—Dose: 5 to 10 drops.

Solid Extract—Dose: ½ to 2 grains each.

Symphytum Officinale (Comfrey).—The therapeutic effects of this drug are due to its multiple properties, which act upon the mucous membranes. It is demulcent, and somewhat astringent. Useful in diarrhea, dysentery, coughs, hemoptysis, other pulmonary affections, leucorrhoea, and female debility.

Fluid Extract—Dose: 2 to 4 drams.

Thalictrum Földius (Siewk Cabbage).—Stimulant, antispasmodic, and expectorant. Useful in asthma, hooping-cough, nervous irritability, hysteria, epilepsy, nervous affections, and obstetric affections.

Fluid Extract—Dose: 2 to 80 drops.

Tartaric Acid (Tartar).—Valuable alterative, aperient, and astringent. It has a specific action on the liver, exciting it to secretion when languid. Used with great success in dyspepsia, diseases of the liver and spleen, and in the irritative condition of the stomach and bowels.

Fluid Extract—Dose: 1 to 2 drams.

Solid Extract—Dose: 10 to 20 grains each.

Dandelion Compound.—Compound of Dandelion, Mandrake, and Grains.

Fluid Extract—Dose: 1 to 2 drams.

Talcum.—In favor with many physicians as an antiperspirant, used successfully with children, and taken readily, seldom producing pain or nausea, and not likely to produce constipation. Used largely in place of castor-oil.

Fluid Extract—Dose: 2 to 4 drams.

Tobacco Extract (Red Clover).—Highly recommended in cataractous ulcers of every kind, and deep, ragged, and other chronic ulcers.

Fluid Extract—Dose: 1 to 3 drams.

Tobacco.—Dose: 4 to 8 grains each.

Valeriana Officinalis (Valerian).—Valerian is tonic and antispasmodic. It is useful in cases of irregular nervous action; in the morbid vigilance of nerves; to hypochondriacs, epileptic, and occasionally in intermittent and remittent fevers.

Fluid Extract—Dose: ½ to ½ drachm.

Solid Extract—Dose: 3 to 10 grains each.

Tincture.—Dose: ½ to 1 drachm.

Veratrum Viride (American Belladonna).—It is slightly, but a powerful heart stimulant, and is used in morbid conditions of the heart, and never narcotic, emetic, and arterial sedative, which last is its most valuable and interesting property, and for which it is principally employed. It is well adapted as a therapeutic agent.

Fluid Extract.—For full directions, see Book of Formulas.

Veratrum.—Dose: ½ to 1 drachm.

Tincture.—Dose: ½ to 1 drachm.

Xanthorrhoea Pratensis (Privy Oak).—Used in liquid conditions of the system, in rheumatism, chronic syphilis, dyspepsia, and other complaints. It is of use in all cases when it is desired to stimulate and strengthen nutritive action.

Fluid Extract—Dose: 15 to 45 drops.

Xanthorrhoea.—Dose: 2 to 6 grains.

Zinger officinalis (Ginger).—Ginger is a grateful stimulant and carminative, often given in dyspepsia, Satyrism, and imperfect digestion, as well as in colic, nausea, goast, spasms, cholera-morb and fever.

Fluid Extract—Dose: ½ to 1 drachm.

PHARMACEUTIC

Sugar-Coated Pills and Granules.

(Not included in the above list.)

1/4 grain each.

Arsenious Acid.—Allaratic and fibrinous. Has been exhibited in scirrhus and cancer, and in chronic catarrhal, intermittent fever, chronic rheumatism, particularly that form of it attended with the spasms, as the chills, hemi-plegia and periodical headache.

Dose: 1 to 3.

Atropa.—This alkaloid possesses the properties of the Atropa Belladonna in a concentrated form. Dose: 1 to 2.

Strychnine.—Its effects upon the system are identical in character with those of Nux Vomica, and it is employed for the same purposes, as a medicine.

Dose: 1 to 2.

Morphin.—The chief, if not the exclusive narcotic principle of opium from which, however, it differs somewhat in its mode of action.

Dose: 1 to 5.

Vermut.—Has been employed chiefly in gout, rheumatism, and neuralgia; also, in various nervous affections, as paralytic, hooping-cough, epilepsy, hysteria, and disorders dependent upon spinal irritation.

Dose: 1 to 5.

Cocaina.—In the hands of M. Barakel it is relieved painful affections having their seat in the great sympathetic. Dose: 1 to 4.

1/4 grain each.

Jodine.—Principally employed in diseases of the aliment and glandular systems.

Dose: 1 to 4.

1/4 grain each.

Kerneem.—Recommended as an inviable medicine in chilblain fevers, to promote diaphoresis, and to reduce the force of the circulations. Dose: 1 to 4.

Nitrate of Silver.—Tonic and antispasmotic. Employed in epilepsy, chills, angina pectoris, and other spasmodic affections.

Dose: 1 to 2.

Proto-Iodofe of Mercury.—Has been given in scrofulous and syphilitic affections. Dose: 1 to 4.

Tartar Emetic.—Employed as an emetic at the commencement of fevers, especially those of an intermittent and bilious character; in jaundice, hooping-cough, and gout; and in several diseases of the nervous system, such as mania, amaurosis, tic-douleurs, &c. Dose: 1 to 2.

1/4 grain each.

Ammoniated Copper (U. S. P.).—Much employed in epilepsy, as it has also been used in chills, hysteria and worms. Dose: 1 to 6.


Piperin.—Has been used alone in the treatment of intermittent, though it is more advantageously combined with salicylic acid when the stomach is not duly susceptible to the action of quinia. Dose: 1 to 2.

Quinia, Valerianate of.—In cases of debility attended with nervous disorder. Dose: 1 to 3.

1 grain each.

Ext. Contum and Ipecac (U. S. P.).—An antidote and expectorant combination, useful in chronic bronchial disorders. Dose: 3 to 5.

Iron, Lactate of.—Possesses the general medical properties of the ferruginous preparations. Has a marked effect in increasing the appetite. Beneficial in chlorosis, with or without anemia.

Dose: 2 to 4.

Iron, Proto-Iodide of.—Tonic, alterative, diuretic, and emmenagogous. Sharpens the appetite, promotes digestion, and occasionally provides for the incomplete absorption of food. Employed in scrofulous affections, swellings of the cervical glands, visceral obstructions attended with delirium, action, cholic, chronic amenorrhea, and jaundice.

Dose: 1 to 4.

Qnuelle's Iron (Reduced by Hydrogen).—Employed in anemia, chlorosis, amenorrhea, chills, and enlargement of the liver. It has been followed with so gratifying a result as to be desirable in cases of primary jaundice, as an improvement of the quality of impure blood. Dose: 3 to 6.

Quinia, Sulphate of.—Produces upon the system, so as to cause benefit. On this observation, the same effect is detected in the vasa recta, without being so apt to nauseate and oppress the stomach.

Dose: 1 to 6.

Tamalin.—Beneficial is diarrhoea, in colagoptic sweats, in cases of chronic asthama, with excessive and debilitating expectoration, in the advanced stages of hooping-cough, and in cystirrhesis.

Dose: 1 to 4.
SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

2 grains each.
Anderson's (Antimurilous and Purgative).—An excellent pill for promoting the biliary secretions, and making an alternative with its purgative action. Dose—1 to 3.

Bismuth, Sub-Nitrate of.—Antispasmodic, absorbent, and slightly sedative, and astringent. Principally employed in painful affections of the stomach, such as cardalgia, pyrosis, and gastralgia; in spasmodic diseases; and in dysentery and diarrhoea. Dose—2 to 4.

Calomel.—Usefully used in the commencement of biliousness, c.a., in hepatica, jaundice, bilious and painters' colic, dysentery, especially that of tropical climates, and all other affections attended with congestion of the torcular system, or torpor of the hepatic function. Dose—1 to 2.

Ext. Digitalis and Squill (U. S. P.).—In dropsy. The diuretic properties of each are enhanced by the combination. Dose—2 to 6.

Ipecac and Opium (Doses' Powder).—An admirable emetic and cathartic, not surpassed, perhaps, by any other combination in the power of promoting perspiration. Dose—2 to 6.


Magnesia, Calcinated.—Antacid and laxative; much used in dyspepsia, sick-headache, gout, and other complaints attended with sour stomach and constipation. Dose—2 to 6.

Magnesia and Rhusbarb (1 grain of each).—An excellent combination of constipation and dyspepsia. Dose—1 to 6.

Opium and Acetate of Lead (1 grain of each).—Adapted to hysteric or rheumatic affections in general. Dose—1 to 3.

Potassa, Tartar of, and Iron.—Combines the cooling purgative qualities of the Tartartrate, with the tonic properties of the Iron. Dose—2 to 4.

Potassium Iodide of.—Useful in scrofulous affections, and is one of the best alternative remedies in mercuric-zincic spon throat. Dose—1 to 5.

Salolur, Washed.—Principal in used in hemorrhoidal affections, rheumatism, and asthma. Dose—2 to 4.

Willow Charcoal.—Of advantage in diarrhoea, and in dyspepsia. Dose—2 to 6.

2 ½ grains each.

Blue Pill (U. S. P., 26 grains).—Dose—2 to 6.

Blue Pill (U. S. P., 5 grains).—Dose—1 to 3.

Hooper's Pills.—Extremely useful for the commonest gastrointestinal affections. Dose—1 to 3.

3 grains each.

Cochin Pill.—Dose—1 to 3.

Colocynth Compound and Blue Pill.—Employed in the commencement of fevers and bilious complaints; in congestion of the liver or portal system, and in obstinate constipation. Dose—2 to 6.

Colocynth Compound and Calomel.—Properties similar to those of the above. Dose—2 to 3.

Compound Calomel ("Pillmaner").—Dose—1 to 2.

Compound Cathartic (U. S. P.).—Particular adapted to the early stages of bilious fevers, in hepatica, jaundice, and all those diarrhees of the alimentary canal, or of the general health, which depend on congestion of the portal circle. Dose—1 to 4.

Compound Cathartic, Improved (without Calomel).—Formula published in April and May, No. 1, Journal of Materia Medica. Possesses the purgative, tonic, and tonic properties of the U. S. P. Compound Cathartic at the same time not being open to the objection of including Calomel in its composition; and as a substitute for the U. S. P. Pill, it is confidently recommended to the profession. Dose—1 to 3.


Copaiba and Ext. Cubebes.—Dose—2 to 4.

Copaiba, Ext. Cubebes, and Citrate of Iron.—Dose—1 to 3.

Dinner Pill ("Lady Webster's").—A favorite pill in dyspepsia, indigestion, and constipation. Dose—1 to 2.

Ext. Colocynth Compound.—Dose—2 to 6.


Ext. Cubebes and Alum.—Dose—2 to 6.

Ext. Cubebes, Ext. Rhamby, and Iron.—Dose—1 to 3.

Ext. Rhusbarb and Iron (U. S. P.).—Dose—2 to 3.

Gamboge Compound (U. S. P.).—Dose—3 to 5.

Ipecac and Squill (U. S. P.).—Dose—2 to 3.

Iron, Carbonate of (Vallet's Formula).—Particularly useful in chlorosis, anemia, and other female complaints. Vallet's preparation is the best to produce the alternative effects of iron. Dose—3 to 10.

Manganese, Carbonate of, and Iron.—Tonic and alterative. Useful in epilepsy, chorea, and various skin diseases. Dose—1 to 3.

Podophyllin and Blue Pill.—An excellent alterative and chologogue combination. Dose—1 to 2.

Soap and Opium (U. S. P.).—A convenient form for administration in small quantities. Dose—1 to 3.

Squill Compound (U. S. P.).—Applicable to the treatment of chronic affections of the bronchial mucous membrane. Dose—1 to 3.

Storax Compound (U. S. P.).—Dose—1 to 4.

4 grains each.

Aloe (U. S. P.).—Laxative in habitual constipation. Dose—1 to 3.

Aloe and Asafoetida (U. S. P.).—Applicable to constipation attended with flatulence and debility of the digestive organs. Dose—1 to 5.

Aloe and Iron (U. S. P.).—In constipation with debility of the stomach, especially when attended with anemia. Dose—1 to 6.

Aloe and Myrrh (U. S. P.).—Dose—3 to 5.

Aloe and Extract Gentian (U. S. P. Compound).—As a laxative to the constitution of sedimentary and dyspeptic patients. Dose—1 to 6.

Asafoetida (U. S. P.) without small.—A moderate stimulant, powerful antispasmodic, efficient expectorant, and febrile laxative. Dose—1 to 5.

Cook's Pill.—A very popular pill on the plantations through the South. Dose—1 to 6.

Copalbna, pure solid (af).—Efficient in chronic diseases of the mucous membrane. Dose—1 to 6.

Iron, Sulphate of (U. S. P.).—As an astringent in diseases attended with immediate discharge; such as passive hemorrhages, diabetes, leucorrhoea, gleet; as a tonic in dyspepsia, and in the debility following prostrated diseases. Dose—1 to 5.

Rhusbarb and Blue Pill.—Alternative, chologogue, and tonic. Dose—1 to 2.

Rhusbarb Compound (U. S. P.).—Useful in constiveness with debility of the stomach. Dose—2 to 5.

Soda, Bi-carbonate of.—Resorted to in calculus cases, characterized by excess of uric acid. Given in infants, as a protective to the expulsion of the false membrane. Dose—2 to 6.

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Hyoscyamus Niger.

(Henbane.)

"This plant is found in the northern and eastern sections of the United States, occupying waste grounds in the older settlements, particularly graveyards, old gardens, and the foundations of ruined houses. It grows in abundance about Detroit, in Michigan. It is not, however, a native of this country, having been introduced from Europe. In Great Britain, and on the continent of Europe, it grows abundantly along the roads, around villages, amidst rubbish, and in uncultivated places. Both varieties are cultivated in England. The annual plant flowers in July and August, the biennial in May or June." The biennial is the officinal plant, though we are not aware of any difference between the two as regards medical properties.

The toxical action of Henbane is much less powerful than that of the Stramonium and Belladonna; still, it is similar if the doses are proportionately increased.

It is related that the Benedictines of the convent of Rinhaw ate it in the form of salad, mistaking it for the root of chicory. After the repast the good friars lay down, and the symptoms of poisoning soon began to manifest themselves—general uneasiness, pain in the bowels, vertigos, burning heat in the mouth and throat. At midnight, the hour of matins, one of the monks was raving foolish; they thought him about to die, and gave him the viaticum. Among the others who had gone to the service, some could not
read, nor open their eyes; others jumbled up disjointed words with their prayers, while others thought they saw ants running over their prayer-books. In the morning, the brother tailor could not thread his needle, and saw it three-pointed. All recovered.

If the Henbane is taken in sufficiently large doses, it can cause death, and the symptoms are the same as have been described belonging to the stramonium and belladonna.

It is a natural inference, and one justified by experience, that the phenomena produced on the healthy organism being identical, the therapeutical effects will be the same—the only difference being, that the doses require to be increased in the case of the henbane. The uses of henbane were but little known to the ancients. Dioscorides gave it internally to subdue pain, and Celsus made of it a collyrium, which he injected into the ears, in cases of purulent otirrhoea. Little of importance is found respecting it till the middle of the eighteenth century, when Storck made those numerous experiments with it, which have given it so important a position in the materia medica. He cites numerous cases of success in the treatment of hypochondria, mania, hysteria, epilepsy, various convulsions, but the same exaggerations appear in his statements concerning this, as have been made evident by experience in the use of other narcotics on which he experimented and wrote. While recent investigations have weakened belief in the majority of the marvelous results announced by Storck, yet they have, at the same time, proved that the hyoscyamus has, in certain cases, an incontestable utility.

Whitt employed the extract in doses of one-half to one grain as a sedative in nervous diseases. Stoll preferred it to opium in the treatment of Colica Metallica (Painter's Colic), because, in soothing the pain, it did not constipate the bowels. It is now often advised in hooping-cough, and with as much advantage as belladonna or stramonium.

The utility of hyoscyamus in cases of neuralgia is beyond question. It is especially advised as an internal remedy, and the celebrated pills of Meglin, composed of equal parts of oxide of zinc, extract of hyoscyamus and extract of valerian, constitute one of the most common remedies in neuralgia; still it appears that in this combination, the henbane is the active component. When the neuralgia is superficial, the local application of the extract of
*Hyoscyamus Niger.*

Henbane is much more prompt in its effects than the internal administration.

In the inflammations of the iris, supervening upon the operation for cataract, good effects have been obtained both by the internal or external administration of henbane. It is supposed that, in this case, the medicine acts, as do all the poisonous Solanaceae, as much in calming the pain as in dilating the pupil, and this same means will be the best for opposing the adhering of the iris and the conclusion of the pupil, which oftentimes follow the operation for cataract or the severe inflammations of the globe of the eye. It will be equally efficacious in producing a relaxation of the iris, before the operation for cataract.

As has been said above, the topical applications of this agent possess great efficacy in subduing pain, and in the reduction of hernia and paraphymosis it has been successfully used.

All parts of the plant are employed—the leaves, stem, capsules, seeds and root. The root passes for being the most active part of the plant; the seeds are endowed with the most energetic properties.

"The fresh leaves abound in a viscid juice, and when bruised have a strong, fetid, narcotic odor, with a mucilaginous, unpleasant, and somewhat acid taste. They impart their properties completely to diluted alcohol; water, alcohol, ether, fixed or volatile oils, also take up a portion of their virtues. The aqueous infusion is pale-yellow, insipid, with a narcotic odor. By destructive distillation, the leaves yield a very poisonous empyreumatic oil. The seeds are of a yellowish-gray or brown color, with the odor of the plant, and an oleaginous, bitter taste; they are very small, roundish, compressed, somewhat reniform, and a little wrinkled. They contain fixed oil, fatty matter, gum, bassorin, starch, albumen, vegetable fibre, saline matters, with hyoscyamina, &c.

"Hyoscyamina, the active principle of henbane, crystallizes in tufts of colorless, transparent, silky needles, which are inodorous, of an acid disagreeable taste, slightly soluble in water, very soluble in alcohol or ether, and volatilizable with little change if carefully distilled. If boiled in contact with water and an alkali, it is quickly decomposed with evolution of ammonia. It neutralizes acids, forming with them crystallizable salts. The tincture or infusion of galls precipitates it from its solutions. Hyoscyamina is an
active poison, as are its salts; a minute quantity placed within the eye, produces a persistent dilatation of the pupil. In its natural state of combination, this principle is very prone to decomposition under the influence of heat, and its destruction is always indicated by the escape of ammonia.”

We owe to M. Schroff, of Vienna, some very interesting experiments on hyoscyamia, or the alkaloid, constituting the active principle of the hyoscyamus. No one has better shown the differences and the analogies of action which exist between the alkaloids of stramonium, belladonna, and hyoscyamus. The following is a résumé:

These three alkaloids given in suitable doses produce the effect:

1st. Of invariably determining pneumonia in rabbits. It is probable that this effect results from an elective action on the pneumogastric nerves, of which it produces a paralysis:

2d. Of producing permanent dilatation of the pupil; but the hyoscyamia has an action more rapid, more intense, and more persistent than atropia itself; and besides, as the hyoscyamia is soluble in water, the instillation is less painful:

3d. Of provoking dryness of the mouth and back of the throat, of the larynx and bronchia, also of the skin, and of producing a difficulty of deglutition, and hoarseness:

4th. Of determining, in large doses, cerebral symptoms, vertigo, hallucinations and delirium; but while the delirium caused by atropia and daturia is ordinarily ecstatic, even furious, with great tendency to motion, to laughter and all manner of follies, that by hyoscyamia is calm, inclining to sleep and repose. Thus then hyoscyamia is more freely hypnotic, and induces a calm and deep sleep, while the others repel the tendency to sleep, or at least render it agitated. In small doses, these three alkaloids diminish the activity of the heart and frequency of the pulse: in large doses, this rapid diminution of the frequency of the pulse is followed by an exaggerated increase, equally rapid. At last, if the daturia and especially the atropia, in large doses, invariably determine paralysis of the sphincters of the anus and bladder, this effect is very rare with the hyoscyamia, and that which is the more striking is that its paralytic action is more marked on the sphincters of the iris.

(To be continued.)
Phytolacca Decandra.

Phytolacca Decandra.  

(Garget or Poke.)

The Anglo-American name Poke is a corruption of Pocan, the name by which it was formerly known in Virginia. It is abundant in all parts of the United States, flourishing along fences, by the borders, and particularly in newly-cleared and uncultivated fields. It grows spontaneously in some parts of Northern Africa and Southern Europe, where it is supposed to have been naturalized. The plant is known by various other names, as Pigeon-berry, Sroke, Coakum, &c.

Its chief medicinal characteristics are those of an emetic and cathartic, while it is also described as alterative, antiberptic, and somewhat narcotic. Its operation as an emetic is slow, frequently not beginning to vomit in less than several hours after it has been taken. Bigelow says: "From abundant experience, the results of many trials made in dispensary practice, I am satisfied that when properly prepared it operates in the same doses and with the same certainty as ipecacuanha;" but later experimenters give an unfavorable report, from the slowness and long continuance of its action, its tendency to purge, and its acting too powerfully by accumulation. In over doses it produces excessive vomiting and purging, attended with great prostration of strength, and occasionally with convulsions, and sometimes a tingling and prickling sensation over the whole surface.

In small doses it acts as an alterative, and has been highly recommended in the treatment of chronic rheumatism. Dr. C. S. Fenner, of Memphis, Tennessee, has found it highly useful as an internal remedy in granular conjunctivitis, especially in preventing the relapses to which the affection is so liable. The root excites the whole glandular system, and has been highly extolled in syphilis, scrofulous, rheumatic, and cutaneous diseases. The extract of the root is an excellent remedy for the removal of those severe pains attending mercurio-syphilitic affections (osteococcus), in which it is more beneficial than opium. Mixed with brandy, it is extolled in the cure of rheumatism, easing pain, and producing discharge of the cutaneous and urinary secretions. The root roasted in hot ashes until soft, and then washed and applied as a poultice, is unrivaled in felons and tumors of various kinds. It discusses
them rapidly, or, if too far advanced, hastens their suppuration. Care must be had in powdering the root, as it sometimes occasions headache, purging, prostration of strength, and all the symptoms of a severe coryza. A dram of the pulverized root or leaves, mixed with an ounce of lard, has proved itself an efficacious remedy, as an external application, in psora, tinea-capitis, and some other forms of cutaneous disease. When first applied it occasions a sense of smarting and heat.

Dr. Wilson N. Hunt has used the phytolacca decandra in the treatment of asthma, in its various grades, with such uniform success as to induce him to regard it as almost a specific in this dreadful malady. He prepares it by digesting one ounce of the poke in a pint of whiskey, and giving a tablespoonful three times a day for several days, when it may be discontinued, to be resumed again on the first appearance of a return of the symptoms of the disease, and taken as before directed, modifying the dose according to the susceptibility of the patient.

The same gentleman further says that its efficacy in hydrophobia is so well attested, as to be worthy of a fair trial. He says: "It not only proves an effectual remedy in all stages of the disease, but is a prophylactic of superior efficacy, always preventing a recurrence of the disease when given to a person that has been bitten by a rabid animal, and before the period of incubation."

Dr. Carey, of Dayton, Ohio, has cured three cases of sycosis, and one of favus, by the local use of a decoction of the root. A strong decoction of the leaves is of much benefit in hemorrhoids; injected into the rectum two or three times a day, and a fomentation of the leaves applied to the part, will almost always give relief, and eventually effect a cure. From the analysis in Annal. de Chimie, lxxi. 71, the ashes of the stems and leaves are shown to contain an enormous quantity of potash, 42 in 100 parts, and it is proposed to cultivate the plant for the manufacture of this article. From later examinations of Dr. E. Donnelly (Am. Jour. Pharm. ix. 168) it appears to contain gum resin 62, starch 20, potash 2, a small quantity of fixed oil, and 66.5 of woody fibre. In this plant, however, the potassa is neutralized by an acid closely resembling the malic, though differing from it in some respects.
Cornus Florida.

(Cornus Florida. (Boxwood. Dogwood.)

Of the various Cornacææ, viz: C. Florida, C. Circaínata, or Tomentosula, C. Serícea, Cæræula, or Lanuginosa, C. Mas, or Mascula, C. Sanguinea, or Foëmina, C. Suecia, or Herbacea, the first three are chiefly in use. These all contain a bitter principle, and possess a tonic and astringent property. Nearly all the species are indigenous to this country, and are found growing abundantly in all parts of the United States. The bark is the part made use of in medicine, while the wood is extensively employed in the arts, from its strength and hardness, and its susceptibility to a high polish. The young branches stripped of their bark, and rubbed with their ends against the teeth, render them extremely white.

From the bark of the roots the Indians extract a good scarlet color. The wood of the C. Sanguinea is used for making charcoal for gunpowder, while the C. Suecia is reputed to have tonic berries, which increase the appetite, whence its Highland name Lus-a-chrasing, or plant of gluttony. Dr. Ives, of New York, regarded the C. Circaínata as the most efficient remedy we possess for the cure of chronic diarrhea. It acts particularly on the mucous membranes, producing healthy secretions like the salicin with the additional power of astringency.

"Dogwood bark is tonic, astringent, and slightly stimulant; it is, probably, the best native substitute we have for the cinchona, having often succeeded in preventing the return of paroxysmal fevers, when the foreign drug proved ineffectual. It may be used in all cases where quinia is indicated and cannot be administered, owing to idiosyncrasy, &c., or when it cannot be obtained pure. It may be used with advantage in all cases where tonics are required, in periodical fevers, typhoid fevers, and the like." Dr. Walker says, that when taken internally, it increased the force and frequency of the pulse, and elevated the temperature of the body. Dr. Gregg states that, after employing it for twenty-three years in the treatment of intermittent fevers, he was satisfied it was not inferior to Peruvian bark.

The dogwood bark contains extractive matter, gum, resin, tannin, gallic acid, and a new principle, Cornin, which is a principle analogous to quinia, exhibited with success in cases of intermittents.
Cissampelos Pareira.

(Careira Brava.)

This is a climbing plant, with numerous slender, shaggy stems, and roundish, entire leaves, indented at the top, covered with soft hair upon their under surface, and supported upon downy footstalks, inserted into the back of the leaf. The flowers are very small, and disposed in racemes, of which, those in the female plant are longer than the leaves. The plant is a native of the West Indies and South America, and is supposed to be the source of the root brought from Brazil, under the name of pareira brava.

The root of this plant was first mentioned by Piso in 1648, under the name of Caapêba. It was introduced into Paris in 1589, by M. Amelot, the French ambassador at Portugal.

It is usually termed Pareira (Parreyra) brava, which means, literally, wild vine, on account of its supposed resemblance to the root of the wild vine. The Germans call it Griessnürzel (i.e. gravel root), on account of its beneficial effects in stone or gravel. The taste is sweetish, aromatic, afterwards bitter and unpleasant. It has no odor.

Pareira brava is said to be tonic, aperient and diuretic. It at one time enjoyed considerable reputation as a lithontriptic. It has been recommended in calculous affections, chronic inflammation and ulceration of the kidneys and bladder, leucorrhea, dropsy, rheumatism and jaundice. The purpose for which it is at present chiefly employed is for the relief of chronic diseases of the urinary passages. Sir Benjamin Brodie found it very useful in chronic inflammation of the bladder, in allaying irritability of that organ, and correcting the disposition to profuse mucous secretion; and it has subsequently come into general use in the same affections. Advantage may often be derived from combining it, in this complaint, with one of the narcotics, as opium or hyoscymamus. (W.)

Pareira says of it: “Its efficacy in certain maladies of the urinary organs induces us to ascribe an almost specific influence to this root over the mucous membranes lining the urinary passages. It certainly does appear to have the power of altering the quality of the urinary secretion. We now employ it almost solely in discharges from the urino-genital mucous membrane. It has been used in gonorrhea, leucorrhea, and chronic inflammation of the bladder.”
Use of Belladonna in arresting the Secretion of Milk

BY A. C. MILLER, ORRVILLE, OHIO.

HAVING noticed several articles of late written for different journals (one of which, with several cases reported, in the last Journal of Materia Medica), upon the use of belladonna in arresting the secretion of milk, I beg leave to report a case which occurred quite recently in my practice.

Oct. 1, 1858. Was called to see Mrs. B., a young lady of full habits and good health, pregnant with her first child, who, by over exercise, had induced premature labor, and after fifteen hours of severe suffering was delivered of a foetus of 6½ months, the delivery being followed by considerable hemorrhage.

Oct. 2. Saw her at six o'clock A. M.; complained of severe rigors, which I found were produced by hepatic derangement. Ordered five grains of calomel, to be followed in five hours by an ounce of castor oil. Called at seven o'clock P. M.; found my patient resting comfortably; bowels thoroughly evacuated; pulse 80 per minute, and surface covered with a gentle perspiration. Ordered a full dose of morphia.

Oct. 3. Called at eight o'clock A. M.; had rested well through the night; felt comfortable, and had taken some nourishment. I was then called to the country, and during my absence a summons was left for me, immediately upon my return to see Mrs. B., who was, at that time (twelve o'clock), suffering from a severe chill. I saw her at five o'clock P. M.; chill had subsided; she had passed sufficient urine, but was laboring under a heavy fever; pulse 120 per minute, full and strong; tongue dry and furred; skin hot; severe pains in head, back and extremities; respiration hurried; breasts very much swollen, hard, knotted, full, and tender under pressure. It was evidently an ephemera caused by lactic secretion. Owing to the amount of blood lost during and after labor, I did not think it advisable to let blood; consequently, I ordered a mild aperient to be given immediately, and a lotion composed of eight grains of extract of belladonna (Tilden's) dissolved in one dram of water, to be applied to the areolae and nipples. First application at six o'clock P. M.; applied again at nine and twelve o'clock P. M., also at four o'clock A. M., with relief from first application.
Oct. 4. Called at six o'clock A.M. Found my patient without pain or fever; pulse calm; surface covered with a light perspiration; breasts so relaxed that large rashes were formed from the axillae to the nipples; soreness entirely gone; lactiferous ducts so completely unloaded that the use of the breast-pump was uncalled for.

Allow me here to state that the aperient which I ordered failed to move the bowels, nor was a motion obtained until two full doses of oil were given. I ordered a continuance of the belladonna every five hours, increasing the strength of the lotion ten grains to the dram.

Oct. 5. Patient improving; tenderness, swelling, and excitement entirely gone. Tasted the extent of lactation by the pump, but found the secretion almost wanting. Discontinued the belladonna for two days.

Oct. 7. Found mammary secretion increasing. I again ordered the belladonna, which was as successful as before. Patient has been improving since the first application of belladonna.

Oct. 8. Patient sitting up; feels well, and without any milk perceptible. Discontinued the belladonna entirely.

Oct. 12. Found my patient out of her room; no milk; appetite good; feels comfortable, but weak; bowels regular; lochia natural; in short, my patient is well.

Would this have been the case had I not applied the belladonna? I leave others to speculate upon this, and only add, that through the whole course of Mrs. B.'s illness, the amount of milk extracted from her breasts would not exceed four ounces.

In noting this treatment in my case-book, I was particular to mark the true periods, and have given them accordingly. If this agent proves as successful with me in the future as it has in this one instance, how little will be my dread in meeting those cases, to what it has hitherto been.

The modus operandi of this agent in affecting the mammary secretion is, I think, owing to its relaxing effects upon the system, and the peculiar influence which it exerts upon secretions—the former of which is exhibited in its influence over the pupil of the eye; the latter, in its effects upon the mouth, fauces, and throat.
The Olympic Practice.

It is from the poems of Homer that we derive our knowledge of the manners and customs, the polity and theology of the ancient Greeks. The siege of Troy, three thousand years ago, was the great event of that age; and the burning towers of the Dardanian city glowed with a light that still shines brightly through the darkness that clings around those distant shores of time. No gross, earth-born flame was that which on the last fatal night illumined the "wine-colored deep," and flashed over the graves of "many-fountained Ida." Divine were the artificers of the Pergamean temples and palaces; and naught but heaven-brought fire could prevail, even in the hands of the sons of the gods themselves, against the walls and battlements of the sacred city. Hence it is that we can still so clearly behold the forms of the heroes and gods who waged war for ten long years upon the plains of "windy Troy." We see them in their tents, upon their couches, seated in solemn council, struggling in battle, smarting with wounds, rejoicing in victory, and weeping around the pyres of the dead. No other book affords so complete a picture of the life of a nation, as that which is painted on the pages of the Iliad.

As we turn the pages of this immortal poem, let us see what progress the science of medicine has made. That its professors were men of influence is evident from the passage in the second book, which speaks of the sons of Ἐσκελσπειος, Πωδαλιρίων, and Μαχας; they came with thirty ships to the siege of Troy, and were ranked among the foremost of the leaders and heroes. Ἰδομενες, when calling upon Νεστος to carry the wounded Μαχας from the battle-field, assures the old king that—

"A wise physician, skilled in wounds to heal,
Is more than armies to the public weal"—

and when the wounded Υλισσες calls upon Πατροκλος to draw the deadly dart from his side, though acknowledging the skill of the hero, he seems to regret that he cannot be attended by the regular surgeons, the sons of the divine Ἐσκελσπειος.

These allusions are sufficient to show the divine estimation in which the healing art was held. Πατροκλος studied medicine with his master Αχιλλες; Αχιλλες had been educated by the learned
surgeon, the centaur Chiron; and Chiron was the son of Saturn. Here we have an unbroken succession of medical teachers and practitioners, that may be traced from the siege of Troy to its origin among the gods of heaven. Achilles and Æsculapius, the son of Thetis, and the son of Apollo, were the first medical students of which we have any account, and they were taught by the son of a god who had once been mightier than the great "Thunderer" of Olympus himself.

The science of medicine, then, had its origin in heaven. The gods, though immortal, were not wholly exempt from pain and suffering. Jupiter tells his wife that ten long years would elapse before she could be cured of the wounds impressed by his thunderbolt, if she persisted in her disobedience of his commands; and not a few were the cuts and bruises inflicted by profane mortals upon the sacred persons of those deities who interfered upon the battle-field of Troy. The inhabitants of Olympus were, therefore, not unfrequently in need of medical advice and attention. Apollo was their physician; he was the prime source of all medical knowledge; he was the divine superior of Chiron and his school. Before his birth, the art of obstetrics alone seems to have been understood in heaven. Lucina presided at the birth of all the gods and goddesses, and it was only after she had been summoned, that Latona could be delivered of the infant god of medicine. The pains which his mother then suffered appear to have led her to this study, and to the instruction of her children in the same; for in the fifth book of the Iliad, it is related that when Æneas had been wounded in battle, Apollo led him away to his home in the city, when Latona and Diana healed the suffering mortal. Apollo also cured Hector when he had been stunned by a blow with a stone; still it was not often that the gods interfered thus directly for the cure of common mortals. They were for the most part left to the care of physicians mortal like themselves.

During the first great battle recounted in the Iliad, the different gods and goddesses were so fully occupied with war that some little irregularities of practice occurred. Apollo was so busy with his mother and sister in protecting the Trojans, that when the wounded divinities came groaning home to Olympus, they were obliged to call for assistance upon the first individual they met. Thus when lovely Venus came weeping from battle with a bruised
and wounded hand, she was compelled to ask her mother to bind it up for her. This the old lady did, with many consoling words and pleasant tales of similar mishaps that had previously befallen others of her celestial relatives; how great Juno herself had been wounded by the dart of Amphyctyon's son, and how Pluto, when he would hinder the entrance of Hercules into the dominions of the dead, was pierced through the breast by that indomitable hero and compelled to hasten to Olympus for assuagement of his pangs. When Mars had been wounded by Diomedes, he was attended by divinity named Peon, so little known that some authors have supposed his name to be merely one of the titles by which Apollo was recognized. Mars, from the narrative, appears to have been peculiarly unfortunate, always getting into some bad scrape whenever he ventured out for love or war. On this occasion the relation of his sufferings and his reproval by Jupiter touches the perfection of comedy. The process of his cure is thus detailed—

"He who shakes Olympus with his nod,
Then gave to Peon's care the bleeding god;
With gentle hand the balm he poured around,
And healed the immortal flesh, and closed the wound.
As when the fig's pret juice, infused in cream,
To curds coagulate the liquid stream,
Sudden the fluids fix, the parts combined,
Such, and so soon, the ethereal texture joined.
Clean'd from the dust and gore, fair Hebe dressed,
His mighty limbs in an immortal vest,
Glorious he sat, in majesty restored,
Fast by the throne of heaven's superior Lord."

From other passages we learn that the balm was the ambrosia, or the food of the gods, a substance which possessed the power of conferring immortality upon any one who tasted it. It was in consequence of stealing ambrosia from the table of the gods that Tantalus was doomed to eternal punishment in Tartarus. Mortals were, however, occasionally permitted to taste the life-giving food; and the earth-born sons of the gods were anointed, at death, with ambrosia and nectar, to preserve their bodies from decay. The beautiful episode on the death of Sarpedon recounts the process by which the corpse of the fallen hero was preserved incorruptible. "Apollo snatched the divine Sarpedon from among the contending champions; he bore him far away; he washed the corpse with
flowing water; anointed it with ambrosia, and clothed it with the garments of immortality." In like manner the body of the dead Hector was preserved by the care of Apollo, and was every night renewed and healed of the wounds daily inflicted by the wrath of Achilles.

The most cursory perusal of the Iliad is sufficient to convince one that only the simplest forms of the healing art were known among the heroes and gods of that age. Diseases were undoubtedly very rare, probably unknown among the members of the Olympian family. The most skilful physicians of the Grecian army were utterly incapable of staying the ravages of the pestilence sent upon them by the god Apollo. Their skill consisted in knowing how to heal wounds received in battle, which they did by the application of styptic poultices, and by a salve compounded according to a traditionary recipe handed down from the school of Chiron. Severer injuries, like the wounded foot of Philoctetes, and epidemic diseases, were considered as direct manifestations of the displeasure of the gods, who were to be appeased by religious rites and the intercession of the priests. These immediate interpositions of gods with men for both good and evil, were the keystone to this early faith. The rhapsodists taught, and the children Chanted the Homeric poems till they dreamed out into reality that fauns and satyrs were sporting in the groves, nymphs bathing in the crystal streams, heroes constellated in the stars, and sacred deities ever winging a feathery flight 'twixt their own green vales and the palatial halls above.

Imperfect as was the skill of the professors of medicine in that age, they were still held in the highest estimation. The ascription of its divine origin and the honors paid to Æsculapius and Chiron are not to be idly counted as among the fruits of ignorance and slavish superstition. Whether we give to the legends of antiquity a literal interpretation, or whether we consider them as symbolic expositions of the forces and laws of nature or society, we cannot overlook their inestimable value as exponents of the natural order of human thought and belief. Every where is acknowledged the divine origin of all things, of all power, and those mortals to whom was delegated any portion of the power of controlling the order of nature, became at once the living representatives of divinity.
JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS.

Juniper.

Native of Europe, though naturalized in some parts of this country, growing in dry woods and hills, and flowering in May. The berries are official.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES.

Juniper berries are gently stimulant and diuretic. Used chiefly as an adjuvant to more powerful diuretics in dropsical complaints; but have been recommended also in scrobutic and cutaneous diseases, catarrh of the bladder, and atonic conditions of the alimentary canal and uterus.

PREPARATION.

Fluid Extract. .............................................. Dose, 1 to 2 Drams.

INFUSION OF JUNIPER.

Fluid Extract. .............................................. One Ounce.
Water .......................................................... Half Pints
Dose—One to three ounces.

COMPOUND DREGOCTION OF BROOM.

Fluid Extract of Broom .................................. Half Ounce.
" " " Juniper .................................................. " "
" " " Dandelion .............................................. " 
Water .......................................................... One Pint.
Dose—Three to six ounces.

DENTAL ANÆSTHETIC.

Tincture of Aconite ...................................... One Ounce.
Chloroform .................................................... " 
Alcohol ........................................................ " 
Morphine ...................................................... Six Grains.
Mix. To prevent the pain of extraction, and destroy sensibility in the gums by local application. Moisten two pledgegs of cotton with the liquid, and apply to the gums for a minute or two, over the tooth to be extracted. Dr. Tuff.

IN FEVER AND AGUE.

Furnished by P. Barnes.

Yellow Bark .................................................. Four Ounces.
Cream of Tartar ............................................. Half Ounce.
Clove .......................................................... Thirty.
Sherry Wine .................................................. One Quart.
Digest for twenty-four hours.
Dose—A wine-glassful at the first indication of the fit, another in thirty minutes, and a third, thirty minutes after the second.
Formula.

COUGH MIXTURE.
Furnished by P. Barnes.

Elixir Paregoric. ........................................... One Ounce.
Emetic Tartar ................................................ Eight Grains.
Syrup Squill ............................................... Half Ounce.
Gum Arabic .................................................. “ “
Spiritus Mundereri ....................................... Half Pint.
Dose—Mix one dram in sweetened water; take sufficient to produce a slight nausea.

IN DROPSICAL AFLECTIONS.
Furnished by V. C. Howe, M. D.

Podophyllin .................................................. Four Grains.
Bitartrate of Potassa .................................... Three Drams.
Mix, and divide into eight powders.
Dose—One, every two hours.

IN ACNE SIMPLEX.

Aqua Rosae ................................................ One Ounce.
Mix. Apply to the affected part.

NEW HEMOSTATIC.

Decoction of Rhatany .................................. Thirty Parts.
Alum ......................................................... Six Parts.
If given internally, seven parts of syrup are to be added. Internally, ten drams may be given three times, daily; while for external use, it may be employed as an injection or lotion.

ANODYNE LOTION.

Prussic Acid ............................................... One Dram.
Glycerine .................................................... “ “
Acouitina .................................................. One Grain.
Apply with a camel’s hair pencil over parts affected with severe neuralgic pains.

HOPKIN’S MIXTURE FOR DYSENTERY.

Nitric Acid ................................................ Eight Drops.
Tincture of Opium ....................................... Forty Drops.
Camphor Water .......................................... Eight Ounces.
Mix. Dose—A tablespoonful.

BELL’S GARGLE.

Borate of Soda ........................................... Two Drams.
Yeast ......................................................... Half Ounce.
Honey ........................................................ Half Ounce.
Boiling Water ............................................. Seven Ounces.
Mix.
Adulteration of Drugs.

Among the interesting reports read at the present meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association was one by Professor C. B. Guthrie, of New York, on the home adulteration of drugs, which attracted much attention. On account of the general interest felt in the subject, we herewith give a synopsis of this document. After alluding to previous reports on this topic, the report proceeds as follows:

"Because we have only the same class of facts to report, because we come before this body of educated and intelligent apothecaries gathered from so many sections of our country, representing so many interests and feelings, and say to them again what we have said before, that in this our enlightened age and land, this matter of adulteration has become so firmly rooted—so does it permeate all avenues and channels of business and trade—so gigantic are all its hideous proportions, that one and all decline the hazard of an encounter, do not therefore conclude that there is nothing to be said. We have before reported the common adulterations of daily use, and to which we are all accustomed. Shall we reiterate them? telling you again how much alum you get mixed with your cream of tartar, how much brick dust with carbonate of iron, logwood with pulverized cayenne, sawdust with pulverized jalap, pulverized liquorice root with ipecac, sal. nitre with hydr. potassa, manite with quinine, common clay with blue pill, Banbury rhubarb with true Turkey, or worm eaten, half rotten ground up with East India, Maracaibo bark with true yellow or pale bark, with the color regulated by yellow ochre—which, by the way, is a common inredient in pul. Rhei. Shall we go over the list of fine chemicals, and show how often their inefficiency in the hands of the medical man is attributable to their imperfect manufacture for the purpose of cheapening the product? Shall we rehearse again the history of essential oils, and tell you what every boy in your shop knows full well, that nine-tenths of them are mixed and impure, and otherwise adulterated? Shall we point out the manner in which the valuable gums are sophisticated or deprived of their proximate principles, and then resold? For what purpose or to what end shall we do this? It would be a sorry record of disgraceful facts, alike damning to the active agent and his knowingly guilty participants."

The report goes on to say that this evil is universally admitted, and accounts for this state of things as follows:

"From the earliest recollection of the child, in almost all the walks of life, he is familiar with the gossip of the nurse about remedies for this and that ailment or complaint; more than likely hears discussions upon the propriety of dispensing with some disagreeable remedy the physician has advised, and wonders in his childish way whether the nurse or the medical man really knows best; and as yehemence and volubility carry great weight with children, decides that nurse is the better man. As his sphere of observation extends, some old woman of the neighborhood comes to be his oracular upon the subject of his childish diseases. A little further on he takes up the newspaper; and whether it be religious or secular, city or village, large or small, of great circulation
Adulteration of Drugs.

or limited influence, of one political faith or of another, or of no faith at all, in the North and the South, one and all, without exception, feed his inquiring mind with histories of wonderful cures performed by yet more wonderful remedies, attested to by D. D., M. D., Rev., L. L. D., judges, esquires, colonels, majors, &c., &c. Is it not wonderful how so many of these certificates come to be given by men of high-sounding titles? These advertisements have been so common for so long a time that they hardly arrest our attention now, unless they are in some unusual form or contain some new device. Thus these sellers of patent humbug suborn the press, or, what is equal to the same thing, they pay for the insertion of their advertisements in such a form and shape as to lead the unsuspecting to suppose they are really editorials." Instances are cited to illustrate this point, and numerous quack notices are copied—medicines to cure consumption, female disorders, &c. "These pills should not be used by married ladies at certain times, as results would follow which would disappoint fond hopes." Such is the language of one of these advertisements; and the report asks—"Can editors have consciences, or families, in whose minds they have any desire that purity should reign? * * * After he has progressed thus far, what do you expect him to believe? Where is his faith in medicine? It is mixed up with nursery tales and crude remembrances of childhood, and more recent perusals of newspaper puffs, which he in his verdancy has often taken for editorial truths. In this state he approximates or enters upon mature life. Some serious illness, some well-developed educational process, less or more perfect, may sweep away this rubbish, and he may replace it by the proper and legitimate value of the materia medica. But, in the mass, how many come to this point? Nay, look at the mass of mind thus perverted in judgment and often kept from light by prejudice or interest, and can you wonder that the facts of adulteration, startling as they may be, fail to call out such responses as we had expected, or fail to produce that profound effect looked for? This is not confined alone to the question of home adulterations of medicine, by any means. It reaches to what we eat and what we drink—yea, and what we wear. Begin again, back at infancy, and see how much of life is sacrificed to this same evil. If, unfortunately, a denizen of any of our larger cities (and we desire here to speak with due caution and tenderness, having the fear and reverence due to municipal authority and wisdom, as exhibited by the committee of the New York aldermen; moreover, being also duly impressed with the facts elicited from that learned body, the Academy of Medicine of New York, when this subject of swill-fed milk was under discussion—having a wholesome fear of the law of libel, and a due love and reverence for science to restrain us)—what will probably be his early diet? The so-called pure country milk, extracted from cows fed with still-slop, and more than likely suffering a second dilution. If more blessed, and having a country habitation, though he escapes swill milk, when he comes to some of the most common articles of childhood's diet—as tapioca, sago, corn starch, &c., &c.—the chances are decidedly in favor of his getting the mixings of potato starch, and spoiled corn and oat-meal ground, kiln-dried and nicely put up in inviting looking bundles, with promising wrappers, telling of their health-giving virtues and value.
Adulteration of Drugs.

As life progresses, he gets mixed chicory, split peas or dandelion root, with his coffee, and various substances with his teas, green or black; while his baker takes good care that his bread shall have various ingredients in it besides the legitimate ones needful. Not only this, but the meat he eats, be it beef or pork, more than likely is fatted upon this same still-slop, and slaughtered before it dies, and cured into bulk, or prime side meat or sugar-cured hams, while corned beef and dry get each their share of the luxurious diet which the aldermen before alluded to must pardon us for not believing to be the very best offered in the market.

"Not only the necessaries but the luxuries of his day have their share; and his wines and brandies share so largely in the general depreciation that it is absolutely dangerous to prescribe them as remedial agents, however carefully they are bought. This is true alike of foreign and American made, some mixed in this and some in the country from whence imported; all, however, mixed, mixed oftentimes first by the importer because the jobber requires a cheaper article than he has on hand; mixed by the jobber because of a like reason, and that his customer's vitiated taste will fail to recognise anything but the doctored material as the wine or the brandy he wants; often mixed again by the retailer, because honestly his profits are thus increased; so that, by the time it is consumed, it becomes a consumer and a positive poison. But this is by no means the worst feature of this traffic. Thousands and thousands of gallons of wine, brandy, gin, &c., &c., never had the smell of the grape or berry upon them even, but are manufactured outright from essential oils, extracts, and essences, with the meanest of corn whiskey. But we will not pursue the details of this part of the subject further. We have said enough to illustrate what we mean by collateral facts. Now, does any one wonder that we buy and sell adulterated drugs?  

"To sum up the whole matter, can we reasonably expect our people to refuse to sell, to buy, or to use adulterated or sophisticated drugs while they permit similar impositions in almost every branch of trade and commerce? Can we reasonably expect people to have faith in the purity of medicines, and be willing to pay the price of them, when they spend annually a sum for patent nostrums sufficient not only to pay the entire medical bills of the sick, but buy their necessary medicines besides? Can we expect even those who give as one of their reasons for believing in that infinitesimal humbug, homœopathy, that they cannot procure pure medicine any where else, to be cautious even about confounding sugar of milk with the powerful chemicals in concentrated forms that so often accompany it? Can we expect apothecaries to always supply themselves with that class of medicines, at the extra price they must and ought to pay for them, when their next door neighbor furnishes a cheaper kind that gives to the consumer equal satisfaction, and pays a better profit besides? Where, then, is the hope for a better state of affairs? Shall we go on and on at this rate, doing violence to conscience and all the principles of honesty recognized among Christian men and gentlemen? We trust not, but yet we cannot say that we see any hope for reform in legal enactments or statutory prohibitions."
Compound Syrup of Phosphates.

The report closes by saying that the elevation of the profession is the best means of attaining the desired object, and points to the growth and success of the association as an evidence that a brighter era is dawning upon this country in this respect.—Washington Union.

Compound Syrup of Phosphates, or Chemical Food.

A syrupy solution of the phosphates of iron, lime, soda, and potassa, with the foregoing title, has been employed for several years back in the city of Philadelphia. The modes of preparing it have varied with various pharmacists. The concern claiming to have the approval of Professor Jackson, (who first introduced it into use) for their preparation, decline to make their mode public. In all of them, however, phosphoric, lactic, and muriatic acids are employed as the solvents. We received, in June last, from Mr. Parrish, of Philadelphia, his formula for it, which he has since published in the American Journal of Pharmacy, (November No., 1857). Though differing somewhat from that sent us, we give it place as follows:

Take of Protosulphate of Iron, Phosphate of Soda, Phosphate of Lime Phosphoric Acid, glacial Carbonate of Soda, Carbonate of Potassa, Muriatic Acid Water of Ammonia Powdered Cochineal Water, sufficient to make Sugar Oil of Orange

3 x. 3 xij. 3 xij. 3 xx. 5 iij. 5 j. q. s. q. s. 3 iij. 6 3 xx.

B. ii J. Troy. m. x.

Dissolve the sulphate of iron in two fluid ounces of boiling water, and the phosphate of soda in four fluid ounces of boiling water. Mix the solutions, and wash the precipitated phosphate of iron till the washings are tasteless.

Dissolve the phosphate of lime in four fluid ounces of boiling water, with sufficient muriatic acid to make a clear solution, precipitate it with water of ammonia, and wash the precipitate.

To the freshly precipitated phosphates as thus prepared, add the phosphoric acid previously dissolved in the water. When clear, add the carbonates of soda and potassa, and afterwards sufficient muriatic acid to dissolve the precipitate.

Now add the cochineal mixed with the sugar, apply heat, and when the syrup is formed, strain and flavor it.

Each teaspoonful contains about 1 grain of phosphate of iron, and 2½ grains of phosphate of lime, with smaller proportions of the alkaline phosphates, all in perfect solution.

Mr. Richardson, in a formula for this chemical food, published since the above,
Aconitum Napellus.

proposes the employment of pyrophosphate instead of protosulphate of iron, and of citric instead of phosphoric acid, as it lessens the cost of its production.

This compound syrup is permanent, and agreeable to the eye and taste; is but slightly acid and ferruginous; the naturally insoluble phosphates being in a state of solution, are more readily absorbed. It is employed as a nutritive tonic in place of less agreeable and efficient tonics and chalybeates, in those cases of chronic debility or conditions in which there exists a waste of the elementary matter of the system.—Peninsular and Independent.

Aconitum Napellus—Aconite.

Dr. Edward B. Stevens, of Cincinnati, reports (Cincinnati Med. Observer, Oct. 1857,) his success, confirmatory of the experience of others, in the use of aconite, for the cure or relief of “almost the entire range of neuralgic affections, and of those obscure complications, of rheumatism and neuralgia, in which there is freedom from local or constitutional trouble, independent of nervous derangement.”

In a case of neuralgia, “supposed to be a result of previous attacks of miasmatic disease,” and which was treated by the use of quinine and other remedies with but temporary relief, Dr. Stevens prescribed a mixture of the tincture of aconite and tincture of cimicifuga, which gave entire relief to the patient.

The proportion was:

\[ \text{R. Tinct. rad. aconit. } 3 \text{i.} \]
\[ \text{Tinct. cimicifuga. } 3 \text{ij. M.} \]

Dose, a teaspoonful every four hours.

Three doses were sufficient to procure the desired relief. Ten months had elapsed without a return of the disease.

A case of neuralgic rheumatism of the arm, of peculiar obstinacy, after having been intractable to all remedies, yielded to the aconite. In the above formula, each dose should be equivalent to about four drops of the tincture, although, in fact, this latter gives somewhat more than sixty drops to the drachm. In this dose of four drops, Dr. Stevens has “never seen any effects sufficiently marked or evident to occasion alarm.”

Dr. S. has not used this article in acute rheumatism; but in chronic rheumatic pains, particularly in old people, he has derived excellent effects from it. In dysmenorrhcea, or neuralgia associated with uterine derangement at or subsequent to the catamenial period, entire relief, followed by refreshing sleep, has been obtained by the administration of the aconite.

In the diminished and sometimes abolished sensibility and voluntary motion to which aconite gives rise, we find similarity of effects to those produced by veratrum viride and gelseminum.—North American Medico-Chir. Rev.
Cannabis Indica.

Dr. A. Bryant Clarke, of Holyoke, (Boston Med. and Surg. Journal, May, 1857,) tell us, in reference to Dr. Bell’s statement of the dose of the Cannabis Indica required to produce the desired effect, that a pill of the extract, in the quantity of two grains and a half, given to a maniacal patient, who had previously taken the medicine in two-grain doses, produced very marked effects. On visiting his patient, two or three hours after she had taken the pill, Dr. Clarke found her sitting up, and more rational and quiet than she had been for weeks:—“The attendant described her as apparently fainting, with respiration slow and regular, a blue and dusky state of the skin, blood settled under the finger nails, and said they had with difficulty kept her alive.” Dr. Clarke being incredulous of the effects attributed to the medicine, swallowed one of the pills, soon after a hearty dinner. Within an hour he began to feel its peculiar effects, such as are so well described by Dr. Bell. Dr. Clarke’s left arm was paralyzed, the skin looked blue, and there was a blueness under the finger nails, as though the blood were imperfectly arterialized; the pulse was natural. The effect of the Cannabis was at its height in about three, and passed off in about five hours. The arm was in a powerless condition for half an hour, but friction would partially restore it.

Dr. Merret, of Detroit, in a short article on this subject, (Medical Independent, Sept., 1857,) describes the Cannabis as a deliriant which produces on many of the native population of the East, who use it freely, a most undesir-able, in fact, a dangerous frame of mind. These evils are, however, fortunately counterbalanced by the antispasmodic effect of the drug. Dr. Merret speaks from a personal observation, during three years in a military hospital at Calcutta, of its administration in tetanus. In idiopathic cases it was most generally successful, and even in traumatic cases it showed its superiority over all other remedies. He mentions two cases of its successful use in England. Its relaxant effect has been proved to be an aid to taxis, in the reduction of hernia.

For further details of the effect of doses of different degrees of strength, and the descriptions of the manner in which haschisch affects different individuals, we would refer the reader to an article in the National Review, copied into Littell’s Living Age, Feb. 20th, 1858.—Ibid.

Belladonna in Juvenile Incontinence of Urine.

The use of Belladonna against incontinence of urine in children, as strongly recommended about a year ago by Mr. Brooke, of the Westminster Hospital, has, we believe, well borne the test of the trials which his laudation of it induced. Several surgeons have, we know, formed most favorable opinions of its efficiency. A case under Mr. Hutchinson’s care, at the Metropolitan Free Hospital, about three months ago, afforded very conclusive evidence of its power. The patient was a boy of ten, who had from infancy been exceedingly troubled by inability to retain his water. Nightly incontinence was a matter of rule, and very often
Editorial.

The present number completes the first volume of the new series, and is offered as a specimen number of the series to commence January 1, 1859. The Journal of Materia Medica has, for a considerable length of time, been favorably known to the profession, and has received from it the heartiest congratulations and wishes for its success. There has never been, in this country, a journal devoted exclusively to the subject of Materia Medica, circulating among physicians, containing desirable and valuable information of new facts and developments in the powers, properties, and applications of the various therapeutic agents; and the only opportunities that have been had for obtaining this knowledge in a systematic form, were the successive editions of the Dispensatories; at the same time these have appeared at too great intervals to afford much practical aid in keeping along with the times, and have been too costly to come into general use. No one man can be expected to become a subscriber to all the medical journals in the country—have the reading of the more important of those of foreign publication—purchase all the new medical books, which may contain but little of the matter of which he is in search, and gather for himself out of the mass what may be useful to him on this subject. To sift these publications, and present the more important and interesting parts of them in a carefully prepared and readable form, has been the aim of the Journal of Materia Medica. During the past year it has presented to the profession careful analyses and dissertations on some forty different vegetable agents, bringing the very latest investigations to bear upon the discussions, and, that its efforts have been useful and appreciated, we are confident of, from the numerous testimonials of those who have been subscribers from the first.

The interest which has been manifested in the success of the Journal, and the constant accessions to its list of subscriptions, have induced the proprietors to publish it, from this time forward, in this enlarged and more attractive form, being better fitted for preservation, and more easily read. The Journal will be issued every month, in size and style in conformity with the present number, and will be furnished regularly to subscribers at Fifty Cents a year, payable in advance. This amount can be remitted in stamps, with perfect safety.
Our aim will be to make it a practical Journal, subserving the daily wants of the apothecary and physician. It will contain, regularly, discussions on the various agents in our indigenous Materia Medica, both those that are well-known and tried, and those that have lately come into medicinal use, as also their application to disease, and their indications and modes of administration. To this end we have secured the cooperation of several medical writers, occupying positions acquired by great practical experience.

Its pages will contain the latest general medical intelligence from American and foreign journals, and communications from physicians, while the publication of new and favorite formulas will constitute an important feature in the department devoted to pharmacy, together with every thing of interest relating to progress in this important branch of medicine, as improved processes, manipulations, apparatus, &c.

No point or feature shall be neglected which shall contribute to its usefulness, whereby we hope to merit the cooperation of practical men.

Communications to be addressed to

Eds. Journal of Materia Medica,
New Lebanon, Columbia County, New York.


We have received several letters, inquiring if the Hydrocyanate of Iron recommended by Dr. McGugin in Epilepsy, is the same as the Ferrocyanate of Iron. They are distinct preparations, and should not be confounded. Price $1 per ounce, and can be sent by mail or express.

Dr. A. Kirk, of Bristol Village, Ohio, desires us to say that he has revised his formula as published, and wishes it to read "a scruple of Phosphorus. Dose, from 5 to 40 drops."
ANHYDROID BAROMETER.—We noticed this instrument in the August Number of this Journal. We have had sufficient time, since then, to test its accuracy, and are pleased to say that it notes the atmospheric changes with an accuracy equal to the best mercurial Barometer we ever saw, and possesses very many advantages over it; its portability is a very important consideration, the size—only measures 9 inches by 2—enables a person traveling to carry it for purposes of scientific observation, and with accompanying tables, note the elevations of a railroad at different points. We have some very valuable tables we hope to be able to publish, as well as general remarks upon the advantage of instruments of this character to every one of sufficient intelligence to appreciate its workings. Mr. Kendall is a master of his business. We refer to his advertisement for further particulars.

The conductors of this Journal assure the profession and its readers that they may expect contributions from Professor Tully, author of Tully’s Materia Medica, Prof. Charles A. Lee, Prof. T. Childs, Prof. McGugin, Prof. Guthrie, Dr. Jefferson Church, E. Parrish, author of Parrish’s Practical Pharmacy, and others, whose position and reputation as medical writers are a sufficient guarantee of the practical and interesting character of their contributions.

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION IN PHARMACY AND MATERIA MEDICA.—Dr. S. W. Butler, Philadelphia, of the Medical and Surgical Reporter, we observe, will continue E. Parrish’s course of instruction on Practical Pharmacy, with his cooperation, in a course of twenty-four lectures, which commenced on the 18th of November last. Fee for course, $15. For further information, apply to Dr. Butler, No. 701 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

We have received a pamphlet entitled “Bradycrote Treatment of Yellow Fever, by Veratrum Viride and Gelsemium Sempervirens, reported for the Charleston Medical Journal and Review, by O. A. White, M. D., and W. H. Ford, M. D.,” which we have read with interest. We shall endeavor to make room for it in our next number.

The annual commencement of the Berkshire Medical College occurred Nov. 28th. The graduating class was unusually large. The address to the Class and Graduates was delivered by Prof. William P. Seymour, of Troy, N. Y. The Annual Address to the Alumni, by Oscar C. DeWolf, M. D., of Chester, Mass.

Communications should be forwarded so as to reach us by the 10th of the preceding month, to ensure their early insertion.

Subscribers who have not received the Journal regularly will please write, and we will forward the missing numbers.

Letters from abroad upon Pharmacy, by E. Parrish, to the Druggists’s Circular, we shall publish in our next issue.

Physicians who wish this Journal regularly will please notify us to that effect as soon as possible.

Correspondents will oblige, by writing plainly their names, town, county and state.
Correspondence.

Jackson, Miss., Oct. 11, 1858.—Enclosed find subscription price for Journal of Materia Medica. In looking over your journal, I find it contains many interesting items for the practitioner, as well as the profession at large. Your journal should receive much encouragement from the profession, because it lays before them the experience of many good and true physicians with certain remedies, and guarantees to them the certainty of getting fresh and pure medicines.

JAMES HALEY, M. D.

Sterling, Texas, Aug. 27, 1858.—Thanks to you for a specimen number of your journal of Materia Medica. I am highly pleased in perusing it, for to the young physician and apothecary you speak many things suggestive, and more of real information. Issued monthly, and containing communications from such a standard source, of extensive practice and experience, it surely must well accomplish the aim it has in view. I heartily subscribe for the journal.

P. S. WOOD.

Tittoroy, S. C., Nov. 1, 1858.—I have been receiving your very valuable Journal of Materia Medica. I have been so much pleased with it that I desire to get all the back numbers and have them bound. I think it will prove a useful edition to my library.

JAMES B. MAYS.

Atalissa, Iowa, Oct. 19, 1858.—Enclosed find fifty cents, for which send me your Journal of Materia Medica. I wish you would send me all the back numbers. I hope you may make your journal all that such a medical periodical of its character might be made, and if you do that, it will certainly be sustained as a leading journal of Medicine, directed particularly to the Materia Medica branch of our science, and will meet the wants of every medical man of our country. I hope it may be of such a character that I will be a lifetime subscriber to it.

M. K. WRIGHT.

Monticello, Ind., Sept. 1, 1858.—By a mere accident we obtained one of your Journals of Materia Medica. It is valuable beyond a doubt, and we would be much pleased in receiving its cheering influence upon the gloomy pathway of our noble profession.

R. SPENCER & SON, Physicians and Druggists.

Cedar Falls, Iowa.—I have read several numbers of your Journal of Materia Medica, and find it to be one of the most valuable for medical men that I am acquainted with. I would be more willing to part with any other of my journals than yours. It is one which every medical man should have.

S. N. PIERCE.

Deposit, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1858.—I received the January, June and July numbers of your Journal of Materia Medica. I thought nothing of them at the time, but on perusal, I am led to a favorable opinion. They exhibit a freshness which begets a desire to see them as they are published. I enclose the pay for one year, and wish you would send me the back numbers, with the exception of those I have.

J. L. WAGER, M. D.
Notices of Tilden & Co.'s Preparations, &c.

Book of Formulæ.—We shall issue early in January next another edition of this work, with such alterations, modifications, and additions as experience has suggested, embracing the formulæ published in the Journal of Materia Medica since its commencement.

The formulæ has been subjected to a thorough examination, while all the facilities of extensive reference, and a wide correspondence at our command, have been called into requisition, to render it worthy the confidence of those who use our preparations.

Gallatin, Daviess Co., Mo.—I have used your preparations for several years, always with good effect, particularly the Ext. Hyoscyamus, as an anodyne, when opium was inadmissible, and Belladonna as a prophylactic in scarlet fever.

Owasco, Cayuga Co.—Dr. Hunsiker.—Your preparations prove exceedingly convenient, as a ready preparation, and in haste, a combination can be made saving an immense amount of time and labor, appreciated only by him who is engaged in the practice of medicine.

Vernon Depot, Tolland Co., Conn.—Dr. A. R. Goodrich.—I am much pleased with the action of your Fluid Ext. Scutellaria, Ipecac, Podophyllum, Aesclepias Tuberosa, and others. Physicians are directing their attention to them in place of common tinctures.

Portsmouth, New Hampshire.—Dr. R. O. Treadwell.—Having used your sugar-coated Cannabis Indica half-grain Pills with much satisfaction in the diseases indicated, I should like to have more of your preparations generally.

Haverhill, Mass.—Dr. A. R. Porter.—I have used your Fluid Extracts, and am well satisfied with the results. I consider them to be reliable preparations for the purposes intended, and preferable to all others now in market, especially Extract Veratum. It is a splendid febrifuge—nothing like it, as a controller of the pulse. It is the most potent article in the whole range of therapeutic remedies in fever I have ever used—indeed, such is its power to regulate the motions of the heart, that nothing can be compared to it. By it I have saved many from a long run of fever. I have had great experience in it, and are prepared to speak of it from a practical knowledge of its virtues.

Milford, Del., October 8, 1858.—The box containing samples of some of your new remedies was duly received, and I herewith return you my thanks, not only for the samples, book of formulæ and journals, but also, for the skill and devotion manifested by you to the care of Pharmacy. I have long used your preparations and I find them to be not only elegantly prepared, but also the most reliable ones that it has ever been my good fortune to obtain. I think that the medical profession is under immense obligations to you, and if you do not secure a fortune, you will at least be blessed with the consciousness that you have rendered great service to the relief of suffering humanity. I have distributed the samples among the physicians of this town, and they all agree with me in the opinion of their excellence.

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