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PREFACE.

THE requirements of a general practice carried on in the metropolis for upwards of twenty years, together with the experience of numerous medical friends, both in town and country, having shown the necessity for, and the utility of a work such as the present, as an aid to the medical practitioner, the compiler was induced to devote his leisure hours for several years, while engaged in extending his knowledge of medical literature from books and journals, to extract such prescriptions as in his judgment and in that of others on whose opinions he could rely, would, when collected together and properly arranged, constitute a work of considerable professional value,—such as would be of service, he trusts, to all engaged in active practice. Most of the prescriptions are authenticated by the author's name being attached, but this could not be done in all instances. They are arranged and classed according to their physiological and pathological action on the human frame,—a plan it was considered advisable to adopt, as it would render the various prescriptions more ready of access, and consequently the work itself more useful to the medical practitioner.

The commencement of this work comprises a brief sketch of the symptoms and treatment of certain accidents to which the human frame is liable, and also of the management of cases in which poison has been accidentally or purposely administered.

In preparing this part, some of our best works have been consulted, although, to save space, references are omitted. A notice of Artificial Mineral Waters, from the Codex Gallicus, follows; next, an Abstract of the Three British Pharmacopœias, and an Abstract of Magendie's Formulary; and the work concludes with an explanation of the medical abbreviations used in prescriptions.

36 Tavistock Street,
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PREFACE TO THE AMERICAN EDITION.

In preparing this little volume for the press, the Editor has confined himself, in the first place, to the correction of such manifest errors, as haste, or inadvertence, or want of acquaintance with the subject may have betrayed the author. Instances of such correction will be found under the head of "Coup de Soleil," "Poisons," etc. Secondly, to the correction of some important errors in the doses of powerful medicines which have crept into the English edition; thus the dose of the red iodide of mercury is put down in the English edition as half a gr. to two grs. Thirdly, to the introduction, to some extent, of the nomenclature and preparations of the U. S. Pharmacopœia. Fourthly, to the addition of various formulæ which the experience of the Editor has proved to be highly valuable. In its present shape the Editor hopes that the work will be found useful to a large circle of practitioners of medicine, who will find in it not only suggestions as to the remedies to be used in the treatment of disease, but formulæ by the use of which those suggestions may be carried out.

New York, *Nov.* 5. 1855.

THE

PRACTITIONER'S PHARMACOPŒIA

AND

UNIVERSAL FORMULARY.

ACCIDENTS, Etc.

ASPHYXIA.

Asphyxia, a term which was originally applied to indicate a suppression or stoppage of the pulse—a suspension of the circulation—is now employed in a larger sense, and signifies suspension of all the vital phenomena by causes which operate exclusively, or at least specially, upon the respiratory organs. Asphyxia may be referred to three principal sources—exclusion of air from the lungs, as in strangulation, drowning, &c., introduction of air into those organs unfit for respiration, and of air possessing deleterious qualities. Each of these species presents several varieties, with phenomena modified by the peculiar causes from which they have resulted.*

ASPHYXIA FROM DROWNING.

It is generally induced in a few seconds, or, at the most, a minute and a half, after complete submersion of the body under water; when it has continued for the space of ten or more minutes, it usually renders recovery hopeless, though, in rare, almost apocryphal instances, persons have recovered after being immersed more than twice that period. It is said, indeed, that a person who had been under water for an hour, was nevertheless restored to life by the Amsterdam

* "Palmer's Dictionary of Medical Terms."

society. This statement may serve to encourage, in even the worst cases; nevertheless, it seems more probable that the period of submersion in Dr. Douglas' case—fourteen minutes—is the longest, where there is real ground for expecting recovery; and in that, the efforts at restoration were persisted in for eight hours, ere they were effectual.

The body of a person who has been under water for a few minutes will be cold, insensible, pulseless, and without movement. The eyes, and perhaps the mouth also, will be closed, or the latter may be open and foaming, the face livid and puffed, and the limbs relaxed. It should be carefully removed, laid on the right side on a plank, with the head rather raised, and well supported by an assistant, to prevent its rolling, to the nearest house, or to a warm and dry situation. If it be carried far, it should be stripped, first rubbed dry, the mouth and nostrils cleansed from mucus, froth, &c., and then covered with the spare clothes of the bystanders, to prevent evaporation, and the cold which this would occasion. The principal objects to be pursued, are to rouse the circulation and respiration, and to restore animal heat. To effect the latter object, it should be placed between warm blankets, and the temperature kept up by the application of *dry* heat in every possible way. The hot bath, however, is very useful, and is always employed by the officers of the Royal Humane Society in these cases. Artificial respiration used to be accomplished by pressing the tongue downwards and forwards, next passing a small curved tube into the larynx, and attaching a pair of bellows to it; or an assistant blew into the tube to distend the lungs, which were then emptied by pressure on the chest or belly. But the use of the bellows has been objected to, because, if used at all violently, the air-cells of the lungs may be injured, or even ruptured, and the breath of the assistant injected through the tube would be contaminated by the impurities eliminated during his own respiration. Strong pressure should be applied over the chest, while the diaphragm is pushed upwards, so as to imitate the act of expiration: the removal of the pressure thus exerted, aided by the elasticity of the ribs, will induce the act of inspiration to follow, and thus artificial respiration can be efficiently accomplished. This operation, which can be practised at any time, and by any one, should be repeated as often as possible, and kept up all the time the efforts at restoration are continued.

While this process is in course of being carried out frictions

with hot flannels should be practised without intermission, and volatile stimulating vapours carefully applied to the nose. Turpentine and other powerful embrocations may also be rubbed over the chest and spine. The frictions are of the utmost importance, and should be persisted in unremittedly for hours,—in fact, until all hope be lost. In the case recorded by Dr. Douglas, after fourteen minutes' submersion, as already stated, upwards of eight hours passed away, ere the sufferer showed any sign of life. As the rubbing must be continued for so long a time, it will be necessary to have persons ready to take the place of the rubbers as they become fatigued, but they should not be in the room where the body is until they are wanted; those only who are absolutely needed should be there, as the fewer persons present, the purer the air, and consequently the better for the patient.

Even after the respiration, circulation, and animal heat have been restored, the person is not always out of danger. Symptoms may set in indicative of venous congestion of the brain, or of congestion or apoplexy of the lungs; a very dangerous complication in either case. In the former, a small quantity of blood may be taken, by cupping, from the nape of the neck; in the latter, bleeding to a small amount, or the application of leeches, may perhaps relieve the over-gorged vessels; but it is very doubtful. The abstraction of more than a very few ounces of blood would probably extinguish the already enfeebled powers of life. Fortunately, such complications as these are comparatively rare. Warm enemata, with salt and mustard, or of brandy and water, may be thrown up, and warm spiced wine got into the stomach by means of a flexible catheter and syringe—not to be attempted without such assistance till the patient can swallow. Bleeding is a doubtful remedy, but has been occasionally had recourse to when the countenance is dark, and the limbs warm and flexible.

Tobacco, in any form, is very injurious, from its depressing action. Electricity and galvanism have been found serviceable and valuable adjuncts. Mr. Shaw says he has used electro-galvanism in two cases with complete success.

The first signs of returning animation are, sighing, gasping, convulsive twitchings of the limbs, and slight pulsation of the heart. When these symptoms make their appearance, our efforts, instead of being remitted, should be redoubled,

since all the danger is not yet past. The frictions and artificial respiration being continued, the pulse will next be felt beating feebly in the larger vessels, and then afterwards at the wrists. Next follows a slow effort at respiration, gradually increasing in quickness, and the action of the heart becomes more distinct. These favourable appearances ought, therefore, to be encouraged, by giving occasionally, as the person will now be capable of swallowing, some weak tea, or a little wine and water, care being taken that the spoon is pushed far enough into the mouth, so that none of the liquid may pass into the larynx. The sufferer should also be placed in a warm bed, and should be kept quiet.

ASPHYXIA FROM STRANGULATION.

The face and lips of a strangled person are black or livid, the eyeballs project, the nostrils are dilated, the mouth half open and frothy, the tongue swollen, often hanging out, and sometimes with marks of the teeth on it, and the hands are clenched and livid, as are also the nails. The dark hue of the face is owing to the circulation being impeded by the pressure of the rope round the neck : the face becoming first red, and then of a livid hue.

The cause of death in hanging or by strangulation depends generally on compression of the windpipe preventing the access of air to the lungs, death resulting, consequently, precisely as in drowning. In some instances, however, when the rope or strangling implement is applied high up on the neck, suffocation may not be complete, the cartilages of the larynx being strong enough to resist the compressing power so far that the sufferer is enabled to breathe for a longer or shorter period, until apoplexy closes the scene. A third, but much more rare cause of death in hanging, consists in the dislocation of the spinal vertebræ. This may occur in executions conducted as in Malta of late, where the hangman, after suspending the criminal, leaps upon his shoulders, and adds violently his own weight to that of the body ; but it is hardly to be looked for in cases of suicide. Death from hanging or strangulation usually is induced by a mixed cause—suffocation and apoplexy. It takes place very rapidly, and resuscitation seldom happens, unless it be attempted in a few minutes after suspension has been effected. The treatment in this case, after the rope

has been removed, is nearly the same as in drowning; only, that although friction is proper, there is no occasion for heating the body, and bleeding is more frequently necessary, and should, in fact, be had recourse to in almost every case, particularly from the jugular vein. Artificial respiration should be practised, and continued for hours ere hope be utterly abandoned. The body should be stripped, and cold water dashed over it, especially on the face and chest. Electricity and galvanism have also been of great service in some cases, but should be employed guardedly when there is reason to believe that the case is complicated with apoplexy. Stimulant embrocations may be rubbed on the chest and spine. The after treatment must be conducted according to the circumstances of the case.

ASPHYXIA FROM BREATHING NOXIOUS GASES.

To the class of gases which, when breathed, prove injurious to man, belong carbonic acid gas, the fumes of burning charcoal, and carburetted and sulphuretted hydrogen.

Carbonic acid gas is the most common cause. It is met with in rooms where charcoal has been burned, or where large numbers of persons have been long assembled, and at the bottom of large vats which have stood empty for some time, of wells, and of many natural caverns. Carbonic acid gas is destitute of smell, and being heavier than atmospheric air, always falls to the bottom. It is also found abundantly diffused through the shafts and galleries of coal-mines, especially after an explosion of olefiant gas, when it is known by the name of *choke damp*, and is frequently the cause of death to those miners who have escaped the explosion. Carbonic acid gas is to be met with also in the vapour of a brick-kiln, together with ammonia and hydrochloric acid. It is rarely met with in a state of purity, being mixed more or less with other gases, or diffused through the atmosphere; its injurious effects will be more or less rapidly produced, according to the innocuous or deleterious action of the diluting gas. The symptoms which it induces are, headache and a sense of great weight in the head, giddiness, and constriction of the temples, confusion of vision, ringing in the ears, difficulty of respiration, palpitations, loss of muscular power, insensibility, and coma. In general, the face is livid, and not unfrequently convulsions are present. If the person be plethoric, apoplexy may be induced.

When a person, asphyxiated by this gas, has been got out, the body should be stripped at once, and cold water dashed over the head and chest; or if a brook or rivulet be at hand, it may be plunged into it several times, up to the neck, but not if it be quite cold. Artificial respiration should be practised, as already directed, with the double object in view of expelling the foul gas from the lungs, and aërating the blood in them by the admission of atmospheric air. Stimulant embrocations may be rubbed on the chest and limbs, and electric shocks sent through the chest and the diaphragm. When recovering, the sufferer should be placed in a warm bed, and stimulants given internally in small quantities. The plunging the body into a running stream is practised with the dogs poisoned by carbonic acid gas in the Grotto del Cane at Naples. It can only be useful by giving a sudden shock to the system; it certainly is not always practicable. Frictions of the body, and bottles of hot water to the feet, may be usefully employed.

Drains, cesspools, and privies generate sulphuretted hydrogen freely from the soil with which they are filled, and when the former have been long closed, that gas collects in large quantities, and renders opening and entering them a very dangerous occupation, inasmuch as, when it is inhaled in its pure state, it is almost immediately fatal. Nightmen, from their occupation, are most liable to be thus poisoned. The deleterious influence of this gas on the vital functions is delayed by its admixture with the atmosphere, so that it may be inhaled for a while without causing death, but respiration soon becomes hurried and difficult, nausea ensues, the skin becomes cold, the pulse irregular, headache comes on, muscular power ceases, the face and lips are livid, the mouth covered with bloody mucus, and the voluntary muscles are sometimes affected with spasmodic twitchings. The gas is absorbed into the blood, which assumes a brownish-black color.

When an accident of this kind occurs, it is necessary to remove the body into the open air as soon as possible, and artificial respiration should be at once practised. In fact, the same plan of treatment as for asphyxia by carbonic acid gas may be adopted. Chlorine and its preparations are antidotes to sulphuretted hydrogen (hydro-sulphuric acid), hydro-sulphuret of ammonia, and sulphuret of potassium; it neutralizes their action by effecting their decomposition. They should, therefore, be freely thrown into a place suspected to contain this gas before any person ventures to enter it; it would also

be advisable to hold to the mouth and nose a handkerchief or sponge soaked in a chlorine solution, so that its vapour may be inhaled, whenever it is necessary to pass into a long-closed sewer or cesspool.

In cases of asphyxia from inhaling sulphurous acid gas,—the vapour from burning sulphur,—a few drops of ammonia may be given internally, and ammoniacal gas inhaled with great caution. In asphyxia thus caused, the face, lips, hands, and nails are livid, body cold, respiration quick and short, pulse small, quick, and feeble, pupils fixed, with total insensibility. This gas is sometimes generated by the combustion of coal containing much sulphur.

The olefiant gas (that which is burned in the streets and houses), when mixed with atmospheric air in a proportion below the explosive power, and even when present in very small quantity, may, if long inhaled, gradually and insidiously induce asphyxia. The symptoms it causes, when thus diluted, are, vertigo, headache, nausea and vomiting, confusion of intellect, with loss of consciousness, great depression and muscular debility, partial paralysis, convulsions, and the usual indications of asphyxia, followed by death. There are many instances on record, since the general introduction of gas as a means of illuminating houses, where this subtle agent has insinuated itself through crevices in brick walls, wooden partitions, and even through the earth, and entering bed-rooms, has diffused itself through the atmosphere, and by its poisonous action has changed the sleep of the inhabitants to the sleep of death.

When asphyxia has been thus induced, and there is reason to hope for resuscitation, the body should be carried out into the open air, and treated precisely as in poisoning by carbonic acid gas. Headache and pain in the limbs have been complained of in some cases after recovery, and sometimes paralysis of the face has supervened.

ASPHYXIA FROM LIGHTNING.

In suspended animation from lightning, the surface of the body is pale, the limbs flexible, the blood uncoagulable, and the system retains its warmth long after death has taken place. In asphyxia thus caused, the body should be stripped, and cold water freely dashed over it in considerable quantities; then friction should be practised, and artificial respiration had

recourse to. Stimulants of the most active kind will be found of great service. Electricity and galvanism are especially useful. According to Abilgaard's experiments, animals rendered insensible by a powerful shock of electricity through the head, were immediately restored by an equally powerful one through the chest, directed from before backwards.

ASPHYXIA FROM INTENSE COLD OR HEAT.

This accident is attended with a pleasing tendency to sleep, which the unfortunate victim is incapable of resisting; but which, if indulged in, will, in all probability, terminate in the sleep of death. It is preceded by a feeling of great exhaustion and weariness, with stiffness of the muscles of the face and extremities. The aged and infirm, and those worn out by disease or habits of intoxication, are brought more readily under the influence of extreme cold than are the vigorous and the temperate. Newly born infants also soon perish if exposed to it.

It is customary among the Canadians, when travelling, should one of their number fall into this state, to bury him in the snow, which being warmer than the surrounding atmosphere, keeps him in a state of gentle warmth till the following morning, when they return to relieve him. This example ought to be adopted by all who find themselves similarly situated, and at a distance from all assistance.

In this case, inflation of the lungs, applying volatile essences to the nose, and exciting the stomach by gentle stimulants, are proper. Our great object, however, ought to be the restoration of the body to its natural heat. If this be attempted by the sudden and immediate application of warmth, the destruction of the patient will be the certain consequence. But if it be done gradually, raising the temperature by degrees, we shall accomplish the object desired, with very trifling inconvenience.

According to this plan, we should commence with rubbing the body with iced water or snow, then with water of the usual temperature, gradually and slowly raising it till it reaches the natural heat of the body. If convenient, immersion in sea water is to be preferred, the same caution being used in raising its temperature. Stimulants may be administered internally, and by injection. The vulgar remedy, a tobacco enema, should on no account be employed; it would be decidedly injurious, and even fatal.

After the body has been thus gradually restored to its natural heat, it is to be conveyed to bed, in a moderately warm room, and to be rubbed either with the flesh-brush, or, what is better, with the warm hand, several being engaged in this operation at the same time. In cases where only a part of the body is affected by intense cold, so as to be frost-bitten,—an event of common occurrence in Russia, Canada, &c., during the winter time,—the circulation and sensation are for a time suspended in it, and unless great care be taken, it may be altogether lost. The same plan of treatment should be employed for the recovery of a limb or of an organ, when in this state, as has been said to be necessary for the whole body. The sudden application of heat would cause a risk of mortification occurring: friction with snow, or bathing the part with cold water, the temperature being raised very gradually, as above directed, until the circulation and sensation are restored, will be of the greatest service.*

Persons are also exposed to a state of asphyxia from excessive heat. This accident frequently takes place among the Russians, who are accustomed to stay for a considerable time in the warm bath. The remedy which they employ is, cold water dashed on the face. The treatment appropriate to this variety, is the same with that recommended in cases of asphyxia from breathing noxious gases.

ASPHYXIA OF STILL-BORN INFANTS.

The lungs should be perseveringly inflated by means of a quill or a small female catheter, which should be done by a medical man only; the heat kept up by the application of warm flannels, or immersion in warm water. (A little cold water may be dashed forcibly upon the face and chest, or the child alternately immersed in warm and cold water.) Stimulants may be applied to the nose, and rubbed over the spine and pit of the stomach, and friction should be used.

CUTS AND WOUNDS.

In a simple cut or wound, all extraneous matter is to be removed; the bleeding, if it do not stop spontaneously, should

* Chilblains are an illustration, on a small scale, of the bad effects caused by the sudden application of heat to a chilled part. Before they are "broken," or ulcerate, stimulant embrocations are most serviceable: the resin or turpentine cerate will prove a good dressing for the ulcerated blain.

be checked by bathing the part with cold water, or by the use of astringents, &c., and the edges of the cut surface brought accurately in contact, and retained by slips of sticking or isinglass plaster, or adhesive strapping, and a bandage if necessary, or by one or more sutures, when required.

When the wound is also bruised, or torn, instead of drawing the injured parts together with adhesive plaster, it will be advisable to apply a warm bread-and-water poultice, to moderate inflammatory action and cleanse the sore. If the bruise or laceration be severe, a slough may form; if so, it will come away by suppuration, and then the ulcer will heal by granulation. When these are on a level with the surrounding integument, the poultice may be given up, and the parts lightly brought together with slips of adhesive plaster and a bandage. When a vein has been divided, the danger is very slightly increased, the bleeding in general being easily stopped by pressure. We know that a vein has been injured by the blood being of a dark crimson colour, and coming away, not in jets, but in a continued stream. All that is required is to bring the lips of the wound together, apply compresses over it, made with folded linen, and retain them there by a bandage. A higher degree of compression is requisite in those cases where the bleeding comes from an artery; if it be of a large size, it is probable that the application of a ligature to *both* ends of the wounded vessel will be necessary to arrest the hemorrhage. We recognise bleeding from an artery, by the blood coming away in rapid and successive jets, and being of a bright vermilion colour.

In all cases of wounds, the first and most important object is to arrest the flow of blood, which, if from a large artery, unless checked, will speedily destroy the patient. This is to be done, not by covering the part with rags and cloths, but by thrusting the finger down to the bottom of the wound, where we shall be directed by the warm current of blood to the orifice of the artery, upon which we are to press firmly and unhesitatingly.

This being done, we may proceed to check the circulation towards the part. This is performed by the tourniquet, which is drawn tightly around the limb between the heart and the part where the artery is wounded. But as such an instrument is not always at hand, we are to be content with pressing the finger on the artery, thus commanding the flow of blood till the instrument can be procured. A silk handkerchief, or a garter, twisted tightly by a piece of wood, is a good substitute.

Should the bleeding recur, the wounded artery must be secured by ligature at the place where it is injured, as repeated losses of blood will blanch the patient, and exhaust his strength, causing a protracted convalescence, if it do not terminate his existence.

PUNCTURED WOUNDS.

These are generally much more serious injuries than are clean cuts, or incised wounds. The most simple example is that caused by a splinter or thorn entering the flesh. The pain is considerable, but the bleeding very slight, if any. If the foreign body cannot be, or is not extracted, it will work its way out by setting up inflammatory action, followed by suppuration. If the injury be severe, the attendant fever will be irritative, and may lead to a fatal termination, or symptoms of lock-jaw may be caused by the mischief set up in the system. This may happen, whether the thorn or splinter be removed or not.

If the foreign body cannot readily be got at, it would be better to make a free incision in the course it has taken, than to be searching for it with a pair of forceps, or other instrument, in the wound it has made. It can then be more easily extracted, and there will be the additional advantage that the punctured wound has been converted into a clean incised cut. After its extraction, a soothing emollient poultice should be applied, and the secretions attended to ; the advent of feverish symptoms, the increase of local pain and swelling, and the extending of red streaks along the limb to the trunk, should be watched, as the latter indicate the extension of inflammation along the absorbents, are signs of danger, and should be met by bold treatment. Leeches should be applied freely, and the limb enveloped with warm fomentations, frequently renewed. Calomel and antimony, with purgatives, should also be administered. As soon as evidences of suppuration are present, the integuments should be incised, and the matter evacuated, instead of being allowed to burrow. A free incision is sometimes advisable, even before suppuration has commenced, to relieve the extreme tension of the integuments. A large bread-and-water poultice should be applied after the discharge of the matter, and the symptoms of fever treated *secundum artem*. They will, however, usually subside after the use of the knife, and the patient will probably get what he may not have had for several nights previously—a good night's rest.

The subsequent treatment should be directed according to the symptoms.

Punctured wounds with the small sword, &c., are of very rare occurrence; their symptoms and treatment must depend on the part injured: a punctured wound of the chest presenting symptoms and requiring a treatment different from that necessary for a similar wound of the abdomen, or of other parts. For directions respecting them, we must refer to practical treatises on surgery;—the best work for that purpose, is "Guthrie's Commentaries in Surgery," published by Mr. Renshaw, in 1853.

TORN OR LACERATED WOUNDS.

These are more dangerous than the clean incised wound, but less so, perhaps, than the punctured. They are attended with a large amount of inflammation and suppuration, never heal by the first intention, but by granulation. If the integuments be much bruised, or largely separated from the tissues beneath, some degree of sloughing may be expected. After the wound has been washed gently with warm water, the parts may be brought lightly together, and retained *in situ* by one or more strips of plaster, according to the extent of the wound, or one or more sutures even may be required. A bread-and-water poultice should be applied over all, and renewed from time to time, until the slough has separated, and granulations spring up, when it may be treated like a common ulcer.

CONTUSIONS AND BRUISES.

As a consequence of contusions or bruises, we have first an impaired state of the vitality of the part, caused by the injury received by its nerves and blood-vessels; secondly, an inflammatory condition, the necessary consequence of the injury; and, lastly, a state of debility, the result of the preceding increased action. There is always more or less extravasation of blood from the rupture of the smaller vessels, called ecchymosis; a *black eye* gives a good example of this. This is particularly remarkable on the head, and other parts where the bones lie near the surface. If much blood be effused, and not absorbed, an imperfect suppuration ensues; when the abscess is opened, or bursts, unhealthy pus, mixed with disorganized blood, is discharged, leaving an ulcer which is difficult to heal.

To relieve the pain and local swelling attending a slight con-

tusion, it is customary to bathe the parts with spirits, or brandy and water. When the injury is somewhat more severe, though still slight, tepid water, or any medicated lotion, containing the acetate of lead, or composed of equal parts of alcohol and the spirit of Mindererus (liquor ammoniæ acetatis), may be employed. In case of a black eye, the immediate application of a stimulant, such as Sp. Camph., or Sp. Rorismar., or a slice of the fresh bryony root, is recommended, care being taken that the eye itself is not touched by the local irritant. If some time has elapsed, it is better to wait patiently, than to tamper with it, and incur the risk of doing mischief.

In bruises of the finger-ends, from being caught between the door and door-post, &c., the pain is most severe for some time ; it is best relieved by soaking the injured part in hot water, to which some laudanum has been added ; or by wrapping a piece of rag soaked in chloroform round the finger. If the bruise be very severe, the nail will in all probability be lost, either wholly, or in part : sometimes matter forms about the root of the nail, and then its separation takes place the more speedily.

But if the case be more severe, and if the injury occur near an important part, as in the neighbourhood of any of the joints, it becomes a desirable object to prevent the occurrence of inflammation, by the application of a dozen and a half, or two dozen of leeches, repeating them according to circumstances, followed by warm fomentations or poultices, the limb being carefully rested the while. If there should be any considerable fever present, then bleeding from the arm, along with purgatives and a low regimen, may be necessary. The joint is generally stiff for some while afterwards : if it be the knee or ankle that has been injured, walking should not be attempted till the pain has entirely ceased; nor should it be persisted in so as to fatigue the part, otherwise chronic or low inflammation may be set up, especially in scrofulous subjects, and white swelling, with the probable subsequent loss of the limb, may be the result.

In the last stage of a bruise, where there is merely a want of tone in the parts, and swelling from the effused blood, simple friction, or with any common liniment, may be employed; such as equal parts of the tinctures of cantharides and camphor, with opium or opodeldoc. Wearing a bandage, and pumping cold water on the part, succeeded by warm friction, have been found serviceable.

ABRASION, OR RUFFLED SKIN.

When the surface of a part has been ruffled or abraded, the first object should be to remove any sand or extraneous matter from the wound, by means of tepid water. It should then be bathed with spirits, or laudanum and water, till the pain has somewhat abated; and afterwards some dry carded cotton, or gold-beater's skin, should be applied. If the part be inflamed, warm fomentations or poultices may be used; if not, a simple water dressing will effect a cure.

BURNS AND SCALDS.

Burns and scalds differ in severity, the former generally being the more dangerous. The part injured will also influence or modify the amount of danger, as will also the extent of the injury. In scalds by boiling water, the mischief rarely involves more than the scarf skin, which is more or less extensively vesicated. In scalds by other liquids in a state of ebullition, the true skin beneath the dermis may also be damaged or destroyed. In burns, the application of the fire being usually continued for some minutes, the parts engaged become severely injured, and sloughing, to a greater or less extent, ensues; in very bad cases indeed, to such a degree, that nature is unable to rally under the shock, and the sufferer sinks even before inflammation occurs, and the separation of the slough commences.

With respect to locality: scalds and burns on the chest and trunk are exceedingly dangerous, and often prove fatal, especially to children. They are also more dangerous on the lower, than on the upper extremities. Scalding the lining membrane of the throat and glottis, in children, consequent on drinking boiling water from the mouth of a tea-kettle, commonly destroys life by suffocation.

The treatment of these serious injuries has led to great difference of opinion, some surgeons advocating the employment of cooling, sedative applications; others recommending stimulants internally and externally, as speedily as possible after the infliction of the injury. The popular remedy of holding the scalded part to the fire, or dipping it in spirits "until the fire is drawn out," illustrates the efficacy of the latter plan. In slight cases, however, cold applications may be useful; but in the more extensive and more severe burns and scalds, the employment of stimulants is indicated from the begin-

ning. Their use internally is clearly shown by the shock and great depression which ensue. After an extensive injury of this kind, brandy and water, with a few drops of laudanum, may be safely administered every quarter or half hour, until the pulse rises in power, and the symptoms show that the shock is passing away. Meanwhile, after the removal of any portion of clothing that may remain on the injured parts, they may be covered with linen spread with Kentish liniment (*linim. terebinth.*), or with linen rags dipped in warm spirits of turpentine. If vesication ensue, the blisters are not to be punctured, and the greatest care should be practised in removing the clothes, *not* to lacerate, or tear off any of the injured integuments. Flour, cotton free from lumps or knots, and carded cotton, thickly applied over the surface of the injured part, have also been found useful. Whichever of these remedies is used, it should not be removed soon; when it is changed, a similar application, or, if all be going on well, one somewhat less stimulating should be used. If the patient have strength to recover from the shock, inflammation will set in, and must be treated according to rule. When the accident has caused sloughing, suppuration after a time will commence around and under the sloughs, which will gradually separate and come away, matter being formed extensively during the process, the parts afterwards healing by granulation and cicatrization. But in these injuries, it will usually be found that even after all has apparently gone on well to the almost absolute cure, yet great difficulty will be experienced in obtaining the skinning over of the last portion of the ulcerated surface, so that it may be requisite to try a variety of local stimulants, ere the cure be completed. When the burn has been very extensive, and the patient is long under treatment, the continued drain on the system from the large purulent discharge becomes very exhausting, and the strength must be supported by nourishing food, porter, and by a dietetic stimulant, if the sufferer has been accustomed to its use. It occasionally happens, that towards the close of the case, when the discharge of pus has greatly diminished, owing to the cicatrization of a large part of the diseased surface, the patient becomes subject to a peculiar inflammation of the lungs, or of the bowels, the latter attended with diarrhœa. Such a complication is usually fatal. It results, probably, from the greater action thrown on the lungs, &c., as emunctories of the

system, partly from the suppression of the long-continued discharge, and partly from the newly cicatrized skin on the burnt parts—if skin it can be called, when it presents scarcely any cutaneous indications—being unable, for want of pores, &c., to assist the integuments in other parts of the body in expelling the sensible and insensible transpiration.

Another great and serious consequence of extensive and deep burns about the face, neck, chest, upper extremities and fingers, is the contraction which frequently ensues after cicatrization has taken place, the head being in some cases bent and drawn down upon the chest, or drawn to one side, the fingers united together by a sort of web, the fore-arm bent upon the arm, &c.; in short, a very sad deformity, according to the severity, extent, and situation of the burn, may follow cicatrization, which can only be partially obviated by the use of splints, bandages, &c., but which has in some cases been more or less remedied by operative interference.

Burns by means of lime usually destroy the dermis. It is useless to attempt removing the lime; its action should be neutralized by a vegetable acid—the acetic, or common vinegar, will do—it will thus be converted into an innocuous substance. The separation of the dead parts may be aided by emollient poultices, and the ulcer that remains may be treated according to the ordinary rules of surgery. A portion of lime getting between the eyelids—no uncommon accident—may prove to be an occurrence of very serious consequence, according to the quantity of lime in the eye, as it is erroneously termed, and the part which it injures. If the cornea be the part, it soon assumes a milky whiteness, which spreads and covers all the membrane, and unless relief be speedy, may destroy it, and cause irreparable blindness. If the quantity be large, although at first it be caught in the folds of the palpebral conjunctiva, an equal danger to sight may ensue. The removal of the lime thus imbedded, has been recommended, and should be effected as far as is practicable, but it is a difficult task to detach it. It should also be removed from among the eyelashes. A collyrium of weak vinegar and water, is advised by some, to neutralize the lime; others recommend the frequent dropping of olive oil between the eyelids; and others, again, advise the injecting early a smart stream of water between them, in order to wash away at least the loose lime. This accident will assuredly be followed by violent inflammation, necessitating the application of leeches, or cupping on the temples or behind

the ears, according to its severity, fomentations, purgatives, &c.

SPRAINS.

The joints most exposed to this accident are the ankle and wrist; the knee and elbow being less exposed, and the hip and shoulder almost entirely exempt. It consists in an injury of the soft parts surrounding the joint, the capsular ligament which incloses it being either strained, wrenched, or torn. At first there is more or less severe pain, which gradually becomes more acute as the inflammation developes itself, and is described as excruciating on the slightest movement of the part. The joint becomes swollen and tense, and the surface hot and injected. There is also more or less symptomatic fever present. If the case be neglected, and especially if the person be of an unhealthy constitution, it will lay the foundation for one or other of those affections, vulgarly confounded under the appellation of white swelling.

In a recent sprain our first object is to prevent inflammation. This is best done by cold lotions, such as one composed of one part of spirit of wine, one of laudanum, and three of cold water. The part also may be supported with a moderately tight bandage, and perfect rest to the limb in the horizontal position should be enforced. But if inflammation occur, as is most probable, then the bandage should be removed, and tepid or warm fomentations used. Leeches should be applied freely, and repeatedly, until the inflammatory action has been got under. In some cases even venesection may be needed; saline refrigerants and aperients will aid in lowering the symptomatic fever. When, by such measures, the activity of the inflammation has been checked, and the pain becomes less acute and more obtuse, a blister will in general perfect the cure. The stiffness which sometimes remains is to be removed by frictions, &c., but the patient should be very careful about using the joint; if the ankle or knee be the sprained articulation, walking should not be attempted while there remains any pain or suffering. When first practised, it should be for a very short distance, slowly, and without causing fatigue. The aid of a crutch will be necessary for some time afterwards. A sprain is a very serious accident, is very slow of cure, there generally remaining a low degree of inflammation about the joint for some time, which is easily lighted up to mischief by any great exertion or violence to the part.

FRACTURES.

The general symptoms of a fracture are, loss of motion and distortion of the injured limb; the broken ends of the bone admitting of being moved on each other, producing a grating sound or crepitation; and lastly, inflammation and tension at the site of the injury. All these symptoms, however, are not constantly present.

When a person has met with this accident, the greatest care should be taken to remove him in the gentlest manner, attending especially to the injured limb, and not allowing it to hang down. In fractures of the leg or thigh, the sufferer should be removed home or to a hospital on a shutter, or on a door taken off its hinges. An useful conveyance for persons severely injured is generally kept at the police stations, in London. The broken limb should be placed on a pillow, near its fellow, to which it may be secured by handkerchiefs, to prevent motion. The shutter or hurdle should be conveyed by hand, as carriage or cart conveyance will, on a rough road, jolt the injured limb, and cause great pain.

In procuring union between the fractured extremities of a bone, perfect rest is absolutely necessary; this alone, in a healthy subject, being sufficient to ensure a cure. But were nothing more done, the fracture would unite in the situation in which the bone may be displaced, and the person would have a shortened and distorted limb. In managing a fracture, therefore, next to perfect rest, we should attempt to restore the natural form and length of the limb. This is done by extension, counter-extension, and coaptation. To preserve a fracture, when reduced, in a proper situation, bandages and splints are to be employed.

Fractures in young persons are consolidated from the twenty-eighth to the thirtieth day; in adults, from the thirtieth to the thirty-fifth; and in the aged, from the thirty-fifth to the fortieth, it being understood that a fracture of the upper extremity heals sooner than a fractured thigh or leg-bone.

DISLOCATIONS.

A dislocation consists in the dislodgment of the head of a bone from the cavity in which it is naturally placed. The consequences are, a change in the form of the joint, a lengthening or shortening of the limb, sometimes an alteration in its direction, and incapability of motion. In detecting the accident,

great assistance may be derived from comparing the limb with the joint of the opposite side.

Luxations are easily reduced at the time when the accident happens. But the difficulty increases in a direct ratio with the time that has elapsed from the receipt of the injury, so that, at last, it becomes altogether impossible. The reduction is accomplished by extension and counter-extension. The extending force is to be gradually increased, and is to be applied at first in the direction in which the bone may be displaced; but by degrees it is to be brought to a line parallel with the axis of the socket. At the same time some one should endeavour to raise the head of the bone over the edge of the cavity, in ball and socket dislocations.

FOREIGN SUBSTANCES ON THE EYE.

When a foreign substance lodges on the surface of the eye, such as sand, small pieces of stone or iron, small insects, &c., its presence causes pain and acute inflammation, and a copious discharge of tears, by which it is frequently washed out. The substance may either lie disengaged on the surface, or, having penetrated the external tunic, may there remain fixed. If the foreign body lie in the folds of the conjunctiva of the eyelids, the lid should be wetted, and the foreign body removed with the aid of the handkerchief, or of a probe, or by means of a camel-hair pencil dipped in oil, or what is better, a piece of paper rolled into the size of a quill, and softened in the mouth. When the substance is imbedded in the coats of the eye, as hard bodies frequently are in the cornea, especially if they be driven in with violence, then a surgical operation may be necessary for its removal. This accident is of frequent occurrence among smiths, &c., and is known among them by the name of "a fire in the eye," some one of the craft being usually celebrated for removing it, employing for that purpose his nail or tongue, or the first rude instrument that may come within his reach. If the foreign body be not soon removed, it excites inflammation and ulceration, and will eventually cause a cicatrix or leucoma in the membrane, so far impairing vision. A certain degree of dexterity and skill is requisite to effect the removal of a foreign body imbedded in the cornea. When it is effected carelessly or without sufficient skill, the cornea has been scratched and injured by the instrument used. Mr. Smee recommends the use of a magnet in cases of "a fire in

the eye," or where small pieces of iron are imbedded in the cornea.

FOREIGN SUBSTANCES IN THE EAR.

The passage of the external ear is about an inch in length, being bounded internally by the membrane of the tympanum. Children, when playing, occasionally pass foreign bodies, such as peas, cherry-stones, beads, bits of slate pencil, into this passage, as sometimes into the nostrils. If the substance thus inserted be of a hard, unyielding, unchangeable nature, it may remain for a long time without causing mischief, but if it be of a vegetable origin, or at all apt to swell from the effects of moisture, it should be extracted as speedily as possible. This is to be effected by means of a small pair of forceps, but it should be done with great care and gentleness, and it is better to desist for a time, when attempts at extraction have failed, rather than to continue and cause violent and dangerous inflammation. Protracted attempts at extraction, especially with a struggling child, may cause rupture or ulceration of the membrane of the tympanum, and loss of the small bones of the ear. Syringing the ear will frequently assist the removal of the foreign body. Insects sometimes pass into the passage, and may deposit their ova in it. We sometimes succeed in removing them, by introducing into the ear a piece of lint dipped in honey. Camphorated oil may also be tried; but if neither succeed, then we must employ the forceps, or syringe the ear freely. The discharge from the ear caused by the continued presence of a foreign body, will cease on its removal, if cleanliness be practised, unless structural disease have occurred.*

FOREIGN SUBSTANCES IN THE ŒSOPHAGUS AND TRACHEA.

When the substance is a small spicula or splinter of bone, a fish-bone, or a pin, it may readily be removed by vomiting, excited by tickling the back part of the throat or fauces. Another expedient is, to introduce a large goose or swan quill down the throat, and then twirl it round. By this means the substance will be disengaged from the folds of the lining membrane, and will fall down into the stomach; it sometimes is merely engaged in the folds of the gullet, and may be carried down by a plentiful draught of water. Even after the sub-

* Vide Mr. Harvey's excellent little work, "The Ear in Health and Disease." Renshaw, 156, Strand, 1854.

stance has been removed, a roughness, from the scratching or pinching of the foreign body, remains for a few hours, and causes the patient to think that it is still there. In the same way, after the removal of a piece of grit or sand from the conjunctiva, there is still a sensation as if the foreign body had not been extracted.

When it is a large substance the case is somewhat different. It may not only obstruct the passage, but also, by pressing on the windpipe, produce the most urgent symptoms of suffocation. In some instances of sudden death, the examination of the body after the decease has shown that the sufferer had perished from suffocation, caused by the stoppage of a large piece of meat which he had attempted to bolt, but which had been arrested in the gullet, and caused death. In such a case, our first endeavor ought to be to attempt to extract the substance by the mouth, if it be within reach; but if not, we are to employ the probang, an instrument composed of a piece of whale-bone, so thin as to be pliable, and yet to have some firmness, with a piece of sponge attached to the end of it. This is to be carefully introduced over the aperture of the windpipe to the back part of the mouth, and then pressed downwards. In some cases it is even necessary to cut open the gullet (*œsophagotomy*), and in that manner to extract the substance; it may be done with comparatively little danger, even by those who are not very skilful anatomists or operators. The swallowing coins, buttons, &c.—a foolish trick among children and bragging boys —is not usually attended with danger, as the substance will frequently pass *per anum*, after a longer or a shorter time, whether its passage be or be not aided by aperients. It has sometimes happened that foreign bodies that have thus passed into or through the alimentary canal, such as knives, forks, &c., have been ultimately found more or less corroded.

Children occasionally suffer severely from swallowing boiling water. This accident is very frequently fatal when it occurs, from the intense inflammation it excites around the buccal orifice of the windpipe, and from the effusion of serum it causes into the surrounding cellular tissue, inducing suffocation. The most active antiphlogistic treatment is requisite, as for croup, and the surgeon, rather than lose his patient, will furnish an artificial aperture for respiration, by opening the trachea. Sometimes also from the carelessness of their attendants, peas and other similar substances may slip from the mouth into the windpipe. Under such circumstances immediate aid is de-

manded. It is surprising how small substances have occasioned death from suffocation; while, on the other hand, large bodies have passed into the trachea or bronchi, and remained there for years, ultimately causing death by consumption. People have been known to perish from a blade of grass getting into the aperture of the windpipe; a case in Edinburgh terminated fatally by suffocation, caused by a piece of potatoe-skin caught between the glottis and the epiglottis, which acted as a closing valve. Tracheotomy (with a penknife, if no other instrument be at hand) is the best plan in cases of danger.

SYNCOPE, OR FAINTING.

This originates from an irregular or defective performance of the sensorial functions, from defective circulation of blood in the brain at the time that syncope occurs. In it perception is diminished or suspended, the pulse stops or can scarcely be felt, the action of the heart and lungs is feeble and imperfect, and the utterance is gone. It may arise from exhaustion, such as after fatigue, long fasting, &c., from acute pain, from some sudden and intense passion or emotion of the mind, or from excessive discharges or hæmorrhages. It is frequently caused by the flatulence common to persons labouring under indigestion. The fit generally ceases after a few minutes, when the person becomes sensible of what is going on around him.

When a person is seized with a paroxysm of this nature, he ought to be conveyed into the free air, and cold water should be sprinkled on his face. Pungent odours should also be held under his nose, such as aromatic vinegar or harts-horn. He should be laid in a recumbent position, and the feet and hands rubbed with spirits, or any strong stimulant. If the patient be placed in the sitting posture, the head should be bent down between the knees, but the recumbent position is the best. As soon as he can swallow, recovery will be expedited by taking a glass of wine, or spirits and water, or fifteen drops of æther and the aromatic spirit of ammonia. The occurrence of syncope during hæmorrhage arrests the bleeding for the time, and is one of the means adopted by nature to effect that object.

COUP DE SOLEIL.

This is an accident which, though not altogether unknown in this country, is considered as almost peculiar to warmer lati-

tudes. The symptoms vary according to the severity of the affection. Sometimes the person falls down suddenly, and soon expires, as is frequently the case during marches in hot climates. At others the attack is preceded by violent headache, the eyes becoming dry and inflamed, with a desire to keep them closed, or a convulsive movement of the upper eyelid. Some cases are attended by coma, or violent delirium, high fever, nausea, and great prostration of strength. In some, the face is scorched and disfigured.

From these symptoms it would appear that the primary cause of this affection is intense heat, producing a determination of blood to the brain; in some cases, ending in apoplexy; in others, in inflammation of the brain. People expose themselves to it when they sleep in the sun with their heads bare. It may also be induced by any great heat applied directly to the head.

The progress of this affection is so rapid, that it is generally fatal in tropical climates. When life is not at once extinguished, bleeding should be employed freely. Louis XIV., when thus attacked, only recovered after being bled nine times. (Sun-stroke is not uncommon in this country during the hot months, and it has been found that patients who are bled generally die. Rest in the horizontal posture, the free admission of cool air, the external application of sinapisms, and the internal use of stimulants, as brandy and ammonia, are the means to be chiefly relied on.) When, by such means, some impression has been made, cold applications to the head, after it has been shaved, cupping, and a large blister on the nape of the neck, with purgatives, and revulsives to the extremities, are necessary.

DRUNKENNESS.

When a person is conveyed home in a state of deep intoxication, he should be placed in a large and well ventilated room, and none should be allowed to remain except those who are absolutely necessary. He should be laid in a recumbent position, with his head a little to one side, to favour vomiting, which should be excited by tickling the back part of the throat with a feather, or, if that fail, by an active emetic, such as a dessert-spoonful or more of the flour of mustard (*pulv. sinap.*). This should be followed by an injection of common salt. If nausea and vomiting continue, after the contents of the stomach have been evacuated, effervescing draughts of soda or Seidlitz water are to be administered.

To remove the stupor, cold water may be dashed on the face, and applied freely to the head by means of cloths. This should be practised as speedily as possible, as it is said to aid the action of the emetic. When the insensibility and lethargy are great, and do not go off, bnt are apparently on the increase, and the breathing is stertorous, then bleeding, either from the temporal artery, the arm, or jugular vein, will be advisable, the practitioner being guided as to the quantity of blood he should abstract by the intensity of the symptoms, the character of the pulse, the state of the constitution, the habits and age of the sufferer, and the impressibility of the system, as manifested by the symptoms which arise during the bleeding.

CONVULSIVE PAROXYSMS.

The convulsive fits of children may be induced by a disordered state of the bowels, or by teething, or may make their appearance towards the fatal termination of chin-cough, or of water in the head. The convulsive motions may be general or partial, and are extremely rapid, the hands and legs being agitated in every direction. The body is bent back, the features distorted, the eyelids either open, or opening and shutting rapidly, and the eyes either fixed or rolling in their sockets. The duration of the fit may be from a few minutes to several hours.

When a child is affected in this manner, very active means should be employed, since there is much danger of the fit proving fatal. The best remedy is the warm bath, in which the child is to be placed, and retained till the fit goes off. It must, not, however, be unnecessarily repeated. The cold bath, exposure to a current of cold air, and sprinkling cold water on the face, have all been severally found useful in shortening the fit. In every case, purgatives and an injection, where it can be conveniently given, are proper. In the generality of cases, leeches to the temples, and a blister to the back of the head and neck, are demanded. When the fits appear to be connected with flatulence, carminatives may be given. In all cases of fits in children, the state of the mouth should be carefully examined, and if the gums feel hard and swollen in any part, the mouth hot, &c.; in a word, if the symptoms indicate that the process of dentition is going on, it becomes a matter of absolute necessity that the gums should be freely lanced, and that not once only, but repeatedly; daily, or even twice daily, has been

necessary in some instances to prevent or to remove the cerebral irritation that has been thus excited. This operation, so slight in itself, in cases to which it is applicable, is of far greater importance than leeching, blistering, or the use of drugs, whether they be exhibited by the mouth or by the anus.

(In the convulsions of children there is commonly an increased irritability of the nervous system, as well as a source of irritation in the digestive system or elsewhere. While we should search for and remove the last, it is often necessary to allay the first, and this is best done by the administration of æther or chloroform by inhalation.)

HYSTERIC PAROXYSM.

The hysteric fit seldom comes on without some premonitory signs; such as palpitations, flatulence, sickness, depression of spirits, &c. A sense of fulness or pain is felt in the left side, which gradually mounts up to the throat, occasioning the sensation as if a ball (*globus hystericus*) were there, threatening suffocation. The patient falls down, and the convulsive action commences. The body is twisted, the hands are clenched, and beaten incessantly against the breast, the person rolls on the ground, and screams and laughs involuntarily. When the fit ceases, the patient continues for some time in a stupid and half insensible state. During the fit, cold water, vinegar, or Hungary water may be sprinkled on the face, pungent applications made to the nostrils, the hands opened and rubbed, feathers burnt under the nostrils, and warm friction applied to the extremities. If the patient can swallow, half a teaspoonful of æther, with a few drops of laudanum and tincture of castor or assafœtida, or a teaspoonful of the aromatic volatile spirit, in any aromatic distilled water, may be administered. (The patient can almost always be made to swallow by the exercise of a little firmness and perseverance. If an emetic of ipecacuan or tartar emetic be exhibited, the paroxysm is generally controlled as soon as nausea is induced.)

APOPLEXY.

When a person falls down in a fit of apoplexy, stimulants should not be applied to the nostrils, nor any strong liquor forced into the stomach. The body should be immediately raised to an erect or sitting posture, and the head supported

so as to prevent any bend in the neck. The neckcloth should be loosened as well as the other clothes, and he should be allowed to breathe free cool air. If the patient be seized after eating or drinking, and be inclined to vomit, that action should be promoted if there be not great turgidity and flushing of the face, when blood-letting will be previously requisite, followed by powerful purgatives, as croton oil, calomel, and jalap. The former is very serviceable when the power of deglutition is apparently lost, as it can be dropped into the mouth, combined with sugar, and will be absorbed, and its action obtained, when more bulky and less useful purgatives may be rejected. Shaving the head, or cutting the hair short, and the application of cold lotions to that part, with revulsives to the extremities, are also useful, as also may stimulant enemata prove. Great caution, however, is needed against being too hasty with the lancet, unless there be an evident determination of blood to the head, for otherwise it might do much harm, and even prove the means of loss of life, or at least may cause the occurrence of paralysis, which, perhaps, the sufferer might otherwise have escaped.

EPILEPSY.

During the fit, care should be taken that the patient do not injure himself in any way, by the violence of his struggles. His clothes should be generally loosened, the head elevated, and a piece of wood put between the teeth. No cup or glass ought to be given him to drink from till the convulsive delirium has subsided, as he might bite a piece from such vessels, and thus injure his mouth. When it has been caused by drinking strong liquors, an emetic will always remove the fit. Bleeding, in many cases, is of advantage; but this must depend on the circumstanees, such as evident signs of determination of blood to the head, redness and flushing of the face, a strong and full pulse, &c. It should be effected from the temporal artery or from the arm. Where the countenance is pale, the pulse small, and the patient weakly, powerful antispasmodics may be given in the form of enemata. After the fit has passed away, antispasmodics and the mineral tonics are usually employed to prevent a relapse; but the causes of epilepsy are very numerous and varied, and until the cause of each respective case has been discovered, the treatment for its relief or cure can but be empirical.

THE POISONS.

THERE are an immense number of substances derived from the three kingdoms of nature, which possess deleterious properties; some of them, from their resemblance to others of an innocuous or beneficial nature, have been taken inadvertently; others, again, have been administered accidentally, or without design; comparatively few are employed with the intention of committing murder, those poisons, in the generality of instances, being used, which can be readily procured, and the effects of which are most rapidly evinced. Slow poisoning has been almost, if not entirely, banished from the criminal calendar. Whether the noxious ingestum be administered with a murderous object, or through ignorance or neglect, it is equally the duty of the medical practitioner to be aware of the effects to which it may give rise, and to be acquainted with the means to be adopted for their removal. In all cases where the evacuation of the poison is practicable, the stomach-pump should be had recourse to.

Poisons are obtained from the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms, and may be divided into narcotic, narcotico-acrid, acrid, corrosive or escharotic, and astringent.

In the class of narcotic poisons, we find *opium*, (*morphia*, *narcotine*,) *hyoscyamus*, *lactuca*, *solanum*, *hydrocyanic acid*, (and all agents containing it, more especially *laurel-water*, *bitter almonds*, *cherry-laurel*, *peach cluster or bird-cherry*, *mountain-ash*,) *alcohol*, certain gases, &c. The general characteristic symptoms which are produced by the exhibition of this class of poisons, are, giddiness, headache, dilated pupils, imperfect vision, drowsiness, stupor or insensibility, full pulse, and desire to vomit; followed by delirium; partial paralysis or convulsions, then coma, feeble pulse, and death. The sufferer can generally be roused from the state of stupor for a short time, by loud noises or by injecting water into the ear, but speedily relapses on the withdrawal of the exciting cause. The peculiar symptoms produced by opium, morphia, and narcotine, scarcely differ from those above detailed: the pupil, however, is as frequently contracted and sluggish, as dilated.

(In cases of poisoning by opium and its salts, the pupil is almost invariably strongly contracted; dilatation of the pupil under such circumstances is a rare exception to the rule.) The autopsic appearances presented in a case of poisoning by opium, or its salts, are congestion of the vessels of the brain, with effusion of serum, and a fluid state of the blood. As has been already observed, the stomach-pump should be had recourse to, for the removal of the poison, in preference to emetics; stimuli should be administered afterwards, such as brandy, strong coffee, &c.; the douche, cold aspersion, sinapisms, and ammonia, rubbed over the epigastrium, and over the region of the heart, will be found to be valuable adjuncts. In cases where some time has elapsed since the poison was taken, and the coma is profound, flogging with nettles, and the application of galvanism, well kept up or repeated from time to time, have been found sufficient to rouse the vital energies. Bouchardat, in such cases as are under notice, recommends the removal of the contents of the stomach by emetics, when practicable, if not, by using the stomach-pump, and by the exhibition of the following medicine:

℞. Iodinii, gr. iv.
Potassii iodid. gr. viij.
Aquæ destill. f ℥ xvj.
Solve.

In other respects his advice coincides with the directions already given. Strong coffee given by the mouth and in enemata, counter-irritation externally, flagellation, and electricity, are the measures he chiefly depends upon. It is essentially necessary that the patient be kept constantly roused for some time after the ingestion of the poison, and even when allowed to yield to the soporific influence of the drug, care must be taken that the sleep be not too profound. These directions will be found of service in all cases of narcotic poisoning. Tannin is considered to be a valuable antidote in cases of poisoning by morphia or any other alcaloid, as it combines with them and forms an insoluble compound (Lachèse). The internal administration of vinegar is dangerous. Cerebral congestion, should it supervene, is best combated by venesection, purgatives, low diet, &c., but bleeding must not be practised, until the poison has been fully evacuated, as it would otherwise

favour absorption. The ingestion of hyoscyamus is attended with active delirium and sardonic laughter, previously to the supervention of coma; and towards the termination of the case, petechiæ make their appearance. Ammonia and chlorine form the best antidotes in cases of poisoning by hydrocyanic acid; the cold water *douche* over the head and face and the nape of the neck has lately been strongly recommended (Beck). The Messrs. Smith, of Edinburgh, recommend a sulphate of iron, consisting of four parts of the persulphate and three of the protosulphate, combined with a proper proportion of an alcaline carbonate, as an efficient antidote. They say that it neutralizes the hydrocyanic acid, and converts it into Prussian blue. The antidote should be exhibited in a large excess, as proportioned to the quantity of poison taken. 210 grains of the ferruginous salt, and 144 grains of the carbonate of potash, will neutralize 56·8 grains of real hydrocyanic acid. The antidote should be given in the proportion to the poison as 3 to 1. On examination after death, the blood is generally black and fluid, exhaling a strong prussic acid odour, and there is also cerebral congestion. The eye presents a remarkably glistening appearance. Nightmen and others, who are employed in cleansing cloacæ and the common sewers, are exposed occasionally to great danger from the disengaging of sulphuretted hydrogen, which induces difficult breathing, insensibility, and asphyxia, with a dilated pupil, cold skin, and feeble pulse, followed by death. The autopsic appearances are, fluidity and blackness of the blood, dark colour of the internal vascular organs, loss of muscular contractibility, and great tendency to putrefaction. Where there is a possibility of restoring suspended animation, cold aspersion, pure air, and the use of chlorine are indicated. Wherever danger is expected from the state of the cloaca, chlorine should be freely thrown into it, previously to its being opened, as it decomposes the lethal gas. Carbonic acid gas occasions a sensation of weight in the head, giddiness, imperfect vision, feeling of terror, and palpitations, followed by insensibility, complete stupor, and death. The countenance is sometimes pale, and always composed. On examination after death, the cerebral vessels are found gorged with black fluid blood, the heart and great veins are in the same condition; the lungs are distended, the eyes glistening and prominent, the face red, and the tongue protruded and black. The limbs are flaccid. The treatment hitherto found most successful, is the occasional use of the cold aspersion, moderate bloodletting, and artificial

respiration. The cases of death from deleterious gases in the grave in Aldgate churchyard, and from foul air in wells, which occurred of late years, have drawn public attention more particularly to this cause of death. Cases of poisoning by *carbureted hydrogen, carbonic oxide gas, sulphurous acid gas, nitrous oxide gas, cyanogen,* or *arseniureted gas,* are not very likely to occur, except in the laboratory of the chemist.

The list of the *narcotico-acrid poisons* contains *belladonna, stramonium, tobacco, the bladder-podded tobacco (lobelia inflata), conium, cicuta virosa, œnanthe crocata, æthusa cynapium, aconitum napellus, veratrum, colchicum, digitalis, upas ticùte, nux vomica, strychnia, strychnos Sancti Ignatii, brucia, camphor, cocculus indicus,* the *fungi,* &c. These have been subdivided into orders, according to the specific symptoms which they produce. In the first are placed belladonna, stramonium, tobacco, and lobelia; the two former cause extravagant delirium, with dilated pupil, risus sardonicus, and coma; the latter induce vomiting, faintness, violent convulsions, coma, and death. Congestion of the head and fluid condition of the blood are generally found in cases of death resulting from poisoning by belladonna or stramonium. As in all such cases, the first indication is to remove the poison from the stomach; if the after-symptoms of congestion be urgent, bleed; purgatives are almost always necessary. Where tobacco or lobelia has been taken, stimulants are required. Numerous cases of poisoning by lobelia have occurred of late, it being the principal ingredient used by a Dr. Coffin and his illiterate agents in the compound he employs as curative of all diseases. Although lobelia, in certain cases, and in small doses, be a useful medicine, nevertheless, in the hands of his agents, and in the large doses in which they give it, it has proved dreadfully destructive to life. The leading symptoms produced by the umbelliferæ, comprising conium, cicuta virosa, œnanthe crocata, and æthusa cynapium, are delirium, convulsions, and coma. The two latter induce considerable irritation: cerebral congestion is very frequently the result of the ingestion of these poisons. Aconite induces vomiting, faintness, convulsions, maniacal delirium, stupor, and death. (Stupor and convulsions are not common symptoms of poisoning by aconite, and delirium is rarely present. Its most peculiar effect is a sense of numbness and tingling about the throat and extremities, and it destroys life commonly by paralysing the action of the heart. Confining the patient to the horizontal position, and the administra-

tion of stimulants per anum as well as by the mouth, are the most important means of relief.) It appears to cause congestion of the internal vascular organs. Tannin and the decoction of galls are recommended by Meyer as antidotes to eonium, after the stomach has been freely relieved by a sulphate of zinc emetic. Colchicum,* veratrum, and digitalis induce great faintness and depression, feeble pulse, confusion of ideas, imperfect vision, delirium, convulsions, coma, and death. After the removal of the poison, stimulants are requisite. Nux vomica, strychnia, strychnos Sancti Ignatii, upas tieùte, and brucia, cause violent general spasm, often amounting to tetanus, during a paroxysm of which the patient generally expires. They prove rapidly fatal, and destroy life in a small dose. The immediate evacuation of the poison is of the greatest importance; tannin is said to be an antidote for strychnia; venesection and opium have been recommended to relieve the tetanic spasm. Sandras and Bouchardat recommend tannic acid and decoction of galls as antidotes for strychnia and brucia, and for the plants of which they are the active ingredients. M. Duclos asserts that negative electricity has proved of service in poisoning by strychnia, whereas positive electricity has been injurious. Other experiments would serve to show that both qualities of electricity are equally injurious. Camphor and cocculus indicus produce a similar train of symptoms, but with more decided narcotism.

The ACRID POISONS are *nitre, bryony, gamboge, stavesacre, sowbread, scammony, croton tiglium, elaterium, savine,* &c. The general symptoms produced, characterize inflammation of the alimentary canal, either in its whole extent, or in some particular parts. The remedial indications are, the removal of the poison, the antiphlogistic plan of treatment, and the free exhibition of demulcents. The principal of these poisons cause vomiting, by which they are sometimes evacuated, and hyper-

* A recent investigation before Mr. Carttar, the coroner for Surrey, will show the danger of taking a large dose of colchicum, unadvisedly. The deceased had taken a wineglassful of the tinct. sem. colch., to relieve the effects of intoxication, the result being death on the second day. The late Mr. Lalor Shiel also lost his life in consequence of taking some preparation of colchicum, which he kept by him to relieve the paroxysms of gout, to which he was subject. His constitution being broken by disease, the dose taken—probably a large one—deprived him of life in the course of a few hours. A still more recent example of the danger attending the taking a large dose of colchicum, is afforded by the death of Mr. Hely, a country practitioner, who was poisoned by mistaking the wine of colchicum for sherry. His death occurred a few months since.

catharsis; nitre induces irritation of the urinary apparatus, and violent strangury. (This is a singular error on the part of the author. Nitre in large doses and in concentrated solution may produce vomiting, purging, and other symptoms of irritation of the intestinal canal, or it may affect the nervous system, causing giddiness, fainting, and convulsions, but it will *not* cause strangury.) The ACRID poisons derived from the animal kingdom are, the *cantharis*, which induces great irritation and inflammation of the intestinal canal and urinary organs, with strangury and suppression of urine,—symptoms which are to be met by general bleeding, the warm bath, cupping on the loins or on the perineum, demulcents, and opium: oleaginous mixtures will do harm. The poisonous fish rank also among the animal acrids; they are the *scomber cæruleo-argenteus*, *clupea thryssa*, *esox baracula*, *coracinus fuscus*, *sparus chrysoppus*, *scomber maximus*, *coracinus minor*, *balistes monoceros*, *muræna major*, *xiphias gladius*, *ostracion globellum*, *peaca murina*, and *trachinus vipera*. Mussels and oysters have been sometimes found to be poisonous.

The class of the CORROSIVE or ESCHAROTIC poisons is both numerous and important; viz.—*Arsenic and its salts*, *salts of antimony*, *corrosive sublimate*, *salts of copper*, *nitrate of silver*, *the mineral acids*, *alcalies* and *their carbonates*, *some of the earths*, *oxalic acid*, and *phosphorus*. Symptoms:—intense abdominal pain, colic, vomiting and purging, frequently with bloody evacuations; hot and dry skin, accelerated and hard pulse, occasionally tormina and tenesmus, difficulty of breathing, convulsions, and death. Arsenic is more especially marked by constant spitting, constriction of the pharynx, extreme irritability of the stomach, offensive stools, cramps, palpitations, syncope, clammy sweats, petechiæ, delirium, paralysis, and convulsions. Arsenic acts on the nervous system, the circulation, and the alimentary canal; death is caused by the suspension of the powers of the heart and brain (Brodie); in small quantities, from $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain, it induces gastro-enteritis; in larger, as from one to two grains, nervous symptoms are superadded (Lachèse); it acts far more speedily in powder than in large pieces. On examination after death, redness and inflammation of the alimentary canal are generally, but not always, found, with occasionally effusion of lymph and ulceration. The treatment should be directed to effect the removal of the poison, to combat inflammation, and to support the constitution under the great depression which supervenes. The hydrated tritoxide of iron was introduced in 1834, by

Bunzen and Berthold as a decided and valuable antidote; the experience of other physicians has since confirmed their statements. From a series of experiments instituted by Von Specz, it appears that the dose of the tritoxide should be ten times larger than the quantity of the poison which had been taken. The hydrated peroxide of iron, which has been so strongly recommended as an arsenical antidote, is said by Duflos to be absolutely powerless. He advises the exhibition of the liquid peracetate of iron, as much diluted as possible, as the best antidote that can be obtained. Sandras and Bouchardat think highly of the moist hydrated peroxide of iron, next of the dry hydrated peroxide, and also of the persulphate of the moist hydrated peroxide, as antidotes. The hydrated oxide of magnesia, and magnesia in a state of fine division, are considered useful in poisoning by arsenic or its compounds. The rust of iron and hæmatite, or red iron ore, have a similar influence, but are not so powerful. The diet must be mild and farinaceous for a long while after, as it should be in all cases of corrosive poisoning. Oxalic acid is a most fatal and rapidly destructive poison; chalk and magnesia are its best antidotes. The other corrosive poisons but seldom form the subject of medico-legal investigation. The decoction of the yellow cinchona, galls, oak or elm bark, will prove the best antidote where the salts of antimony have been taken. White of egg and milk, &c., are used when corrosive sublimate is the poison. M. Poumet, of Orleans, advises the protochloride of tin as an antidote for the bichloride of mercury, and also for its sulphate and nitrate. Messrs. Sandras and Bouchardat are of opinion that a mixture of powdered zinc and iron,—iron reduced by hydrogen,—and the persulphuret of the moist hydrated peroxide of iron, are serviceable antidotes in poisoning by the mercurial bichloride. These preparations are also recommended by them in poisoning by the salts of copper. Strong coffee, which immediately decomposes them, white of egg, milk, anything containing albumen, and, it is said, sugar, and the ferrocyanate of potash, are all recommended. Common salt acts in the same manner with the nitrate of silver; the mineral acids require a free use of the alcaline carbonates; the latter needing in their turn the administration of the vegetable acids.* The effects of barytes are best obviated by a solution

* In the weekly records of Births and Deaths, published Aug 26, 1854, there is mentioned the decease of a female child, four months old, from ulceration

of the sulphate of soda, or magnesia, and of phosphorus, by large dilution of the contents of the stomach, and by magnesia to neutralize the phosphoric acid as it forms.

The ASTRINGENT POISONS are the *salts of lead.* Of these Dr. A. T. Thomson says, the *carbonate* is the only salt which is really poisonous, the others producing dangerous symptoms only in proportion to their susceptibility to be converted into the carbonate; the nitrate, sulphate, and hydrochlorate, &c., which cannot be decomposed by carbonic acid, are therefore innocuous; but the salts which are formed by combination with a vegetable acid require a large excess of the acid to be present, to prevent the change taking place by the action of free carbonic acid in the stomach. The diacetate which is contained in Goulard's extract is especially liable to undergo this decomposition. Plumbers, painters, compositors, lead-smelters, and workmen in white-lead factories, are more generally subject to colica pictonum, &c., than any other class of men, but the use of wines sweetened with litharge, rum distilled through a lead-worm, rain-water falling from, or collected on, a new lead roof, the use of water passing through lead pipes or kept in lead cisterns, &c., will occasionally produce it in others. Poisoning by lead is attended by the following symptoms: an astringent metallic taste in the mouth, nausea, vomiting, violent colic, the pain being most severe about the umbilicus, drawing in of the abdomen, followed by inflammation of the peritoneum, fever, hard pulse, paralysis, and death. In these cases of poisoning, physicians have often noticed a well-defined blue line on the margin of the gums round the teeth. It is not always present. The principal, and almost the sole autopsic appearance is, contraction of the large intestines; sometimes they are much dilated, and occasionally marks of inflammation have been found. The sulphate or the phosphate of magnesia or soda should be administered in solution in cases of poisoning by the salts of lead, as a double decomposition ensues, and the resulting sulphate or phosphate of lead is inert. Carbonates should be especially avoided (A. T. Thomson). Messrs. Sandras and Bouchardat advise the persulphuret of the moist hydrated peroxide of iron. Bleeding may be had recourse to when inflammatory symptoms are present, and the bowels should be kept open by the sulphate of magnesia, &c.; calomel

of the skin, caused by the application of napkins previously soaked in a solution of chloride of lime.

and opium are also of great service : opium or morphia alone is sometimes needed to allay the intensity of the pain. The paralysis may be combated by strychnia and galvanism, with purgatives, especially the croton oil.

Among the animal poisons most to be dreaded, the principal is that which causes hydrophobia. Poisonous serpents are very rare in this country ; the viper and adder only need be feared, in our fields and lanes ; but it sometimes happens that death is caused by incautiously handling an imported serpent possessed of great virulence of poison. An instance of this occurred lately at the Zoological Gardens, where an attendant, bitten by an African Cobra, died soon after he was admitted into the hospital. The symptoms indicating that such an accident has occurred, are, a sharp pain in the wounded part, which soon extends over the limb or body ; great swelling, at first hard and pale, then reddish, livid, and gangrenous in appearance ; faintings, vomitings, convulsions, and sometimes jaundice ; pulse small, frequent, and irregular ; breathing difficult, cold sweats, impaired vision, followed by disturbance of the intellectual faculties. Inflammation, and often extensive suppuration and gangrene, may also be met with, and usually, unless the system be well supported, terminate in death.

Treatment.—A moderately tight ligature to be applied above the bite, and the wound left to bleed after being well washed with warm water ; the actual cautery, lunar caustic, or butter of antimony, to be then applied freely to it, and the wound afterwards covered with lint, dipped in equal parts of olive oil and spirits of hartshorn. The ligature to be removed if the inflammation be considerable. Warm diluting drinks, and small doses of ammonia or hartshorn, to cause perspiration ; to be well covered in bed ; and a little warm wine given occasionally. In cases such as that which occurred at the Zoological Gardens, the part bitten should be excised and cauterized at once, and ammonia given freely : if possible, an atmosphere of ammonia should be created around the sufferer. If gangrene be threatened, wine may be taken more freely, and bark should be had recourse to. Arsenic, the principal ingredient in the Tanjore pill, has been strongly recommended, but it can scarcely be of service, its action being so slow, that death would take place long ere it could excite any beneficial influence. Excision is seldom, if ever, necessary for the bite of the viper of this country.

Poisonous Fish.—Clupea Thryssa, Yellow Billed Sprat.

Cancer Astacus, Sea Lobster. Cancer Ruricolus, Land Crab. Muræna Major, Conger Eel. Mytilus edulis, Mussel. Perca Venenata, Rock Fish, &c., &c.

Symptoms.—In an hour or two, or often in much less time, after eating stale fish, a sense of weight at the stomach comes on, with slight vertigo and headache, heat about the head and eyes, and considerable thirst; often an eruption on the skin (urticaria), and in some cases death has happened.

Treatment.—An emetic should be speedily given, or in the absence of it, vomiting may be excited by tickling the throat with a feather, and taking large draughts of warm water. After full vomiting, an active purgative should be given, to remove any of the noxious matter that may have found its way into the intestines. Vinegar and water may be drunk after the above remedies have operated, and the body may be sponged with a similar fluid. Water made very sweet with sugar, to which æther may be added, may be drunk freely as a corrective; a very weak solution of alcali has been recommended to obviate the effects of the poison. If spasms ensue after evacuation, laudanum, in considerable doses, is necessary. If inflammation occur, the usual means of removing it must be employed.

Venomous Insects. *Tarantula, Scorpion, Hornet, Wasp, Bee, Gnat, Gadfly. Symptoms.*—In general, the sting of these insects causes only a slight degree of pain and swelling, but occasionally the symptoms are more violent, and sickness and fever are produced by the intensity of the pain.

Treatment.—Hartshorn and oil may be rubbed on the affected part, and a piece of rag moistened with the same, or with salt and water, may be kept upon it till the pain be removed. A few drops of hartshorn may be given frequently in a little water, and a glass or two of wine may be taken. The sting may, in general, be removed by making strong pressure over it with the barrel of a watch-key.

Cantharides. *Spanish or Blistering Fly. Symptoms.*—Nauseous odour of the breath, acrid taste, burning heat in the throat, stomach, and belly; frequent vomitings, often bloody, with copious bloody stools; excruciating pain in the stomach; painful and obstinate priapism, with heat in the bladder, and strangury or retention of urine; frightful convulsions, delirium, and death.

Treatment.—Vomiting to be excited by drinking sugar and water, milk, or linseed tea, very freely. Emollient enemata

should be administered, and if symptoms of inflammation of the stomach, kidneys, or bladder supervene, they must be subdued by appropriate treatment.

SALIVA OF RABID ANIMALS.

HYDROPHOBIA.

Symptoms.—At an uncertain interval after the bite, generally, however, between the 20th day and the third or fourth month, pain or uneasiness occurs in the bitten part, though the wound may have been long healed. Anxiety, uneasiness, languor, spasms, horror, disturbed sleep, difficult respiration succeed, and are soon very much increased; violent convulsions affect the whole body, hideously distorting the muscles of the face: the eyes are red and protruded, the tongue swells, and often hangs out, and viscid saliva flows from the mouth; there is pain in the stomach, with bilious vomitings, a horror of fluids and impossibility of drinking them. All these symptoms are aggravated till the sufferer is relieved by death.

Treatment.—Hydrophobia is more easily prevented than cured; indeed, it is doubtful if ever it has been cured. Mercury, arsenic, opium, musk, camphor, acids, wine, vegetable and mineral alcalies, oil, various herbs, and many other remedies, whose effects are quite opposite, have been employed, but none can be relied on. Large blood-lettings, the warm and cold bath, injecting water into the veins, and almost every other remedial agent, have been tried without success. The cannabis Indica, and even fermented liquors, given until intoxication happens, have been strongly recommended, and tried with some apparent relief, but have hitherto failed to effect a thorough cure.

The bitten part should be completely cut out, and cupping-glasses applied over it, the blood being allowed to drain away as long as it will: this may be done even after the bite has healed, if the symptoms of hydrophobia have not yet appeared; the part should then be immersed in warm water, and after the most persevering ablution, caustic should be

applied to every part of the wounded surface, after which it should be covered with a poultice, and suffered to heal by granulation.

Poisonous Mushrooms.—Agaricus *piperatus*, Pepper Agaric. Agaricus *nicator*, Deadly Agaric. Agaricus *chantarellus*, Champignon. Amanita *Muscaria*, Fly Agaric. Agaricus *semi-globatus*, Glutinous Agaric. Agaricus *bulbosus*, Bulbous Agaric.

Symptoms.—Nausea, heat, and pain in the stomach and bowels, with vomiting and purging; unquenchable thirst, convulsions, faintings, cramps of the lower extremities; pulse small, hard, and frequent; delirium, dilated pupil, vertigo and stupor, cold sweats, and death often closes the scene.

These symptoms rarely set in until six or eight hours after the mushrooms have been eaten.

Treatment.—The stomach and bowels to be first cleared by an emetic of tartarized antimony and ipecacuanha, or of sulphate of zinc or copper, followed by frequent doses of Glauber's or Epsom salts, and by large stimulating enemata. After the poison has been evacuated, æther may be administered with small quantities of brandy and water, but if inflammatory symptoms should appear, the stimuli should be omitted, and other appropriate treatment had recourse to.

Remarks.—Poisonous mushrooms may be distinguished from those that are edible by their botanical characters, and by the following criteria:—The former grow in wet shady places, or in tufts and clusters from the trunks of trees, have a nauseous odour, are softer, more open and porous; have a dirty-looking surface, sometimes a gaudy colour, or many very distinct hues, particularly if they have been covered with an envelope; they have soft bulbous stalks, grow rapidly, and corrupt very quickly. Some of the poisonous Agarics have stems furnished with a collar or veil, are of an orange red or rose tint, or have a dirty glairy surface, or many distinct colours. The flesh of some turns blue when cut. An acrid taste and a pungent disagreeable odour also characterise the poisonous mushroom.

AN ABSTRACT OF THE THREE PHARMACOPŒIAS.

Abies Excelsa, (D.) resina; Burgundy pitch; rubefacient; externally, in plasters.

Absinthii fol. et summ. (L.); (*Absinthium*, U. S.) wormwood. Tonic, bitter, antispas., anthelmintic; ʒj. to ʒj.

[*Infus. Absinth.* ℞ Absinth. fol. et summ. ʒvj. Aquæ fervent. Oj. fℨss. to fℨiss. *Incomp.* sulphates of iron and zinc, acetate of lead, nitrate of silver.]

Acaciæ Gummi; demulcent; ad libitum.

[*Mist. Acaciæ* (L.); *Emuls. Acaciæ Arab.* (E.); *Mucilago Acaciæ* (U. S.); ad libitum. *Incom.* Liq. plumb. diacet., alcohol, ether, tinct. ferri sesquichloridi.]

Acetum ——— destill. } (L. E.); refrigerant, diaphoretic, antiseptic; externally, stimulant and discutient; used in drink, so as to give a pleasant acid taste, and also in the preparation of cold lotions.

Acidum Aceticum, (E. D.) (Pyroligneum, E.) Acidum Aceticum Aromaticum. ——— Camphoratum, (D.) } stimulant, used externally.

——— Arsen. (L.) Arsen. oxyd. ven. alb. (D.); tonic, escharotic; gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{8}$.

Seldom used, except in solution. *Liq. Arsenitis Potassæ.* [℞ Acid. Arsen.; Potassæ carb.; aa. gr. 80: (gr. 82, D.) (gr. 64, U. S.) Tinct. Lavend. C. fʒ v.; (fʒ iv. D. U. S.) Aquæ destil. Oj. Boil the arsenious acid and carbonate of potash with half a pint of the water, in a glass-vessel, until they are dissolved. Add the compound tincture of lavender to the cooled liquor. Lastly add of distilled water as much as may be sufficient, that it may accurately fill a pint measure. L. E.] *m.*iv. to *m.*x; tonic, anti-periodic; also much used in certain skin diseases. It is apt to accumulate in the system.

——— Benzoic; stimulant, expectorant: gr.v. to ʒ ss.

[*Incomp.* alcalies and their carbonates, metallic oxides.]

Acidum Citric.; refrigerant; used to supply the place of lemon juice; and in the preparation of effervescing draughts; gr.v. to 3 ss.

[*Incomp.* sulphuric and nitric acids, acetate of lead, nitrate and acetate of mercury, alcalies, alcaline sulphurets.]

——— Gallicum (L. D.); astringent, styptic; gr. ij. to gr. v.

———Hydrochloric; (*Muriaticum*, U. S.); tonic, antiseptic, diuretic; *m.*v. to *m.*x.; also a useful adjunct to gargles; f 3 ss to f 3 ij. in f ʒ vj. of the menstruum.[Acid. Hydrochlor. dil. ℞ Acid. Hydrochlor. f ʒ v.; Aq. destill. f ʒ xv., M.] *m.*xx. to *m.*lx. *Incomp.* Alcalies, earths, and carbonates, metallic oxides, sulphuret of potassium, tartrate of potass, tartarised antimony, and most metallic salts.]

——— Hydrocyan. Dilut. (L. D.); Acid. Hydr. (E.); (U. S.) sedative; *m.*j. to *m*v.

[*Incomp.* Metallic oxides, chlorine.]

——— Nitric; escharotic, externally; also an adjunct to gargles.

[*Acid. Nit. dil.* (℞ Aq. destill. f ʒ xviij. Acid. Nitric. f ʒ iij. (L.) ℞ Acid, f ʒ iv. Aquæ destill. f ʒ vj. (E.) ℞ Acidi f ʒ iv. Aq. destill. f ʒ xxix. (D.)] Is used as a tonic, antiseptic, antisyphilitic and escharotic. *m.* v. to *m.* xx. *Incomp.* Tinct. Lavend. C. and the strong tinctures in large amount; the essential oils, metallic oxides.]

——— Nitro-muriaticum (D.) (U. S.); stimulant, antiseptic, anti-venereal; *m.* v. to *m.* xx. [℞ Acid. nitric. p. j. Acid. Hydrochlor. p. ij. M.; used also externally as a bath, the mixture being added till the liquid be as sour as weak vinegar. In syphilis and hepatic affection.] *Incomp.* oxides, earths, alcalies, the sulphurets, and the acetates of lead and potash.

——— Phosphor. Dilut. (L.), tonic, antilithic; *m.* v. to *m.* xxx.

——— Sulph.; externally, rubefacient, stimulant, escharotic; also as an adjunct to gargles.

[*Acid. Sulph. dil.* (L.) [℞ Acid. Sulph. f 3 xv. Aq. destill. octarium. Mix the acid with the water gradually: ℞ acid. f ʒ j. Aq. f ʒ xiij., (E.) U. S. ℞ Acid. f ʒ j., Aq. f ʒ xij. (D.)] Tonic and astringent; *m.* v. to *m.* xxx. *Acid. Sulph. Arom.* E. D.) U. S. stimulant, tonic: *m.* x. to *m.* xxx.

Acidum Tannicum (L. D.); astringent; gr. iij. to gr. x.

——— Tart.; refrigerant, antiseptic; gr.v. to gr.xx.—seldom used, except in preparing effervescing draughts.

Aconiti folia et radix; narcotic, sudorific; gr. j. to gr. iv.

[*Tinct. Aconiti m.* iij. to *m.* xv. *Ex. Aconiti* (L. E.); gr. ¼ to gr. iv.] (The U. S. P. directs a tincture of Aconite root, Tinct. Rad. Aconit. *m.* iij. to *m.* x, and a tincture of the leaves Tinct. Aconit. Folior., a weaker and uncertain preparation. It is important not to confound the two.)

Aconitina; narcotic, sudorific; used externally only, as a counter-irritant, in the form of an ointment; gr. viij. to ℥ j. of adeps.

Ærugo (L. E.); tonic, emetic, escharotic; as tonic, gr. $\frac{1}{12}$; as emetic, gr. j. to gr. ij; seldom used.

[*Ung. Æruginis* (E. D.); stimulant, detergent.]

Æther, (L.)
Æthereus Sp. Oleos, (D.)
Ætheris Sp. Comp. (L.)
——— Sulph. Sp. (E.)
} diffusible stimulant, sedative, antispasmodic, externally refrigerant.

[*Æther.* (L.) *m.* xv. ad f ℥ j. *Sp. Æth. C.* (L.) *m.* xv. to f ℥ j.; Sp. Æth. Sulph. (E.) f ℥ ss. to f ℥ iss.; Sp. Æth. Oleos. (D.); *m.*xx. to f ℥ j.]

Agath. Chirayta (D. E.); tonic, laxative; gr. x. to ℥ ss. in powder. [*Inf. Chirayta* (E. D.); f ℥ j. to f ℥ iss.]

Alcohol (E. D.): diffusible stimulant, sedative; used much diluted, and also externally.

Allii Radix; stimulant, expectorant, diuretic; of the juice, f ℥ ss. to f ℥ ij.

Aloes Spicatæ Extr.; cathartic, emmenagogue, anthelmintic; gr. ij. to gr. xij.

[*Dec. Aloes C.* f ℥ ss. to f ℥ iss. *Extr. Aloes* (L.D.) gr. v. to gr. x. *Pil. Aloes* (E.); *Pil. Aloes C.* (L. D.) *Pil. Aloes c. Myrrhâ; Pil. Aloes cum sapone* (L.); *Pil. Aloes et Assaf.* (E.); *Pil. Aloes et Ferri* (E.); gr. v. to ℈ j. *Pulv. Aloes C.* (L.); gr. x. to ℈ j. *Tinct. Aloes* (L. E.); f ℥ iij. *to* f ℥ j. *Tinct. Aloes C.* (L. E.); *Tinct. Aloes c. Myrrhâ* (E.), f ℥ j. to f ℥ iij. *Vin. Aloes* (L. E.); as cathartic, f ℥ j.; as stomachic, f ℥ ss. to f ℥ ij. *Enema Aloes* (L.) [℞ Aloes ℈ ij. Potass. carb. gr. xv. Decoct. Hordei, Oss.; Solve], a stimulant cathartic and anthelmintic.

Althææ folia et radix; emollient, demulcent; decoct. ad libitum.

Alumen; astringent; gr. iij. to gr. x.

[*Pulv. Aluminis C.* (E.); gr. x. to ʒj.; *Liq. Alum. C.* (L.); ℞ Alumin., zinc. sulph. aa. ʒj. Aq. destill. Oiij. solve et cola. *Catapl. Aluminis;* stimulant; in ecchymosis of the eye. *Incomp.* Potassa; potass. bicarb., sodæ carb., ammonia, calx, magnesia, acet. plumbi, infus. gall.]

Alumen exsicc.; escharotic; used externally.

Ammoniacum; expectorant, resolvent; gr. v. to gr. x.

[*Mist. Ammon.* (L. D.), fʒss. to fʒj. *Incomp.* Hydrarg, bichlor., potassæ acet., oxymel, acet. scillæ, æther. sp. æth. nitrici. *Emp. Ammon., Emp. Ammon. c. Hydrarg.;* externally stimulant and discutient.]

Ammon. Hydrochloras (*Murias;* U. S.); aperient, diuretic, discutient; used in preparing cold lotions, when recently dissolved. Seldom used internally.

[*Incomp.* Acid. sulph.; acid. nitric.; acet. plumbi; potassa; sodæ carb.; potassæ bicarb.; calx.]

——— Sesquicarb. (Carbon.; U. S.); diffusible stimulant, antispas., antacid; gr. v. to gr. xv.

[*Liq. Ammon. Acet.*; distilled vinegar saturated with ammonia; *Liq. Ammon. citrat.* (L.); citric acid saturated with ammonia; used as saline and sudorific, fʒj. to fʒiv.; also in preparing cold lotions. *Incomp.* Acids, potassa fusa, liq. potassæ, magnesia, nitras argenti. *Liq. Ammoniæ, Liq. Ammon. Sesquicarb.* (L.); stimulant, antacid, rubefacient; *m.* v. to fʒss. *Linim. Ammon., Linim. Ammon. Comp.* (E.), *Linim. Ammon. Sesquicarb.;* external stimulants. *Sp. Ammon.* (E.) (U. S.); *Sp. Ammon. Arom., Sp. Ammon. fœtid., Tinct. Ammon. comp.;* diffusible stimuli; dose *m.* xx. to fʒj. *Incomp.* The metallic salts; acids; sulphas aluminis,]

——— Hydrosulphuret (D.); sedative, nauseating, emetic; *m.* ij. to *m.* v.

[*Incomp.* Acids and metallic solutions.]

Amygdalæ Amaræ, Dulces; demulcent; the bitter, sedative.

[*Ol. Amygd.* fʒ iij. to fʒj. *Mist. Amygd.* (prepared from *Conf. Amygd.*) fʒj. vel ad libitum.]

Amylum (L. E.); demulcent.

[*Decoct. Amyli* (L.); *Mucilago Amyli* (E. D.); demulcent, used only in enemata. *Incomp.* Iodine and its preparations.]

Anethi Sem., Anisi Sem.; carminative; gr. v. to ʒss.

[Of the essential oils, *m.* j. to *m.* v.; of the distilled waters, fʒss. to fʒiv.; of the Sp. fʒss. to fʒiv.]

Angelicæ rad. et sem. (E.); tonic, carminative; ʒ ss. to ʒ ij.

Anthem. Flores (L. E.); stomachic; warm. inf. emetic; as stomachic, of cold inf. f ʒ ss. to f ʒ iss.; as emetic, warm inf. ad libitum. (Instead of anthemis the florets of matricaria chamomilla, German chamomile, are much used by the German physicians.)

[*Extr. Anthem.* (E.); gr. x. to ℈j. *Ol. Anthem.* stimulant, antispasmodic; *m.* v. to *m.* x.]

Antim. Oxyd. (E. D.); diaphoretic; gr. iij. to gr. x.; seldom used.

——— Oxysulph. (L.); Antim. sulphuret. Aureum (E.); Antim. sulphuret. precip. (D.); (U. S.); emetic, diaphoretic, alterative; gr. j. to gr. v.

[*Pil. Hyd. Chlor. Co.*; gr. v. to gr. x.]

——— Potassio-tart. (L.) (et potassæ tartras, U. S.); emetic, diaphoretic, expectorant; extr. counter-irritant, in ointment or liniment; gr. j. to gr. iij. as emetic; gr. ⅙ to gr. ½, diaph.

[*Vin. Ant. Potassio-tart.* (L.), *Vin. Antim.* (E.) (U. S.); *Antim. tart. liquor.* (D.); as emetic, f ʒ ss. to f ʒ j. as diaph. *m.* x. to *m.* xxx. *Incomp.* alcalies, earths, and their carbonates; strong acids; hydro-sulphurets; bitter and astringent decoctions, salts of lead, chloride of calcium, lime water. *Ung. Antim. Potassio-tart.* [℞ Antim. potassio-tart. ʒ j., axungiæ ʒ iv. *M.* ft. Ung.] rubefacient, counter-irritant, pustulant.]

——— Tersulphuret; diaphoretic, alterative; gr. v. to gr. xx.

Aqua Potassæ efferv. (E.); diuretic, antacid. Oss.

—— Sodæ, efferv. (E.); tonic, diuretic, antacid. Oss.

Argent. Nitras; tonic, antispas., escharotic; gr. ⅛ to gr. ½.

[Caution must be observed in using it, lest the skin become discoloured; *Liq. Argenti nitratis* (L.) ℞ Arg. nit. ʒ j. Aq. destill. f ʒ j.; used, much diluted, as a stimulant injection in fistulous sores. *Incomp.* Sulphuric, hydrochloric, and arsenious acids; their salts; alcalies, except ammonia; lime; chlorides; sulphurets; astringent vegetable solutions; aqueous solutions of salts of mercury or copper.]

——— Oxydum (D.) (U. S.); tonic, astringent; gr. ss. to gr. ij.

Arsen. chlor. liquor. (L.); tonic, antiperiodic; *m.* j. to *m.* iij.; to be exhibited always after a meal.

Arsen. et Hydrarg., hydriod. liquor. (D.) (et Hydrargyri Iodidi liquor. U. S.); stimulant, tonic, alterative; *m.* x. to *m.* xxx., largely diluted.

[*Incomp.* Acids and most salts; opium; morphia and its salts.]

Armoraciæ Radix (L. E.); Horseradish; stimulant, diuretic; f ʒ ss. to f ʒ iss. of compound inf. (L.)

[*Sp. Armoraciæ C.* (L.); f ʒ j. to f ʒ iij.]

Artanthe Elong. fol. (D.); (U. S.) matico; styptic, astringent; under side of leaf applied locally in hemorrhage.

[*Infus. Matico.* (D.) f ʒ j. to f ʒ iss.; *Tinct.* f ʒ j. to f ʒ ij.; *Incomp.* mineral acids, alcalies, sesquisalts of iron, acetate of lead, tinct. vel infus. gall.]

Assafœtida G. R.; antispasmodic, expectorant, emmenagogue; gr. v. to ℈j.

[*Mist. Assaf.*; f ʒ ss. to f ʒ j. *Pil. Assaf.* (E.); (U. S.); *Pil. Assaf. c.* (D.) gr. v. to gr. xx. *Tinct. Assaf.*; *m.* x. to *m.* xl. *Enema Assaf.* (L.), antispas., vermifuge. *Emp. Assaf.* (E.)]

Atropia (L.); narcotic; used chiefly in solution, to dilate the pupil.

[℞ Atropiæ, gr. j., gr. ij. vel gr. iij.; acid. nitric. dil., *m.* j.; sp. vini rect., *m.* iij.; aqua destil., f ʒ j.; solve.]

Aurant. Limon., Succus; refrigerant, antiseptic; ad libitum.

——— Cortex (L. E.); bitter, tonic; f ʒ ss. to f ʒ ij. of inf.

[*Inf. Aurant. c.* f ʒ j. to f ʒ ij.; *Conf. Aurant.* (L. E.) ʒ j. to ʒ ss.; *Syr. Aurant., Limon.*, f ʒ j. to f ʒ iij. *Tinct. Aurant.*, f ʒ ss. to f ʒ iij.]

Bals. Peruv. (L. E.); stimulant, expectorant; gr. x to ʒ ss.; used externally, very rarely internally.

——— Tolut.; expectorant, stimulant; used only in the form of tincture, *m.* xv. to f ʒ j., or of syrup, f ʒ j. to f ʒ iv.

[*Incomp.* acids, alcalies.]

Barii Chlorid. (L. D.):—

[*Liq. Barii chloridi*; ℞ Barii chlorid, ʒ iij.: aquæ destill. f ʒ j.; (chloride of Barium ʒ i. distilled water f ʒ iij. solv. (U. S.) stimulant, anti-strumous; gtt. ij. to gtt. x.]

Bellad. Folia; narcotic, anodyne, diaphoretic; gr. ¼ to gr. j.

[*Extr. Bellad.*, gr. ⅛ to gr. j.. used also in solution, or in substance to dilate the pupil, previously to the extraction of a cataract. *Tinct. Bellad.* (L. D.) *m.* xx. to *m.* xl. *Ung. Bellad.* (L.); anodyne; used to dilate the pupil. *Emp. Bellad.* external anodyne.]

Benzoinum; stimulant, expectorant: gr. x. to ʒ ss.

[*Tinct. Benzoin. C.* (L. E.) stimulant, expectorant; f ʒ ss. to f ʒ iij. *Acid. Benzoic.;* stimulant; gr. v. to gr. xx. *Incomp.* alcalies, acids.]

Bismuthi Nitras; (Subnitras, U. S.) tonic, antispasmodic; (astringent,) gr. iv. to gr. x.

Borax (L. E.); Sodæ Biboras (D.); (Sodæ Boras, U. S.) detergent; gr. v. to ℈j.

[*Mel Boracis*, applied to aphthous sores.]

Buchu fol.; sudorific, diuretic, gr. v. to ʒij.

[*Inf. Buchu*, f ℥j. to f ℥ij. *Tinct. Buchu* (E. D.) *m.* xxx. to f ʒ j.]

Cajeputi (L.), Cajeputi Oleum (E.), Cajeputum (D.); stimulant, antispas., diaphoretic; *m.* ij. to *m.* viij.

Calamus aromat.; stomachic, carminative; ℈j. to ʒ j.; seldom used.

Calcii Chlorid. (D. E.); tonic, deobstruent.

[*Liq. calcii chlorid.;* ℞ Calcii chlorid. ℥ iij. (D.) ℥ viij. (E.), U. S. Aq. destill. f ℥ xij. solve; f ʒ ss. to f ʒ j. much diluted.]

Calumbæ Radix (L. E.); (Colomba, U. S.) tonic, bitter; gr. x. to ℈j.

[*Inf.* f ℥ ss. to f ℥ ij. *Tinct.* f ʒ ss. to f ʒ ij. *Incomp.* acet. plumbi; inf. gall.]

Calx; caustic.

Liq. calcis; antacid, astringent, anthelmintic; f ℥ ss. to f ℥ iv. *Linim. Calcis*, emollient; as a dressing for burns and scalds, known as the *Carron oil. Incomp.* acids, alcaline carbonates, barytes, antim. potassio-tart.; tartrates, and citrates; inf. of orange-peel, calumba, cinchona, rhubarb, and senna.]

Calx Chlorinata: disinfectant.

[*Liq. Calcis chlor.* (D.) ℞ Calcis chlorin. ℔ ss. Aquæ destill. Oiv. Solve. Stimulant, antiseptic; used in lotions or gargles, etc.]

Cambogia; U. S. drastic cathartic, anthelmintic; gr. ij. to gr. iv., seldom used except in combination with other cathartics.

[*Pil. Camb. C.*, (L. E.) gr. v. to gr. x.]

Camphora; narcotic, anodyne, diaphoretic, diffusible stimulant; gr. j. to viij.

[*Mist. Camph.*, *Mist. Camph. cum Magnesia* (*E.*), Aqua Camphoræ (U. S.), f ℥ ss. to f ℥ iij. *Tinct. Camph. C.* Tinct. Opii Camphor. (U. S.), anodyne; f ʒ j. to f ʒ iij.

—one and $\frac{4}{5}$th gr. of opium are contained in f ℥ j. *Emuls. Camph.* (E.) f ℥ ss. to f ℥ j. *Linim. Camph., Linim. Camph. C., Sp. or Tinct. Camph.*, external stimulants.]

Canellæ Cortex (L. E.); carminative; gr. v. to ʒj.

Canna Edulis (D.), demulcent, nutritive.

Cannabis Indica (D.), narcotic; gr. $\frac{2}{3}$ to gr. iij.

[*Extr. Cannab. Ind.* (D.) gr. $\frac{2}{3}$ to gr. v. *Tinct. Cannab. Ind.* (D.) *m.* xv. to *m.* xl.]

Cantharis; stimulant, diuretic, vesicant; gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. j., with opium.

[*Tinct. Canth.*, diuretic, stimulant; *m.* v. to f ʒ j. *Acet. Canth.*, ℞ Canth. pulv. ℥ ij. Acidi Acet. Oj.; vesicant, stimulant, diuretic; *m.* v. to *m.* xv.; is eight times as strong as the tincture. *Emp. Canth., Emp. Canth. Co.* (E.), *Emp. Calefaciens*, (D.) Empl. Picis cum Cantharide (U. S.) vesicant; *Cerat. Canth., Ung. Canth., Lin. Canth.* (D.), stimulant, epispastic.

Capsici Baccæ; stimulant; gr. v. to gr. x.

[*Tinct. Capsici; m.* x. to f ʒ j. *Incomp.* nitras argenti; bichlor. hydrarg.; acet. plumbi; sulph. ferri, zinci, et cupri; bicarb. potassæ, sesquicarb. sodæ, &c.]

Carbo; (C. Animalis, C. ligni, U. S.) antiseptic; gr. x. to ʒj. as a poultice, with linseed meal.

Cardamomi Semina; carminative, stomachic: gr. v. to gr. xx.

[*Tinct. Card.* (E.), *Tinct. Card. C.*, f ʒ ss. to f ʒ ij.]

Carotæ radix (L.); nutritive, emollient, antiseptic; used as a poultice.

Carui Semina; carminative; gr. v. to ʒ ss.

[*Aq. Carui* (L. D.); f ℥ j. to f ℥ iv. *Ol. Carui, m.* j. to *m.* v. *Sp. Carui* (L. E.), f ʒ ss. to f ʒ ij.]

Caryophilli (L.); stimulant, aromatic; gr. v. to ʒj.

[*Ol. Caryoph.* (L. E.); *m.* j. to *m.* v. *Inf. Caryoph.*, f ℥ ss. to f ℥ ij.]

Cascarillæ Cortex (L. E.); tonic, stomachic, febrifuge; gr. x. to ʒij.

[*Inf. Cascar.*, f ℥ ss. to f ℥ iss. *Mist. Cascar. C.*, f ℥ ss. to f ℥ j. *Tinct. Cascar.*, f ʒ ss. to f ʒ iij.]

Cassiæ Pulpa; aperient; ʒ ij. to ʒ vj.

[*Conf. Cassiæ* (L.); ʒ j. to ʒ vj.]

Cassiæ Cortex (E.); stimulant, carminative; gr. v. to ʒj.

[*Aq. Cassiæ*, f ℥ j. to f ℥ ij.; *Sp. Cassiæ, Tinct. Cassiæ*, f ʒ j. to f ℥ ss.; *Ol. Cassiæ, m.* j. to *m.* v.]

Castoreum; antispasmodic; gr. v. to ʒj.

[*Tinct. Castor., Tinct. Castor. Co.* (E.); *m.* xx. to f ʒ iss.]

Cataplasma Fermenti (L.); antiseptic.

[℞ Farinæ ℔ j. Cerevisiæ Fermenti, Aquæ ad 100° Calefactæ, sing. f ℥ v. Mix the yeast and water, then add the meal, and expose to a gentle heat, until it begins to swell.]

Cataplasma Sinap.; stimulant, rubefacient.

[℞ Pulv. Sinap., Pulv. s. Lini ℥ iiss., Aquæ fervent., f ℥ x. M. fiat catapl.]

Catechu Extr.; astringent; gr. v. to ʒ ss.

[*Inf. Catechu* (E.) *Inf. Catechu C.* (L. E.); f ℥ ss to f ℥ iss.; *Tinct. Catechu* (E. D.); *Tinct. Catechu Comp.* (L.) f ʒ ss. to f ʒ ij.; *Pulv. Catechu C.* (D.) ʒ ss. to ʒ j.; *Confec. Catechu C.* (D.); ʒ j. to ʒ iij.; *Elect. Catechu* (E.) ℈j. to ʒ j.]

Centaurium (E.); in cold inf. tonic, stomachic; gr. x. to ʒ j.

[℞ *Inf. Centaurii;* Centaur.; ʒvj. Aquæ frigid. Oj. fiat inf.; f ℥ j. to f ℥ ij.]

Cera (L.) } demulcent, emollient; ℈j. to ʒss. in form
—— flava (D. E.) } of emulsion.
—— Alba } *Ung. Ceræ Albæ* (D.); emollient.

Cetaceum; spermaceti; demulcent, emollient; gr. x. to ʒj.

[*Cer. et Ung. Cetacei;* emollient, cooling; as dressing for wounds, burns, etc.]

Cetraria (L. E.); Iceland moss; demulcent, nutritive, tonic; ʒj. to ʒiv.

[*Decoct. Cetrar.;* f ℥j. to f ℥iv.]

Cerasus, Lauro-ceras. fol. (D. E.); sedative.

[*Aq. lauro-cerasi* (D. E.); *m.* x. to f ʒ j. for adults; *m.* ij. to *m.* vj. for children.]

Cerevisii fermentum (L. D.); stimulant, antiseptic; used chiefly as a poultice,—sometimes given internally in typhus fever.

Chimaphila (L. D.); wintergreen; diuretic, tonic, astringent.

[*Decoct. Chimaph.*; f ℥ j. to f ℥ ij.]

Chloroformyl.; chloroformum (U. S.) sedative, anesthetic. *m.* v. to *m.* xxx. internally; used chiefly by inhalation, as an anesthetic.

Cinchonæ Cortex; tonic, febrifuge; gr. x. to ʒ ij.

[*Decoct. Cinch.*, f ℥ j. to f ℥ iij. cold. inf., f ℥ j. to ℥ iij.; *Inf. Cinch. Spiss.* (L.); f ℥ ij. are sufficient for f ℥ viij. mixture; *Tinct. Cinch.*, *Tinct. Cinch. C.*, f ʒ j. to f ʒ iij. *Extr. Cinch. flavæ*, gr. v. to ℈ j.]

Cinchonia; tonic, febrifuge; gr. ij. to gr. vj.

Cinnam. Cortex; aromatic; carminative; gr. v to ʒ ss.

[*Ol. Cinnam., m.* ss. to *m.* iij. *Sp. Cinnam., Tinct. Cinnam.* (L. E.), *Tinct. Cinnam. C.*, f ʒ ss to f ʒ iij. *Aq. Cinnam.;* f ℥ ss. to f ℥ iv. *Pulv. Cinnam. C.*, gr. iij. to gr. xv.]

Cocculus (E. D.); stimulant, narcotic, poisonous; rarely used.

[*Ung. Cocculi* (E.); stimulant in porrigo.]

Colchici Cormus et Sem.; diuretic, purgative, narcotic; gr. iv. to gr. x.

[*Vin. Colch.* (L. E.); *m.* xv. to f ʒ j. *Tinc. Sem. Colch.* (L. E.); *Tinct. Colch. C.* (L.); *m.* xv. to f ʒ iss. *Acet. Colch. m.* xx. to f ʒ j. (*Incomp.* Alcalies, earths, alcaline and earthy carbonates, sulphuric acid.) *Extr. Acet. Colch.* gr. ⅙ to gr. j. *Extr. Colch.* (L.) gr. ¼ to gr. ij.]

Colocynthis; drastic purgative.

[*Extr. Colocynth.* (L. E.); gr. v. to ʒ ss. *Pil. Col. C., Pil. Colo. cum Hyoscyam.* (E.); gr. v. to ℈ j. *Enema Colocynth.* (L.) [℞ Pil. Colo. C., ʒ ss; Saponis mollis, ℥ j. Aquæ Oj.; solve.] A stimulant purgative. *Enema fœtidum* (E. D.); ℞ [Enema Colocynth. cum Tinct. Assaf. f ʒ ij. M.]

Conf. Arom.; cordial, astringent; gr. x. to ʒ ss.

[*Incomp.* acids, metallic salts.]

Conii Fol.; narcotic, resolvent; gr. ij. to gr. vj.

[*Extr. Conii*, gr. iij. to gr. x, *Catapl. Conii.* ℞ Extr. Conii, ℥ j. Aquæ f ℥ x. P. s. Lini ℥ ivss. vel q. s. ut fiat catapl. *Pil. Conii C.* (L.); gr. iij. to gr. x. *Tinct. Conii* (L. E.); f ʒ ss. to f ʒ iij. *Ung. Conii*, a dressing for cancerous sores.]

Copaiba; stimulant, diuretic, purgative; *m.* x. to f ʒ ij.

[*Ol. Copaib.* (L. E.); *m.* x. to *m.* xxx. *Incomp.* nitric acid.]

Coriandri Sem.; carminative; ℈ j. to ℈ ij.

Cornu Cervi (L. E.); nutritive.

Cornu Ustum (L.); absorbent; gr. x. to ʒ ss.

Creasoton; Creasotum, U. S.; powerfully stimulant, astringent, sometimes sedative; *m.* j. to *m.* v.

[*Mist. Creasoti* (E.); f ℥ j to f ℥ ij.; *Ung. Creasoti;* a stimulant dressing, used in ringworm and as a counter-irritant.]

Creta Pp.; absorbent, antacid; gr. v. to ℈ ij.

[*Mist. Cretæ* f ℥ j. to f ℥ ij. *Pulv. Cret. C.*, gr. v. to ʒ ss. *Pulv. Cret. Comp. c. opio*, gr. x. to ʒss.—℈ ij. contain gr. j. opium.]

Crocus; stimulant, diaphoretic; gr. v. to ʒ ss.

[*Syr. Croci*, f ʒ j. to f ʒ iij.; *Tinct. Croci* (E. D.), f ʒ j. to f ʒ iij.]

Cubeba; stimulant, diuretic, purgative; ℈ j. to ʒ ij.

[*Tinct. Cubeb.* (L. D.) (U. S.); f ʒ j. to f ʒ iv. *Ol. Cubeb.* (D. E.) (U. S.); *m.* iij. to *m.* xx. *Ex. Sp. Cubeb*, gr. v. to ℈ j.]

Cumini Semina; antispasmodic; seldom used.

[*Emp. Cumini* (L.); stimulant, detergent.]

Cupri Ammonio-sulph. (L. D.); (Cuprum Ammoniatum, U. S.); tonic, antispasmodic; gr. ¼ to gr. iij.

[*Liq. Cup. Am. Sulph.* (L.); used as a stimulant lotion.]

Cupri Sulphas; tonic, emetic, astringent; externally escharotic; gr. ⅙ to gr. ij. in pills; as emetic, gr. ij. to gr. vj.

[*Incomp.* alcalies, earths, and their carbonates; borax; salts of lead; acetate of iron; astringent vegetable solutions and tinctures.]

Curcuma (L. E.); stimulant, tonic; ʒss. to ʒiij.

Cuspariæ Cortex (L. E.); astringent, tonic, febrifuge; gr. v. to ℈ j.

[*Inf. Cuspar.* (L. E.); f ʒ ss. to f ʒ ij. *Tinct. Cuspar.* (E.); *Tinct. Angust.* (D.); f ʒ j. to f ʒ iij. *Incomp.* Sulph. ferri et cupri; nitras argenti, antim. potassio-tart., acet. plumbi, bichlor. hydrarg., potassa, inf. gall.; inf. cinch. flavæ.]

Cydonium (L.); demulcent; in decoct. (L.) ad libitum.

[*Incomp.* Acids.]

Digitalis Folia; sedative, diuretic; gr. ⅙ to gr. ij.

[*Inf. Digitalis*; [℞ Digit. fol. sicc. ʒ j. [ʒ ij., D. E.] Sp. Cinnam. f ʒ j. (f ʒ ss. U. S.) Aq. destill. ferv. f ʒ xx. (℥ ss. U. S.) fiat inf.]; f ʒ ij. to f ʒ ss. as diuretic, f ʒ j. to f ʒ iss. as sedative. *Tinct. Digitalis*, [℞ Digit. ʒiv.—(ʒv. D.) Sp. ten. f ʒxl. (Oij. U. S.) fiat tinct.,] *m.* x. to *m.* xxx. *Extr. Digitalis* (E.) gr. ss. to gr. j. *Pil. Digitalis cum Scillâ* (E.); one for a dose. *Incomp.* Acetate of lead; sulphate of iron; astringent vegetable solutions; carbonates of alcalies. Digitalis is apt to accumulate in the system.]

Dulcamara; diuretic, sudorific, alterative; gr. xx. to ℈ ij.

[*Decoct. Dulcam.*, f ʒ j. to f ʒ iij.]

Elaterium; hydragogue cathartic; gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ to gr. ¼.

[*Extr. Elaterii* (L. E.); gr. ⅛ to gr. j.]

Elemi; stimulant; seldom used internally.

[*Ung. Elemi* (L. D.); a stimulant digestive dressing.]

Ergota; stimulant, anti-hemorrhagic, emmenagogue; gr. v. to gr. x.—3ss. during parturition.

[*Decoct. Ergotæ.* [℞ Ergot: 3 ss. vel 3 j. Aq. f℥ viij. ft. Decoct. coque per minutas x.] capt. f℥ ij. pro dosi. *Inf. Ergotæ* (D.); [℞ Erg. 3 ij. Aq. bull. f℥ ix. Inf. per hor. j.]—f℥ ij., repeated every half-hour, if required, during parturition. *Tinct. Ergotæ* (D.), *Tinct. Ergotæ Etherea* (L.); *m.* xv. every three or four hours, in hæmorrhage; f 3 ss. to f 3 j. every half-hour, to cause uterine contraction during parturition, and every three or four hours afterwards for a day or two. It exerts a peculiar action on the uterus during parturition, exciting and sustaining its expulsive action.]

Euphorb. G. R. (E.); errhine, rubefacient; seldom used.

Farina; nutritive; externally, desiccative.

Ferri Acetat. Tinct. (D.); tonic, astringent, emmenagogue; *m.* x. to f 3 j.

—— Ammonio-chlorid. (L.); (Ferrum Ammoniatum, U. S.) tonic, deobstruent, emmenagogue: gr. iij. to gr. x.

[*Tinct. Ferri Ammonio-chlorid.* (L.); *m.* xl. to f 3 ij. *Incomp.* alcalies, lime-water, magnesia, and their carbonates, astringent vegetable solutions, and mucilage of acacia.]

—— Ammonio-citras (L. D.); tonic, emmenagogue; gr. iv. to gr. viij.

—— Carbonas (D.); tonic, emmenagogue; gr. x. to 3 ij.

[Dr. Elliotson has given this medicine in enormous doses; it is of very uncertain utility. *Pil. Ferri Carb.* (E.); used in chorea and neuralgia.]

—— Saccharatum (E. D.)
—— cum Saccharo (L.)
} tonic, emmenagogue; prescribed chiefly for children and delicate women.

—— Iodidum (D. E.) (U. S.); tonic, emmenagogue, deobstruent; gr. ij. to gr. vj.

[*Syr. Ferri Iodid.; m.* xxx. to f 3 j. *Ferri Iodidi Solut.* (E.); *m.* xl. to f 3 j. *Incomp.* Chlorine; mineral acids; arsenious acid, alcalies and their carbonates; liq. calcis; tannin; nitrates of mercury, lead, and silver; quina; cinchonia; inf. digitalis, hyoscyamus, belladonna, tobacco, and all vegetable infusions containing starch.]

Ferri Oxydum Magneticum (D.); tonic, emmenagogue; gr. v. to ʒj.

——————— Nigrum (E.) } tonic, stimulant, emmenagogue;
——————— Rubrum (D.) } gr. v. to ʒj.

[*Emplast. Ferri;* strengthening, stimulant.]

—— Pernitrat. liquor. (D.); (Nitratis liquor, U. S.;) tonic, astringent; fʒss. to fʒj.

—— Peroxidum Hydratum (D.); tonic; a reputed antidote to arsenic; gf. v. to gr. xx.—as an antidote, a tablespoonful in water every few minutes.

—— Potassio-tartras; (et Potassæ tartras, U. S.;) tonic, deobstruent; gr. v. to ʒss.

[*Incomp.* potassii sulphuret.; infusions of oak-bark, galls, and other astringent vegetables.]

Ferri Pulvis (D.) (U. S.); tonic, deobstruent, and anthelmintic; gr. v. to ℈j. (The usual dose is not more than one or two grains.)

—— Sesquioxyd.; tonic, emmenagogue; gr. x. to ʒij.

[*Incomp.* Acids and acidulous salts.]

—— Sesquichlorid. Tinct.; (Chloridi tinct. U. S.) tonic, antispas., emmenagogue, styptic; *m.* x. to fʒss.

[*Incomp.* Alcalies, lime-water, magnesia, and their carbonates, astringent vegetable solutions, and mist. acaciæ.]

—— Sulphas; tonic, anthelmintic, emmenagogue; gr. j. to gr. v.

[*Mist. Ferri C.;* fℨj. to fℨij. *Mist. Ferri Ammon.* (D.); fʒss. to fʒij. *Pil. Ferri Comp.* (L.); *Pil. Ferri Sulph.* (E.); gr. v. to ℈j. *Incomp.* earths, barii chlorid., calcii chlorid., alcalies and their carbonates, borax (sodæ biboras), argenti nitras, acetas plumbi, soaps, tannin, &c.]

—— Sulphuretum (D. E.); tonic, deobstruent; gr. ij. to gr. v.

—— Valerianas (D.); tonic, antispasmodic; gr. ss. to gr. iij.

[*Incomp.* acids, astringent vegetable extracts.]

Ferrugo (E.); an alleged antidote to arsenic; ʒj. frequently repeated.

Ferrum (E. D.); tonic, deobstruent, anthelmintic; gr. v. to ℈j. of the filings.

[*Vin. Ferri,* fʒ iij. to fʒj.]

Ficus; nutrient, emollient, laxative; locally suppurative.

Filix mas (E.); anthelmintic; ʒj. to ʒiij.

Fœnic. Sem.; carminative, diuretic, gr. x. to ℈j.

[*Aqua Fœnic.;* fℨj. to fℨiij. *Sp. Fœnic.* (D.); *m.* xx. to fʒj. *Ol. Fœnic.* (L.), *m.* j. to *m.* iij.]

Galban. G. R.; antispasmodic, expectorant, discutient; gr. v. to ℈j.

[*Pil. Galb. C.* (L.); gr. v. to ʒ ss. *Emp. Galban., Emp. Gummos.* (E.); externally stimulant, discutient, &c.

Gallæ; astringent; gr. v. to ℈j. Used principally in ointment.

[*Tinct. Gallæ;* f ʒ j. to f ʒ ij. *Decoct. Gallæ* (L.); f ℥ ss. to f ℥ ij. *Ung. Gallæ* (D.); *Ung. Gallæ C.* (L.); *Ung. Gallæ c. Opio* (E.); astringent, used chiefly for hemorrhoids. *Incomp.* liq. calcis, potass. carb., plumbi acet., cup. sulph., argenti nitras, ferri sulph., ferri iodid., antim. potassio-tart., hydrarg. nitras, hydrarg. bichlor., inf. cinchon. sol. ichthyocollæ et opii.]

Gentianæ Radix; tonic, stomachic, antiseptic; gr. v. to ℈j.

[*Inf. Gentian.* (E.); *Inf. Gent. C.* (L. D.) (U. S.); f ℥ ss. to f ℥ ij. *Mist. Gentian. C.* (L.); tonic and aperient; f ℥ j. to f ℥ iij. *Extr. Gentian;* gr. v. to ℈j. *Tinct. Gentian. C.,* f ʒ j. to f ʒ ij. *Vin. Gentian. C.* (E); f ʒ ij. to f ʒ vj. *Incomp.* Acet. plumbi.]

Glycerina (D.) (U. S.); emollient; externally in eruptions; said to be of service in a dry state of the meatus auditorius externus.

Glycyrrh. Radix; demulcent; ʒ ss. to ʒ j.

[*Decoct. Glycyrrh.* (D.); f ℥ j. to f ℥ iv. *Ex. Glycyrrh.* ad libitum.]

Granati Cortex; (Fructûs Cortex et Radicis Cort. U. S.); astringent, anthelmintic. (The rind of the fruit is astringent, the bark of the root anthelmintic); ℈j. to ℈ij.

[*Decoct. Granati* (L.), *Decoct. Granati rad.* (L.); f ℥ ss. to f ℥ j. *Incomp.* sulph. ferri, ferri iodid., argenti nitras, plumbi acet.]

Guaiaci Res. et Lign.; stimulant, diaphoretic; gr. v. to ℈j.

[*Mist. Guaiaci* (L. E.); f ℥ ss. to f ℥ iss. *Tinct. Guaiaci,* (E.D.), *Tinct. Guaiaci Comp.* (L.E.); f ʒ ss. to f ʒ j. *Decoct. Guaiaci* (E.); f ℥ iij. to f ℥ vj. *Incomp.* the mineral acids.]

Hæmatoxyli, Lign.; logwood; astringent; used in decoction, f ℥ ss. to f ℥ ij.

[*Ext. Hæmatoxyli* (L. E.); gr. v. to ℈ij. *Decoct. Hæmatoxyli;* f ℥ ss. to f ℥ ij. *Incomp.* the mineral acids, acetic acid, solutions of alum, sulphates of iron and copper, acetate of lead, antim. potassio-tart., opium, dec. cinch. flav., alcalies and their carbonates, magnesia, and carb. of lime.]

Helleb. Offic. Radix (L. E.); drastic cathartic, emmenagogue; gr. iij. to gr. x. Seldom used.

[*Tinct. Helleb.* (L.); f ʒ ss. to f ʒ j.]

Hemidesmus Indicus (D.); demulcent, diaphoretic, tonic;—a substitute for sarsaparilla.

Hordeum; demulcent, nutritive.

[*Decoct. Hordei* (L. D.), *Decoct. Hordei Co.* (L.), *Mist. Hordei* (E.); ad libitum.]

Hydrargyrum.

[*Pil. Hydrarg.*, alterative, antisyphilitic; gr. v. to ℈ j. *Ung. Hydrarg.*; antisyphilitic, discutient; ʒ ss. rubbed in night and morning. *Cerat. Hydrarg. C.*, *Linim. Hydrarg.* (L.) *Linim. Hydrarg. C.* (D.); alterative, discutient. *Emp. Hydrarg.*; stimulant, discutient.]

Hydrarg. Ammonio-chlorid.; (Hydrargyrum Ammoniatum, U. S.); detergent; used in the form of ointment.

[*Ung. Hyd. Ammon. Chlor.* (L. D.); *Ung. Hydrarg. precip. alb.* (E.); stimulant, detergent.]

——— Bichlorid.; (Chloridum Corrosivum, U. S.); antisyphilitic, escharotic; gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to gr. j.

[*Liq. Hydrarg. Bichlorid.* (L.); *m.* xx. to f ʒ ij.—f ʒ j. contains half a grain. *Incomp.* alcalies and their carbonates; lime-water; iodide of potassium; sulphurets; soaps; volatile oils; antim. potassio-tart.; acet. plumb.; nitras argenti; astringent infusions and decoctions; albumen ovi; almond mixture.]

——— Bicyanid.; (Cyanuret, U. S.); alterative. Seldom used.

——— Biniodid. (E.); (Iodid. Rubrum, U. S.); antisyphilitic; gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{4}$.

[*Ung. Hydrarg. biniodid.*; stimulant, discutient.]

——— Binoxydum; (Oxydum Rubrum, U. S.); escharotic; used externally only.

[*Ung. Oxidi Hydrarg.* (E.); same as Ung. Hydrarg. nitrico-oxyd.]

——— Bisulphuret. (L.); (Sulphuret. Rubrum, U. S.); Alterative, antisyphilitic; used in fumigation.

——— Chlorid.; (Chloridum Mite, U. S.); antisyphilitic, purgative, alterative; gr. j. ij. vel iij., night and morning, or oftener, to induce ptyalism; gr. iij. to gr. x., purgative.

[*Pil. Hydrarg. Chlor. C.* (L.); *Pil. Calom. Co.* (E. D.); alterative; gr. v. to ℈ j. *Pil. Calom. cum Opio* (E.);

used to induce ptyalism rapidly. *Incomp.* nitric acid, hydrochloric acid; chlorine; alcalies and their carbonates, but not the bicarbonates; liq. calcis; soaps; sulphurets; iron; lead; copper.]

Hydrarg. Iodid. (L. D.); U. S.; antisyphilitic; gr. j. to gr. ij.

[*Pil. Hydrarg. iodid.*; gr. v. to gr. x. *Ung. Hydrarg. iodid.* (L.); stimulant, discutient.]

——— Iodid. rub. (D.); antisyphilitic, alterative; gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{4}$.

[*Ung. Hydrarg. iodid. rub.* (D.); stimulant, discutient; more powerful than the *Ung. Hydrarg. iodid.* (L.)]

——— Nitrico-oxyd.; stimulant, escharotic; used externally only.

[*Ung. Hydrarg. Nitrico-oxyd.*, *Ung. Hydrarg. Nitratis* (L. D.); *Ung. Hyd. Nitr. Mit.* (L. E.); stimulant.]

——— Oxyd.; antisyphilitic; gr. j. to gr. v.

——— Pernitrat. liq. (D.); escharotic.

——— Sulphas (D.); Sulphas flavum (U. S.); emetic, alterative; seldom used.

——— Sulphuret. c. Sulph.; antisyphilitic, alterative, anthelmintic; gr. v. to ʒ ss.

——— c. Cretâ; alterative; gr. v. to ℈j.

[*Incomp.* acids, and acid salts.]

——— c. Magnesiâ (D.); alterative; gr. v. to ℈j.

Hyoscyam. Fol. et Sem.; anodyne, antispas.; gr. iij. to gr. viij.

[*Tinct. Hyoscyam.*; *m.* xv. to f ʒ iss; *Extr. Hyoscyam.*; gr. v. to ℈j. *Incomp.* astringent vegetable solutions.]

Inulæ Radix; stimulant, expectorant; ℈j to ʒj.

Iodinium; stimulant, deobstruent; gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to gr. ij.

[*Tinct. Iodinii* (D.); *m.* v. to *m.* xx. *Tinct. Iodin. C.*, *m.* v. to *m.* xx. *Ung. Iodin. C.*; stimulant, deobstruent.]

Ipecacuanhæ Radix; emetic, sudorific, expectorant; as emet., ʒ ss., as sudorific or expectorant, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. ii.

[*Vin. Ipecac.*; emet. f ʒ ss. to f ʒ j., sud. or expect., *m.* x. to *m.* xxx. *Pulv. Ipecac. C.*; gr. v. to gr. xv.; gr. x. contain gr. j. of opium. *Pil. Ipecac. C.* expectorant; gr. v. to gr. x. *Pil. Ipecac. cum Scillâ* (L.); gr. v. to gr. x. *Syr. Ipecac.* (E.); f ʒ j. to f ʒ iij. *Incomp.* vegetable acids, astringent vegetable solutions.]

Jalapæ Radix; hydragogue cathartic; gr. x. to ℈j.

[*Pulv. Jalap. C.*; gr. x to ʒ j. *Tinct. Jalap.*; f ʒ ss. to f ʒ ij. *Extr. Jalap.* (L. E.); gr. v. to ℈j.]

Juniperi Fructus et Cacum.; diuretic, carminative.

[*Inf. Juniperi* (D.); f ℥ j. to f ℥ ij. *Ol. Junip.; m.* j. to *m.* v. *Sp. Junip. C.;* f ʒ ss. to f ʒiij.]

Kino G. R.; astringent; gr. v. to gr. xv.

[*Pulv. Kino C.* (L. D.); gr. v. to ℈j. *Tinct. Kino* (L. E.); f ʒ ss. to f ʒ ij. *Incomp.*, mineral acids; alcalies and their carbonates; ichthyocolla; acet. plumbi; nitras argenti; antim. potassio-tart.; sulph. ferri; bichlor. hydrarg.]

Krameriæ Radix; astringent; ℈j. to ʒ j.

Inf. Kramer.; f ℥ ss. to f ℥ ij. *Tinct. Kramer.* (D.); *m* xxx. to f ʒ j. *Extr. Kramer.* (E.); gr. v. to ℈j.]

Lactucarium; narcotic, diaphoretic; gr. j. to gr. iv.

[*Extr. Lactucæ;* gr. v. to gr. x. *Tinct. Lactucarii* (E.); *m.* x. to *m.* xl.]

Lavend. Flor.; stimulant, errhine.

[*Tinct. Lavend. C.;* f ʒ ss. to f ʒ iss. *Ol. Lavend.; m.* j. to *m* v. *Sp. Lavend.* (E.); f ʒ ss. to f ʒ ij.]

Lauri Baccæ; stimulant, carminative; gr. x. to ʒ ss.

Lauro-cerasus (E. D.); sedative.

[*Aq. lauro-cerasi* (E. D.); *m.* x. to f ʒ j.]

Lini Sem.; demulcent; inf. or decoct. ad libitum.

[*Inf. Lini C.* (L. E.); ad libitum. *Incomp.* alcohol, acetates of lead. *Ol. Lini*, demulcent, emollient; f ℥ ss. to f ℥ ij. *Catapl. Lini*, suppurative.]

Linim. Æruginis (L. D.); escharotic; used externally.

Linim. Simplex (E.); emollient.

Lobelia; antispasmodic, expectorant, narcotic, emetic; gr. j. to gr. v.

[*Inf. Lobel.* f ℥ i. *Tinct. Lobeliæ, m.* xv. to f ʒ j. *Tinct. Lobeliæ Ætherea,* (L. E.) *m.* xv. to f ʒ j.]

Lupulus; anodyne, diuretic.

[*Inf. Lupuli* (L.); f ℥ ss. to f ℥ iss. *Tinct. Lupuli,* f ʒ ss. to f ʒ iij. *Extr. Lupuli,* gr. v. to ℈j.]

(Lupulina; aromatic, tonic. Dose, gr. vj. to gr. xij.)

Magnesia; Magnes. Carb.; antacid, absorbent; gr. x. to ℈ij.

[*Trochisci Magnesiæ* (E.); antacid, laxative. *Incomp.* acids, acidulous and metallic salts, hydrochlorate of ammonia.]

Magnes. Sulph.; aperient; ℥ ss. to ℥ iss.

[*Pulv. Salin. Comp.* (E.) ʒ iij. to ʒ vj. *Incomp.* fixed alcalies and their carbonates; liq. calcis; barii chlor.; nitras argenti; acet. plumbi.]

Malva; demulcent; decoct. ad libitum.

[*Incomp.* salts of lead.]

Manganesii Binoxyd.; used only for fumigations.
Manna; laxative; ʒ ij. to ℥ i.
Maranta; demulcent, nutritive.
Mastiche; stimulant, sialogogue; gr. x. to ʒ ss.
Mel, Mel Depuratum (D.); aperient.
[*Oxymel* (L. D.) demulcent, pectoral; f ʒ ij. to f ℥ j.]
Melissa (E.); stomachic, diuretic; gr. x. to ʒ ss; used chiefly in the form of infusion, or tea.
Mentha Piperita } carminative; gr. v. to ʒ ss.
——— Viridis }
[*Aq. M. Pip., M. Vir., vel inf. earundem;* f ℥ ss. to f ℥ ij. *Ol. M.; m.* j. to *m.* iij. *Ess. M.* (D.) *m.* xx. to *m.* xl. *Sp. Menth.;* f ʒ ss. to f ʒ iij.]
Menyanthes (E.); tonic, diuretic; ℈j. to ʒ j.
Mezerei Cortex; stimulant, diaphoretic; gr. j. to gr. x.
[*Decoct. Mezerei,* (E.) f ℥ ij. to f ℥ iv.]
Mist. Sp. Vin. Gall.; stimulant; f ℥ ss. to f ℥ iss.
Mori Succus (L.); cooling, laxative, seldom used.
[*Syr. Mori* f ʒ j. to f ℥ ss.]
Morphia
Morphiæ Acetas
——— Hydrochloras } anodyne; gr. ⅛ to gr. i.
——— (Sulphas)
[*Liq. Morphiæ Acet.* (L. D.); *m.* xv. to *m.* xl. The London solution is twice as strong as the Dublin. *Liq. Morphiæ Hydrochlor.* (L. E. D.) (*Liquor Morphiæ Sulphat.* U. S.) *Syr. Morphiæ Acet. Syr. Morph. Hydrochlor.* (D.) f ℥ ss. to ℥ ij. *Incomp.* tannin.]
Morrhuæ Oleum (L. D.); cod liver oil; stimulant, alterative, nutrient; f ʒ ij. to f ℥ ij.
Moschus; musk; antispasmodic, diaphoretic; gr. ij. to ℈j.
[*Mist. Moschi,* f ℥ ss. to f ℥ ij. *Incomp.* Bichlor. hydrarg.; sulph. ferri; mineral acids; inf. cinch. flavæ.]
Mucuna; cowhage; mechanical anthelmintic; ℈j. to ʒ ij.
Myrist. Nuclei; stimulant, carminative; in large doses, narcotic; gr. v. to ℈j.
[*Sp. Myrist.* (L. E.) f ʒ ss. to f ʒ ij. *Ol. Myrist. m.* j. to *m.* iij. *Ess. Myrist.* (D.) *m.* xx. to *m.* xl.]
Myrrha; tonic, expectorant, emmenagogue; gr. v. to ʒ ss.
[*Tinct. Myrrhæ; m.* x. to *m.* xl. *Decoct. Myrrhæ* (D.) f ℥ ss. to f ʒ j.]
Nux Vomica; tonic, stimulant; gr. j. to gr. vj.
[*Extr. Nucis Vomicæ,* gr. ¼ to gr. j.]

Ol. Olivæ; demulcent; f ℥ ss. to f ℥ ij.
— Ricini; aperient; f ℥ ss. to f ℥ j.
— Succini (E. D.); stimulant, antispasmodic; *m.* iij. to *m.* x.
— Terebinth.; stimulant, diuretic, anthelmintic, rubefacient; *m.* x. to f ℥ ij.; as anthelmintic, f ℥ j. to f ℥ ij.
[*Linim. Terebinth.;* stimulant.]
Olibanum; stimulant; gr. x. to ℥ ss.
Opium; stimulant, anodyne, narcotic; gr. ¼ to gr. iij.
[*Conf. Opii,* (L. E.) gr. v. to ℥ ss.; gr. xxxvj. (gr. xliij. E.), contain gr. j. opium. *Extr. Opii,* gr. ½ to gr. v. *Pil. Opii* (E.) gr. v. to gr. x.; gr. v. contain gr. j. opium. *Pil. Plumbi Opiatæ* (E.); astringent; gr. iv. contain gr. ss. opium. *Pil. Sapon. C.* (L. D.) gr. v. to gr. x.; gr. v. contain gr. j. opium. *Pil. Styrac. C.* (L. E.) gr. iij. to gr. x.; gr. v. (L.) gr. x. (E.) contain gr. j. opium. *Pulv. Cret. C. c. Opio,* gr. x. to ℥ ss: ℈ ij. contain gr. j. opium. *Pulv. Ipecac. C.* gr. v. to gr. xv.; gr. x. contain gr. j. opium. *Pulv. Kino C.* gr. v. to ℈ j.; gr. xx. contain gr. j. opium; *Pulv. Opiatus* (E.) gr. iv. to gr. xv.; gr. x. contain gr. j. opium. *Tinct. Opii m.* x. to f ℥ j.; *m.* xix. contain gr. 1⅛ opium. *Tinct. Opii Ammon.* (E.) f ℥ ss. to f ℥ ij.; *m.* lxxx. contain gr. j. opium. *Tinct. Camph. C.* f ℥ i. to f ℥ iij.; f ℥ ss. contains gr. 1 opium; *Vin. Opii, m.* x. to f ℥ j.; *m.* xx. contain gr. j. extr. opii. *Acetum Opii* (E. D.) *m.* x. to f ℥ ss; f ℥ j. contains 4½ gr. opium. *Enema Opii* (L. E.) [℞ *Tinct. Opii, m.* xxx. (f ℥ j. E.) *Decoct. Amyli,* f ℥ iv. (f ℥ ij. E.)] anodyne. *Linim. Opii, Emp. Opii, Ung. Opii* (L.) [℞ *Opii* ℈ j., *Adipis* ℥ j.; M. bene.]; external anodynes. *Incomp.* alcaline carbonates; liq. calcis; nitras argenti; bichlor. hydrarg.; zinci, cupri, et ferri sulph., acetas plumbi; astringent vegetable solutions.]
Origanum (E.); carminative; gr. v. to ℈ j.
[*Ol. Origani, m.* j. to *m.* iij.; seldom used internally.]
Papav. Caps.; anodyne; used in fomentations.
[*Syr. Papav.* (L. E.); f ℥ ss. to f ℥ iv. *Extr. Papav.* (L. E.); gr. ij. to gr. xv. *Decoct. Papav.;* used in fomentations.]
Pareiræ Radix; demulcent, diuretic.
[*Infus. Pareiræ* (D. E.); f ℥ ss. to f ℥ iss. *Decoct. Pareiræ* (L.); f ℥ j. to f ℥ ij. *Extr. Pareiræ* (L. E.); gr. v. to ℈ j.]
Petroleum (L. E.); sudorific, stimulant, antispasmodic; *m.* x. to f ℥ ss.

Phosphorus (L.); highly stimulant; gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{8}$.

Pimentæ Baccæ; stimulant, carminative; gr. v. to ʒ ss.

[*Ol. Piment.; m.* j. to *m.* iij. *Ess. Piment.* (D.) *m.* xx. to fʒj. *Aq. vel Inf. Piment.;* fʒj. to fʒiv. *Sp. Piment.;* fʒj. to fʒiij.]

Piper Longum (L. E.); Piper Nigrum; } carminative, stimulant; gr. v. to ℈j.

(*Conf. Pip.;* ℈j. to ʒiss.]

Pix (L.) Pix Arida (E.); stimulant, externally only.

[*Ung. Picis* (L.); stimulant, detergent.]

— Burgund.; rubefacient.

[*Emp. Picis* (L. E.); stimulant, rubefacient.]

— Liquida; stimulant, diuretic, detergent.

[*Ung. Picis liquid.;* stimulant and detergent.]

Plumbi Acetas; astringent; gr. ¼ to gr. ij.

[Pil. Plumbi Opiatæ (E.); one for a dose; gr. iv. contain gr. ss. of opium. *Liq. Plumbi diacet.;* (sub-acetatis, U. S.), astringent; much diluted, forms cold lotions and collyria. *Incomp.* mucilaginous solutions and decoctions; common water, alcalies, earths, soaps, acids, alum, borax, ferri potassio-tart., liq. calcis, sulphuretted hydrogen. *Cerat. Plumbi acet., Ung. Plumbi acet.* (E. D.) *Cerat. et Ung. Plumbi comp.,* (Cerat. Plumb. Subacetat. U. S.); cooling and astringent. *Emp. Plumbi* (L.); *Emp. Litharg.* (D. E.); defensive, slightly adhesive.]

——— Carb.; astringent; for external use.

[*Ung. Plumbi Carb.* (E. D.); cooling, astringent.]

——— Iodid.; stimulant, deobstruent; gr. ¼ to gr. ij.

[*Ung. Plumbi Iodidi* (L. D.); stimulant, resolvent.]

——— Oxydum.

[*Emp. Plumbi;* discutient; *Ung. Oxidi plumbi albi* (E.); cooling, desiccative; *Ung. Plumbi comp.,* discutient, stimulant.]

Potassa, —— cum calce, } escharotic, caustic.

[*Liq. Potassæ,* antacid; *m.* x. to *m.* xl. *Incomp.,* acids, metallic salts, salts of ammonia, chloride and bichloride of mercury.]

Potassæ Acetas; diuretic, aperient; ℈i. to ʒiij.

[*Incomp.,* mineral acids, decoction of tamarinds, bichlor. hydrarg.; nitras argenti, tartras potassæ, sulphas sodæ, sulph. magnesiæ, hydrochlor. ammoniæ.]

Potass. Arsen. liquor; tonic, antiperiodic; *m.* ij. to *m.* v.
[*Incomp.*, hydrosulphuric acid, hydrosulphates and sulphurets, salts of calcium and magnesia, liq. calcis, alumen, acids, acidulous salts, metallic salts.]
——— Bitartras; purgative, diuretic; ʒ ij. to ℥ j.
[*Incomp.*, alcalies, alcaline earths, mineral acids.]
——— Bicarb. et Carb.; antacid, diuretic; gr. x. to ʒ ss.
[*Liq. Potass. Carb.* (L. D.); *m.* x. to f ʒ ss. *Liq. Potassæ effervescens* (E.); antacid, saline. *Incomp.* acids, borax, hydrochlorate and acetate of ammonia, alumen, sulphate of magnesia, calx, liq. calcis, the metallic salts.]
——— Bisulph. et Sulph.; purgative; ʒj. to ʒiv.
——— Chloras; stimulant, tonic; gr. v. to ℈j.
Potass. Nitras; refrigerant, diuretic; gr. v. to ℈j.
Incomp., sulphuric acid, and the sulphates.]
——— Tartras; purgative; ʒ ij. to ʒ vj.
[*Incomp.*, acids, calx, magnesia, the sulphates and nitrates, acetas plumbi, and hydrochloras ammoniæ.]
Potassii Bromid.; stimulant, deobstruent; gr. iij. to gr. x.
——— Ferrocyanid; (Ferrocyanuret, U. S.) sedative, astringent, diuretic; *m.* xx. to *m.* xl.; seldom used here.
——— Iodid.; stimulant, deobstruent; gr. j. to gr. x.
*[*Liq. Potassii iodidi comp.*, f ʒ ss. to f ʒ iv. *Emp. Potassii iodid.* (L.); stimulant, alterative, discutient. *Incomp.*, acids, and metallic salts not iodides.]
——— Sulphuret.; expectorant, diaphoretic; gr. iij. to gr. v.
[*Incomp.* acids, acidulous salts, metallic and earthy salts.]
Prunum (L.); cooling, laxative.
Pulegii fol.; carminative; gr. v. to ʒ ss.
[*Aq.* vel *inf. Pulegii*, f ℥ ss. to f ℥ ij. *Ol. Puleg.*; *m.* j. to *m.* iij. *Ess. Puleg.* (D.); *m.* xx. to *m.* xl. *Sp. Puleg.*, f ʒ j. to f ʒ iij.]
Pulv. Antim. Comp.; alterative, diaphoretic, febrifuge; gr. ij. to gr. x.
Pyrethri Radix; pellitory root, stimulant, sialogogue.
Quassiæ Lign.; bitter, tonic; gr. x. to ʒ ss.

(* Liq. Potass. Iodid Comp. (Ph. L. and D.) contains 5 gr. of Iodine and 10 gr. of Iodid of Potass. to the pint of water; it may be taken in doses of from ʒ ij. to ℥ i. The Liquor Iodin. Comp. Ph. E. contains ʒ ij. of Iodine. ℥ i. Iodid of Potass. to the pint of water; dose ♏x. to ♏xx; while the preparation of the same name in the U. S. Ph. contains ʒ vj. of Iodine, and ℥ iss. of Iodid of Potass. to the same quantity of water; dose ♏v. to ♏x.)

[*Inf. Quassiæ*, f ℥ j. to f ℥ ij. *Tinct. Quassiæ*, *Tinct. Quassiæ C.* (E.), f ʒ j. to f ʒ ij. *Extr. Quassiæ* (E.), gr. v. to gr. x. *Incomp.* nitras argenti, acetas plumbi.]

Quercûs Cortex (L. E.); astringent; gr. v. to ʒ ss.

[*Decoct. Querc.*, f ℥ ss. to f ℥ ij. *Incomp.* Dec. Cinchonæ, gelatine, metallic salts, alcalies.]

Quinæ Disulph.; (Quiniæ Sulphas, U. S.) tonic, febrifuge; gr. j. to gr. iv.

[*Tinct. Quinæ C.* (L.); f ʒ ss. to f ʒ ij. *Incomp.* alcalies and their carbonates, alcaline earths, tannin, salts of baryta, liq. calcis, calx, argenti nitras, plumbi acetas.]

Quinæ Hydrochlor. (D.); tonic, febrifuge; gr. j. to gr. iv.

——— Valerianas (D.); tonic, antiperiodic, antispasmodic; gr. j. to gr. ij.

[*Incomp.* acids, soluble carbonates, metallic salts, astringent vegetable solutions.]

Resina; stimulant.

[*Cerat. et Ung. Resinæ*, stimulant; *Emp. Resinæ* (L. D), defensive, adhesive.]

Rhamni Baccæ; drastic purgative; gr. xl. to ℥ iss.

[*Syr. Rhamni*, f ʒ iij. to f ℥ j. *Rhamni succus* (L.); f ℥ ss. to f ℥ j.]

Rhei Radix; purgative, stomachic; gr. x. to ʒ ss.

[*Tinct. Rhei* (E.); *Tinct. Rhei C.*, f ʒ ij. to f ℥ j. *Inf. Rhei*, f ʒ iij. to f ℥ iss. *Extr. Rhei*, gr. v. to ʒ j. *Pil. Rhei* (E.); *Pil. Rhei C.*, gr. v. to ʒ ss. *Pulv. Rhei C.* (E. D.), ʒ j. to ʒ ij. *Vin. Rhei* (D. E.), f ʒ iij. to f ℥ j. *Tinct. Rhei et Aloes* (E.) *Tinct. Rhei et Gentianæ* (E.), f ʒ ij. to f ℥ j. *Pilul. Rhei et Ferri* (E.); tonic and purgative; one or two for a dose. *Incomp.* solution of isinglass, inf. cinch. flavæ, acids, nitras argenti, bichlor. hydrarg., acet. plumbi, ferri sulph., antim. potassio-tart., magnesia.]

Rorismarini Cacum.; tonic, stimulant; gr. x. to ʒ ss.

[*Ol. Rorismar. m.* j. to *m.* v. *Ess. Rorismar.* (D.), *m.* xx. to *m.* xl. *Sp. Rorismar.*, f ʒ ss to ℥ ij.]

Rosa Canina (L. E.); cooling.

[*Conf. Rosæ Canin.* (L.); a menstruum chiefly.]

Rosæ Gall. Petal.; astringent.

[*Inf. Rosæ C.*, f ℥ j. to f ℥ iij. *Conf. Rosæ*, ʒ j. to ʒ iv. *Syr. Rosæ*, f ʒ ij. to f ʒ iv. *Mel Rosæ*, f ʒ j. to f ʒ iv.; used chiefly in gargles. *Incomp.*, sulph. ferri et zinci, alcalies, earths.]

Rutæ Folia; stimulant, emmenagogue; gr. x. to ʒ ss.

[*Ol. Rutæ, m.* ij. to *m.* vj. *Conf. Rutæ* (L.); antispasmodic, carminative; ℈j. to ʒ j.; given in enemata.]

Sabadillæ Sem. (E.); stimulant, acrid, cathartic, rubefacient; dose gr. ½ to gr. j.; rarely used internally.

Sabinæ Folia; emmenagogue, anthelmintic, escharotic; gr. iij. to gr. x.

[*Ol. Sabinæ, m.* ij. to *m.* vj.; *Ung. Sabinæ* (L. D.); stimulant.]

Sagapenum (L. D.); antispasmodic, emmenagogue; gr. v. to ʒ ss.

Salicis Cortex (E.); tonic, febrifuge, astringent; ℈j. to ʒ j.

[*Incomp.* solut. ichthyocollæ, alcaline carbonates, liq. calcis, sulph. ferri.]

Sapo (L.); diuretic, detergent; gr. v. to ʒ ss.

[*Incomp.* acids, earths, metallic salts, alumen. *Linim. Sapon.*, (Linim. Sapon. Camphor. U. S.) stimulant. *Cerat. Sapon. Co.*, resolvent. *Emp. Sapon.*, discutient.]

Sarzæ Radix; (Sarsaparilla); alterative, diaphoretic; ℈j. to ʒ j.

[*Dec. Sarzæ, Decoc. Sarzæ C.*, Oss. to Oj. in die. *Extr. Sarzæ, Extr. Sarzæ Co.*, ʒ ss. to ʒ j. *Syr. Sarzæ* (L. E.) f ʒ j. to f ʒ iv.; *Ex. Sarzæ fluid.* (E.)

Sassafras; diuretic, sudorific, stimulant; used in preparing the Dec. Sarzæ C.

[*Ol. Sassaf. Vol.* (E.); (Ol. Sassafras, U. S.) stimulant, sudorific, diuretic; *m.* ij. to *m.* x.]

Scammonium (L. E.); hydragogue cathartic, anthelmintic; gr. iij. to gr. x.

[*Con. Scamm.* (L. D.); ℈j. to ʒ j. *Extr. Scamm.* (E.); gr. iij. to gr. x. *Mist. Scamm.* (E.); f ℥ j. to ℥ iss. *Pulv. Scamm. C.*; gr. iij. to gr. xij.]

Scillæ Radix; expectorant, diuretic, emetic; gr. j. to gr. v.

[*Acet. Scillæ, m.* xx. to f ʒ j. *Oxym. Scillæ* (L.); *m.* xv. to f ʒ j.; as emetic, f ℥ ss. to f ℥ j. *Syr. Scillæ* (E. D.); f ʒ j. to f ʒ ij. *Pil. Scillæ C.*; gr. v. to gr. xv. *Tinct. Scillæ, m.* x. to *m.* xl. (Syr. Scillæ Comp. U. S., each oz. contains gr. i. Tart. Antimon. et Potass.) *Incom.* gelatine, liq. calcis, alcaline carbonates, acet. plumbi, nitras argenti.]

Scoparii Cacum; broom tops; diuretic; ℈j. to ʒ j.

[*Inf. Scoparii*; f ℥ j. to f ℥ ij. *Decoct. Scoparii* (D.); *Decoct. Scoparii C.* (L.); f ℥ j. to f ℥ iij.]

Senegæ Radix; stimulant, expectorant, diaphoretic; gr. xx. to ʒij.

[*Decoct. Seneg.* (L. E.); f ℥ j. to f ℥ ij. *Inf. Polyg.* (D.); *Senegæ;* f ℥ j to f ℥ ij.]

Sennæ Fol.; purgative; ʒ ss. to ʒ ij.

[*Inf. Sennæ C.;* f ℥ j. to f ℥ ij. *Tinct. Sennæ C.;* f ʒ j. to f ʒ iij. *Conf. Sennæ* (L. D.); ʒ j. to ʒ iij. *Syr. Sennæ;* f ʒ ij. to f ℥ ss. *Enema Cathart.* (E. D.); [℞ Ol. Olivæ f ℥ j.; Magn. sulph. ℥ ss.; Sacch. ℥ j; Sennæ fol. ℥ ss.; Aq. fervent. f ℥ xvj.]

Serpentariæ Radix; stimulant, diaphoretic, diuretic; gr. x. to ʒj.

[*Inf. Serpentariæ* (L. E.); f ℥ ss. to f ℥ j. *Tinct. Serpentariæ* (L. E.); f ʒ ss. to f ʒ ij.]

Simarubæ Cortex; bitter, tonic; ʒj. to ʒj.

[*Inf. Simar.* (E. D.); f ℥ j. to f ℥ ij. *Incomp.* decoct. gall. inf.; catechu et cinch. flavæ; argent. nit.; bichlor. hydrarg.; acet. plumbi; alcaline carbonates; liq. calcis.]

Sinapis Sem.; stimulant, emetic, rubefacient; gr. x. to ʒj.

[Seldom used medicinally, except in sinapisms.]

Sodæ Acetas (D.); diuretic, purgative; ʒ ss. to ʒ ij.

[*Incomp.* carb. calcis; acid. sulph., nitric., et hydrochlor.]

—— Bicarb. et Carb.; antacid, deobstruent; gr. v. to ʒ ss.

[*Incomp.*, calx, acids, ammon. hydrochlor., earthy and metallic salts. *Liq. Sodæ effervescens* (E. D.); antacid, refrigerant.]

———— Exsicc.; antacid, lithontriptic; gr. x. to gr. xxx.

—— Phosphas; purgative; ℥ ss. to ℥ j.

[*Incomp.*, mineral acids, argent. nitras, plumbi acetas, magnesia, alumen, carb. et liq. calcis, earthy salts.]

—— Potassio-tart.; purgative, diuretic; ʒ j. to ʒ vj.

Incomp., mineral acids, acidulous salts, except potassæ bitart., calcii chloridum, salts of lead.]

—— Sulph.; purgative, diuretic; ʒ ij. to ℥ j.

[*Incomp.*, carb. potassæ, chlorides of calcium and barium, salts of lead and silver.]

—— Valerianas (D.); stimulant, antispasmodic; gr. ss. to gr. ij.

[*Incomp.*, alcalies, earthy and metallic oxides, salts of iron.]

Sodii Chlorid.; purgative, anthelmintic; gr. x. to ʒ ss.

[*Liq. Sodæ Chlorinat.* (E. D.); antiseptic. *Catapl. Sodæ Chlorin.;* antiseptic, stimulant.]

Spigeliæ Radix; anthelmintic; gr. x. to ʒ ss.

Sp. Æth. Nit.; diaphoretic, diuretic; f ʒ ss. to f ʒ ij.

Spiritus Rectif.
——— Fortior (D.)
——— Tenuior
——— Vini Gallici (L.)
——— Pyroxilicus (D.) } stimulants.

; sedative, expectorant; *m.* v. to *m.* xxx.

Stanni Pulv. (E. D.); mechanical anthelmintic; ʒ ss. to ʒ ij.

Staphisagriæ Sem. (L. E.); cathartic, emetic, anthelmintic; gr. iij. to gr. viij.; seldom used.

Stramonii Fol. et Sem.; narcotic, anodyne; gr. j. to gr. v.

[*Extr. Stramon.* (L. E.); gr. ss. to gr. ij. (Extract. Stramon. Semini, U. S., gr ¼ gradually increased. Extr. Stramon. folior. U. S., gr. i. to gr. v.) *Tinct. Stramon.* (D.); *m.* x. to *m.* xxx.]

Styrax (L. E.); stimulant, expectorant; gr. x. to ʒ ss.

[*Extr. Styracis* (E.); gr. x. to ʒ ss. *Pil. Styracis C.* (L. E.); gr. iij. to gr. x.]

Strychnia; tonic, stimulant; gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ to gr. ¼.

[*Incomp.*, acids, acidulous salts, tannin.]

Succini Oleum (E. D.); oil of amber; stimulant, antispasmodic, externally rubefacient; *m.* iv. to *m.* x.

Sulphur Lotum
——— Precipit. } aperient, diaphoretic; ʒ ss. to ʒ ij.

[*Conf. Sulph.* (D.); ʒ j. to ʒ iv. *Ung. Sulph.*, *Ung. Sulph. C.* (L.); detersive.]

Sulphuris Iodidum (L. D.); alterative, discutient.

[*Ung. Sulph. Iodidi* (L.).]

Tabaci Folia; narcotic, emetic, errhine.

[*Vin. Tabaci* (E.); *m.* x. to *m.* xxx. *Enema Tabaci;* [℞ Tabaci fol.; ʒ j. (gr. xv. ad ʒ ss. E.) Aq. fervent.; Oss., (L.); f ʒ viij., (D. E.) ft. inf.] It is employed as a lotion in tinea, and as an injection in strangulated hernia, &c. Its use requires great caution.]

Tamarindi Pulpa; aperient, refrigerant; ʒ ij.

[*Incomp.*, carbonates, tartrates and acetates of potass and soda; resinous cathartics.]

Taraxaci Radix; diuretic, alterative.

[*Decoct. Tarax.* (L. E.); f ʒ j. to f ʒ ij. *Extr. Tarax.* (L. E.); gr. v. to ʒ j. *Incomp.* inf. gall., nitras argenti, bichlor. hydrarg., acet. plumbi, sulphas ferri.]

Terebinth. Veneta (E.)
——— Chia (L.E.)
——— Vulgaris, (E.D.)
} stimulant, diuretic; gr. x. to gr. xl.

[*Conf. Tereb.* (D.); ʒj. to ʒiij. *Ol. Tereb.: m.* x. to fʒj.; as anthelmintic fʒss. to fʒij. *Enema Terebinth.* (L. D.) [℞ Terebinth. ol. fʒj., ovi unius vitellum, M. bene; adde gradatim dec. hordei, fʒxix. (fʒxvj. D.) fiat enema.] *Linim. Terebinth.*; stimulant.]

Testæ Præp.; antacid, absorbent; gr. x. to ʒj.

Tiglii Oleum; croton oil; drastic purgative; externally counter-irritant; gtt. j. to gtt. iij., in pills or alcoholic solution. [Externally, in ointment or embrocation as counter-irritant. *Linim. Crotonis* (D.); epispastic.]

Tolut. Bals.; stimulant, expectorant; gr. x. to ʒss.

[*Syr. Tolut.*; fʒj. to fʒiv. *Tinct. Tolut.*; fʒss. to fʒj.]

Tormentill. Rad. (L. E.); astringent, escharotic; gr. x. to ʒj.

[*Decoct. Tormentill.* (L.); fʒss. to fʒiss.]

Tragacanthæ G.; demulcent; gr. x. to ʒj.

[*Pulv. Tragac. C.* (L. E.); gr. xx. to ʒij. *Incomp.* Cupri sulph., plumbi acetas, ferri sulphas.]

Ulmi Cortex; tonic, alterative; of decoct.; fʒij. to fʒiv. (L.)

(Ulmus, U. S. Slippery elm bark. Demulcent. Infus. Ulmi. The elm bark of the British P. is the bark of the Ulmus Campestris,—that of the Us. P. the bark of Ulmus fulva.)

Ung. Acid. Nitrosi (E.); stimulant.

Uvæ Ursi Fol.; tonic, astringent, diuretic; gr. x. to ʒss.

[*Decoct. Uvæ Ursi* (L. D.); fʒss. to fʒij. *Extr. Uvæ Ursi* (L.); gr. v. to ℈j. *Incomp.* Ipecacuanha, opium, inf. of cinchona, alcalies, salts of iron, antim. p. tart., argent. nitr., plumbi acet.]

Valerianæ Radix; tonic, antispasmodic.; gr. x. to ʒj.

[*Infus. Valer.* (L. D.); fʒj. to fʒij. *Tinct. Valer., Tinct. Valer. Comp.* (L. E.), (Tinct. Valer. Ammon. U. S.); fʒss. to fʒij. *Incomp.* salts of iron, nitras argenti, inf. cinch. flavæ. (Extract. Valer. fluid. U. S. ♏xx. to xl.)

Veratri Radix; stimulant, emetic, purgative; gr. ij. to gr. v.

[*Vin. Veratri* (L.); *m.* v. to *m.* x. *Decoct. Veratri*; used as a lotion only, in tinea, scabies, &c. *Ung. Veratri*, stimulant.]

Veratria; irritant, powerfully emetic and purgative; gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{8}$; rarely used internally.

[*Incomp.* acids, acidulous salts, tannin.]

Vinum; stimulant, tonic; Sherry, Madeira, and Port are preferable, if genuine.
Viola; gently laxative.
[*Syr. Violæ;* f ʒ j. to f ʒ ij.; for infants only.]
Zinci Acet. Solut. (E.); astringent, used externally only.
—— Chlorid. (L. D.); caustic, escharotic.
[*Zinci Chlorid. Liq.* (D.); deodorizing.]
—— Oxyd.; tonic, antispasmodic; gr. j. to gr. v.
[*Ung. Zinci, Ung. Oxidi Zinci Imp.* (E.); stimulant, astringent.]
—— Sulphas; emetic, tonic, astringent; as emetic, gr. x. to gr. xx.; as tonic, gr. ½ to gr. ij.
[*Sol. Zinci Sulph.* (E.); astringent. *Incomp.* alcalies, earths, hydro-sulphurets, astringent vegetable infusions.
—— Valerianas (D.); tonic, antispasmodic; gr. ss. to gr. ij.
[*Incomp.* acids, soluble carbonates, metallic salts, astringent vegetable solutions.]
Zingib. Rad.; carminative, stimulant; gr. v. to gr. xv.
[*Tinct. Zingib.;* f ʒ ss. to f ʒ ij. *Syr. Zingib.*; f ʒ ss. to f ʒ ij.]

AN ABSTRACT

OF

MAGENDIE'S FORMULARY.

Acid; hydrocyan. med.; sedative.
[℞ Acid hydrocyan. form. D. Gay-Lussac. p. j. Aquæ destill. p. vj. Misce.]
Brucia; stimulant; gr. j. to gr. iij.
Bruciæ sulph.
——— hydrochlor. } stimulant; gr. j. to gr. iij.
——— phosph.
Codeine; anodyne; gr. j.

Codeine hydrochlor.
——— nitras } anodyne, gr. ½ to gr. j.

[These salts are less powerful than morphia.]

Collyr. iodinii; stimulant, deobstruent.

[℞ Aq. Rosæ f ℥ vj. iodur. potassii gr. xxiv. Iodinii, gr. j. vel gr. ij. Solve.]

Decoct. granati; vermifuge. ℔ j., taken in three doses at intervals of three-fourths of an hour.

[℞ Cort. granati rad. ℥ ij. Aq. ℔ ij. Macera per horas viginti quatuor; ad libram unam igne leni consume, et cola.]

——— tritici repentis c. Iodinii; stimulant; ℔. ij. in die.

[℞ Dec. tritici repentis; ℔. ij. Iodur. potassii ʒ ss. Syr. M. Pip. f ℥ ij. M.]

——— sarsæ c. Iodinii; stimulant, diaph.; ℔. ij. in die.

[℞ Dec. Sarsæ ℔. ij. Iodur. Potassii ʒ j. Syr. Aur. fl. f ℥ ij. M.]

Ether hydrocyan.; sedative; gtt. vj.

Eth. Sulph. c. deut-iod. hydrarg.; stimulant, antisyphilitic; gtt. vj. to gtt. xij., in distilled water.

[℞ Eth. Sulph. f ℥ iss. deut-iod. hydrarg. gr. xx. Solve.]

——— iodur.; stimulant, deobstruent; gtt. vj. to gtt. x.

[℞ Ether Sulph. f ℥ j. Iodinii pur. gr. vj.]

Extr. alc. Nuc. Vom.; stimulant; gr. ss. to gr. ij.

Extr. opii sine Narcotinâ; anodyne; gr. ss. to gr. v.

Lactucarium; sedative; gr. ij. to gr. vj.

Liq. acid. phosph.; stimulant; used as a lotion.

[℞ acid. phosph. p. j. Aq. destill. p. viij.]

—— chlorin. calc.; antipsoric; used as a lotion to the extremities.

[℞ chlorin. calc. ℥ iij., Aq. destill. ℔. j. Solve et cola.]

—— deut-iod. hydrarg.; stimulant, antisyphilitic; gtt. xv. to gtt. xx. in distilled water.

[℞ Alcoholis f ℥ iss., deut-iod. hydrarg. gr. xx. Solve.]

—— phosphori; powerfully stimulant; gtt. x. to gtt. xv.

[℞ Phosph., gr. vj.; Eth. sulph., f ℥ j.; digera per dies quatuor.]

—— veratriæ; purgative, emetic; f ʒ j.

[℞ Sulph. veratriæ, gr. j.; aq. destill., f ℥ ij. Solve.]

Lotio hydrocyan.; sedative.

[℞ Acid. hydrocyan. med., f ʒ j.—f ʒ ij.—f ʒ iv.; aq. lactucæ, Oj. M.]

Mannite; aperient; ʒ iss. to ʒ iij.

Mist. acid. hydrocyan.; demulcent, sedative; f ʒ ss. to f ʒ ij.

[℞ Acid. hydrocyan. med. f ʒ j.; Aq. destill., ℔j. sacch. alb. ℥ j. M.]

—— Anti-epilept. ——, f ʒ v. ter die.

[℞ Iodur. potassii, ʒ iv.; Iodinii, gr. ij.; Aq. Menth. Pip.; Aq. Aur. fl. aa. f ʒ iij. Solve.]

—— cyanu. potassii; sedative; f ʒ ss. to f ʒ iij. in die.

[℞ Aq. lactucæ, f ʒ ij. cyan. potassii, gr. ½—gr. ij. Syr. Altheæ, f ʒ j. M.]

—— emetinæ; emetic; f ʒ ss. omni semihorâ donec æger vomueret.

[℞ emet. col., gr. iv.; aq. aur. fl. f ʒ ij.; syr. ejusdem, f ʒ ss. M.]

—— ——— pur. emetic; f ʒ ss. omni quadr. horæ donec æger vomueret.

[℞ Inf. flor. tiliæ, f ʒ iij.; emet. pur. in acid. acet. solut. gr. j.; Syr. Altheæ, f ʒ j. M.]

—— Hydrobromatis potassæ; stimulant, deobstruent; f ʒ ss. to f ʒ iij.

[℞ Aq. lactucæ, f ʒ iij. hydrobrom. potassæ, gr. xij. syr. altheæ, f ʒ j. Solve.]

—— Iodur. potassii; stimulant, deobstruent; f ʒ ss. to f ʒ j.

[℞ Aq. lactucæ, f ʒ viij.; aq. menth. pip., f ʒ ij.; iodur. potassii ʒ iv.; syr. altheæ, f ʒ j. M.]

—— Potass. hydrocyan.; sedative; f ʒ ss. to f ʒ ij. in die.

[℞ Potass. hydrocyan. med., ʒ j.; aq. destill. ℔j.; sacch. alb., ℥ iss. M.]

—— strychniæ; stimulant; f ʒ j., nocte et mane.

[℞ Aq. destill., f ʒ ij.; strych. gr. j.; sacch. alb. ʒ ij.; acid. acet.; gtt. iij. M.]

Ol. aspidii fil.; vermifuge; gtt. j.

— euphorb. lathyris; purgative; gtt. iv. to gtt. viij.

— phosphori; stimulant; gtt. xx. to gtt. xxx. in die.

℞ Phosph. ℥ j.; ol. olivæ vel amygd., ℔j.; phosphorum in frustulas seca; in vase vitreo bene clauso colloca, et oleum adde; in tenebris per dies quindecim sepone; tunc effunde, ac olei bergam., q. s. pro odore adjice.]

— vol. sinap. nigr.; rubefacient, vesicant.

Pil. bromureti ferri; stimulant; ij. nocte et mane.

[℞ Pulv. brom. ferri, gr. xij.; conf. rosæ, gr. xvi.; pulv. acaciæ, gr. xij. M. ft. pil. xx.]

Pil. deut-iod. hydrarg.; stimulant, antisyphilitic; j. nocte et mane.
[℞ Deut-iod. hydrarg., gr. j.; extr. juniperi, gr. xij.; p. glycyrrh. q. s.; ft. pil. viij.]
—— prot-iod. hydrarg.; stimulant, antisyphil.; j. nocte et mane.
[℞ Prot-iod. hydrarg., gr. j.; extr. juniperi, gr. xij.; p. glycyrrh. q. s.; ft. pil. viij.]
Piperina; febrifuge; gr. ss. to gr. ij.
Pulvis lupulinæ; aromatic, tonic, narcotic; gr. x. to gr. xx.
[℞ Lupulinæ, p. j.; p. sacch. alb., p. ij. M.]
Salicina; febrifuge; gr. vj. to gr. xij. in die.
Sapo ol. tiglii; drastic purgative; gr. ij. to gr. iij.
[℞ Ol. tiglii, p. ij.; sodæ caust., p. j.]
Strychniæ hydrochloras
——-—— phosphas
——-—— nitras } stimulant; gr. $\frac{1}{12}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{2}$.
——-—— subcarbonas
——-—— hydriodas
Syr. acet. morph.; anodyne; f℥j. to f℥ij.
[℞ Syr. simpl. ℔j.; acet. morph., gr. iv. M.]
—— Acid. hydrocyan.; sedative; f℥j. to f℥iv.
[℞ Syr. simpl., ℔j.; acid. hydrocyan. med., f℥j. M.]
—— Cinchoniæ; tonic, febrifuge; f℥ss. to f℥j.
[℞ Syr. simpl., ℔j.; sulph. cinchoniæ, gr. xlviij. M.]
Syr. emetinæ; expectorant, emetic; f℥j.
[℞ Syr. simpl. ℔j.; emetinæ, gr.vj. M.]
———————— pur.; expectorant, emetic; f℥j.
[℞ Syr. simpl. ℔j.; emetinæ pur., gr. iv. M.]
—— gentianinæ; bitter; f℥ij. to f℥iv.
[℞ Gentianinæ, gr. xvj.; syr. simpl. ℔j. M.]
—— hydrocyan. potassæ; sedative; f℥j. to f℥iij.
[℞ Hydrocyan. potassæ, ℥j.; syr. simpl., ℔j. M.]
—— lupulinæ; bitter; aromatic; dose not ascertained.
[℞ Tinct. lupul., p. j.; syr. simpl., p. vij. M.]
—— quinæ; tonic, febrifuge; f℥ss. to f℥j.
[℞ Syr. simpl., ℔ij.; quinæ sulph., gr. lxiv. Solve.]
———————— supercitratis; tonic, antiseptic; f℥ss. to f℥j.
[℞ Syr. simpl., ℔j.; quinæ supercit., gr. xxxvj. Solve.]
—— Sulph. morph.; anodyne; f℥j. to f℥ij.
[℞ Syr. simpl., ℔j.; morph. sulph., gr. iv. M.]
—— bruciæ; stimulant; ℔vj. to ℔xxiv.
[℞ Alcoholis, f℥j.; bruciæ, gr. xviij., M. ft. tinct.]

Tinct. cinchoniæ; tonic, febrifuge; f ʒ j. to f ʒ iij.
[℞ Sulph. cinchoniæ, gr. xij.; alcoholis f ℥ j. M.]
—— gentianinæ; tonic, bitter; f ʒ ss. to f ʒ iij.]
[℞ Alcoholis, f ℥ j.; gentianinæ, gr. v. M.]
—— iodinii; stimulant, deobstruent; gtt. v. to gtt. xx.
[℞ Iodinii; gr. xlviij.; alcoholis, f ℥ j. M.]
—— lupulinæ; bitter, aromatic; dose not ascertained.
[℞ Lupul., ℥ j.; alcoholis, f ℥ ij.; digera per dies sex in vasi clauso, et cola; adde alcoholis q. s. ut fiant tinct., f ℥ iij.]
—— quinæ; tonic, febrifuge; f ʒ j. to f ʒ iij.
[℞ Quinæ sulph., gr. vj.; alcoholis, f ℥ iij. Solve.]
—— strychniæ; stimulant; ♏vj. to ♏xxiv.
[℞ Alcoholis, f ℥ j.; strychniæ, gr. iij. M. ft. tinct.]
—— veratriæ; purgative; emetic; gtt. x. to gtt. xxv.
[℞ Veratriæ, gr. iv.; alcoholis, f ℥ j. M.]
Troch. acid. lactic.; peptic; vj. in die.
[℞ Acid. lactic. pur. ʒ ij. P. sacch., ℥ j. G. tragac. c. q. s, Ol. vol. Vanillæ gtt. iv. M. ft. troch. pond. ʒ ss.]
—— emetinæ; expectorant; j. pro dosi.
[℞ Sacch. ℥ iv. emet. col.; gr. xxxij.; divide in troch. pond. gr. ix.]
—— emetinæ; emetic; j. ad iv.
[℞ Sacch. ℥ ij., emet. col. gr. xxxij.; divide in troch. pond. gr. xviij.]
Ung. brominæ; stimulant, discutient; ʒ ss. to ʒ j.
[℞ Hydrobromat. potassæ et sodæ, gr. xxxiv.; axungiæ ℥ j. M.]
—— bromurett.; hydrobromat. potassæ; stimulant, discutient.
[℞ Axungiæ, ℥ j. hydrobrom. potassæ, gr. xxiv.; brominæ liquidæ, gtt. vj.—gtt. xij. M.]
—— deut-iod. hydrarg.; stimulant.
[℞ Deut-iod. hydrarg., gr. xx.; axungiæ, ℥ iss. M.]
—— hydriod. potassæ; stimulant, deobstruent; ʒ ss. nocte et mane.
[℞ Hydriod. potassæ, ʒ j.; axungiæ, ℥ iss. M.]
—— iodur. arsen.; stimulant.
[℞ Iodur. arsen., iij.; axungiæ ℥ j. M.]
—— ——— barii; stimulant, discutient.
[℞ Iodur. barii; gr. iv.; axungiæ, ℥ j. M.]
—— iodur. sulph. stimulant; used in tubercular cutaneous diseases.

[℞ Iodur. sulph. p. v.; axungiæ, p. 96. M.——℞ Iodur. Ung. sulph. p. viij.; axungiæ, p. 144. M.]

—— ——— zinc.; stimulant, deobstruent; ʒ j. bis die.

[℞ Iodur. zinci, ʒ j.; axungiæ, ℥ j. M.]

—— prot-iodur. hydrarg.; stimulant.

[℞ prot-iod. hydrarg., gr. xx.; axungiæ ℥ iss. M.]

—— veratriæ; stimulant, rubefacient.

[℞ Veratriæ, gr. iv.; axungiæ, ℥ j. M.]

Urea; diuretic; gr. xxv. ad ʒ j.

Vin. cinchoniæ; tonic, febrifuge.

℞ Maderæ, f ℥ xxxv., f ʒ ij. sulph. cinchoniæ, gr. xxiv. M.]

—— quinæ; tonic, febrifuge.

[℞ Maderæ, f ℥ xxxv., f ʒ ij.; quinæ sulph., gr. xij. M.]

ARTIFICIAL MINERAL WATERS.

Natural Mineral Waters constitute an important part of the agents for removing disease. The difficulty which exists of procuring them, and the changes to which they are subject in the depôts where they are preserved, have given rise to the idea of making artificial waters, but the actual state of science does not enable us to imitate accurately the waters of the majority of the springs; whether it be that chemical analysis leaves a doubt as to the nature of their component parts, or as to the mode in which they are combined, or that these waters contain principles which art has not yet been able to produce, is still uncertain. As, however, these artificial waters form part of the kingdom of the materia medica, and are of great use in curing disease, it may not be unadvisable to give certain formulæ for their preparation, some of which have been already consecrated by use, and in the others are comprised the principal varieties of the most ordinary mineralizers of springs. By acting in accordance with their

chemical analysis, imitations of the waters of other natural mineral springs, more or less accurate, may be obtained.

Mineral waters are called *saline*, when they hold a strong proportion of salts in solution; *acidulated*, when they are charged with carbonic acid gas; *ferruginous*, or *ioduretted*, when iron or iodine is contained in them in sufficient quantity to give them a marked character; *sulphurous*, when they are mineralized by sulphuretted hydrogen or an alkaline sulphuret.

The preparation of saline waters consists in a simple solution of the salts in water: acidulated waters are made with carbonic acid gas, which has been carefully washed to remove all traces of any other acid; as the water must contain a larger proportion of the gas than is soluble in it under ordinary circumstances, a proper apparatus must be employed for the purpose. When it is requisite to combine the saline and acidulous waters, it may be done either by dissolving the salts in water, and then charging it with the gas, or by making a concentrated saline solution, and putting it into a bottle, which is afterwards to be filled up with the water charged with gas. When insoluble carbonates are required in a mineral water, they must be used in the gelatinous state in which they are found on their production by double decomposition in water, as carbonic acid gas will more readily act on them. If by a double exchange of acids and bases, the salts directed in the formulæ can be all theoretically transformed into soluble salts, this substitution should be effected; then, at the moment of mixing the different saline solutions, the primitive formula is realized; the insoluble carbonates are produced and precipitated, and redissolved at a later period by the carbonic acid gas. An example of this kind will be found in the saline acidulated water, used to replace the natural Eau de Seltz. In the preparation of ferruginous mineral waters, water deprived of air must be employed; it may be obtained by boiling water for a quarter of an hour, and letting it cool, without being exposed to the air. The presence of oxygen in the water would cause the iron to pass to the state of peroxide, which would be precipitated in a great measure, either as an hydrate or an insoluble salt. Sulphur is introduced in mineral waters, either as a soluble sulphuret, generally of sodium, or combined with hydrogen. In preparing this latter, a saturated solution of gas should be employed; in this state it is much too concentrated, and should be diluted with water, for the

preparation of artificial sulphurous waters. As the alcaline sulphurets are exceedingly soluble, their introduction in mineral waters does not offer any difficulty.

AQUA ACIDULA SIMPLICIOR.

℞ Aquæ puræ 1 vol.; acidi carbonici 5 vol. Charge the water with the gas by means of a proper apparatus, and fill bottles with it, each containing about 20 oz.; they must be very accurately corked, and kept lying down in a cool place. By adding two ounces of syrup of lemons to each bottle before the gazeous water be added, a very agreeable drink may be obtained, called gazeous lemonade. By changing the syrup, a great number of acidulated and saccharine drinks may be procured.

ARTIFICIAL EAU DE SELTZ.

℞ Chlorureti calcii gr. vj.; chlorureti magnesii gr. v.; chlor. sodii gr. xx.; carb. sodæ cryst. gr. xvj.; phosph. sodæ cryst. gr. 1½; sulph. sodæ cryst. gr. j.; aquæ puræ f ʒ xx.; acidi carbonici 5 vol. Dissolve the sodaic salts in one proportion of water, and the earthy chlorurets in another; mix the liquors, and charge them with gas; the gazeous saline water which is the result, should be poured directly into bottles, and well stoppered. It is intended to replace the natural Eau de Seltz; it contains more carbonic acid, and is therefore often preferable.

AQUA ACIDULA CUM BICARB. POTASSÆ.

℞ Bicarb. potassæ ℈iv.; aquæ puræ f ʒ xx.; acidi carbonici 5 vol. Dissolve the salt in water, charge with the gas, and bottle. Each ounce will contain about four grains in solution.

SODA WATER.

℞ Bicarb. sodæ gr. xx.; aquæ puræ f ʒ xx.; acidi carbonici 5 vol. Prepare as the preceding.

ARTIFICIAL EAU DE VICHY.

℞ Carb. sodæ cryst. ʒ ij. gr. vj.; chlor. sodii gr. ⅓; chlor. calcii cryst. gr. xi.; sulph. sodæ cryst. gr. vj.; sulph. magnes. cryst. gr. iij.; sulph. ferri cryst. gr. ⅓; aquæ aere orbatæ

f ℥ xx.; acidi carbonici 3½ vol. Make a solution of the sodaic salts, another of the sulphate of magnesia, and a third of the chloruret of calcium; mix, and charge with the gas; then pour into bottles, in which the sulphate of iron dissolved in a little water has been previously introduced. This water differs essentially from the natural Eau de Vichy in the absence of organic matters.

ARTIFICIAL EAU DE MONT D'OR.

℞ Carb. sodæ cryst. ℥ ij. gr. xxiv.; chlor. calcii cryst. gr. viij.; chlor. magnesii cryst. gr. 1½; chlor. sodii gr. 1½; sulph. ferri cryst. gr. ij.; sulph. sodæ cryst. gr. 1½; aquæ aere orbatæ f ℥ xx.; acidi carbonici 5 vol. Dissolve the carbonate of soda and the marine salt in water, and charge the solution with gas; make another solution of the earthy chlorurets and of the sulphate of iron, and mix; introduce into bottles, and fill them with the gazeous saline water. Stopper quickly.

EAU DE BOURBONNE.

℞ Bromureti potassii gr. ⅔; chlorureti sodii gr. liv.; chlor. calcii cryst. gr. xxxviij.; sulph. sodæ cryst. gr. xxiij.; bicarb. sodæ cryst. gr. vj.; aquæ puræ f ℥ xx.; acidi carbonici 5 vol.

MAGNESIAN WATER.

℞ Sulph. magnes. cryst. ℥ viij. gr. xxiv.; carb. sodæ cryst. ℥ x. gr. xlviij.; aquæ puræ f ℥ xx.; acidi carbonici 6 vol. Dissolve each of the salts separately in water, mix and boil the solution, keeping them boiling until gas is no longer disengaged; let them precipitate, decant, and wash the precipitate carefully, and let it drain; mix it with a sufficient quantity of water, and charge with the gas. It should not be bottled until several hours after the introduction of the gas, and during that time, should be occasionally shaken to favour the solution of the carbonate of magnesia. Each bottle will contain two drachms 24 grains of white magnesia in the state of bicarbonate, with a slight excess of carbonic acid.

GAZEOUS MAGNESIAN WATER.

℞ Sulph. magn. cryst. ℥ iv. gr. xij.; carb. sodæ cryst. ℥ iv. gr. liv.; aquæ puræ f ℥ xx.; acidi carbonici 6 vol. Proceed as for the simple magnesian water. Each bottle of 20 ounces will

contain one drachm gr. xij. of white magnesia in the state of bicarbonate, with an excess of carbonic acid.

ARTIFICIAL EAU DE SEIDLITZ.

℞ Magn. sulph. cryst. ʒ ij. gr. xxiv.; aquæ puræ f ℥ xx.; acidi carbonici 3 vol. Dissolve the sulphate of magnesia in water, charge with the gas, and bottle. The Eau de Seidlitz may be prepared with a larger quantity of the salt, each bottle to contain either twice, thrice, or four times as much.

ARTIFICIAL EAU DE SPA.

℞ Carb. sodæ cryst. gr. iij.; carb. calcis gr. $\frac{3}{5}$; magn. carb. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$; proto-chlor. ferri gr. $\frac{2}{3}$; aluminis cryst. gr. $\frac{1}{7}$; aquæ aere orbatæ f ℥ xx.; acidi carbonici 5 vol. Dissolve the carbonate of soda in a small quantity of water, and mix the carbonates of lime and magnesia with the solution; dissolve the alum and chloruret of iron in another portion of water, and mix the two solutions. Pass into bottles, and fill with the simple gazeous water. This preparation resembles the Spa waters, and also in some degree those of Bussang, Forges, Pyrmont, Vals, &c.

EAU SULFURÉE.

℞ Sulphureti sodii cryst. gr. ij.$\frac{1}{2}$; carb. sodæ cryst. gr. ij.$\frac{1}{2}$; chlorureti sodii gr. ij.$\frac{1}{2}$; aquæ aëre orbatæ f ℥ xx. Dissolve and keep in well-corked bottles. This mineral water is used to replace those charged with the sulphuret of sodium, and is often used in lieu of the sulphurous waters of the Pyrenees, of which, however, it is but an imperfect imitation. It is employed indifferently under the names of *Eau Minérale Artificielle de Barèges, de Cauteretz, de Bagnères, de Luchon, de Bonnes, de Saint Sauveur*, or of any other sulphurous water of the eastern Pyrenees.

SOLUTION FOR THE ARTIFICIAL BAIN DE BARÈGES.

℞ Sulphureti sodii cryst., carb. sodæ cryst., chlorureti sodii, ana ℥ ij. ʒ iij. gr. vj.; aquæ puræ f ℥ x. Dissolve the salts in water, bottling quickly, and corking carefully. It is to be mixed with the water in the bath when required. The quantity above indicated is sufficient for a bath containing 300 quarts. It gives a colourless bath, having a slight hydro-sulphurous odour, differing in every respect from the ordinary sulphurous

bath prepared with the sulphuret of potassium obtained from sulphur and potass.

EFFERVESCING FEBRIFUGE POWDERS. *(M. Mercier, of St. Gilles.)*

℞ Sulphatis quininæ gr. ij.
Acidi tartarici ʒ ss.
Fiat pulvis—adde
Sodæ bicarbonatis gr. xxiv.
Sacchari albi pulv. ʒ iiss.

Pro dosi, in aquâ solvend, et ex statu effervescentiæ sumend. The acid and alcaline packets may be dissolved separately, and taken as an ordinary effervescing draught. The excess of tartaric acid is directed to ensure the solution of the quinine, which is but slightly soluble in water only.

GAZEOUS FEBRIFUGE WATER. (*M. Mercier, of St. Gilles.*)

℞ Quininæ sulphatis gr. xij.
Acidi tartarici ʒ j.
Sodæ bicarbonatis ʒ iv.
Sacchari pulv. ʒ j.
Aquæ Oij.

The sugar and sulphate of quinine, dissolved with the tartaric acid, are first introduced into the bottle, and the bicarbonate of soda is next added, after which the bottle should be hermetically closed to prevent the escape of the gas. The dose is from half a glassful to a glassful every two hours. The manufacturers of artificial gaseous mineral waters may prepare a more simple febrifuge gazeous water by adding from ten to twenty grains of quinine, dissolved with tartaric acid, to a quart of water, and afterwards charging the fluid with five or six volumes of carbonic acid gas. The tartarized sulphate of quinine may be given in the same manner dissolved in Seltz water.

PROPORTIONS OF ACTIVE REMEDIES IN CERTAIN PHARMACEUTIC PREPARATIONS.

Quantity of Opium contained in different Preparations.

Pilulæ Saponis comp., gr. j. in g. v.
——— Styracis comp., gr. j. in gr. v. (L.), gr. x. (E.)

Pilulæ Opii, sive Thebaicæ (E.), gr. j. in g. v.
(Pil. Opii U. S., 1 gr. in each pill.)
Pilula Plumbi Opiata, gr. ss. in each pill. (E.)
Pulv. Cretæ comp. c. Opio, gr. j. in ʒij.
—— Ipecacuanhæ comp., gr. j. in g. x.
—— Kino compositus, gr. j. in ʒj.
—— Opiatus (E.), gr. i. in gr. x.
Tinctura Camphoræ comp. gr. $1\frac{4}{5}$ in f ℥ j.
———— Opii, gr. $1\frac{1}{3}$ in ♏xix.
———— Opii Ammoniata, gr. j. in ♏lxxx. (E.)
Trochisci Opii (E.) gr. j. in seven lozenges.
Vinum Opii, gr. j. in ♏xix.
Acetum Opii (E. D.) f ʒ j. contains $4\frac{1}{2}$ gr. opium.
Confectio Opii, gr. j. in gr. xxxvi. (L.)
Electuarium Catechu, gr. j. in ʒ iij. (E.)
———— Opii, gr. j. in ʒij. (E.)
Unguentum Opii, ʒj. in ℥ j.

Of Morphia.

Liquor Morphiæ Acetatis (L.) gr. j. in f ʒ j.
———————— (D.) gr. ½ in f ʒ j.
———— Hydrochlor (L.) gr. j. in f ʒ j.
———————— (D.) gr. ½ in f ʒ j.
(Morphiæ Sulphat. U. S. gr. i. in f ℥ j.)
Sol. Morph. Mur. (E.) gr. iij. in f ℥ j.
Syr. Morph. Acet. (D.) gr. ¼ in f ℥ j.
———— Hydrochl. (D.) gr. ¼ inf ℥ j.
Trochisci Morphiæ, (E.) gr. $\frac{1}{40}$ in each lozenge.

Of Iodine.

Tinctura Iodinii, gr. iv. in f ʒ j.
———————— comp., gr. iss. in f ʒ j.
Unguentum Iodinii comp., gr. v. in ʒ iij.
Syr. Ferri Iodidi, gr. j. in ♏xii.

Of Mercury.

Hydrargyrum cum Cretâ, gr. iss. in gr. iv.
Liquor Hydrargyri Bichloridi, gr. ss. in f ℥ i.
Pilula Hydrargyri, gr. j. in gr. iij.
Pil. Hydrargyri Chloridi Composita, gr. j. in gr. iv.
Unguentum Hydrargyri, ʒj. in ʒ ij.

Liq. Potassæ Arsenitis, gr. j. of arsenious acid in f ʒ ij.

Liquor Arsenici Chloridi, gr. iss. in f ʒ j.

Liq. Arsen. et Hydrarg. Hydriodatis, ʒ j. contains $\frac{1}{12}$ gr. of arsenious acid, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. of oxide of mercury, and $\frac{5}{7}$ gr. of iodine in the form of hydriodic acid.

Vinum Antimonii Potassio-Tartratis contains gr. ij. of antim. pot. tart. in f ʒ j.

Tinctura Iodinii Composita contains gr. j. of iodine, and gr. ij. iodide of potassium in ♏ xl.

RULES FOR PRESCRIBING.

In prescribing a medicine, the following circumstances should always be kept in view;—age, sex, temperament, habit, climate, state of the stomach, the severity of the disease, and idiosyncrasy. The doses given in the preceding abstract of the Pharmacopœia are intended for an adult man, possessing a constitution of ordinary powers and capability of resisting disease and the influence of medicine.

Age.—For an adult, suppose the dose to be 1 or ʒ j.

Under 1 year will require only $\frac{1}{12}$ " gr. v.
" 2 " " $\frac{1}{8}$ " gr. viij.
" 3 " " $\frac{1}{6}$ " gr. x.
" 4 " " $\frac{1}{4}$ " gr. xv.
" 7 " " $\frac{1}{3}$ " gr. ℈j.
" 14 " " $\frac{1}{2}$ " gr. ʒ ss.
" 20 " " $\frac{2}{3}$ " gr. ℈ij.
Above 21 the full dose . . . . . 1 " ʒ j.
" 65 the inverse gradation of the above.

Sex.—Women require smaller doses than men, and the state of the uterine system must never be overlooked.

Temperament.—Stimulants and purgatives more readily affect the sanguine than the phlegmatic, and the former consequently are acted on by smaller doses.

Habits.—A knowledge of these is essential; for those who are in the habitual use of stimulants or narcotics require larger doses to affect them when labouring under disease, whilst those who have accustomed themselves to the use of saline purgatives, are more easily affected by these remedies.

Climate.—Medicines act differently on the same individual in summer and in winter, and in different climates.

State of the stomach and idiosyncrasy.—The least active remedies operate very violently on some individuals, owing to a peculiarity of stomach, or rather disposition of body, unconnected with temperament. This state can be discovered only by accident or by time, but when it is known, it should always be attended to by the practitioner. Peculiarities of idiosyncrasy, however, are generally evidenced with the more potent remedies, such as the preparations of mercury and opium, very small doses of either of which will not unfrequently produce most extraordinary symptoms. This state is more frequently met with in women than in men, and is to accounted for by the greater impressibility of the nervous system. Articles of diet occasionally produce very unpleasant symptoms, as shown by the effect of shell-fish in certain constitutions.

PRESCRIPTIONS

FROM AUTHENTIC SOURCES.

ALTERATIVES.

Those medicines which effect a gradual change in any morbid or faulty secretion, or tend to improve any diseased action by slow degrees, are denominated ALTERATIVES. The term is not quite free from objection, as all medicines are alterative in one sense or another; but as it is usually applied to the class of drugs about to be noticed, it is advisable in a work like this, not to make any change in it. Dr. Paris lays it down as an almost universal rule, "That when an alterative medicine acts with violence on the primæ viæ, its energies are uselessly expended, and the object of its exhibition defeated." This, however, should be received with some hesitation, and not in the absolute sense in which it is thus laid down.

Table of the Principal Alteratives, and their Doses.

Antimonii Oxysulph. - - - - -	gr. j.	ad gr. iv.
——— Oxydum, E. D. - - -	gr. ij.	ad gr. v.
——— Tersulphuretum - - -	gr. x.	ad ʒ ss.
——— Potassio-tart., L. - - -	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$	ad gr. ss.
Hydrargyri Bichlor., L. - - - -	gr. $\frac{1}{16}$	ad gr. $\frac{1}{8}$
——— Biniodidum - - - -	gr. $\frac{1}{16}$	ad gr. $\frac{1}{8}$.
——— Bisulphuret, as a fumigant	ʒ ss.	
——— Chlor., L. - - - - -	gr. j.	ad gr. iv.
——— Iodidum - - - - -	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	ad gr. ij.
——— Rubr., D. - - -	gr $\frac{1}{16}$	ad gr. $\frac{1}{8}$
——— Sulphuretum nigrum, L.	gr. x.	ad ʒ ss.
Hydrargyrum cum Creta - - -	gr. v.	ad ℈j.
Sulph. Sublimatum - - - - -	ʒ ss.	ad ʒ ij.
Mezereum, L. D. - - - - -	gr. j.	ad gr. x.
Guaiacum - - - - -	gr. v.	ad ℈j.
Sarsæ Radix - - - - -	℈j.	ad ʒ j.
Oleum Morrhuæ, L. D. - - - -	f ʒ ij.	ad f ʒ j.
Balnea Sulphurica, et Aquæ Vaporis		
Fumigationes Chlorinæ, &c.		

SELECT FORMULÆ.

PULVIS ALTERATIVUS DIURETICUS. (*Paris.*)

℞ Scillæ pulv. exsicc. gr. iij.
Pulveris Opii gr. ss.
Cinnamomi pulv. gr. x.

Fiat pulvis. One to be taken twice a day. USE—*In Dropsical Affections.*

PILUL. ALTER. DIURET. (*Paris.*)

℞ Scillæ pulv. exsicc. gr. ij
Pilulæ Hydrargyri gr. iij.
Pulv. Opii gr. ss.

Fiat pilula. *To be taken at bed-time for four consecutive nights.*

PILUL. ALTER. DIURET.

℞ Scillæ pulv.
Digital. " āā gr. j.
Pilul. Hydrarg. gr. iii.

Fiat pilul. One to be taken three times a day. USE—*In dropsies and effusions.*

MIST. TARAXACI. (*Dundas*)

℞ Liq. Taraxaci f ℥ viij.
Liq. Potassæ f ℥ ss.

M. Half an ounce to be taken twice a day, in a glass of the real or artificial Vichy water. USE—*As an Alterative, to act on the renal and biliary secretions in persons who have long resided in tropical climates.*

MISTURA ACIDI SULPHURICI. (*Biett.*)

℞ Acidi Sulphurici diluti f ʒ ij.
Aquæ fontanæ f ℥ iv.
Syrupi simplicis f ʒ vj.

M. ft. mist. One or two dessertspoonfuls twice a day, in a tumbler of water. USE—*In Diseases of the Skin.*

LOTIO HYDRARGYRI BICHLORIDI. (*Adams.*)

℞ Hydrargyri bichloridi gr. x. solve in
Aquæ destillatæ f ℥ x. dein adde
Tinct. Cantharidis f ℥ ss.

Fiat Lotio. USE—*In Herpes.*

SYRUPUS FERRI IODIDI. (*Dr. John Todd.*)

℞ Iodinii ʒ vij. gr. ij.
Ferri limaturæ ʒ iss.
Aquæ destillatæ f ℥ viij.
Sacch. Alb. ℔j,

Digest the iodine and iron in the water until it becomes nearly colourless; pour off the clear liquid, and dissolve the sugar in it at a gentle heat. When cold, pour off the clear syrup, and keep it well corked in half-pint bottles, in the dark. There are three grains of the iodide of iron in f ʒ j of the syrup.

AQUA RUBRA. (*Alibert.*)

℞ Hydrargyri deuto-chlorureti ʒ j.
Aquæ destillatæ Oj.
Anchusæ Radicis q. s. coloris causâ.

Misce. USE—*One or two ounces to be applied to Syphilitic Eruptions.*

LOTIO POTASSII SULPHURETI. (*Willan.*)

℞ Potassii Sulphureti ʒ ij.
Aq. destill. Oj.
Solve, fiat lotio. Use—*In Porrigo, Scabies, Lepra, &c.*

PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI ACETATIS. (*Carmichael.*)

℞ Hydrargyri Acetatis
Pulveris Opii } āā ʒ ss.
Camphoræ
Syrupi Papav. albi q. s.
Fiant pil. xxx. One, night and morning. Use—*In Syphilis.*

PILULÆ CONII cum CINCHONA. (*Rush.*)

℞ Extracti Conii gr. xxx.
Extracti Cinchonæ ʒ j.
Misce, fiant pil. xxx. One, three times a day. Use—*In Scirrhous Phlegmon.*

PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDI. (*Lind.*)

℞ Hydrargyri Chloridi ʒ j.
Pulveris Opii ʒ ss.
Antimonii Potassio-tart. ℈ ss.
Syr. Zingiberis q. s.
Fiant pil. xl. One, three times a day. Use—*In Hepatitis.*

PULVIS HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDI. (*Philip*)

℞ Pulveris Acaciæ Gummi ʒ ij.
Hydrargyri Chloridi gr. xxiv.
Tere simul ut fiant pulveres xxiv. One, every night. Use—*In Dyspepsia.*

PULVIS SULPHURETI HYDRARGYRI cum MAGNESIÆ CARB. (*Cheyne.*)

℞ Sulphureti Hydrargyri nigri } āā gr. v. tere simul
Magnesiæ Carbonatis } cum
Hydrargyri Chloridi gr. ¼ vel ½.
Fiat pulvis. To be taken at bed-time. Use—*In Tinea and other Cutaneous Affections.*

PULVIS SULPHURETI HYDRARGYRI NIGRI cum PULV. ANTIM. (*Smith.*)

℞ Sulphureti Hydrargyri nigri gr. xxx.
Pulv. Antimon. gr. ij.
M. fiat pulvis. One, twice a day. USE—*In Scrofula.*

BOLUS ANTIMONII SULPHURETI. (*Cheyne.*)

℞ Antimonii Sulphureti
Sulphureti Hydrargyri nigri āā ℈j.
Conf. Aurantii q. s.
Fiat bolus. One, night and morning. USE—*In Scrofula.*

CATAPLASMA HYDRARGYRI BICHLORIDI. (*Hamilton.*)

℞ Hydrargyri Bichloridi gr. ij. solve in
Aquæ destillatæ f ℥ ij. adde
Micæ Panis q. s.
Ut fiat cataplasma. To be applied, and renewed three times a day. USE—*In Scrofulous Swellings.*

MIST. SALIN. cum POTASSII IODID. (*Dr. H. Hunt.*)

℞ Magnes. Sulph. ℥ j.
Potass. Nitrat. gr. v.
——— Bicarb. ℥ ss.
Potassii Iodid. gr. ij.
Misce bene. To be dissolved in a tumbler full of warm water; one-third to be taken immediately on rising, and the remainder in twenty minutes; after which, a brisk walk to be taken for a quarter of an hour. USE—*In Atonic Indigestion.*

UNG. HYD. cum CRETA. (*Quain.*)

℞ Hyd. cum Cretâ ℥ ss.
Ung. Cetacei ℥ j.
M. ft. ung. USE—*In simple ulceration of the rectum;* the bowels being regulated by dietetic aperients, and the surface of the ulcer occasionally touched with the cupri sulphas.

MISTURA ALTERATIVA. (*Blane.*)

℞ Hydrargyri Bichloridi gr. iv.
Alcoholis f ℥ viij. Tere et adde
Vini Antimon. ℥l.

Misce. Half an ounce twice a day. USE—*In Syphilis and Chronic Rheumatism.*

ANODYNES.—SEE NARCOTICS.

ANTACIDS OR ABSORBENTS.

These medicines act chemically, by neutralizing acids in the stomach and bowels, preventing or modifying their irritating effects, and in some cases producing a neutral purgative salt. They are little more than palliatives, unless combined with other treatment, such as may alter the disordered secretions, and remove them when morbidly accumulated.

Table of the Principal Antacids, and their Doses.

Liquor Potassæ, L. Aqua Pot. E.	℥x.	ad	f℥ss.
Liquor Potassæ Carbonatis, L.	℥x.	ad	f℥j.
Potassæ Bicarbonas, L.	gr. x.	ad	ʒss.
Potassæ Sesquicarbonas, L.	gr. x.	ad	ʒss.
Sodæ Bicarbonas	gr. x.	ad	ʒss.
Sodæ Carbonas	gr. x.	ad	ʒss.
Aqua Carbonatis Potassæ, E.	f℥viii.		
——— Sodæ, E.	f℥viii.		
Ammoniæ Sesquicarbonas, L., E.	gr. v.	ad	℈j.
Liquor Ammoniæ, L. Aq. Am., E., D.	℥x.	ad	℥xxx.
Liq. Amm. Sesquicarbonatis, L., Liq. Am. Carb., D.	f℥ss.	ad	f℥j.
Spiritus Ammoniæ, L. D. Alcoh. Am. E.	f℥ss.	ad	f℥j.
Sodæ Carbonas exsiccata, L. D.	gr. v.	ad	gr. xv.
Liquor Calcis, L. D., Aq. Calcis, E.	f℥j.	ad	f℥iv.
Creta Preparata, L. E., Carb. Calcis, præp. D.	gr. x.	ad	ʒj.
Testæ præp., L.	℈j.	ad	ʒj.
Trochisci Cretæ, E.	ij.	ad	iij. (pro re nata.)
Troch. Magnesiæ, E.	ij.	ad	iij. (pro re nata.)
Magnesia,	gr. x.	ad	ʒj.
Magnesiæ Carbonas,	gr. xv.	ad	ʒij.

Sapo, L., Sap. Durus, D., Sap. Hispanicus, E. - - - - - - - gr. v. ad ʒ ss.

SELECT FORMULÆ.

MISTURA CALCIS COMPOSITA. (*Carmichael.*)

℞ Rament. guaiaci ℔ss.
Glycyrrhizæ incisæ et cont. ℥ j.
Cort. sassafras con. ℥ ss.
Sem. coriandri ʒ ij.
Liq. calcis, *mensurâ* Ovj.

Macerate, without heat, for two days, and filter. Dose—f ℥ iij. *to* f ℥ vj. *thrice a day, in Scrofula and Cutaneous Disorders.*

AQUA PICIS LIQUIDÆ. (*Berkley.*)

℞ Picis liquidæ, *mensurâ* Oij.
Aquæ destillatæ, congium.

Mix together for a quarter of an hour, stirring them with a piece of wood; then when the pitch has subsided, filter the liquid, and keep it in well stoppered vessels. Use—*In Phthisis, &c.* Oj. *to* Oij. *a day; it has but little efficacy.*

PULVIS CRETÆ COMPOSITUS.

℞ Pulv. Cretæ præp. ℥ iv.
Cort. Cinnam. pulv. ℥ iss.
Pulv. Myristicæ ʒ ss.

Misce. Dose—ʒ ss. *to* ʒ j. *in Diarrhœa and Dysentery.*

PULVIS CRETÆ cum OPIO ET CATECHU. (*Paris.*)

℞ Pulv. Cretæ Comp. cum opio ℈j.
Pulv. Catechu Extr. gr. xv.

Fiat Pulvis. One to be taken after each liquid motion. Use—*In Diarrhœa from Acidity.*

PULVIS CARB. MAGNESIÆ cum FŒNICULO. (*Rosenstein.*)

℞ Magnesiæ Carb. ℥ ss.
Aurantii Cort. }
Fœniculi sem. } āā ʒ j.
Sacchari purif. }

Rub together to powder. Ten grains three times a day. *For Wet-nurses, when the Child is suffering from Colic and Diarrhœa.*

MISTURA HÆMATOXYLI cum CRETA. (*Hooper.*)

℞ Extr. Hæmatoxyli ʒ iss.
Misturæ Cretæ f ℥ vj.
Tinct. Cardamomi comp. ℥ j.

Fiat mistura. Three tablespoonfuls occasionally. USE—*In Diarrhœa.*

MISTURA POTASSÆ ET CALCIS. (*Blane.*)

℞ Liq. Potassæ f ʒ ij.
Liq. Calcis f ℥ vj.

Misce. A tablespoonful occasionally, in beef-tea. USE—*In Gravel, Cardialgia, and Diarrhœa.*

SOLUTIO POTASSÆ CARBONATIS. (*Rosenstein.*)

℞ Potassæ carb. ʒ j.
Aquæ destill. f ℥ ij.

Solve ;—twenty to one hundred minims (a third of a tea-spoonful to one and two-thirds), in a small glassful of water every day for some weeks. USE—*In Rickets, Scrofula, &c.*

HAUST. IPECACUANHÆ cum CRETA. (*Hooper.*)

℞ Pulv. ipecacuanhæ comp. gr. v.
Misturæ cretæ f ʒ xiij.
Sp. cinnamomi f ʒ ij.
Syr. papaveris f ʒ j.

Misce. The draught to be taken every four hours, or after each liquid motion. USE—*In Diarrhœa and Dysentery.*

PULVIS CRETÆ cum RHEO. (*Nicolai.*)

℞ Pulv. cretæ comp. (L.) ℈ j.
Rhei pulv. gr. xv.

Misce, ft. pulv. To be taken at bed-time. USE—*In Pyrosis and Cardialgia.*

MISTURA AMMONIÆ CARB. (*Hamilton.*)

℞ Ammoniæ Carb. ʒj.
Aquæ Menthæ Piperitæ f ℥ iij.
Syr. Zingiberis f ʒ ij.

Misce. Half to be taken at a dose. USE—*In Diarrhœa.*

PILULÆ AMMONIÆ CARB. (*Brande.*)

℞ Ext. Gentianæ } āā ʒj.
Ammoniæ carb. }

Misce, fiant pilulæ xxiv. Two, twice or thrice a day. USE—*In obstinate Cardialgia and Gouty Habits.*

MISTURA CRETÆ PRÆPARATÆ. (*Monro.*)

℞ Cretæ præp. gr. xij.
Aquæ Menthæ Pip. f ℥ iiss.
Sp. Lavand. comp. f ʒ iss.
Sp. Carui f ʒ iv.
Syr. Zingib. f ʒ ij.

Misce. Two teaspoonfuls occasionally. USE—*In Acidity and Pyrosis.*

MISTURA MAGNESIÆ CARB. AROMAT. (*Duncan.*)

℞ Magnesiæ Carb. ʒ vj.
Pulv. Rhei ʒiv.
Aquæ Fontanæ f ℥ viij.
Aquæ Cinnamomi f ℥ viij.
Sp. Lavand. comp. f ʒ ij.

Misce. Two tablespoonfuls three times a day. USE—*In Pyrosis, &c.*

MISTURA MAGNESIÆ. (*Clarke.*)

℞ Magnesiæ ʒj.
Sp. Cinnamomi f ʒ iv.
Liq. Ammoniæ (vel Sp. Ammon. Arom.) f ʒ j.
Aquæ destill. f ℥ v.

Misce. Two or three tablespoonfuls occasionally. USE—*In Aphthæ.*

MISTURA MAGNESIÆ CARB. (*Cheyne.*)

℞ Magnesiæ Carb. ʒj.
Pulv. Rhei ʒ ss.
Aquæ Anethi f ℥ iij.
Sp. Ammon. Arom. ♏xxx.

Misce. Two teaspoonfuls or more twice or thrice daily, or occasionally. USE—*In the Diarrhœa of Infants.*

PILULÆ PULV. CRETÆ COMP. (*Hamilton.*)

℞ Pulv. Cretæ comp. cum Opio ʒ ss.
Conf. aromat. q. s.

Fiant pilulæ viij. USE—*In Acidity and Diarrhœa.*

MIST. ALCALIN. (*Riviere.*)

℞ Potassæ bicarb. ʒ ss.
Aquæ destill. f ℥ iij.
Syrupi simpl. f ℥ j.

Solve. A spoonful every ten minutes, and a coffee spoonful of lemon-juice immediately afterwards. USE—*In Spasmodic Vomiting.*

PULVIS MAGNESIÆ CARBONATIS. (*Frank.*)

℞ Magnesiæ Carb. ☽ ij.
Pulv. Rhei gr. viij.—gr. x.
Pulv. Cinnamomi comp. gr. xij.

Misce, fiat pulvis. To be taken twice a day. USE—*In Acidity.*

MISTURA CALCIS.

℞ Liquor Calcis, Lactis } āā f ℥ j.

Misce. USE—*In great Irritation of the Stomach, and in Yellow Fever.*

MISTURA CRETÆ COMPOSITA. (*Brande.*)

℞ Misturæ Cretæ f ℥ v.
Tinct. Catechu, Tinct. Cinnamomi comp. } āā f ℥ ss.

Misce. Two tablespoonfuls for a dose. USE—*In Diarrhœa and Acidity from Relaxation.*

MISTURA MAGNESIÆ AROMATICA. (*Paris.*)

℞ Magnesiæ ℥ ss.
Aquæ Menthæ pip. f ℥ iiss.
Sp. Lavand. comp. f ʒ ss.
Sp. Carui f ʒ iv.
Syr. Zingib. f ʒ ij.

Misce. A dessertspoonful occasionally. USE—*In Cardialgia and Flatulence.*

HAUSTUS CRETÆ AROMAT. (*Frank*)

℞ Cretæ præp. gr. xv.
Sp. Myristicæ f ʒ j.
Syr. Zingib. f ʒ ij.
Aquæ fontanæ f ℥ iss.

Fiat haustus. To be taken twice a day. USE—*In Flatulent Cardialgia.*

PULVIS CARB. MAGNESIÆ cum SODA. (*Nicolai.*)

℞ Glycyrrhizæ pulv. ℈j.
Magnesiæ Carb. ℈ss.
Sodæ Carb. } āā gr. v.
Zingib. pulv. }

Misce. USE—*In Cardialgia.*

PULV. SODÆ cum BISMUTH. (*Corrigan.*)

℞ Sodæ Bicarb. gr. x.
Bismuth. Nitrat. } āā gr. viij.
Ferri cum sacch. }

M. ft. pulv. One, three times a day. USE—*In Functional Disorder of the Heart, with Dyspepsia and excessive Flatulence, in Intemperate Persons.* The following embrocation is to be used night and morning over the epigastrium until pustulation be induced.

EMBROC. CROTONI TIGLII. (*Corrigan.*)

℞ Ol. Crotoni Tiglii f ʒ j.
Sp. Tereb. rect. f ℥ j.

M. ft. Embrocatio.

PILULÆ AMMONIÆ CARB. cum RHEO. (*Paris.*)

℞ Ammoniæ carb. gr. v.
Extr. Rhei gr. viij.

Fiant pilul. iij. USE—*In Dyspepsia and Flatulent Acidity.*

HAUSTUS POTASSÆ CARB. AMARUS. (*Duncan.*)

℞ Liq. Potassæ Carb. f ʒ ss.
Inf. Gentianæ comp. f ℥ iss.
Tinct. Cascarillæ f ʒ j.

Fiat haustus. To be taken occasionally. USE—*In Dyspepsia, &c.*

MISTURA POTASSÆ CARB. CUM CRETA. (*Frank.*)

℞ Liq. Potassæ Carb. ℥xv. ad ℥xx.
Mist. Cretæ f ℥ ij.
Tinct. Calumbæ f ℥ ij.

Misce. A teaspoonful in water three times a day. USE—*In Dyspepsia, &c.*

HAUSTUS AMMONIÆ CUM OPIO. (*A. T. Thomson.*)

℞ Liq. Ammoniæ ℥xvj.
Mist. Amygdalæ f ℥ ij.
Tinct. Opii ℥x.

Fiat haustus. To be taken three times a day. USE—*In Acidity of the Primæ Viæ.*

MISTURA CALUMBÆ COMPOSITA. (*Brande.*)

℞ Inf. Calumbæ f ℥ v.
Tinct. Ejusdem f ℥ j.
Ammoniæ Carb. ℥ ss.

Fiat mist. Three tablespoonfuls morning and noon. USE—*In Cardialgia and Flatulence in Gouty Habits.*

PILULÆ SODÆ CARB. COMP. (*Paris.*)

℞ Pil. Aloes cum Myrrhâ } āā ℥j.
Pil. Ferri compositi }
Sodæ Carb. ʒj.

Fiant pil. xxx. Two, twice daily. USE—*In Chlorosis.*

ANTHELMINTICS OR VERMIFUGES.

THE generation of worms in the human body, and consequently the *modus operandi* of vermifuge medicines, are still involved in mystery. Bitters have been, and still are by some, considered an absolute poison to worms. The truth is, that bitters invigorate the system, and consequently the alimentary

canal, and prevent the accumulation of the slime and mucus, without which worms cannot live. The medicine which effects this most thoroughly is the best vermifuge, whether it remove the slime mechanically, by purging, as occurs with large doses of calomel, given every other night, followed by a black draught the succeeding morning, or whether it act by preventing its secretion, as astringent and bitter tonics. Turpentine seems to act by killing the worms, as well as by its purgative quality, and the mucuna mechanically. A course of steel should follow the use of vermifuges.

Kousso, an Abyssinian remedy, has been much used of late years in this country and on the continent, as an anthelmintic in the treatment of cases of tænia, and in the majority of instances with great success, although some few cases of failure and others of relapse have been recorded. Cases have been published in which, while the body of the worm was readily expelled by the action of the anthelmintic, the head still remained in the *primæ viæ*, and consequently the formation of another worm and the continuance of all the annoying symptoms might fairly be looked for. It is, therefore, still a question whether the kousso be preferable in these cases to the older anthelmintics, such as the oils of turpentine and male fern.

Table of the Principal Anthelmintics, and their Doses.

Hydrargyri Chlor.	gr. iv.	ad gr. x.
Hydrargyri Sulphuretum nigrum, E.	gr. v.	ad ʒ ss.
Ferri fila, L. E., Ferri pulv. D.	gr. vj.	ad ʒ j.
Ferri Carbonas, D.	gr. v.	ad ʒ ij.
Stannum, L., Stan. limatura, E., Stan. pulv. D.	ʒ j.	ad ʒ ij.
Oleum Terebinthinæ, L. D., Ol. Tereb. pur. E.	f ʒ ss.	ad f ʒ ij.
Olivæ oleum	ʒ ij.	ad ℔ ss.
Mucuna, L. E., Mucuna Pruriens, D.	℈ j.	ad ʒ j.
Artemisiæ santonicæ cacum., E. D.	℈ j.	ad ʒ j.
Absinth. summitates, L.	℈ j.	ad ʒ j.
Spigeliæ radix, E.	gr. x.	ad ℈ ij.
Filicis radix, E.	ʒ j.	ad ʒ iv.
Geoffrœæ cortex, E. D.	℈ j.	ad ℈ ij.
Cambogia	gr. ij.	ad gr. x.
Allii radix, E. D.	ʒ ss.	ad ʒ j.
Assafœtida	gr. x.	ad ʒ ss.

Camphora - - - - - - - - - - - -	gr. iij.	ad ʒj.
Kousso - - - - - - - - - - - -	℥ ss.	ad ʒ vj.
Granati Radix - - - - - - - - - -	ʒ j.	ad ʒ ij.
Tabaci folia, L. E., Nicotianæ folia, D. -	gr. ss.	ad gr. iij.
Scammonium, L. E. - - - - - - - -	gr. iij.	ad gr. xv.
Sagapenum, L. D. - - - - - - - - -	gr. x.	ad ʒ ss.
Rutæ folia - - - - - - - - - - -	gr. x.	ad ʒ j.
Sabadilla, E. - - - - - - - - - -	rarely used.	
Fucus Helminthocorton (*Form. de Montpell.*) (Plocaria Helminth.) - - - -	gr. xij.	ad ʒij.

SELECT FORMULÆ.

VERMIFUGE SYRUP. (*Cruveilhier.*)

℞ Sennæ fol. ʒv.
Rhei pulv. ʒv.
Seminis contra ʒv.
Fuci Helminthocort. ʒv.
Tanaceti ʒv.
Artemis. Pontic. ʒv.
——— Absinth. ʒv.

Infused in a sufficiency of water to yield ten ounces and a half, when strained: twenty-one ounces of sugar are to be dissolved in the strained liquor. Dose, a teaspoonful every morning.

MIST. BRAYER. ANTHELM. [KOUSSO.] (*Budd.*)

℞ Fol. Brayer. Anthelm. pulv. ℥ ss.
Aquæ tepidæ f ℥ vi.

Infuse for fifteen minutes, and strain. *Exhibited as an Anthelmintic in cases of Tænia.* The patient should be placed on low diet the day before, and the kousso should be taken in the morning fasting. Lemon juice is recommended to be given freely, before and after taking the kousso.

ELECTUAR. KOUSSO. (*Oliari, of Cremona.*)

℞ Kousso in pulv. ʒ v.
Mellis Despum. q. s.

Ut fiat electuarium. This quantity is sufficient, according to Dr. Oliari, for two doses. He gives the second about two

hours after the first, and follows their exhibition by repeated doses of castor oil, if necessary. USE—*In cases of Tapeworm.*

POTIO ANTHELMINTICA. (*Chaussier.*)

℞ Fuci Helminthocortonis ʒ iij. ad ʒ vj.
Oxymellis f ʒ j.
Aquæ Bullientis f ʒ vj.
Misce, for one dose.

PILULÆ HYDRARGYRO-ALOETICÆ. (*M. Bories.*)

[*Form. de Montpell.*]

℞ Hydrargyri ʒ iss.
Adipis Suillæ ʒ j. Tere accurate et adde
Aloes Socotrinæ pulv. q. s.
Fiant pilulæ, each pill to be four grains weight. *Four, in the morning, fasting.* USE—*In Tænia.*

PULVIS SPIGELIÆ. (*Garden.*)

℞ Spigeliæ Rad. cont. gr. x. ad ↄj.
Ft. pulv. One, evening and morning, for children from two to twelve years of age.

INFUSUM SPIGELIÆ. (*J. Clark.*)

℞ Spigeliæ Rad. cont. ʒ xij.
Aquæ Oiij.
Fiat infusum. DOSE—six ounces, morning and evening.

MIST. PUNICIS GRANATI. (*Ainslie and Leslie.*)

℞ Cort. rad. recent. punicis granati ʒ iiss.
Aquæ fontanæ Oj.
Boil slowly for half an hour, and strain. A wineglassful to be taken every second hour, till four doses have been taken. USE—*As an Anthelmintic in Tapeworm.*

PULVIS RHEI cum HYDRARG. CHLOR. (*Pringle.*)

℞ Rhei pulv. gr. x.
Hydrargyri chloridi gr. x. ad ↄj.
Misce. For one dose. USE—*In Lumbrici and Bilious Fever.*

PULVIS ANTHELMINTICUS. (*Dupuytren.*)

℞ Jalapi pulv. gr. xv.
Rhei pulv. gr. vj.
Hydrargyri chloridi gr. ij.

Misce.

ELECTUARIUM STANNI. (*Monro.*)

℞ Pulv. stanni ʒ iij.
Conf. rosæ Gallicæ ʒ iij.
Syr. simpl. q. s.

Fiat electuarium. One to two ounces for a dose, in the morning, to be followed with a purgative at night. USE—*In Tænia.*

ELECTUARIUM STANNI cum FERRO. (*Duncan.*)

℞ Stanni granulati ʒ vj.
Ferri carbonatis ʒ j.
Conf. absinthii ʒ iij.

Misce; an ounce every morning, followed by a draught of lime-water.

PULVIS CARB. FERRI. (*Rush.*)

℞ Ferri carb. ℈j.

To be taken in the morning, in a thick menstruum. *For Children from one to ten years of age.*

BOLUS ANTHELMINTICUS. (*Chaussier.*)

℞ Hydrargyri chloridi gr. ij.
Sem. santonicæ gr. viij.
Camphoræ gr. vj.
Syrupi ejusdem q. s.

Misce. To be repeated occasionally.

ELECTUARIUM MUCUNÆ PRURIENTIS. (*Bancroft.*)

℞ Mucunæ prurientis, ʒ ss. ad ʒ iss.
Syrupi cujusvis q. s.

Fiat electuarium. *A teaspoonful every morning, for Lumbrici.*

HAUST. TEREBINTHINÆ. (*Dr. Smith, of Cheltenham.*)

℞ Olei Terebinth. f ʒ j.
—— Ricini f ʒ ss.

M. fiat haustus. The dose to be repeated in three hours, if necessary. USE—*In Tænia.*

ELECTUARIUM TEREBINTHINÆ. (*Thompson.*)

℞ Olei terebinth. rect. f ʒ ss. ad f ʒ ij.
Mellis opt. q. s.
Fiat electuarium. *Every eight hours, for Tænia.*

ENEMA TEREBINTHINÆ. (*Martinet.*)

℞ Olei terebinthinæ f ʒ j.
Decocti papaveris Oss.
Vitelli ovi j.
Misce.

ENEMA ALOET. (*Clark.*)

℞ Aloes vulg. pulv. ʒ j.
Decocti avenæ f ʒ x.
Misce ut fiat enema. *For Ascarides.*

PULVIS SODII CHLORIDI. (*Rush.*)

℞ Sodii chloridi ʒ ij.
Cocci. ☉ ij.
Misce, fiat pulvis. Dose, half a drachm, in the morning.

ENEMA AMARUM. (*Duncan.*)

℞ Sabinæ fol.
Rutæ fol.
Absinthii fol. } āā ʒ iij. coque ex
Aquæ puræ Oj. ad f ʒ x.; cola, et adde
Olei ricini f ʒ ss.
Misce, fiat enema. *For Ascarides.*

ENEMA CALCIS. (*Freer.*)

℞ Liq. calcis tepidi f ʒ x.
Pro enemate. *For Ascarides; if it act too violently, a little mucilage may be added.*

POTIO CALCIS. (*Rush.*)

℞ Liq. calcis Oss. in die.
To be taken in veal broth.

PILULÆ ANTHELMINTICÆ. (*Bremser.*)

℞ Aloes socotrinæ, }
Extr. tanaceti, } āā ʒ ss.
Olei rutæ ♏xij.

M. fiant pilulæ xij. *One, night and morning, in Verminose Colic.*

ENEMA ASSAFŒTIDÆ cum LACTE. (*Rudolphi.*)

℞ Mist. assafœtidæ f ℥ iij.
Lactis vaccini f ℥ v.

Fiat enema. *Every third night, for Ascarides.*

PULVIS FILICIS NOUFFERI. (*Madame Nouffer.*)

℞ Filicis Radicis contritæ ʒ ij. ad ʒ iij.
Aquæ Menthæ, Cyathum Unum.

To be taken the first thing in the morning, and the following bolus two hours afterwards, washed down with a cup of green tea :—

℞ Hydrargyri Chloridi gr. v. vel gr. vj.
Cambogiæ gr. vj. ad gr. x.
Conf. Rosæ q. s.

Misce. Fiat bolus. USE—*In Tapeworm.*

(EMULS. OLEI FIL. MAR. (*Neligan.*)

℞ Olei Filicis Maris min. xxx.
Mist. Amygdalar. ℥ ij.

Fiat Emulsio. One half to be taken at bed-time, the remainder on the following morning. If purging does not take place, an active cathartic should be taken four hours after the last dose. *An efficacious Anthelmintic, for Tapeworm.*)

ANTISCORBUTICS.

This term was formerly applied to medicines supposed to correct what were called Scorbutic Humours, the evidence of whose existence was inferred from cutaneous eruptions of almost every kind. The cress tribe ranked high as antiscorbutics, but it does not appear that they have any particular action independent of their stimulus. Fresh vegetables, the potato especially, fresh meat, the vegetable acids, as the citric

and tartaric, change of air and scene, and in fact whatever will invigorate the frame, will act as Antiscorbutics.

ANTISEPTICS.

This term is applied to such medicines as possess the power of preventing animal substances from passing into a state of putrefaction, and of obviating putrefaction when already begun. It is extremely doubtful, however, that putrefaction ever occurs in the living body, though gangrene, necrosis, &c., approach to it. Most of the so-called Antiseptics may be classed in other sections. Antiseptics have been arranged under four divisions:—1. *Refrigerating Antiseptics*, as acids, which are principally adapted for the young, vigorous, and plethoric. —2. *Tonic Antiseptics*, as cinchona, cusparia, camomile, &c., which are suited to almost every condition of the body, and are in general preferable to other antiseptics for relaxed habits.— 3. *Stimulating Antiseptics*, as wine and alcohol, which are best adapted to the old and debilitated.—4. *Antispasmodic Antiseptics*, as camphor and assafœtida, which are to be selected for irritable and hysterical habits, &c. The peculiar circumstances of each case must also be taken into consideration in selecting the Antiseptic or combination of Antiseptics on which reliance is to be placed.

Table of the principal Antiseptics, and their Doses.

Aqua frigida	ad libitum pro re nata.		
Acidum aceticum dilutum L.	f ʒ j.	ad	f ʒ iv.
——— citricum	gr. x.	ad	ʒ ss.
——— Hydrochlor.	♏ x.	ad	♏ xx.
——— Nitricum dil.	♏ x.	ad	f ʒ ss.
——— Nitromuriat. D.	♏ vj.	ad	♏ xx.
——— Sulphuricum dilutum	♏ x.	ad	♏ xxx.
Absinthium L., Artemisiæ Abs. fol. E.	℈ j	ad	ʒ j.
Anthemis Nobilis	gr. xx.	ad	ʒ ss.
Camphora	gr. iij.	ad	℈ j.
Carbo L., Carbo ligni, E. D.	gr. x.	ad	℈ j.
Cinchona Flava	gr. x.	ad	ʒ j.
——— Pallida	gr. x.	ad	ʒ j.
——— Rubra	gr. x.	ad	ʒ j.
Limones	ad libitum.		

Liquor Calcis chlorinatæ, D. - - - - -	Disinfectants.		
——— Sodæ chlorinatæ, L. D. - - - - -			
Opium - - - - - - - - - - - -	gr. ss.	ad	gr. v.
Quina et Quinæ disulphas - - - - -	gr. ij.	ad	gr. x.
——————— Murias, D. - - - - -	gr. ij.	ad	gr. x.
——————— Valerianas, D. - - -	gr. j.	ad	gr. ij.
Alumen - - - - - - - - - - - -	gr. x.	ad	ʒj.
Aqua bicarbonatis sodæ - - - - - -	f ʒ iv.	ad	f ʒ vj.
Cerevisiæ fermentum, L. D. - - - - -			
Liquores fermentati - - - - - - -			
Alcohol, sive Spiritus Vini - - - - -			
Refrigerantia, &c. - - - - - - - -			

SELECT FORMULÆ.

PULVIS CINCHONÆ cum CAMPHORA. (*Hartmann.*)

℞ Cinchonæ pulv. ʒ ss.
Camphoræ, alcoholis pauxillo solutæ gr. v.

Fiat pulvis. One every three or four hours. USE—*In Gangrene.*

MISTURA ACIDI SULPHURICI. (*Wardrop.*)

℞ Acidi Sulphurici f ʒ ss.
Aquæ destillatæ f ʒ x.
Syr. simpl. f ʒ ij.

Misce. When the bowels are in a relaxed state, twenty or thirty drops of the tincture of opium may be added.

CATAPLASMA CARBONIS. (*Ollivier.*)

℞ Farinæ sem. Hordei ℔ ss.
Aquæ Fontanæ, q. s. ad crassitud. aptam, adde
Carbonis ligni in pulv. subtil. trit. ʒ iiss.

Misce, fiat cataplasma. USE—*In Gangrene.*

CATAPLASMA FERMENT. (*Chomel.*)

℞ Farinæ Tritici ʒ iij.
Cerevisiæ Fermenti f ʒ ij.
Mellis f ʒ j.

Misce bene, ut fiat cataplasma. USE—*In Gangrene.*

VEL (*Cleghorn.*)

℞ Inf. sem. Hordei sicc. (*Anglice* MALT) ℔ss.
Farinæ Tritici q. s., adde
Cerevisiæ Fermenti f ℥ ss.

Ut fiat cataplasma. USE—*In Gangrene.*

ELECTUARIUM CINCHONÆ. (*Jackson.*)

℞ Pulv. Cinchonæ, } āā ℥ ss.
Conf. Aromat. }
Syr. Aurantii q. s.

Ut fiat electuarium. A piece, as large as a nutmeg, to be taken every four hours, followed by a draught of Seltzer-water.
USE—*In Scurvy.*

ENEMA ANTISEPTICUM. (*Recamier.*)

℞ Cinchonæ pulv. ℥ j.
Camphoræ ʒ ij.
Aquæ Oij.

Misce. USE— *In Gangrenous Fevers.*

ENEMA CINCHONÆ. (*Petit.*)

℞ Pulv. Cinchonæ ℥ j.
Lactis tepidi q. s.

Ut fiat enema. USE—*In Typhus, Variola Confluens, &c.*

FOTUS CINCHONÆ VINOSUS. (*Bang.*)

℞ Cinchonæ ℥ j.
Sodii Chloridi ℥ ss. coque, per semihoram, in
Vini rubri Lusitensis Oij.

Ut fiat fotus. USE—*In Gangrene and Sphacelus.*

GARGARISMA CONTRAJERVÆ. (*Grappengeiser.*)

℞ Decocti Hordei f ℥ vj. inter coquendum adde
Rad. Contrajervæ cont. ʒ ij., cola, et adde
Acidi acetici f ℥ j.
Tinct. Myrrhæ f ℥ ss.
Mellis Rosæ f ʒ iij.

Ut fiat gargarisma. USE—*In Cynanche, &c.*

GARGARISMA DECOCTI CINCHONÆ. (*Clarke.*)

℞ Decocti Cinchonæ f ℥ vj.
Acidi Hydrochlor. f ʒ ss. ad f ʒ j.
Tinct. Aurantii f ʒ v.
Tinct. Myrrhæ f ℥ j.

Misce, fiat gargarisma. USE—*In Cynanche.*

GARGAR. DECOCTI CINCHONÆ cum ACIDO SULPH. (*Hunter.*)

℞ Decocti Cinchonæ f ℥ vj.
Tinct. Myrrhæ f ℥ ij.
Acidi Sulph. diluti f ʒ ss.

Misce. USE—*In Scorbutic Affections of the Gums.*

GARGAR. ACIDI TANNICI. (*Pharm. Nosoc. Phthisici.*)

℞ Acidi Tannici ʒ ij.
Mellis optimi ʒ iv.
Aquæ destill. f ℥ viii.

M. ft. gargar. USE—*In an Aphthous state of the Mouth.*

GARGARISMA DETERGENS. (*Pringle.*)

℞ Inf. Rosæ f ℥ vi.
Aluminis (vel Boracis) ʒ iss.
Mellis Rosæ f ʒ ij.

Misce. USE—*In Scorbutic Affections of the Gums.*

GARGARISMA TINCT. MYRRHÆ. (*Lee.*)

℞ Decocti Hordei f ℥ v.
Oxymellis f ℥ j.
Tinct. Myrrhæ f ʒ ij.

Misce. USE—*In Scarlatina Anginosa, &c.*

PILULÆ ANTISEPTICÆ. (*Kapeler.*)

℞ Camphoræ
Potassæ Nitratis } āā ℈ j.
Acaciæ pulv.

Fiant pilulæ, sing. gr. iv. pond. *From four to eight for a dose.*
USE—*In Gangrene.*

VEL (*Dupuytren.*)

℞ Camphoræ gr. xxiv.
Moschi gr. viij.
Extr. Opii gr. ij.
Syr. simplicis q. s.

Fiant pilulæ vj. USE—*In Hospital Gangrene.*

INFUSUM CINCHONÆ VINOSUM AROMATICUM. (*Currie.*)

℞ Cinchonæ cort. } āā ℥ j.
Cinnamomi cort. }
Digere per horas xlviij. cum Vini rubri Lusitensis Oj. calore graduum centum. (*Fahr.*)

Cola. One ounce every second hour. USE—*In Typhus, &c.*

MISTURA CAMPHORÆ COMPOSITA. (*Duncan.*)

℞ Camphoræ ʒ ij.
Sacchari pur. ℥ ss. simul tritis adde paulatim.
Aquæ Menthæ piperitæ f ℥ vj.

Fiat mist. Three tablespoonfuls every three hours. USE—*In Gangrene, &c.*

MISTURA DECOCTI CINCHONÆ. (*Lommius.*)

℞ Dec. Cinchonæ f ℥ vj.
Tinct. Cinchonæ comp. f ℥ j.
Acidi Sulphurici diluti f ʒ j.
Syrupi Aurantii f ℥ ss.

Misce. Two ounces every two hours. USE—*In Typhus, &c.*

MISTURA CAMPHORÆ cum SUCCO LIMONUM.

℞ Camphoræ (Alcoholis pauxillo solutæ), ʒ ij.
Sacchari purificati ℥ ss. Simul adjiciantur,
Succi Limonis f ℥ ij.
Aquæ Menthæ pip. f ℥ vj.

Misce. Three tablespoonfuls every three hours. USE—*In Typhus and Gangrene.* In many cases tincture of opium, in the usual proportions, may, according to Lewes and Cullen, be added to this mixture with advantage.

DECOCT. CINCHONÆ cum SERPENTAR. (*Pringle.*)

℞ Cinchonæ cort. contu. ʒ iij.
Coque in aquæ puræ f ℥ xvj. ad f ℥ viij.
Adjice sub finem coctionis
Serpentariæ rad. cont. ʒ ij.
Stent per horam, et colaturæ adde
Sp. Cinnamomi f ℥ iss.
Acid. Sulph. dil. f ʒ iss.

Misce. Two ounces every six hours. USE—*In Typhus.*

GARGARISMA ACIDI HYDROCHLORICI. (*Connel.*)

℞ Decoct. Cydoniæ f ℥ vij.
Syr. Mori f ℥ j.
Acidi Hydrochlorici ♏xx. vel ♏xxx.

Fiat gargarisma. USE—*In Putrid Sore Throat.*

GARGARISMA ACIDI SULPHURICI. (*Hartmann.*)

℞ Decocti Hordei f ℥ vij.
Mellis Rosæ f ℥ j.
Acid. Sulph. dil. ♏xxx. vel ♏xl.

Fiat gargarisma. USE—*In Malignant Quinsy.*

GARGAR. ACID. ACET. cum MYRRHA. (*Fothergill.*)

℞ Decocti Hordei f ℥ xij. inter coquendum adjice
Contrayerv. rad. cont. ℥ ss.
Liquori colato adde
Acidi Acetici dil. } āā f ℥ j.
Tinct. Myrrhæ }
Mell. opt. ʒ vj.

Fiat gargarisma. USE—*In Angina Gangrenosa.*

VAPOR ACIDI ACETICI. (*Wall.*)

The vapour of hot vinegar, with myrrh and honey, to be inhaled three or four times a day.

USE—*In Angina Maligna.*

FOMENTUM CINCHONÆ cum SODII CHLORIDO.

℞ Decocti Cinchonæ f ℥ xiv.
Sodii Chloridi ℥ j.
Sp. Camphoræ f ℥ ij.

Misce. For a fomentation.

CATAPLASMA LUPULI. (*Trotter*)

℞ Lupuli Strobili q. v.
Aquæ ferventis q. s. ut madescant strobili.

USE—*In Gangrenous Ulcers.*

ENEMA CINCHONÆ. (*Munro*)

℞ Cinchonæ pulv. subt. ʒj.
Lactis tepid. q. s. ut fiat enema.

To be injected evening and morning, or more frequently.

This injection is intended for children labouring under malignant small-pox. Previous to its administration, Dr. Alexander Munro, sen., directs the lower part of the intestinal canal to be emptied by a laxative injection.

As few children can be prevailed upon to take bark by the mouth in any form, there is, as Dr. Munro observes, often a necessity of using it in this way. If the enemata be retained too short a time, he recommends some syrup of poppies to be added; but a few drops of the tincture of opium are to be preferred. This mode of exhibiting bark will be found to be more serviceable, if the extract be used, as Dr. Lind recommends, instead of the powder, as noticed under tonics, where further remarks on the use of these injections will be made. [The substitution of Quiniæ Sulph. will still better answer the desired indication.]

ANTILITHICS.

Antilithics are remedies (or alleged remedies) for calculus, but as they are more commonly called "Lithontriptics," they are placed under that head.

ANTISPASMODICS.

The *modus operandi* of the medicines strictly belonging to this class is not well understood. Their effect is to allay inordinate muscular action and violent pain, while they do not produce the insensibility and stupor attendant on the exhibition of narcotics.

When spasms arise from debility—stimulants, tonics, or whatever will remove this, will act as antispasmodics. When, on the other hand, they arise from irritation, as in the case of wounds, pregnancy, dentition, worms, bile, &c.,—narcotics, bleeding, or purgatives will prove antispasmodic.

Table of the principal Antispasmodics, and their Doses.

Æther, L. Æ., Sulphuricus, E. D. - -	℥xxx.	ad	f℥j.
Moschus - - - - - - - - - -	gr. ij.	ad	ʒss.
Mistura Moschi - - - - - - - -	f℥ss.	ad	f℥ij.
Tinctura Moschi, D. - - - - - -	f℥j.	ad	f℥iv.
Castoreum - - - - - - - - -	gr. x.	ad	ʒj.
Tinctura Castorei - - - - - - -	℥xx.	ad	f℥j.
Oleum Cornu Cervini rectif., D. - -	℥x.	ad	℥xv.
Liquor Ammoniæ, L., Aqua Ammon. E. D. - - - - - - - - -	℥x.	ad	℥xx.
Succinum, E. D. - - - - - - - -	ʒss.	ad	ʒj.
Petroleum, L. E. - - - - - - - -	℥x.	ad	f℥ss.
Assafœtida - - - - - - - - -	gr. v.	ad	ʒj.
Mistura Assafœtidæ - - - - - -	f℥ss.	ad	f℥j.
Tinctura Assafœtidæ - - - - - -	f℥ss.	ad	f℥ij.
Ammoniæ Sesquicarbonas, L. D., Am. Carb. E. - - - - - - - -	gr. v.	ad	ʒj.
Galbanum - - - - - - - - -	gr. x.	ad	ʒss.
Sagapenum, L. D. - - - - - - -	gr. x.	ad	ʒss.
Valerianæ Radix - - - - - - -	ʒj.	ad	ʒj.
Infusum Valerianæ, L. D. - - - -	f℥i.	ad	f℥ij.
Visci albi folia, (*Form. de Montpell.*) -	ʒij.	ad	℥j.
Crocus, L. E., Croci stigmata, D. - -	gr. x.	ad	ʒss.
Tinctura Croci, E. D., - - - - -	f℥j.	ad	f℥iij.
Syrupus Croci - - - - - - - -	f℥j.	ad	f℥iij.
Cajeputi, L., Cajeputum, D., Cajeputi Oleum, E., (Cajeputi Ol. U. S.)	℥ij.	ad	℥v.
Camphora - - - - - - - - -	gr. iij.	ad	ʒj.
Tinctura Sumbul - - - - - - -	℥xx.	ad	℥xl.
——————— Ætherea - - - -	℥xx.	ad	℥xl.
——————— Comp. - - - - -	℥xx.	ad	℥xl.

For *Tonic Antispasmodics*, see "TONICS;" for *Narcotic Antispasmodics*, see "NARCOTICS."

SELECT FORMULÆ.

TINCTURA CASTOREI COMPOSITA. (*Duncan.*)

℞ Castorei triti ʒ j.
Assafœtidæ ʒ ss.
Alcoholis Ammoniati Oj.

Macerate for seven days, and filter. Dose—f ʒ ss. to f ʒ ij.

MIST. ANTI-HYSTERICA. (*Codex Gallicus.*)

℞ Syr. Artemisiæ Comp. f ℥ j.
Tinct. Castorei f ʒ ss.
Aquæ destill. Valerianæ f ʒ ij.
———— fl. aurant. f ℥ ij.
Ætheris sulph. f ʒ j.

M.

MIST. ANTISPASMODICA. (*Codex Gallicus.*)

℞ Syr. fl. aurant. f ℥ j.
Aquæ destill. tiliæ f ℥ ij.
———— fl. aurant. f ℥ ij.
Ætheris sulph. f ʒ ss.

M. To be kept in a well-stoppered bottle.

PULVIS IPECACUANHÆ. (*Akenside.*)

℞ Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ gr. iij. vel gr. v.

Fiat pulv. *On alternate days at dawn, in Asthma, and Uterine Hæmorrhage, and in the exhaustion attendant on Excessive Hæmorrhage.*

PULVIS CARDAMINIS. (*Baker.*)

℞ Cardaminis flor. exsicc. ʒ ss.

Fiat pulvis. One, twice a day. Use—*In Chorea and Epilepsy.*

PULVIS AURANTII FOLIOR. (*Hartmann.*)

℞ Pulv. Aurantii fol. exsicc. ʒ ss.
Sacchari purif. ↄ ij.

Misce, ft. pulvis. One, twice or thrice daily. Use—*In Convulsive Diseases.*

PULVIS VALERIANÆ. (*Quarin.*)

℞ Pulv. Valerianæ ʒ j.

Ft. pulvis. *To be given three or four times a day in Epilepsy.*

BOLUS CASTOREI. (*Pharm. Nosocom. Edin.*)

℞ Castorei ℈j.
Ammoniæ Carb. gr. v.
Syrupi simpl. q. s.

Fiat bolus. USE—*In Hysteria.*

ENEMA FŒTIDUM. (*Barnes.*)

℞ Mannæ ℥ j.
Solve in Dec. Anthem. comp. (D.) *mensurâ*,
f ℥ x.; dein adde
Olei olivæ f ℥ j.
Magnes. sulph. ℥ ss.
Tinct. assafœtidæ f ʒ ij.

Misce. USE—*In Convulsions.*

ENEMA ANTISPASMOD. (*Copland.*)

℞ Camphoræ rasæ gr. v.—gr. x.
Potass. nitrat. ʒ ij.
Olei olivæ f ℥ j.
Tere simul, et adde
Inf. Valerianæ
Dec. Malvæ Co. } āā f ℥ v.

M. ft. enema.

VEL (*Ashwell.*)

℞ Liq. Opii sedat. ♏xxx.
Inf. Valerianæ f ℥ j.
Mist. Acaciæ f ℥ ss.

M. ft. enema. To be injected night and morning.

ENEMA ASSAFŒTIDÆ. (*Partridge.*)

℞ Mist. Assafœt. f ℥ j.
Sp. Terebinth. f ʒ ij.
Decoct. Avenæ Oss.

M. fiat enema.

MISTURA ÆTHERIS. (*Orfila.*)

℞ Ætheris f ʒ j.
Ol. Terebinth. f ʒ ij.
Sacch. albi ʒ ss.
Aquæ puræ f ʒ ij.

M. Two teaspoonfuls every quarter of an hour. USE—*To be taken in cases of poisoning by nux vomica, or strychnia, after the evacuation of the poison.*

GUTTÆ ALCALINÆ. (*Hamilton.*)

℞ Potassæ carb. ʒ j.
Aquæ destillatæ f ʒ iij.

Solve; ten to forty drops for a dose, according to age. USE—*In the Convulsions of Infants.*

HAUSTUS CASTOREI. (*Bang.*)

℞ Tinct. Castorei f ʒ j.
Ætheris ♏ x.
Tinct. Opii ♏ vij.
Aquæ Cinnamomi f ʒ iss.

Fiat haustus. One, three times a day. USE—*In Hysteria and Epilepsy.*

VEL (*Hamilton.*)

℞ Castorei gr. viij.
Dec. Cinchonæ f ʒ j.

M. fiat haustus. One, every four hours. USE—*In Hooping Cough.*

PILULÆ MOSCHI cum CAMPHORA. (*Hunter.*)

℞ Moschi gr. xv.
Camphoræ gr. v.
Sp. rectif. ♏ ij.
Conf. Rosæ Gall. q. s.

M. ft. pil. xij. USE—*In Subsultus Tendinum.*

HAUSTUS MOSCHI cum ÆTHERE. (*Frank.*)

℞ Moschi ϑ j.
Acaciæ pulv. ʒ ss.
Tere optime simul, et adde paulatim,
Aquæ Rosæ f ʒ j.
Ætheris f ʒ j.

Fiat haustus. To be taken occasionally. USE—*In Typhus and Confluent Small-Pox.*

MISTURA ANTI-HYSTERICA. (*Paris.*)

℞ Assafœtidæ ʒj.
Aquæ Menth. pip. f ℥ vss.
Tere assafœtidam cum aquâ paulatim instillatâ donec quam optime misceantur, et adde
℞ Tinct. Valerianæ Ammon. f ʒ ij.
Tinct. Castorei f ʒ iij.
Ætheris f ʒ j.

Fiat mistura. A tablespoonful every two hours. USE—*In Hysteria.*

MIST. ANTISPASMODICA. (*Reid.*)

℞ Sp. Ammon. fœtid. f ʒ ss.
Tinct. Hyoscyam. gtt. x.
Syr. Aurantii f ℥ ss.
Sp. Anisi f ʒ j.
Acid. Hydrocyan. dil. gtt. v.
Aquæ puræ f ℥ j.

M. A teaspoonful three times a day, for an infant ten or twelve months old; the dose to be graduated according to the age. USE—*In Laryngismus Stridulus.*

VEL (*Reid.*)

℞ Pulv. Valerian. ʒj.
Ammon. sesquicarb. gr. viij.
Syrup. Aurantii f ℥ ss.
Aquæ Carui f ℥ j.

M. The sixth part three times a day. USE—*In Laryngismus Stridulus.*

MISTURA CAMPHORÆ AMMONIATA. (*Gölis.*)

℞ Misturæ Camphoræ f ℥ j.
Spiritûs Ammoniæ fœtid. f ʒ ss.

Fiat haustus. To be taken when troubled with flatulence.

HAUSTUS ANTI-HYSTERICA. (*Frank.*)

℞ Valerianæ pulv. ʒj.
Tinct. Valerianæ Ammon. } āā f ʒ j.
Tinct. Castorei }
Mist. Camphoræ f ʒ xij.
M. fiat haustus. One, three times a day.

PULVIS IPECAC. cum SODA ET OPIO. (*Thomson.*)

℞ Pulv. ipecac. gr. j.
Sodæ carb. gr. xij.
Pulv. Opii gr. j.
M. fiat pulvis. *One every eight hours, in Asthma and Hooping Cough.*

HAUSTUS ÆTHERIS. (*Duncan.*)

℞ Aquæ Menthæ piperitæ f ʒ iss.
Ætheris f ʒ ss.
Sp. Lavand. comp. f ʒ ss.
Tinct. Opii ♏ x.
Syr. Papav. f ʒ ij.
M. fiat haustus. One, every six hours. USE—*In Asthma.*

MIST. AMMONIÆ cum AQ. LAURO-CERASI. (*Lemoine.*)

℞ Liq. Ammoniæ ♏ xij.
Syr. flor. Aurantii f ʒ j.
Aquæ Rosæ f ʒ ij.
Aquæ Lauro-Cerasi dest. f ʒ ss.
M. One tablespoonful to be taken three times a day. *Recommended by M. Lemoine in Epilepsy.* May be of service when the disease is caused by functional disorder only, and is not dependent on structural disease.

HAUSTUS CONII. (*Webster.*)

℞ Extr. Conii gr. j.
Dec. Cinchonæ f ʒ j.
Tinct. Opii ♏ v.
M. fiat haustus. One, three times a day. USE—*In Hooping Cough.*

MISTURA MOSCHI OPIATA. (*Cheselden.*)

℞ Aquæ Fœniculi f ℥ vj.
Moschi gr. ij. terendo solve, addeque
Tinct. Opii ♏ x.
Syr. Papav. f ʒ ij.

M. Half for a dose, the remainder to be taken if the spasms return. USE—*In Trismus.*

HAUSTUS CASTOREI. (*Hunter.*)

℞ Tinct. Castorei f ʒ j.
Ætheris ♏ x.
Tinct. Opii ♏ vij.
Aquæ Cinnamomi f ℥ iss.

M. fiat haustus. One, three times a day. USE—*In Typhus.*

HAUSTUS VALERIANÆ. (*Sydenham.*)

℞ Tinct. Valerianæ ammon. f ʒ ss.
Tinct. Castor. comp. f ʒ j.
Ætheris ♏ xv.
Aquæ Anethi f ℥ iss.

M. fiat haustus. One, two or three times a day. USE—*In Epilepsy.*

BOLUS ANTISPASMODICUS. (*Roucher.*)

℞ Camphoræ gr. iv.
Potassæ nitratis } āā gr. vi.
Moschi }
Pulv. Opii gr. ij.

M. fiant bol. iv. USE—*In Typhus with Delirium.*

MISTURA LOBELIÆ INFLATÆ.

℞ Tinct. Lobel. inflat. f ʒ ij.
Sp. Æth. Sulph. C. f ʒ iij.
Tinct. Hyoscyami f ʒ iij.
—— Digitalis ♏ xxx.
Mist. Camph. f ℥ vss.

Misce. A tablespoonful occasionally, or during the fit. USE—*In Asthma, from Disease of the Heart.*

BOLUS VALERIANÆ. (*Duncan.*)

℞ Pulv. Valerianæ ʒ j.
Ferri Carb. ℈ ss.
Syr. Zingiberis q. s.

M. fiat bolus. USE—*In Hysteria.*

ELECTUAR. CINCHONÆ cum VALERIANA. (*Frank.*)

℞ Pulv. Cinchonæ ℥ j.
Pulv. Valerianæ ʒ ij.
Syr. simpl. q. s.

M. fiat electuarium. A teaspoonful now and then. USE—*In Hysteria.*

ENEMA ASSAFŒTIDÆ. (*Hamilton.*)

℞ Assafœtidæ ʒ ij. tere ad solutionem cum
Decocti Hordei f ℥ xij.

Fiat enema. USE—*In Colic.*

ENEMA ASSAFŒTIDÆ cum OPIO. (*Clarke.*)

℞ Mist. Assafœtidæ f ℥ viij.
Tinct. Opii f ʒ j.

M. fiat enema. To be injected at bedtime. USE—*In Colic.*

BOLUS TEREBINTHINÆ. (*Romberg.*)

℞ Olei Terebinth. f ʒ j.
Magn. calc. ℈ iiss.
Ol. Menth. pip. gtt. viij.

M. A bolus, the size of a hazel-nut, to be taken three times a day. USE—*In Coxalgia.*

MIST. COCCI CACTI. (*Allnatt.*)

℞ Potassæ bicarb. ʒ j.
Cocci Cacti ℈ j.
Aquæ ferventis f ℥ viij.

A teaspoonful three times a day. This preparation Dr. Allnatt describes as invaluable in hooping cough, and far preferable to that of Wachtl, as it will keep a long time without changing, whilst the other becomes acid in a few hours, and consequently unfit for use.

BOLUS CAMPHORÆ cum SYR. PAPAV. (*Brera.*)

℞ Camphoræ gr. x.
Acaciæ pulv. ʒj.
Syr. papaveris albi, q. s.
M. fiat bolus. USE—*In Typhus and Subsultus Tendinum.*

MISTURA COCCI. (*Wachtl.*)

℞ Cocci cacti gr. x.
Potass. bitart. gr. xx.
Sacch. ℥ j.
Aquæ ferventis f ℥ vj.
Solve. A teaspoonful for a dose. *Recommended in Hooping Cough*, and reputed to effect a cure in from three to eleven days. The solution will not keep more than twenty-four hours.

HAUSTUS CAMPHORATUS. (*Paris.*)

℞ Tinct. Digitalis ♏ x.—xv.
Mist. Camphoræ f ʒ x.
Tinct. Calumbæ f ʒ j.
M. fiat haustus. One, twice a day. USE—*Palpitation of the Heart, from Nervous Irritability.*

MIST. IPECACUANHÆ cum SODÆ CARB. (*Pearson.*)

℞ Tinct. Opii ♏ vj.
Vini Ipecacuanhæ f ʒ j.
Aquæ puræ f ℥ j.
Syr. simplicis f ʒ iij.
Sodæ Carb. gr. xxiv.
Solve. A sixth part every four or six hours, for a child. USE—*In Hooping Cough.*

PILULÆ CUPRI AMMONIATI. (*Thomson.*)

℞ Cupri ammoniati gr. ij.
Micæ panis, q. s.
Fiant pilulæ iv. *One, twice a day, in Epilepsy.*

BOLUS MOSCHI cum CAMPHORA. (*Hartmann.*)

℞ Moschi gr. xv.
Camphoræ trit. cum Alcoholis gtt. aliquot, gr. v.
Conf. Rosæ Caninæ, q. s.
M. fiat bolus. USE—*In Hiccough and Subsultus Tendinum.*

BOLUS MOSCHI cum AMMONIA. (*White.*)

℞ Moschi,
Ammoniæ Carb. } āā ʒss.
Conf. Rosæ, q. s.

M. fiat bolus. One every three hours. USE—*In Convulsions attending Gangrene.*

MIST. AMMON. CO. (*Ashwell.*)

℞ Ammon. Carb. ʒ ss.
Sp. Lavend. C. f ʒ vj.
Tinct. Castorei f ʒ vj.
Tinct. Hyoscyam. f ʒ j., vel
Syr. Papav. alb. f ʒ ss., vel
Morphiæ Acet. gr. ss.—gr. j.
Aq. Menth. pip. f ʒ vj.

Solve. One tablespoonful three or four times a day. The narcotic may sometimes be omitted. USE—*As a stimulant, cordial, and antispasmodic.*

MISTURA MOSCHI cum ANTIM. POT. TART. (*Graves.*)

℞ Mist. Acaciæ f ʒ ss.
Syr. Papav. Alb. f ʒ j.
Antim. Pot. Tart. gr. ij.
Camphoræ gr. xv.
Moschi ʒij.
Aquæ fontanæ f ʒ ivss.

M. fiat mist. A tablespoonful every two hours. USE—*In Cerebral Excitement, with Subsultus Tendinum, in the latter stages of Fever.*

BOLUS CAMPHORÆ. (*Wintringham.*)

℞ Camphoræ ʒ ss.
Conf. Rosæ, q. s.

Fiat bolus. To be taken at bedtime. USE—*In Mania.*

ELECTUARIUM CINCHONÆ cum VALERIANA. (*Mead.*)

℞ Cinchonæ pulv. ʒ j.
Valerianæ pulv. ʒ iij.
Syr. Aurantii, q. s.

M. fiat electuarium. A teaspoonful evening and morning. USE—*In Epilepsy.*

TISANA CAMPHORATA. (*Form. Montpell.*)

℞ Camphoræ gr. xl.
Mellis albi ℥ j.
Aquæ bullientis Oij.

The camphor and honey to be well rubbed together, and the boiling water then added. *As an ordinary drink in Flatulence and Hysteria.*

PIL. VALER. cum INDIGO ET OPIO. (*Michel.*)

℞ Extr. Opii gummos. gr. ij.
Pulv. Indigo, gr. xvj.
Extr. Valerian. } āā gr. xxiv.
—— Cinchonæ }

M. fiat pil. xxiv.: four daily. USE—*In Traumatic Epilepsy.*

PIL. ZINCI VALERIANAT. (*Devay.*)

℞ Zinci Valerianat. gr. xij.
Pulv. tragacanth. ʒiv.

M. fiat pil. xii. One, night and morning. USE—*In Neuralgia and Epilepsy.*

MIST. ZINCI VALERIANATIS. (*Devay.*)

℞ Zinci Valerianatis gr. ij.
Syr. simplic. f ℥ iv.

Solve. A spoonful every half hour. USE—*As the preceding.*

MISTURA ZINCI VALERIANATIS.

℞ Zinci Valerianatis gr. x.
Tinct. Valerianæ f ʒ ij.
Syr. simpl. f ʒ vj.
Aquæ destillatæ f ℥ iij.

M. A tablespoonful every six hours. USE—*In Hysteria and other nervous affections.*

PULV. ZINCI CYANURETI. (*Magendie.*)

℞ Zinci cyanureti gr. ss.
Magnesiæ gr. iv.
Pulv. cinnam. gr. iv.

M. fiat pulvis. USE—*As an Antispasmodic, in Cramp of the Stomach.*

MIST. ACIDI NITRICI. (*Gibb.*)

℞ Acidi Nitrici dil. f ʒ xij.
Tinct. Cardam. comp. f ʒ iij.
Syr. simplicis f ℥ iiiss.
Aquæ destill. f ℥ j.

VEL

℞ Acidi nitrici dil. f ʒ xij.
Tinct. Gentian. Co. f ʒ iss.
Mellis Opt. ℥ ij.
Syr. simpl. f ℥ iss.
Aquæ destill. f ℥ j.

M. A dessertspoonful every hour or two, for children over two years of age, the dose being increased according to the age of the patient. For a very young child, a teaspoonful every hour will be sufficient. USE—*In Hooping Cough.* The mouth should be washed with a carbonate of soda gargle, after each dose, to preserve the teeth.

MIST. MOSCHI. (*Frank.*)

℞ Moschi gr. ij.
Mist. Acaciæ, Syr. Rosæ } āā f ʒ ij.
Aquæ Rosæ f ℥ j.

Solve. A teaspoonful every second hour. USE—*In the Second Stage of Hooping Cough.*

EMBROCATIO OPII CUM ÆTHERE. (*Bang.*)

℞ Tinct. Opii f ℥ ss.
Ætheris f ʒ iij.
Sp. Camphoræ f ℥ ij.

M. fiat embrocatio. USE—*For Stomachic Spasms.*

GUTTÆ SP. AMMONIÆ SUCCIN. (*Rosenstein.*)

℞ Sp. Ammoniæ succin. f ℥ ss.
Ætheris f ʒ j.

Fifteen minims (a fourth of a teaspoonful) in a wineglassful of peppermint water. USE—*In Hysteria.*

TINCTURA SUMBULII.* (*Granville.*)

℞ Sumbulii radicis ℥ ij.
Sp. tenuioris f ℥ xvj.

Macerate for seven days, then press and filter. DOSE—ɱxx. to ɱxl.

TINCTURA SUMBULII ÆTHEREA. (*Granville.*)

℞ Sumbulii frustulorum ℥ j.
Ætheris f ℥ iv.

Macerate for four days, then filter. DOSE—ɱxx. to ɱxl.

TINCTURA SUMBULII COMP. (*Granville.*)

℞ Tinct. Sumbulii f ℥ ij.
——————— Æth. f ℥ j.

Misce. DOSE—ɱxx. to ɱxl.

MISTURA SUMBULII. (*Granville.*)

℞ Sumbulii radicis ʒ ij.
Aquæ ferventis f ℥ viij.

Macerate for twelve hours, and filter.

Colaturæ, adde
Tinct. Sumbulii f ʒ j.

M. Two tablespoonfuls twice or thrice a day.

* *Sumbul*, a root recently introduced into practice by Dr. Granville, has been found very serviceable by those who have given it a trial. It has a decided musk odour, and gives out a powerful sharp aroma in the mouth, when masticated, heightened by its solution in any spirit. Chemical analysis shows that it contains traces of an ethereal oil, two balsamic ingredients (resins), one soluble in ether, the other in alcohol, also wax, an aromatic spirit, and a bitter substance, soluble in water and alcohol. The balsam seems to be the seat of the musk-like perfume; ℥ iss of it yield about ten grains of a crystallizable acid, which Dr. Reinsch has named the Sumbulic Acid. Dr. Granville recommends the sumbul as useful in nervous diseases, spasms of the stomach, and cramp, hysteria and its varieties, chlorosis, amenorrhea and dysmenorrhea, paralysis of the limbs, epilepsy, and Asiatic cholera, even in the stage of collapse. Dr. Reinsch states that in nervous atrophy its efficacy is undoubted; in low or nervous fevers succeeding typhus, Dr. Tillman and Dr. Richter have employed it with marked benefit; and Dr. Martigny, of Darmstadt, has found it beneficial in all those cases of dropsy which depend on impaired nervous organism.—(*Dr. Granville on Sumbul*, 1850.)

APERIENTS.

Under this division only a few medicines will be mentioned, for the sake chiefly of easy reference, as they more properly rank under the head of CATHARTICS. Aperients, or laxatives, act for the most part by unloading the bowels of accumulated or offensive matter, without producing any considerable effect, either on the exhalant vessels of the intestines, or on the secretions of the liver and pancreas. They seem to act, therefore, by stimulating the muscular fibres of the intestines, so that their peristaltic motion is augmented, and the contents of the bowels more quickly and completely discharged.

Table of the principal Aperients, and their Doses.

Manna	℥ iv.	ad	℥ j.
Cassia, L., Cassia pulpa, E.	ʒ ss.	ad	℥ j.
Confectio Cassiæ, L., Electuarium Cas., E. D.	℥ j.	ad	℥ j.
Magnesia	ʒ ss.	ad	ʒ j.
Magnesiæ carbonas	℈ j.	ad	ʒ j.
Magnesiæ sulphas	ʒ ij.	ad	℥ j.
Sulphur sublimatum	ʒ ss.	ad	ʒ ij.
Sulphur præcipitatum, L.	ʒ ss.	ad	ʒ ij.
Ricini oleum	f ʒ iij.	ad	f ℥ j.
Tamarindi pulpa, L. E., Tamarindus, D.	ʒ j.	ad	℥ ss.
Taraxaci radix, L. E., Tarax. dens leonis, D.	ʒ ss.	ad	ʒ j.
Sapo, L., Sapo durus, D., Sap. Hispan., E.	gr v.	ad	ʒ ss.
Sodæ carbonas	gr. x.	ad	ʒ ss.
——— acetas, D.	ʒ j.	ad	ʒ iv.
——— bicarbonas	gr. x.	ad	ʒ ss.
——— potassio-tartras	ʒ j.	ad	℥ j.
——— sulphas	ʒ iij.	ad	℥ j.
——— phosphas	ʒ iv.	ad	℥ iss.
Sodii Chloridum, L. D, Sodæ murias, E.	℈ j.	ad	ʒ j.
Potassæ acetas	ʒ ij.	ad	ʒ iij.
——— bisulphas, E. D.,	℈ j.	ad	ʒ ij.
——— bitartras	ʒ iv.	ad	℥ j.
——— sulphas	ʒ j.	ad	ʒ iij.
——— tartras	ʒ j.	ad	℥ j.
Prunus, L., Pruna, E. D. / Sacchari Fæx, L. E.	ad lib.		

SELECT FORMULÆ.

HAUSTUS MAGN. SULPH. COMP. (*Wilson.*)

℞ Magnesiæ sulphatis ʒ iij.
Aquæ menthæ piperitæ f ℥ ij.
Tinct. jalapæ f ʒ ij.
Acidi nitrici dil. ♏ xx.

Misce pro haustus. A good Saline Aperient: the Nitric Acid deprives the Sulphate of Magnesia of its unpleasant bitterness.

MISTURA OLEI RICINI cum SENNÂ. (*Pearson.*)

℞ Olei ricini f ℥ ss.
Tinct. sennæ comp. ʒ ij.

Misce. USE—*In Nephritic Affections.*

MISTURA LAXATIVA. (*Biett.*)

℞ Sodæ sulph. ℥ ss.
Infus. chicoreæ Oj.

Solve. DOSE—Two or three glassfuls in the forenoon.

HAUSTUS CARMINATIVO-LAXATIVUS. (*Hamilton.*)

℞ Potassæ tartratis ʒ iss.
Pulv. rhei gr. x.
Inf. sennæ comp. f ʒ xij.
Syr. aurantii } āā f ʒ j.
Tinct. cinnam. comp. }

Misce, fiat haustus.

MISTURA LAXATIVA. (*Abernethy.*)

℞ Magnesiæ sulph. ℥ j.
Mannæ ʒ ij.
Inf. sennæ comp. f ʒ vj.
Tinct. sennæ comp. f ʒ ij.
Aquæ menthæ viridis f ℥ j.
Aquæ destillatæ f ℥ ii.

Solve, fiat mistura. Three tablespoonfuls every morning.

MISTURA MAGN. SULPH. cum SENNÂ. (*Cooper.*)

℞ Magn. Sulph. ʒ iij.
Inf. sennæ comp. f ʒ xij.
Syr. rosæ f ʒ ij.

Fiat mist. A tablespoonful occasionally.

HAUST. OL. RICINI cum DEC. HORDEI. (*Clarke.*)

℞ Olei ricini f ℥ j.
Decoct. hordei f ℥ ij.
Fiat haustus. USE—*In Inflammation of the Intestines.*

MISTURA LAXATIVA COMPOSITA. (*Pearson.*)

℞ Olei ricini f ℥ iss.
Vitellum ovi unius
His rite terendo subactis, adde paulatim,
Aquæ menthæ viridis f ℥ v.
Syr. aurantii f ℥ ss.
M. fiat mistura aperiens. Three tablespoonfuls every two hours, until the bowels act freely.

HAUSTUS APERIENS. (*Rush.*)

℞ Magnes. sulph. ʒ vi.
Mannæ opt. ʒ iij.
Aquæ destillatæ f ʒ xij.
Fiat haustus.

VEL (*Bell.*)

℞ Potassæ tart. ʒ j.
Inf. sennæ comp. f ʒ xij.
Syr. aurantii f ʒ j.
M. fiat haustus purgans.

VEL (*Blundell.*)

℞ Magnes. sulph. ʒ vj.
Inf. sennæ comp. f ʒ xij.
Syr. aurantii f ʒ j.
M. ft. haustus purgans.

PULVIS RHEI cum POTASSÆ BITART. (*Chomel.*)

℞ Pulv. rhei gr. xxv.
Potassæ bitart. ʒ j.
M. ft. pulvis purgans. To be taken in some thick menstruum.

VEL (*Richerand.*)

℞ Pulv. jalapæ ℈ j.
Potassæ bitart. ʒ j.
M. ft. pulvis purgans.

PULVIS APERIENS. (*Brera.*)

℞ Pulv. rhei ʒj.
Potassæ bitart. ʒj.
Pulv. cinnam. comp. gr. v.
M. ft. pulvis aperiens.

PULVIS APERIENS AROM.

℞ Pulv. rhei gr. xv.
Pulv. cinnam. comp. gr. v.
M. ft. pulvis. USE—*In Intermittents.*

HAUSTUS APERIENS AROMAT.

℞ Inf. sennæ comp. f ℥ iss.
Tinct. rhei comp. f ʒ ij.
Tinct. lavand. comp. f ʒ j.
M. ft. haustus.

MISTURA APERIENS COMP. (*Cooper.*)

℞ Inf. sennæ comp. f ℥ iv.
Potassæ tart. ʒ vj.
Tinct. jalapæ f ʒ ij.
Syr. rhamni f ʒ iij.
Half for a dose. USE—*After bleeding in Apoplexy.*

MISTURA APERIENS COMP. (*Thomas.*)

℞ Pulpæ tamarindi ℥ ss.
Potassæ bitart. ʒ ij.
Aquæ bullientis f ℥ v. liquori colato, adde
Aquæ cinnamomi f ℥ j.
Antim. potassio-tart. gr. j. ad gr. ij.
Misce, fiat mistura. Four tablespoonfuls for a dose, to be repeated in three hours if the bowels do not act before.—USE—*In Inflammatory Fever.*

PIL. STOMACH. (*Guy's Hospital.*)

℞ Pulv. Rhei ʒ ij.
Pulv. Capsic. ʒ j.
M. ft. mass. cum syrup. empyreum. in pil. lx. dividend. Two or three to be taken daily before dinner.

MISTURA APERIENS.

℞ Potassæ tart. ʒ iij.
Mannæ optimæ ℥ ss.
Aquæ destillatæ f ℥ vj.

Misce. Three tablespoonfuls every three hours, or occasionally.

HAUSTUS POTASSÆ TARTARATÆ cum MANNÂ. (*Hamilton.*)

℞ Potassæ tart. ʒ ij.
Mannæ ʒ iv.
Aquæ ferventis f ℥ ij.
Tinct. jalapæ ♏ xx.

Misce, fiat haustus. Half for a dose, for a child.

HAUSTUS CARMINATIVUS APERIENS. (*Frank.*)

℞ Pulv. rhei ☽ j.
Sp. anisi f ʒ ss.
Aquæ cinnamomi f ℥ j.
Tinct. jalapæ f ʒ ss.—f ʒ j.

Misce, fiat haustus. To be taken occasionally. USE—*In Flatulent Colic.*

MISTURA APERIENS. (*Clarke.*)

℞ Inf. sennæ comp. f ℥ iv.
Potassæ bitart. ʒ j.
Syr. rhamni f ʒ ij.

Misce, fiat mistura. Two or three tablespoonfuls for a dose, to be repeated in four hours, if the bowels do not act previously.

MISTURA APERIENS cum SP. AMMON. AROM. (*Lind.*)

℞ Pulv. rhei gr. xv.
Magnes. carb. ʒ ss.
Aquæ anethi f ℥ iss.
Syr. rosæ f ʒ ij.
Sp. ammon. arom. ♏ xv.

Misce, fiat mistura. Two or three tablespoonfuls twice or thrice daily, or occasionally. USE—*In Diarrhœa.*

EMULSIO OLEI RICINI COMP. (*Rush.*)

℞ Olei ricini f ʒ ij. tere cum
Mist. acaciæ f ʒ j. adde
Aquæ anethi f ʒ j.
Tinct. jalapæ f ʒ j.

Misce, fiat mistura. Half for a dose. USE—*In Jaundice.*

AROMATICS.

Medicines which are fragrant in smell, and usually warm to the taste, are called Aromatics. They are chiefly ranged in this work under the titles of CARMINATIVES and TONICS.

ASTRINGENTS.

The *modus operandi* of this important class of medicines appears to be in a great measure mechanical. They corrugate the fibres of the parts to which they are applied, and often act by sympathy on the more distant. There is no chemical test for the astringent principle; the taste must be the only criterion, and it is seldom deceived. They are principally used in restraining profluvia, such as epistaxis, fluxes, hæmorrhage, gleet, and leucorrhœa.

Table of the principal Astringents and their Doses.

Acidum Gallicum, L. D.	gr. iij.	ad	gr. v.
——— Sulphuricum dilutum	♏iij.	ad	♏xl.
——— Sulphuricum aromaticum, E. D.	♏iij.	ad	♏xxx.
——— Tannicum, L. D.	gr. iij.	ad	gr. x.
Alumen	gr. x.	ad	ʒj.
——— Exsiccatum	gr. x.	ad	ʒj.
Zinci Sulphas	gr. j.	ad	gr. iv.
Ferri Sulphas	gr. j.	ad	gr. v.
—— fila	gr. v.	ad	ʒ ss.
—— Acetatis tinct., D.	♏xx.	ad	f ʒ j.
—— Pernitratis liquor, D.	f ʒ ss.	ad	f ʒ j.
—— Sesquichlor. tinct.	♏x.	ad	f ʒ ss.
Cupri Sulphas	gr. ¼	ad	gr. ij.
Plumbi Acetas	gr. ss.	ad	gr. ij.
Catechu, L. E., Catechu extr., D.	gr. x.	ad	ʒij.
Creta pp.	gr. x.	ad	ʒj.

Kino	gr. x.	ad	℈j.
Tinctura Kino	f℥j.	ad	f℥ij.
Hæmatoxyli Lignum	℈j.	ad	℥j.
Extractum Hæmatoxyli	gr. x.	ad	℥ss.
Krameria	gr. x.	ad	℥j.
Tinct. Krameriæ, D.	f℥ss.	ad	f℥j.
Quercus Cortex	gr. x.	ad	℥ss.
Extractum Quercus, D.	gr. x.	ad	℥j.
Gallæ	gr. x.	ad	℈j.
Tinct. Gallæ, L. D., Tinct. Gallarum, E.	f℥ss.	ad	f℥iij.
Matico	f℥ss.	ad	f℥ij.
Inf. Matico	f℥i.	ad	f℥ij.
Tinct. Matico, D.	f℥j.	ad	f℥ij.
—— Rhatani	f℥j.	ad	f℥ij.
Liquor calcis, L. D., Aqua calcis, E.	f℥ij.	ad	Oss.
Tormentillæ radix	gr. x.	ad	℥j.
Bistortæ radix	gr. x.	ad	℥j.
Rosa Gallica	℈j.	ad	℥j.
Uva ursi, L. E., Arctostaph. Uvæ ursi, D.	gr. x.	ad	℥ss.
Borax L. E., Sodæ Biboras, D.	gr. x.	ad	℥ss.
Granatum, L., Gran. rad., E., Gran. rad. et cort., D.	℈j.	ad	℥j.
Salicis cortex, E.,	℈j.	ad	℥j.
Salviæ folia	gr. xv.	ad	℥ss.
Simarubæ cortex, E. D.	℥ss.	ad	℥j.
Argenti Oxidum, D.	gr. ⅛.	ad	gr. j.
Creosoton, externally astringent; dose internally	♏j.	ad	♏v.
Tannin	gr. ij.	ad	gr. v.

SELECT FORMULÆ.

HAUSTUS ASTRINGENS. (*Paris.*)

℞ Quercûs cort. cont. ℥ss.
Aquæ ferventis f℥xiv.
Macerate for an hour, and then filter.
℞ Hujus colaturæ f℥iss.
Pulv. gallæ gr. x.
Tinct. catechu f℥ss.
Tinct. cardam. comp. f℥ss
Syr. aurantii f℥j.
Fiat haustus. USE—*In Diarrhœa.*

HAUSTUS CRETÆ cum CATECHU. (*Paris.*)

℞ Mist. cretæ f ℥ iss.
Tinct. opii ♏ xv.
Tinct. catechu f ʒ j.

Ft. haust. One after each liquid stool. USE—*In Diarrhœa.*

PILULÆ ALUMINIS cum GENTIANÂ. (*Cullen.*)

℞ Aluminis gr. v.
Myristicæ pulv. gr. v,
Extr. gentiani q. s.

M. ft. pil. ij. USE—*In Hæmorrhage.*

MISTURA ALUMINIS cum LACTE. (*Pearson.*)

℞ Lactis vaccini bullientis Oj.
Aluminis pulv. ʒ ij.

Let them boil together until the milk curdles ; strain the whey, of which a warm glassful to be taken occasionally. USE—*In Diarrhœa ; also in Diabetes* (Disp. Fuld.)

HAUSTUS ROSÆ cum ACID. SULPH. (*Wardrop.*)

℞ Conf. rosæ gallicæ ℥ j.
Inf. rosæ comp. ferv. Oj.

Macerate for an hour, and filter.

℞ Hujus colaturæ f ʒ xiij.
Acid. sulph. diluti ♏ x.

M. ft. haustus. One three times a day. USE—*In Hæmaturia and other passive Hæmorrhages.*

MISTURA UVÆ URSI COMPOSITA. (*Cooper.*)

℞ Fol. uvæ ursi cont. ℥ ss.
Aquæ ferventis Oj.

Macerate, and, when cool, filter.

℞ Hujus infusi f ℥ vij.
Tinct. kino
Syr. zingiberis } āā f ℥ ss.

Fiat mistura. A fourth part every four hours.

MIST. UVÆ URSI. (*Otto.*)

℞ Uvæ ursi fol. ℥ j.
Aquæ bullientis f ℥ xvj.

Simmer for five minutes, and strain. A wineglassful to be

taken four times a day. Use—*In cases of Incontinence of Urine.*

MIST. RHUS GLABRI. (*Otto*)

℞ Rhus glabri fol ℥ j.
Aquæ f ℥ xvj.

Boiled together and strained. Dose—Half an ounce three times a day. Use—*In Incontinence of Urine.*

MISTURA ASTRINGENS. (*Dr. Smith, of Cheltenham.*)

℞ Olei terebinth. f ℥ j.—f ℥ ij.—f ℥ iij.
Vitellum ovi unius.
Aquæ f ℥ v.
Syr. flor. aurantii f ℥ j.

M. ft. mist. The third part every three or four hours. Use—*In Hæmorrhages.*

Dr. Smith recommends the addition of the muriated tincture of iron in epistaxis, depending on the rupture of one or more small bloodvessels, when much arterial blood has been lost. In hematemesis and hæmorrhage from the bowels, the turpentine may be given with the compound infusion of roses, sulphate of magnesia, iced-water, or solution of tannic or gallic acid. In some forms of hæmoptysis, it may be usefully added to the infusion of matico; in hematuria, to the decoction of uva ursi, or chimaphila, or the muriated tincture of iron, &c. In purpura hemorrhagica, the decoctions or infusions of bark form with it an excellent adjuvant. It is compatible alike with acids and alcalies.

MIST. TEREBINTHINÆ. (*Dr. Budd, of Bristol.*)

℞ Ol. Terebinth. rect. f ℥ ss.—f ℥ iss.
Creosoti gtt. iij.
Sp. Rorismarini ♏xl.
Mist. acaciæ f ℥ iij.
Aquæ ad f ℥ iv.

Three tablespoonfuls every three or four hours. Use—*In Passive Hæmorrhages, Purpura, Epistaxis, Hæmatemesis, Metrorrhagia, Hæmaturia, &c.* It is not so useful in active hæmorrhages, but it still may be of service. Mr. Griffiths, of Wrexham, has found half ounce and ounce doses of the oil of turpentine effectual in the severe uterine hæmorrhage which sometimes follows parturition. The creosote prevents nau-

sea, and, with the rosemary, covers the unpleasant flavour of the turpentine.

ENEMA ARGENTI NITRATIS. (*Trousseau.*)

℞ Argenti Nitratis gr. j.—gr. iij.
Aquæ destill. f ℥ xiiss.

Solve, ut fiat enema.

MIST. ARGENTI NITRATIS. (*Trousseau.*)

℞ Argenti Nitratis gr. $\frac{1}{5}$—$\frac{2}{5}$.
Aquæ destillatæ f ℥ x.
Syrupi simplicis f ℥ x.

Solve. Five or six teaspoonfuls to be taken in the twenty-four hours. USE—*In the non-inflammatory Diarrhœa of Infants.*

GARGARISMA ALUMINIS cum OXYMELLE. (*Paris.*)

℞ Inf. rosæ comp. f ℥ iiiss.
Aluminis pulv. gr. x.
Oxymellis f ℥ iij.

M. ft. gargar. USE—*In Relaxed Sore Throat.*

PILULÆ OPIAT. ASTRINGENTES. (*Pearson.*)

℞ Plumbi acetatis gr. iij.
Opii puri pulv. gr. j.
Extracti conii gr. x.

M. ft. Pilul. iij. One, twice a day, a draught acidulated with acetic acid being taken immediately afterward.

HAUSTUS ASTRINGENS. (*Paris.*)

℞ Inf. cuspariæ f ℥ j.
Tinct. catechu f ℥ j.
Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ gr. x.

Fiat haustus. USE—*In Diarrhœa.*

INFUS. MATICONIS. (*Pharm. Nosoc. Phthisic.*)

℞ Fol. Maticonis ℥ ij.
Aquæ ferventis Oj.

Macerate for two hours, and filter. DOSE—f ℥ j. to f ℥ iv. USE—*In Hæmoptysis.*

MIST. MATICONIS. (*Jenks.*)

℞ Olei Terebinth. } ♏xxx.
Ex ovi vitello, }
Tinct. Maticonis f ʒ iss.
Aquæ Pimentæ ad f ℥ iv.

M. ft. mist. A third part to be taken every three hours. USE —*In Hæmatemesis.* This combination was employed, and apparently with success, after the oleum terebinthinæ, the gallic and sulphuric acids, and the plumbi acetas had failed to be of service. Nevertheless Dr. Jenks expresses doubts of the utility of the matico. It is worth a trial, however. In the case in which it was used, there were no signs of hepatic disease—blood was lost by hæmorrhoids as well as from the stomach.

PULVIS ASTRINGENS. (*Hunter.*)

℞ Aluminis purif. ☉ss.
Pulv. kino gr. v.

M. ft pulvis. One, three times a day.

HAUSTUS FERRI SESQUICHLORIDI. (*Rush.*)

℞ Tinct. ferri sesquichlor. ♏x.
Aquæ cinnamomi f ʒ xij.

Fiat haustus. One, three times a day. Also recommended by Clarke in uterine hæmorrhage.

MIST. CRETÆ COMP. (*Wilson.*)

℞ Extr. hematoxyli ʒ j.
Mist. cretæ f ℥ iv.
Tinct. catechu f ʒ ij.
Sp. myristicæ f ʒ j.

Misce. Three or four tablespoonfuls every hour. USE—*In Dysentery.*

HAUSTUS ZINCI SULPH. COMP. (*Clarke.*)

℞ Zinci sulphatis gr. ¼.
Alumin. purif. gr. x.
Inf. rosæ comp. f ʒ xiij.
Syr. Rosæ f ʒ j.

Fiat haustus. One, every six hours, *in Hæmorrhage.*

HAUSTUS PLUMBI ACETATIS COMP.

℞ Plumbi acetatis gr. j.
Tinct. opii ℥xx.
Aquæ cinnamomi f ʒ v.
——— destillatæ f ʒ vj.
Syr. aurantii f ʒ j.

Fiat haustus. One, every eight hours, *in Hæmorrhages.*

PILULÆ ZINCI SULPH. cum MYRRHÂ. (*Paris.*)

℞ Zinci sulph. gr. x.
Myrrhæ pulv. ʒ iss.
Conf. rosæ q. s.

Fiant pilulæ xx. Two, twice a day.

INJECTIO CORT. QUERCUS COMP. (*Gregory.*)

℞ Cort. quercûs cont. ʒ vj.
Aquæ destillatæ f ℥ x.
Coque per sextam partem horæ, et cola :
℞ Hujus colaturæ et infusi lini ää f ℥ iv.

Sit pro injectione per vaginam. USE—*In Uterine Discharges attended with an irritable state of the Vagina.*

GARGARISMA BORACIS. (*Underwood.*)

℞ Boracis ʒ ij.
Mellis rosæ f ℥ j.
Aquæ bullientis, vel Aquæ rosæ f ℥ viij.

Misce, ft. gargarisma. USE—*In Aphthæ, and superficial inflammatory Ulceration of the Gums.*

GARGARISMA ALUMINIS.

℞ Aluminis purif. ʒ ij.
Decocti hordei Oij.
Mellis rosæ f ℥ ij.

Misce, ft. gargarisma. *Idem.*

GARGARISMA ALUMINIS cum CINCHONA. (*Cooper.*)

℞ Aluminis purif. ʒ j.
Decocti cinchonæ f ℥ xij.
Mellis rosæ ℥ iss.

Misce, ft. gargarisma. USE—*In relaxed state of the Uvula and contiguous parts.*

SOLUT. ARGENTI NITRATIS. (*Abernethy.*)

℞ Argenti Nitratis ℈j.
Aquæ destillatæ f ℥ iij.

Solve, fiat gargarisma. Use—*In Mercurial Salivation.*

GARGAR. TEREBINTH. (*Geddings.*)

℞ Ol. Terebinth. f ʒ ij.
Mist. Acaciæ f ℥ viij.

Misce, fiat gargarisma. To be used several times a day, *in Mercurial Salivation.*

GARGAR. ACIDI SULPH. COMP. (*Pharm. Guyensis.*)

℞ Infusi lini f ℥ xiv.
Mellis rosæ f ℥ ij.
Acidi sulph. dilut. f ʒ iss.

Misce, ft. gargarisma. Use—*In cases where mild Astringents are indicated, this will be found to answer very well.*

GARGARISMA SIMPLEX. (*Brodie.*)

℞ Infusi rosæ f ℥ iv.
Mellis rosæ vel syrupi mori f ℥ j.

Misce, ft. gargarisma.

PULVIS QUERCÛS cum ANTHEM. (*Pearson.*)

℞ Quercûs cort. pulv. ℥ ss.
Anthem. flor. pulv. ℈j.

To be taken every second or third hour during apyrexia. Use—*In Intermittent Fevers.*

BOLUS ASTRINGENS. (*Gruner.*)

℞ Aluminis,
Cinchonæ extr. } āā ℈ ss.
Myristicæ pulv.
Syr. simpl. q. s.

Fiat bolus. Use—*In Intermittent Fevers.*

PILULA PLUMBI ACETATIS. (*Reynolds.*)

℞ Plumbi acetatis gr. ss.
Conf. rosæ gr. iv.
Tinct. opii ♏ij.

Misce, fiat pilula una. One every four hours. Use—*In Hæmorrhage from the Lungs, Uterus, and Nose.*

MISTURA ZINCI SULPH. (*Lind.*)

℞ Zinci sulph. gr. xij.
Aquæ destill. f ℥ iij.

A third part three times a day, the dose being increased, if necessary, and the medicine be tolerated. USE—*In Intermittent Fever.*

MISTURA ASTRINGENS. (*Pringle.*)

℞ Ext. hæmatoxyli ʒ iij.
Aquæ puræ f ℥ vij.
Sp. cinnamomi f ℥ j.
Tinct. catechu f ʒ ij.

Misce. Two tablespoonfuls every four hours. USE—*In protracted Dysentery.*

GARGARISMA RHATANI.

℞ Tinct. rhatani f ʒ iij.
Mellis rosæ f ℥ ij.
Mist. camphoræ f ℥ iiss.

M. ft. gargarisma. USE—*In Relaxed Uvula and Enlarged Tonsils.*

UNGUENTUM ZINCI SULPH. (*Klein.*)

℞ Zinci sulph. ʒj.
Butyri recentis ʒ ij.

Misce. A little to be applied night and morning to the affected eyelids. USE—*In Psorophthalmia.*

PIL. ACIDI GALLICI cum CANNAB. IND. (*Pharm. Nosoc. Phthisic.*)

℞ Acidi Gallici gr. iv.
Ex. Cannab. Ind. gr. j.

M. ft. pil. One or two for a dose. USE—*As an astringent combined with a sedative. In Colliquative Sweats.*

GARGARISMA CORT. QUERCÛS cum ALUMINE. (*Cullen.*)

℞ Quercûs cort. cont. ℥ j.
Aquæ puræ Oiss.

Decoque ad octarium unum. Liquori colato adjice
Aluminis ʒ ss.
Spiritûs tenuioris f ℥ ij.

Fiat gargarisma. USE—*In Atonic Swellings of the Uvula and Tonsils.*

GARGARISMA ÆRUGINIS. (*Currie.*)

℞ Oxymellis æruginis f ℥ ss.
Mellis rosæ f ℥ ij.
Decocti hordei f ℥ vss.

Misce, ft. gargarisma. *Idem.*

MISTURA CREOSOTI. (*M'Donald.*)

℞ Creosoti ♏ x.
Sp. Æth. Sulph. co. f ℥ ij.
Decoct. cinchonæ f ℥ vj.; vel
Tinct. cinch. co. f ℥ vj.
Aquæ ad f ℥ vj.

Misce. The fourth part every six hours. USE—*In Chronic Bronchitis, Phthisis, (?) &c.*

MIST. CREOSOTI. (*Ibid.*)

℞ Creosoti ♏ xij.
Pulv. acaciæ ℥ ij.
Aquæ destill. f ℥ vj.

Misce. The fourth part every six hours. USE—*In Chronic Dysentery; said also to be serviceable in Dyspepsia.*

HAUSTUS CREOSOTI.

℞ Creosoti ♏ j.
Acidi acet. dilut. ♏ xv.
Aquæ destillatæ f ℥ j.

M. ft. haustus. One, every two or three hours. USE—*In Chronic Vomiting.*

PILUL. SECAL. CORNUT. ET CAMPH. (*Robert.*)

℞ Secal. cornut. pulv. gr. ij.
Camphoræ gr. j.

Ft. Pl. One night and morning. USE—*In Nocturnal Pollutions.*

ENEMA ACETATIS PLUMBI. (*Neubold.*)

℞ Plumbi acetatis gr. x.
Aquæ destill. f ℥ x.
Acidi acet. dil. f ℥ ij.

Solve, ft. enema. USE—*In Strangulated Hernia.* One every two hours. Dr. Neubold says, operations would be of very rare occurrence, were this agent more extensively used. He has given from four to six enemata in one case, without any bad results. Dr. Hasserbrone confirms this statement by his own experience.

MIST. IPECACUANHÆ. (*Dr. Turelutti.*)

℞ Pulv. ipecacuanhæ gr. xv.— ℥ j.
Decoct. tamarindi bullient. Oj.

Misce. A tablespoonful every twenty minutes. *Recommended in uncomplicated Dysentery.* The decoction is made by boiling three ounces of tamarinds in a pint of water. The doses of the medicine must be given more or less frequently, so as to keep the patient in a state of permanent nausea, and should be continued for some days after the stools have ceased to contain blood.

MIST. COPAIBÆ. (*The Charity Hospital of Berlin ;—Wolffe.*)

℞ Bals. copaibæ
Syrupi tolutani
Sp. vini rectif.
Aquæ menth. pip. } āā f ℥ j.
Sp. æth. nitr. f ℥ iss.

Misce. USE—*In Hæmoptysis, dependent on Pulmonary Tuberculosis.* The dose is not mentioned by Dr. Wolffe, but it is probably the sixth part every three or four hours. The mixture must be shaken before it is used, as the balsam separates and floats on the surface.

MISTURA ALUMINIS. (*Dr. Andrews.*)

℞ Aluminis gr. xlviij.
Syrupi simplicis f ℥ ss.
Aquæ ferventis f ℥ vss.

Solve. ℥ j. contains one grain. (*Recommended in cases of Bronchitis, Cynanche Trachealis, Hæmoptysis, Pertussis, and in Chronic Affections of the Lungs.*) In general it does not interfere with the expectoration. For a child three years old, the dose is a teaspoonful three or four times a day ; between three and seven, a dessert-spoonful ; and to persons who have attained puberty, two tablespoonfuls.

MIST. FERRI SESQUICHLOR. (*Clay.*)

℞ Tinct. ferri sesquichlor. f ʒ j.
——— opii f ʒ iss.
Inf. lichen. Island. } āā f ℥ iv.
— gentian. comp. }

M. fiat mist. An ounce to be taken every four hours. USE—*In Hæmaturia, dependent on Renal Disease.*

MIST. ACIDI GALLICI. (*Sampson.*)

℞ Acidi gallici ʒ j.
Inf. aurant. c. f ℥ iv.
Aquæ f ℥ ij.

M. ft. mist. The sixth part every six hours. USE—*In cases of Albuminous Urine and Hæmaturia.*

PULV. ACIDI GALLICI. (*Ibid.*)

℞ Acidi gallici ʒ j.
Pulv. opii puri. gr. vj.

Misce bene, fiant pulv. xij. One, three times a day. USE—*In Chronic Diarrhœa and Intestinal Hæmorrhage.*

MIST. ACIDI GALLICI. (*Curling.*)

℞ Acidi gallici gr. xv.
Acid. hydrocyan. ♏ vj.
Tinct. hyoscyami f ʒ j.
Aq. destill. f ℥ iv.

Solve; a third part three times a day. USE—*In Hæmaturia.*

MIST. ALUMINIS. (*Golding Bird.*)

℞ Aluminis gr. xxv.
Extr. conii gr. xij.
Syr. Rhœados f ʒ ij.
Aquæ anethi f ℥ iij.

M. ft. mist. A dessertspoonful every hour is the dose for a child two or three years old. USE—*In Pertussis.*

PULV. BENZOIC. cum TANNIN. (*Geigel.*)

℞ Acid. benzoic. } āā ℈ j.
Tannin. }
Sacch. pulv. ʒ iij.

M. ft. pulv. xx. One every two hours, for children three years old. USE—*During the convulsive period of Hooping Cough.*

PIL. TANNIN. cum OPIO. (*Dumars.*)

℞ Tannin. ℈ij.
Extr. opii gr. j.
Conf. rosæ q. s.

M. ft. pil. xx. One every two hours. USE—*In Hæmorrhage.*

PULV. TANNIN. (*Van Brewning.*)

℞ Tannin. gr. ½
Acid. benzoic.
Extr. belladonnæ } āā gr. 1/12
Pulv. rhei gr. iij.
—— acaciæ gr. xij.

M. ft. pulv. One to be taken three or four times a day. Half the above will be a sufficient dose for a very young child. *Recommended in Pertussis.* If the primæ viæ require cleansing, the use of the powders may be preceded by an emetic. If the disease do not yield in a few days, and the periodicity of the attack be well marked, one or two grains of the hydrochlorate or disulphate of quinine may be substituted for the rhubarb.

PILUL. TANNIN. (*Latour.*)

℞ Tannin. gr. ss.
Pulv. acaciæ gr. ij.
Syr. simpl. q. s.

M. ft. pil. To be taken every third hour. USE—*In Hæmoptysis, an Enema being occasionally exhibited, to prevent Constipation.*

PILUL. TANNIN. (*Charvet.*)

℞ Tannin. pur. gr. ss.—gr. j.—gr. ij.
Conf. q. s.

M. ft. pil. To be taken in the evening, or at night. USE—*In Morbid Sweating, especially in the Night Sweats attending Phthisis.*

MISTURA TANNIN. cum BELLADONNÂ. (*Sebregondi.*)

℞ Tannin. pur. gr. vj.
Extr. Belladonnæ gr. j.
—— conii gr. iv.
Aquæ fœniculi f ℥ viij.
Syrupi althææ f ℥ iv.

M. ft. mist. A dessertspoonful every two hours. USE—*In Simple Hooping Cough.*

PILUL. NUCIS VOMIC. cum TANNIN. (*Evenius.*)

℞ Extr. aquos. nucis vomic. gr. $\frac{1}{10}$.
Extr. thebaic. }
Tannin. } āā gr. xv.

Misce. To be made into six or eight pills; one every two hours. USE—*In Choleraic Diarrhœa.*

LOTIO TANNIN. (*Druitt.*)

℞ Tannin. gr. v.
Aquæ destill. f ℥ j.

Solve. As a lotion for sore or ulcerated nipples, and whenever the use of a vegetable astringent is indicated.

GUTTÆ ASTRINGENTES. (*Lintott.*)

Sp. camph. }
Tinct. krameriæ } āā f ℥ j.
——— myrrhæ }
Sp. lavendulæ comp. f ℥ ss.
Boracis pulv. ℥ j.

M. fiat lotio. USE—*In Spongy Gums and Loosened Teeth.*

SOLUTIO ARGENTI NITRATIS. (*Ricord.*)

℞ Argenti nitratis ℥ ij.
Aquæ destillatæ f ℥ iv.

Solve. Used as an injection *in Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder.* Having emptied the viscus, Ricord passes a gum-elastic catheter, and then with a glass syringe throws the injection into the bladder; repeating the operation, according to circumstances, every three, four, or six days.

INJECTIO IODINII COMP. (*B. B. Cooper.*)

℞ Tinct. iodinii comp. f ℥ iv.
Aquæ destillatæ f ℥ iss.

M. fiat injectio. USE—*For the radical cure of Hydrocele,* two drachms of the fluid being used at a time. This injection, Mr. Cooper says, he has found almost invariably successful.

VEL (*Boinet.*)

℞ Tinct. iodinii f ℥ j.
Aquæ destill. f ℥ vij.
Iodureti potassii ʒ j.

Solve. Recommended by M. Boinet as an injection into the cavity of the peritoneum, to be used in cases of ascites dependent on idiopathic affections of that membrane. He says he has used it successfully in eleven cases out of thirteen, no injurious consequences following its use in the remaining two cases, other than the persistence of the ascites.

INJECTIO IODINII. (*Bouchacourt.*)

℞ Tinct. iodinii f ʒ iiss.
Iodureti potassii ℈ j.
Sp. camphoræ f ʒ v.
Aquæ rosæ f ʒ x.

Misce, ft. injectio. *To be used in Encysted Bronchocele.*

VEL (*Amenille.*)

℞ Tinct. iodinii ♏ l.
Aquæ destill. f ʒ v.

Misce. USE—*In Fistulæ.*

LOTIO ARGENTI NITRATIS. (*Carpenter, of Pennsylvania.*)

℞ Argenti nitratis ℈ j.
Aquæ destill. f ℥ j.

Solve. USE—*Once or twice daily as a topical application to the throat in Scarlatina.* Dr. Brown employed this solution, whether ulceration existed or not.

SOL. ARGENTI NITRAT. (*Wagstaffe.*)

℞ Argent. nitrat. ℈ j.— ʒ iss.
Aquæ destill. f ℥ j.

Solve. *To be applied to the Mucous Membrane of the Larynx and Pharynx, when diseased, and also in Membranaceous Croup, &c.; Acute Catarrh of those parts, Tonsillitis, &c.;* the application to be repeated every five or six hours, or daily, or every alternate day in *Hooping Cough.*

LOTIO RHATANI. (*Trousseau.*)

℞ Rad. rhatani ℈v.
Aquæ bullient. Oij.

Ft. inf. USE—*As a lotion in Superficial Fissure of the Anus:* in the more deeply-seated fissure, to be employed as an injection, the liquid, as injected, to be allowed to flow back, so as to wash the fissures. The process to be continued for five minutes at a time.

LOTIO HYDRARG. CHLOR. (*Velpeau.*)

℞ Hydrarg. chlor. ʒj.
Decoct. althææ f ℥iv.

M. Tents of lint soaked with this lotion to be placed in the fissures. USE—*In Fissures of the Anus—Rhagades.*

LOTIO TANNIN. ET GLYCERINÆ. (*Bayes.*)

℞ Tannin. ʒj.
Glycerinæ f ℥j.
Solve, et adde
Aquæ destillatæ q. s.

Ut fiat lotio. The quantities given in this formula are not furnished by Dr. Bayes. He says, "Pure glycerine dissolves nearly its own weight of tannin, forming a very powerful local astringent application, readily miscible with water. The solution of tannin in glycerine, in one or other of its strengths, is peculiarly applicable to many disorders of the mucous membrane, as it readily combines with mucus, and forms a non-evaporizable coating over the dry membrane; hence it may be applied with benefit to the mucous membrane of the eye and ear in many of its diseased conditions. It forms also a most convenient application to the vaginal, uterine, urethral, or rectal membrane, when a strong, non-irritant astringent lotion is desired. In local hæmorrhage, when the bleeding surface can easily be reached, it will be of service; it may be applied with a sponge or with a brush. The solution should be kept in the dark, and not prepared long before it is wanted. Glycerine has not the same action on gallic acid."

PIL. SULPHAT. FERRI. (*Neligan.*)

℞ Ferri sulphat. } āā ʒ ss.
Potassæ carb. }
Mucil. Gum. Tragacanthi q. s.

Fiat massula et divid. in pilul. xij. One, three times a day. *In Leucorrhœa.*

PIL. CUPRI SULPH. cum OPIO.

℞ Cupri sulphat. gr. v. ad gr. x.
Opii pulv. gr. x.
Mucilag. q. s.

Ft. massula in pil. x. dividend. One, three times a day. *In Chronic Dysentery.*

CARMINATIVES.

Medicines which stimulate the muscular coat of the stomach, and expel flatulence, are called Carminatives. They are all aromatic, and for the most part grateful.

Table of the principal Carminatives and their Doses.

Aurantii cortex, L.	ʒj.	ad ʒj.
Limonum cortex, L.	ʒij.	ad ℥j. in infus.
Mentha viridis } the water ad libitum,		
Mentha piperita } the oil	♏ij.	ad ♏iv.
Pulegium	gr. x.	ad ʒj.
Angelicæ radix E.	ʒss.	ad ʒiij.
Zingiberis radix	gr. v.	ad ʒj.
Anisi semina	gr. x.	ad ʒj.
Cardamomum	gr. v.	ad ʒj.
Anethi semina et radix, L. E.	ʒj.	ad ʒj.
Cassiæ cortex, E.	gr. v.	ad ʒj.
the water ad lib., the oil	♏j.	ad ♏iij.
Carui semina	gr. x.	ad ʒj.
the oil	♏ij.	ad ♏v.
Cymini semina, L. E.	ʒj.	ad ʒj.
Coriandri semina	ʒj.	ad ʒj.
Fœniculi semina	ʒj.	ad ʒj.
Mastiche	gr. x.	ad ʒss.
Calamus aromaticus, E.	ʒj.	ad ʒj.
Pulvis cinnam. comp., L., pulv. aromat., E. D.	gr. v.	ad gr. xv.
Spiritus myristicæ, L. E.	f ʒj.	ad ℥ss.

Caryophilli	gr. v.	ad ʒ j.
the oil	♏ij.	ad ♏v.
Canella, L. E., canella alba, D.	gr. x.	ad ʒ ss.
Carotæ semina	℈j.	ad ʒ j.
Juniperus, L. E., junip. com., D.	℈j.	ad ʒ ss.
Laurus nobilis fructus, L.	gr. x.	ad ʒ ss.
Piper. longum, L. E.	gr. v.	ad ℈j.
——- nigrum	gr. x.	ad ℈j.
Pimenta	gr. v.	ad ℈ij.
the oil	♏j.	ad ♏v.
Wintera aromatica, E.	℈j.	ad ʒ j.
Cinnamomum	gr. v.	ad ℈j.
the oil	♏j.	ad ♏v.

SELECT FORMULÆ.

HAUSTUS CARMINATIVUS. (*Clarke.*)

℞ Infus. aurantii comp. f ℥ iss.
Sp. menthæ pip.
Tinct. lavand. comp. } āā f ʒ ss.

Misce, ft. haustus. One, twice or thrice a day. USE—*In Flatulence, Dyspepsia, &c.*

MISTURA CARMINATIVA. (*Brown.*)

℞ Pulv. zingib. recent. ℥ ss.
Aquæ ferventis Oj.

Ft. inf. Two to four tablespoonfuls occasionally.

VEL (*Grant.*)

℞ Olei anisi ♏x.
Sacchari albi ʒ j.
Tere simul et adde
Tinct. zingib. f ʒ ij.
Aquæ menthæ pip. f ℥ vj.

Misce. Three tablespoonfuls occasionally.

VEL (*Portal.*)

℞ Olei anisi ♏xij.
Pulv. acaciæ ʒ iv.
Syr. rosæ f ℥ ss.
Aq. anisi f ℥ vij.

Fiat mistura. Two tablespoonfuls, when troubled with pain or flatulence. USE—*In Tympanitis.*

PILULÆ CARMINATIVÆ. (*Hamilton.*)

℞ Pulv. rhei
Pulv. zingib. āā ʒ ss.
Syr. sim. q. s.

Fiant pilulæ xxx. Four, twice or thrice daily.

MISTURA CARMINATIVA.

℞ Magnes. carb. ʒ ss.
Sp. lavend. comp. f ʒ iss.
Ol. carui ♏ vj.
Aq. menthæ pip. f ℥ iv.

M. ft. mist. Two tablespoonfuls occasionally. USE—*In Flatulence from Atonic Indigestion.*

MISTURA CAMPHORÆ COMPOSITA. (*Richerand.*)

℞ Sp. ætheris aromat. f ʒ iij.
Mist. camphoræ f ℥ vij.
Syr. zingiberis f ℥ ss.
Tinct. cardam. comp. f ℥ ss.

M. fiat mistura. Three tablespoonfuls every four hours. USE—*In Tympanitis.*

PILULÆ ASSAFŒTIDÆ cum RHEO. (*Blackhall.*)

℞ Assafœtidæ gr. vj.
Pulv. rhei gr. iv.
Olei anisi ♏ ij.

Fiant pilulæ duæ. To be taken every four or six hours. USE—*In Tympanitis.*

PILULÆ CAPSICI cum OPIO. (*Lind.*)

℞ Extracti opii gr. ¼
Pulv. capsici gr. iij.
Olei fœniculi ♏ ij.

Fiat pilula. To be taken every six hours. USE—*In Tympanitis.*

MISTURA CARMINATIVA CATHARTICA. (*Baillie.*)

℞ Tinct. sennæ comp. f ʒ j.
Vini aloes f ℥ ij.
Aquæ menthæ pip. f ℥ iij.
Syr. zingib. f ℥ j.

Misce. Two tablespoonfuls occasionally.

PILULÆ CARMINATIVÆ APER. (*Cleghorn.*)

℞ Pulv. aloes comp. gr. x.
Olei anisi ♏ ij.

Fiant pilulæ duæ; for one dose.

BOLUS CARMINATIVUS. (*Freer.*)

℞ Extr. gentianæ comp. } āā ʒ j.
Pulv. cinnam. comp. }
Olei anisi ♏ ij. vel plura.

Misce, ft. bolus. To be taken occasionally. USE—*In Tympanitis.*

HAUSTUS CARMINATIVUS. (*Whyte.*)

℞ Aquæ menthæ pip. f ℥ j.
Sp. carui f ℥ ss.
Tinct. opii ♏ x—♏ xx.

Misce, fiat haustus. USE—*In Flatulent Colic.*

MISTURA CARMINATIVA CAMPHORATA. (*Wilson.*)

℞ Mist. camphoræ f ℥ j.
Sp. æth. nit. f ℥ ss.
Tinct. cardam. comp. f ʒ vj.
Sp. anisi f ʒ ij.
Olei carui ♏ xij.
Syr. zingiberis f ʒ ij.
Aq. menthæ pip. f ℥ iiss.

Misce, fiat mistura. Two tablespoonfuls occasionally, to relieve the flatulence. USE—*In Flatulent Colic and Dyspepsia.*

MISTURA STOMACHICA. (*Frank.*)

℞ Sacchari purificati ʒ ss. tere cum
Olei anisi ♏ xv.
Aquæ puræ f ℥ iv.
Sp. carui f ℥ j.
Tinct. lavand. comp. f ʒ j.

Misce, fiat mistura. One tablespoonful three times a day.
USE—*In Flatulent Colic.*

CATHARTICS.

Under this division are comprehended those medicines which stimulate the intestines, and the vessels of their mucous membrane, producing increased evacuation by stool. Some Cathartics are mild in their operation, and others violent; some cause a diminution of the quickness of the pulse, and a sensation of cold and torpor all over the sanguiferous system; such as saline purges, which are therefore febrifuge. Others have a tonic or astringent quality, as rhubarb, aloes, &c., and are useful in dyspepsia and atonic states of the system. Others, again, are stimulant, are chiefly useful in bilious cases, and to promote absorption. Others again have a hydragogue quality, and cause a large aqueous discharge, acting also more or less on the kidneys. Some are emeto-cathartics, that is, the purgative action is always accompanied by more or less disturbance and nausea of the stomach, and even by vomiting. The distinctions, however, which different authors have assigned to the substances which promote the evacuation of fæces, and various morbid saburræ from the intestines, are of little practical utility, since purgatives in small doses are laxatives or aperients; while, again, in large doses, they are cathartic or drastic. Several anomalous instances occur, however, in which a large dose dose not act so violently as a small one, as in the case of calomel, when given in scruple or half drachm doses.

Table of the principal Cathartics and their doses.

Potassæ bisulphas	℥ ss.	ad	℥ iij.
——— bitartras	℥ iij.	ad	℥ j.
——— sulphas	℥ j.	ad	℥ iij.
——— tartras	℥ ij.	ad	℥ j.
Sodæ phosphas	℥ ss.	ad	℥ j.
—— sulphas	℥ iij.	ad	℥ vj.
Colchicum	gr. j.	ad	gr. v.
Menyanthes, E.	ʒ j.	ad	℥ j.
Ricini oleum	f ℥ ss.	ad	f ℥ j.
Jalapa	gr. x.	ad	℥ ss.
Scammonium, L.	gr. iij.	ad	gr. v.

Colocynthis	gr. j.	ad	gr. v.
Elaterium	gr. $\frac{1}{16}$	ad	gr. ij.
Aloes	gr. ij.	ad	gr. x.
Helleborus niger, L. E.	gr. x.	ad	ʒj.
Oleum tiglii	♏ ss.	ad	♏ iij.
Scoparius, L.	f ʒ ij.	ad	f ʒ iij. [decoct.

[Diuretic and emeto-cathartic.]

Cambogia	gr. ij.	ad	gr. x.
Magnesiæ sulphas	ʒ iij.	ad	℥ j.
Rhei radix, pulv.	gr. x.	ad	ʒ ss.
Sennæ folia, pulv.	ʒj.	ad	ʒ j.
Rhamni succus, L., baccæ, E., of the juice	f ʒ ss.	ad	f ʒ j.
——— of the berries, recent ʒj.—dried	ʒ j.	ad	ʒ ij.
Hydrargyrum cum cretâ	gr. ij.	ad	gr. x.
——— magnesiâ, D.	gr. ij.	ad	gr. x.
Pil. hydrargyri	gr. v.	ad	gr. x.
Hydrargyri chloridum mite	gr. iij.	ad	gr. x.

SELECT FORMULÆ.

PULVIS CATHARTICUS. (*Hartmann.*)

℞ Rhei pulv. ʒ ss.
Magnesiæ ʒ ss.
Olei Carui ♏ j.

Misce, fiat pulvis, for one dose. USE—*For Pyrosis.*

VEL

℞ Rhei pulv. ʒ ij.
Sodæ bi-carbonat. ʒ ss.
Ol. anisi ♏ v.

M. For one dose.

VEL (*Maunoir.*)

℞ Rhei pulv. ʒ j.
Magnes. sulph. ʒ iij.

For two or three doses.

VEL (*Clarke.*)

℞ Rhei pulv. ʒ j.
Potassæ tartratis ʒ ij.
Aurant. cort. pulv. ℈ ij.
Misce, fiat pulvis, for three doses.

VEL (*Wagler.*)

℞ Scammonii gr. v.
Pulv. rhei gr. xv.
Ammoniæ carb. gr. v.
Fiat pulvis. To be taken in any thick menstruum.

VEL (*Magendie.*)

℞ Pulv. jalapæ gr. xv.
Pulv. ipecac. gr. v.
Olei cinnamomi ♏ij.
M. fiat pulvis.

HAUSTUS CATHARTICUS. (*Powel.*)

℞ Pulv. rhei gr. xv.
Potassæ bisulph. gr. x.
Aquæ cinnamomi f ℥ j.
Fiat haustus.

VEL (*Philip.*)

℞ Sodæ tart. ʒ ij.
—— bicarb. ℈ j.
Aquæ puræ f ℥ iss.
M. fiat haustus. To be taken in the morning, with a tablespoonful of lemon-juice, while effervescing.

BOLUS ELATERII. (*Clutterbuck.*)

℞ Extr. elaterii gr. j.—gr. ij.*
Pulv. zingiberis ℈ ss.
Ol. juniperi ♏iij.
Syr. rhamni q. s.
M. fiat bolus. USE—*In Anasarca.*

* (It is safest to give Elaterium in $\frac{1}{6}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ of a gr., to be repeated every two or three hours until copious stools are occasioned.)

PULV. ELATERII COMP. (*Bright.*)

℞ Elaterii gr. iv.
Potassæ tart. ʒ iss.
Pulv. zingib. ℈j.
M. ft. pulv. xij. One, every quarter of an hour, until purgation ensue. USE—*As a drastic and hydragogue Cathartic, in Bright's Disease of the Kidneys.*

PULV. ELATERINÆ COMP. (*Bright.*)

℞ Elaterinæ gr. iv.
Potassæ bitart. ʒ iss.
M. ft. pulv. lxiv. One for a dose, *as a Hydragogue Cathartic.*

MIST. ELATERINÆ. (*Morries.*)

℞ Elaterinæ gr. j.
Alcoholis f ʒ j.
Acidi nitrici gtt. iv.
Solve. DOSE—from half a drachm to forty drops in cinnamon water. USE—*In the same cases as Elaterium.*

PILULÆ ELATERII CUM COLOCYNTHIDE. (*Boerhaave.*)

℞ Pil. colocynth. comp. gr. xx.
Extr. elaterii gr. j.—gr. iij.
Ol. juniperi ♏ v.
M. ft. pilul. v. USE—*In Anasarca.*

BOLUS PURGANS. (*Graves.*)

℞ Pulv. jalapæ
—— rhei
—— scammonii } āā gr. v.
Elaterii gr. ss.
Potassæ bitartratis
——— sulphatis } āā ʒ ss.
Syr. zingiberis q. s.
M. fiat bolus. USE—*In Dropsy.*

BOLUS CAMBOGIÆ COMP. (*Cheyne.*)

℞ Pulv. digitalis gr. j. ad gr. iss.
Cambogiæ gr. iij.
Hydrargyri chlor. gr. ij.
Conf. aromat. ℈ ss.
Misce, fiat bolus. USE—*In Anasarca.*

PULV. CAMBOGIÆ cum HYDRARGYRI CHLOR. (*Trotter.*)

℞ Cambogiæ
Hydrargyri chlor. } āā ʒ ss.
Potassæ bitart. ℈v.

M. ft. pulv. x. One or more every other night, or occasionally.

PILULÆ COLOCYNTHIDIS. (*Hall.*)

℞ Pil. colocynth. comp. ʒj.
Opii puri gr. iij.
Ol. myristicæ ♏iv.

M. ft. pilul. xij. Two every hour, until the bowels act freely.

PILUL. APERIENTES. (*Lynn.*)

℞ Pil. colo. comp.
Pil. aloes c. myrrhâ } āā ʒ ij.
Hydrarg. chlor. ʒj.

M. fiant pil. xl. One or two for a dose.

PIL. APER. C. CAJEPUTI. (*Copland.*)

℞ Pulv. ipecac. gr. xij.
—— capsici ℈j.
—— rhei ℈ij.
Extr. aloes purif. ℈j.
— fell. bovini ℈ij.
Saponis ℈j.
Cajeputi ♏xx., vel q. s.

M. ft. pil. xl. One, two, or three, at dinner or bed-time. USE —*As a stomachic aperient in Gout.*

PILUL. OPII cum FELL. BOVIN. INSPISS. (*Alnatt.*)

℞ Pulv. opii puri gr. j.
Fell. bovin. inspiss. gr. viij.

M. ft. pil. ij. To be taken when a sedative combined with an aperient is required.

MISTURA CATHARTICA.

℞ Magnesiæ sulph. } āā ℥ ss.
Sodæ sulph.
Ferri sulph. gr. v.
Mist. camphoræ f ℥ viij.

M. ft. mistura. Two tablespoonfuls twice a day.

BOLUS JALAPÆ COMP. (*Porter.*)

℞ Jalapæ pulv. gr. xv.
Hydrarg. chlor. gr. v.
Conf. rosæ caninæ q. s.
M. ft. bolus.

ELECTUARIUM CONF. SENNÆ. (*Jackson.*)

℞ Conf. sennæ ℥ iss.
Sulphuris præcip. ℥ ss.
Syr. rosæ q. s.
Ut fiat electuarium. A piece as large as a nutmeg three or four times a day, until the bowels are fully relieved. USE—*In Hæmorrhoids.*

MISTURA APERIENS. (*Paris.*)

℞ Magnesiæ sulph. } āā ʒ iij.
Sodæ sulph. }
Aquæ menthæ virid. f ℥ vss.
Vini antim. potassio-tart. f ʒ j.
Misce, fiat mistura. Two tablespoonfuls three times a day. USE—*In Fevers, Inflammations, &c.*

HAUSTUS APERIENS. (*Currie.*)

℞ Inf. sennæ comp. f ℥ j.
Tinct. sennæ comp. } āā f ʒ j.
Tinct. jalapæ }
Potassæ tart. ʒ j.
Syr. sennæ f ʒ j.
Misce, fiat haustus. To be taken early in the morning. USE—*In Dyspeptic Constipation.*

PILULÆ CAMBOGIÆ cum HYDRARGYRI CHLOR. (*Frank.*)

℞ Hydrarg. chlor. gr. x.
Pil. cambogiæ comp. } āā gr. xv.
Pil. colocynth. comp. }
Syr. zingib. q. s.
Misce, fiant pilulæ xij. Two at bedtime, or early in the morning. USE—*In Dropsy.*

HAUSTUS MAGNES. SULPH. cum TINCT. OPII. (*Paris.*)

℞ Magnes. sulph. ʒ vj.
Inf. sennæ com. f ℥ iss.
Tinct. jalapæ f ʒ j.
Tinct. opii ♏ x.
Tinct. castorei f ʒ j.
Fiat haustus.

HAUSTUS APERIENS. (*Blanc.*)

℞ Inf. sennæ comp. f ℥ ij.
Sodæ tart. ʒ vj.
Aquæ cinnamomi f ℥ ss.
Fiat solutio. To be taken in two doses.

PILULÆ CATHARTICÆ COMP. (*Hamilton.*)

℞ Aloes spicati extr. ↄj.
Scammonii gr. xij.
Extr. rhei ↄij.
Capsici pulv. gr. vj.
Olei caryophylli ♏ v.
Fiant pilulæ xvj. Two occasionally, at bedtime. USE—*In Hysteria.*

PIL. HYDRARG. cum ALOE. (*Powell.*)

℞ Pilulæ hydrargyri } āā ↄj.
Aloes spicati extr. }
Fiant pilul. viij. Two at bedtime.

PILULÆ ALOETICÆ cum ANTIMONIO. (*Paris.*)

℞ Pulv. aloes comp. ʒ j.
Pulv. antim. comp. gr. v.
Saponis gr. x.
Fiant pilul. xx. Two for a dose.

PILULÆ COLOCYNTH. COMP. (*Bang.*)

℞ Pil. colocynth. comp. gr. xxiv.
Pil. aloes cum myrrhâ ʒ j.
Hydrargyri chlor. gr. xv.
Fiant pil. xx. One or two occasionally.

POTUS CATHARTICUS. (*Young.*)

℞ Sodæ bicarb. ʒ iiss.
Potassæ bitart. ʒ iij.
Aquæ puræ f ℥ viij.

Solve.—To be kept in a well-closed vessel for three days, and then used as an aperient drink.

PILULÆ CATHARTICÆ COMP. (*Knighton.*)

℞ Pil. cambogiæ comp. } āā gr. vi.
Pil. colocynth. comp. }
Hydrargyri chlor. gr. ij.
Antim. potassio-tart. gr. ½.
Olei caryophylli ♏ij.
Syr. simp. q. s.

Misce et divide in pilulas iv. Two, twice a week, at bed-time. Use—*In Costiveness from deficient Bile.*

PILULÆ LAXATIVÆ. (*Halford.*)

℞ Pulv. rhei } āā gr. xv.
Pulv. myrrhæ }
Aloes vulg. extr. gr. vj.
Extr. anthemidis ʒ ss.
Olei caryophylli ♏ij.

Misce et divide in pilulas xx. Two occasionally, one hour before dinner. Use—*Laxative and Stomachic.*

PILULÆ ALOETICÆ cum IPECAC. (*Baillie.*)

℞ Extr. aloes vulg. ↄj.
Pulv. zingiberis ʒ ss.
Pulv. ipecacuanhæ gr. viij.
Syr. simpl. q. s.

Misce, et divide in pilulas xvi. One each day before noon. Use—*In Costive Habits.*

ELECTUARIUM APERIENS. (*Gregory.*)

℞ Potassæ bitart. ℥ ij.
Ferri tart. ʒ iij.
Pulv. zingiberis ↄj.
Syr. simp. q. s.

Misce, fiat electuarium. A piece the size of a nutmeg, for a dose. Use—*In Nervous Affections.*

VEL (*Pring.*)

℞ Conf. sennæ ʒ ij.
Ferri tart. ℈ ij.

Fiat electuarium. The dose and the use the same as the preceding.

BOLUS DRASTICUS. (*Uwins.*)

℞ Olei tiglii ♏ vj.
Conf. rosæ gallicæ } āā ʒ ss.
Pulv. glycyrrhizæ }

Misce accurate, et divide in partes equales xij. One to three at bedtime. USE—*In obstinate Costiveness.*

PULVIS CAMBOGIÆ. (*Cullen.*)

℞ Cambogiæ gr. iij.
Sacchari purif. ℈ j.

Misce, fiat pulvis. One every three hours USE—*In Dropsy and Worms.* In worm cases, gamboge is given in much larger doses, both as a vermifuge and as a hydragogue; calomel is usually prescribed in combination with it.

PILULÆ COLOCYNTHIDIS cum OPIO. (*Mead.*)

℞ Pil. colocynth. comp. ℈ j.
Opii purif. gr. j.

Fiant pilulæ iv. For one dose, two tablespoonfuls of senna tea, with a dessertspoonful of the tincture, being given a few hours afterwards, and repeated until the bowels act freely.

PILULÆ CATHARTICÆ. (*Hartmann.*)

℞ Cambogiæ gr. vj.
Hydrargyri chlor. gr. iv.
Pil. colocynth. comp. gr. xv.
Olei carui ♏ ij.
Mist. acaciæ, q. s.

Ut fiant pilulæ viij. For two doses. USE—*In Dropsy and Worms.*

BOLUS RHEI cum HYDRARG. CHLOR. (*Pringle.*)

℞ Rhei pulv. gr. xxv.
Hydrarg. chlor. gr. v.
Syr. simp. q. s.

Ut fiat bolus. To be taken every morning. Use—*In Dysentery.* Pringle observes that rhubarb is commonly underdosed, and that he has always found calomel render it more lenient in its operation.

BOLUS JALAPÆ cum HYDRARG. CHLOR. (*Hamilton.*)

℞ Jalapæ pulv. gr. xv.
Hydrarg. chlor. gr. v.
Conf. rosæ gallicæ q. s.

Ut fiat bolus.

BOLUS BRYONIÆ. (*Pearson.*)

℞ Bryoniæ dioicæ pulv. ʒij.
Olei menthæ pip. vel carui ♏iij.
Syr. simp. q. s.

Ut fiat bolus. Use—*In Dropsy and Mania.* The operation of the white briony will be greatly promoted by giving, an hour or two after it has been taken, two or three drachms of the sulphate of soda or magnesia, dissolved in a proper quantity of water. In maniacal cases, the briony may be increased to a drachm or more. It is a violent emeto-cathartic. Pereira mentions a case of poisoning by it, the symptoms resembling those of cholera. The patient recovered.

ELECTUARIUM CATHARTICUM. (*Hartmann.*)

℞ Tamarindi pulpæ ℥ iss.
Rhei pulv. ʒj.
Potassæ bitart. ʒij.
Syr. rosæ q. s.

M., fiat electuarium. One or two teaspoonfuls for a dose. Use—*In Dropsy, &c.*

VEL (*Frank.*)

℞ Jalapæ pulv. ʒij.
Potassæ bitart. ℥j.
Syr. simp. q. s.

M., fiat electuarium. Two teaspoonfuls for a dose.

HAUST. OL. RICINI cum TINCT. SENNÆ. (*Cullen.*)

℞ Olei ricini f ʒ vj.
Tinct. sennæ comp. f ʒ ij.

Misce, fiat haustus. Use—*In Costiveness, Colica Pictonum, and Hæmorrhoids.*

VEL (*Percival.*)

℞ Olei ricini f ℥ ss.
Vitell. ovi q. s.
Aquæ menthæ pip. f ℥ j.
Syr. papaveris f ℥ ij. vel
Tinct. opii ♏ iij. vel ♏ iv.

Misce, fiat haustus. One, every three or four hours. USE—*In Colica Pictonum.*

DECOCTUM SCOPARII. (*Cullen.*)

℞ Scoparii cacum. conc. ℥ ss.
Aquæ puræ Oj.

Boil to one-half and filter. Two tablespoonfuls every hour. USE—*In Dropsy.* This decoction seldom fails to operate both as a cathartic and diuretic; and by repeating the doses daily, or every other day, some dropsies have been cured. It failed, however, in the case of H.R.H. the late Duke of York.

DECOCTUM SAMBUCI. (*Sydenham.*)

℞ Sambuci cort. inter. ℥ j.
Aquæ Oij.

Boil to one-half. Two or three ounces for a dose. USE—*In Dropsy.*

EMULSIO NEPHRITICA. (*Stevenson.*)

℞ Olei ricini f ℥ j.
Mist. acaciæ q. s.
Tinct. sennæ comp. f ℥ j.
Aquæ menthæ pip. f ℥ iv.
Tinct. opii ♏ xij.

Misce, fiat emulsio. A fourth part every four hours. USE—*In Nephritic Complaints, and Colica Pictonum.*

PILULÆ STOMACHICÆ. (*Philip.*)

℞ Pulv. rhei } āā ℥ ss.
Myristicæ pulv. }
Extr. anthem. ʒ j.
Ol. menthæ pip. q. s.

Misce, fiant pilulæ xxx. Three, twice a day occasionally. USE—*In Hypochondriasis and Hysteria, with Costiveness, and in Nervous Headache.*

PULVIS CATHARTICUS. (*Hooper.*)

℞ Scammonii gr. iv.
Hydrargyri chlor. gr. iij.
Sacchari purif. gr. v.

Misce, fiat pulvis. To be taken in a little honey. USE—*In Hydrocephalus.*

HAUSTUS PURGANS. (*Frank.*)

℞ Vini aloes f ℥ ss.
Tinct. jalapæ f ʒ ij.
Inf. sennæ comp. f ℥ j.

Fiat haustus purgans.

VEL (*Knighton.*)

℞ Cambogiæ gr. v.
Tinct. sennæ comp. f ʒ j.
Tinct. jalapæ f ʒ j.
Inf. sennæ comp. f ℥ j.

M., fiat haustus cathart.

PILULÆ SCAMMONII COMP. (*Hamilton.*)

℞ Pulv. scammonii ʒ ss.
Hydrargyri chlor. ☋j.
Pil. colocynth. comp. ☋j.
Syr. zingib. q. s.

Fiant pilulæ xij. Three for a dose. USE—*In Chlorosis.*

PILULÆ CAMBOGIÆ COMP. (*Clarke.*)

℞ Cambogiæ gr. vj.
Saponis ʒ j.
Hydrarg. chlor. gr. xij.
Syr. rhamni q. s.

Misce, fiant pilulæ xxiv. Two or three occasionally. USE—*In Jaundice.*

PILULÆ COLOCYNTH. cum OPIO. (*Grapengeiser.*)

℞ Pil. colocynth. comp. gr. xv.
Hydrargyri chlor. gr. v.
Opii purif. gr. j.

Misce, fiant pilulæ v. One to four occasionally.

BOLUS ELATERII. (*Gobius.*)

℞ Extr. elaterii gr. j.—gr. iij. *
Pulv. zingib. ʒss.
Olei juniperi ♏iij.
Syr. rhamni q. s.
Misce, fiat bolus; *hydragogue.*

MISTURA LAXATIVA. (*Hotel Dieu, at Lyons.*)

℞ Sennæ fol. mundatæ ℥ ij.
Sem. coriand. cont.
—— santonici cont. āā ʒ ij.
Potassæ tart.
Aquæ bullient. Oiv.
Infuse for four hours, and strain. DOSE for an adult, from f ℥ iv. to f ℥ vj.

MISTURA APERIENS. (*Idem.*)

℞ Mist. laxativ. ut supra f ℥ vj.
Mannæ ℥ iss.
Solve, et cola.
Mist. colaturæ adde
Electuarii de psyllio ʒ iij., vel
Syrupi de floribus Persic. f ℥ j.
M., ft. mist. f ℥ ij. as a purgative dose.

MIST. APERIENS. (*Sir A. Carlisle.*)

℞ Pulv. jalapæ
Potassæ bitartratis āā ℥ j.
——— carbonatis
Inf. sennæ comp. Oij.
M., ft mist. Four tablespoonfuls for a dose.

MIST. RHAMNI FRANGULÆ. (*Gumprecht.*)

℞ Cort. rhamni frang. exsicc. ℥ iss.
Aquæ Oij.
The bark to be broken into small pieces, and boiled in the water for two hours, so that half the water may evaporate.

℞ Ejusd. decocti bullient. Oj.
Cort. aurantii ʒ iij.
Pulv. carui ʒ iij.
Magn. sulph. ℥ iss.

* [The dose of elaterium here recommended is excessive. If the elaterium is good, it is not safe to give more than ¼ of a gr. at a time.]

Ft. inf. A cupful to be taken for a dose in the evening. USE —*In habitual Constipation, and Chronic Abdominal Complaints, with Venous Plethora.* In hæmorrhoids Dr. Gumprecht substitutes two drachms of milfoil for the orange-peel. The rhamnus causes very copious evacuations, and acts also as a diuretic.

PULV. TONIC. ET APER. (*Chevalier.*)

℞ Quinæ disulph. gr. ss.
Pulv. ipecac. gr. ¼.
Magnes. carb., vel pulv. rhei q. s.
Hyd. cum cret. gr. ij.

M., fiat pulv. One to be taken three times a day; for children. USE—*In habitual Constipation.*

MIST. PURGAT. cum RHEO. (*Garnier.*)

℞ Mannæ ℥ iss.
Rhei pulv. ʒ j.
Potassæ subcarb. ℈ j.
Aquæ menth. vir. f ℥ vj.

M. ft. mistura. A third part for a dose.

PILUL. APERIENTES. (*Dr. James Johnson.*)

℞ Pil. colo. c. } āā gr. xv.
Pil. rhei c. }
Pil. hydrarg. gr. x.
Pulv. ipecac. gr. ij.
Saponis Venet. gr. iij.
Ol. caryoph. gtt. iij.

M., ft. pil. x. One, two, or three to be taken at bed-time, or before dinner.

PILUL. FELL. BOVIN. (*Clay, Johnson.*)

℞ Fellis bovin. inspiss. ℈ j.

Ft. pil. iv. One or two pills to be taken three times a day. USE—*As an Aperient in Jaundice, &c.*

PIL. TONIC. ET APER. (*Chevalier.*)

℞ Quinæ disulph. gr. xxiv.
Pil. cambog. c. gr. xxxvi.

M., ft. pil. xij. For adults. USE—*In habitual Constipation.*

PILUL. CROTONIS TIGLII. (*Newbigging.*)

℞ Ol. crotonis tiglii gtt. ij.
Micæ panis q. s.

Ft. pilula. *Recommended by Dr. Newbigging in certain Nervous Disorders, Epilepsy, Sciatica, &c.,* the oil being often rubbed in externally as well. Great relief has been obtained in some cases, when full purging has been induced. When there is organic disease of the brain or of its meninges, benefit cannot be expected.

PIL. CATHART. cum NUCE VOMIC. (*Boult.*)

℞ Aloes Barb. gr. ¾.
Extr. rhei gr. ¾.
Extr. nucis vomic. gr. ss.

M., ft. pil. Mr. Boult states that the addition of the nux vomica greatly assists the action of purgative medicines. A grain of calomel may be added to this pill, if it be necessary to excite the action of the liver.

ELECTUARIUM APERIENS. (*Copland.*)

℞ Potass. bitart. pulv. ℥ j.
——— nitrat. ʒ ij.
Conf. Sennæ ℥ ij.
Syr. aurantii f ℥ j.

M., ft. electuarium. One or two teaspoonfuls for a dose. USE —*In Mucous or Pituitous Fever.*

VEL (*Graves.*)

℞ Conf. sennæ ℥ iij.
Pulv. bitart. potass. ℥ j.
Sulphuris loti ℥ ss.
Syr. zingib. q. s.

Ut fiat electuarium. A teaspoonful twice or thrice a day. USE—*In Chronic Cough and Bronchitis.*

VEL (*Graves.*)

℞ Electuarii sennæ ℥ ij.
Bitart. potassæ ℥ ss.
Carbonatis ferri ʒ ij.
Syr. zingib. q. s.

M., ft. electuarium. DOSE—A teaspoonful twice a day.

PULVIS EMETO-CATHART. (*Lyon.*)

℞ Pulv. ipecac. ʒ ij.
—— rhei ʒ iv.
M. Dose—gr. x. to ℈j.

PIL. ACET. COLCH. (*Scudamore.*)

℞ Extr. colch. acet. ʒ iij.
Pulv. glycyrrh. q. s.
M., ft. pil. 100. One to five daily. Use—*In Gout.*

VEL

℞ Extr. acet. colch. gr. vj.
Sodæ exsicc. gr. vj.
After the carbonic acid has escaped, add
Extr. hyoscyam. gr. xx.
M., ft. pil. xij. One, three times a day. Use—*In Gout and Acute Rheumatism.*

PIL. COLCH. cum COLO.

℞ Pil. colocynth. comp. } ʒ iij.
Extr. alc. colch. }
—— opii ℈j.
Misce. To be made into pills weighing three grains each. From one to six daily. Use—*In Gout.*

PULV. PURGANS. (*Bullen.*)

℞ Pulv. scammonii ʒ ss.
—— jalapi ʒ j.
—— cambog. gr. xij.
—— zingib. gr. x.
Misce. To be made into three powders, one every four hours, until the bowels act freely. Use—*In obstinate Constipation in Traumatic Tetanus.*

[PIL. HYDRAGOG. (*Bouchardat.*)

℞ Assafetid. } āā ʒ ss.
Pulv. scillæ }
Extr. colocynth.
Pulv. digital. āā gr. xv.
M., et ft. pil. xx. Two every three hours in symptomatic dropsies.]

[MIST. PURG. cum COLCHIC. (*Neligan.*)

℞ Vini semin. colch. ℥ ss.
Tinct. rhei et aloe. ℥ i.
Spts. myristic. ℥ ss.
Infus. rhei ℥ vi.

M. Ft. mist. Two tablespoonfuls to be taken every three or four hours until the bowels are moved. *In Gouty and Rheumatic habits.*]

ENEMA TEREBINTH.

℞ Olei terebinth. rect. f ℥ vj.—f ℥ x.
—— ricini f ℥ ij.
Mist. acaciæ q. s.
Aquæ fontanæ Oj.

M., ft. enema. USE—*As a Drastic Purgative and powerful Derivant in cases of obstinate Constipation, in Sopor, Apoplexy, and other Cerebral Affections, &c.*

DEMULCENTS, DILUENTS, AND EMOLLIENTS.

Medicines which are used to obviate and prevent the action of acrid and stimulating matters are called Demulcents. They act not by correcting or changing the acrimony of these, but by involving them in a mild and viscid matter, which prevents them from acting upon the sensible parts of our bodies, or by covering the surface exposed to their action, or by largely diluting the offending matters. Catarrh, diarrhœa, dysentery, calculus, and gonorrhœa, are the diseases in which demulcents are chiefly employed. As they are medicines usually of no great power, they may generally be taken in as great quantities as the stomach will bear.

Table of the principal Demulcents.

Acacia
Amylum, L. E., seminis fecula, D.
Avena, L. E., farina, ex seminibus, D.
Tragacantha, L. E., astragalus gummifer. D.
(Pulv. tragac. comp., dos. ℥ j. ad ℥ ij.)
Linum usitatissimum and oleum.
Althæa officinalis
Malva sylvestris, E.

Glycyrrhiza
Cydonium, L.
Carota, L., car. daucus, D., dauci radix, E.
Orchis mascula
Maranta
Triticum æstivum and hybernum
Ichthyocolla, L.
Olea Europæa and oleum
Amygdalæ dulces and oleum (mistura ad libitum)
Canna edulis, D.
Cetaceum ʒ ss. ad ʒ iss.
Cera, ʒ ss. ad ℈ ij.
Cornu, L. E.
Cetraria, L. E., cetraria Islandica, D., lichen Islandicus, E., ʒ j. ad ʒ iv.
Ovi albumen et vitellus, L., ovum, D. E.
Sarza, L. E., sarsaparilla, D., ℈ j ad ʒ j.
Hemidesmus Indicus, D.
Ficus, L. E., Ficus carica, D.
Hordeum, L. E., hordeum distichum, D.
Uva, L., Uvæ passæ, E.
Sago
Tussilago.

SELECT FORMULÆ.

EMULSIO AMYGD. cum SYR. ALTHÆÆ.

(*Hufeland.*)

℞ Ol. amygd. f ʒ j.
Acaciæ pulv. ʒ ss.
Aq. destill. f ʒ viij.
Misce terendo, dein adjice
Syr. althææ f ʒ j.

A tablespoonful three or four times a day.

MISTURA EMOLLIENS. (*Munro.*)

℞ Ceræ albæ ʒ iij.
Saponis ʒ j.
Aq. puræ f ʒ j.

Melt over a slow fire in an iron vessel, stirring with a wooden spatula; then pour the mixture into a mortar, and add gradually

Aquæ puræ Oij.
Syr. althææ } āā f ℥ j.
Sp. cinnam. }

Misce, fiat mistura. A wineglass now and then. USE—*In Dysentery.*

LINCTUS CETACEI. (*Munro.*)

℞ Cetacei ʒ iss.
Sacchari purif. ʒ iij.
Mist. acaciæ f ʒ ij.
Aquæ puræ f ℥ j.

Rub the cetaceum and sugar together to a fine powder, then add the mucilage and water gradually. A dessertspoonful now and then.

LIQUOR GELATINOSUS. (*Bang.*)

℞ Orchidis radicis (*salep*) ʒ iss.
Aquæ ferventis f ℥ xvi.

Macerate over a slow fire, until the liquor gelatinizes; then add

Syr. papaveris f ℥ j.

Misce, fiat linctus. A wineglassful often.

INFUSUM EMOLLIENS. (*Lagneau.*)

℞ Sem. lini ℥ j.
Rad. glycyrrh. ℥ ss.
Aq. fervent. Oij.

Misce, fiat infus. DOSE—*Ad libitum.* USE—*In Gonorrhœa.*

DECOCTUM CETRARIÆ. (*Young.*)

℞ Cetrariæ ℥ j.
Aquæ Oiss.

Boil to a pint and filter. DOSE—Three to four ounces occasionally. USE—*Nutritive and Demulcent.*

FOTUS MALVÆ cum ANTHEM. (*Sharpe.*)

℞ Malvæ sicc. ℥ j.
Flor. anthem. ℥ ss.
Aquæ Oj.

USE—*Emollient, as a Fomentation.*

DECOCT. ALTHÆÆ COMP. (*Jones.*)

℞ Rad. althææ sicc. ℥ iv.
Uvæ passæ ℥ ij.
Aquæ Ovj.

Boil to two pints. DOSE—*Ad libitum.* USE—*In Dysentery, &c.*

EMULSIO ACACIÆ. (*Pearson.*)

℞ Pulv. acaciæ ℥ ij.
Decocti hordei Oij.
Succi limonis f ℥ ij.

Misce. To be used as an ordinary drink. USE—*In Dysentery.*

MISTURA ACACIÆ. (*Woolfe.*)

℞ Mist. acaciæ f ℥ iss.
Aquæ cinnamomi f ℥ v.
Syr. mori f ℥ j.

Misce. A dessertspoonful, when the cough is troublesome. USE—*In Catarrh, &c.*

MISTURA CETACEI. (*Haden.*)

℞ Cetacei ʒ ij.
Vitellum ovi unius.
Syr. aurant. f ℥ ss.
Aquæ cinnamomi f ℥ ij.
Aquæ destillatæ f ℥ iv.

Misce, fiat mistura. A tablespoonful frequently. USE—*In Catarrh.*

MISTURA AMYGDALÆ. (*Clutterbuck.*)

℞ Olei amygdalæ f ʒ vj.
Syr. tolutani f ℥ i.
Aquæ destillatæ f ℥ v.
Liq. potassæ carb. q. s.

Ut fiat emuls. Two tablespoonfuls every two hours, or when the cough is troublesome. USE—*In Catarrh, &c.*

VEL (*Thompson.*)

℞ Aygdal. dulc. decort. xvj.
Amygdal. amar. decort. ij.
Aquæ rosæ f ℥ iv.
Gum. tragacanth. gr. xvj.

Sacchar. albi ℥ j.
Ol. amygdal. f ʒ iv.
Aquæ flor. aurant. f ʒ ij.
Misce. *Cetaceum or Ipecacuanha may also be added.*

EMULSIO AMYGDALÆ. (*Floyer.*)

℞ Amygdal. dulc. decort. ℥ j.
Amygdal. amar. decort. iij.
Sacchar. alb. ℥ iv.
Aquæ destillat. Oij.
Aquæ flor. aurant. f ℥ ij.
Misce, fiat emulsio.

VEL (*Watson.*)

℞ Olei amygdalæ f ℥ j.
Pulv. acaciæ ʒ j.
Syr. simp. q. s.
Aquæ rosæ f ℥ iiss.
Misce, fiat emulsio. USE—*In Coughs.*

VEL (*Freer.*)

℞ Mist. amygdalæ f ℥ j.
Vini ipecacuanhæ ♏ xx.
Potassæ carb. gr. xxx. addeque
Succ. limon. f ℥ iij.
To be taken while it effervesces. USE—*Demulcent and Expectorant.*

HAUSTUS OL. RICINI. (*Griffiths.*)

℞ Ol. ricini f ℥ ss.
Vitelli ovi q. s.
Aquæ destill. f ℥ j.
Sp. lavand. comp. ♏ xl.
Syr. tolut. f ℥ ss.
M. USE—*Demulcent and Aperient.*

HAUSTUS CAMPHORATUS. (*Miller.*)

℞ Camphoræ ℈ j.
Amygd. dulc. decort. ʒ ij.
Sacchar. albi ʒ j.
Aquæ puræ f ℥ ij.
Contunde et cola. Fiat haustus.

VEL

℞ Camphoræ gr. x.
Vitellum unius ovi.
Sacchari alb. ʒ j.
Aquæ puræ f ʒ vj.
Misce, fiat mistura.

EMULSIO COMPOSITA. (*Duncan.*)

℞ Vitellum unius ovi.
Ol. amygd. f ʒ ij.
Syr. althææ f ʒ j.
Aquæ rosæ f ʒ iij.
Misce, fiat emulsio.

DECOCT. CORNU CERVI. (*Frank.*)

℞ Ras. corn. cervi ʒ j.
Aquæ Oiv.
Boil to Oij. and strain.

EMULSIO ICHTHYOCOLLÆ. (*Stewart.*)

℞ Ichthyocollæ ʒ ij.
Aquæ Oij. decoque ad Oj. cola et adde
Lactis Oj.
Sacchari purificati ʒ j.
Misce. USE—*Demulcent and Nutritive.*

EMULSIO AMYGD. cum AMMON. (*Pearson.*)

℞ Mist. acaciæ f ʒ v.
Ol. amygdal. dulc. f ʒ j.
Syrup. tolutani f ʒ ss.
Liq. ammon. carb. f ʒ ss.
Fiat emulsio. A tablespoonful occasionally.

MISTURA CETACEI. (*Boyle.*)

℞ Cetacei ʒ iss.
Vitellum ovi unius, misce et adde
Syr. tolutani f ʒ ss.
Aq. destillat. } āā f ʒ iij.
Aq. pulegii }
Misce, fiat mistura. A tablespoonful frequently.

LINCTUS AMYGDALÆ. (*Willis.*)

℞ Mellis optimi
Ol. amygdalæ dulcis } āā f ʒ ij.
Succi limon. f ʒ j.
Syr. tolutan. f ʒ ij.

Misce, fiat linct. A little occasionally.

MIST. ALBUMINIS. (*Ricord.*)

℞ Aquæ lactucæ f ʒ ij.
Syr. diacodii f ʒ j.
Albuminis ovi j.—ij.

Misce. To be taken by teaspoonfuls during the day. USE—*In Diarrhœa and sub-acute Dysentery.*

UNGUENT. BALS. PERUV. (*Cruveilhier.*)

℞ Balsam. Peruvi. liquid. gr. x.
Adip. suillæ ʒ j.

Misce. For cracked nipples.

DEOBSTRUENTS AND DISCUTIENTS.

Medicines which are exhibited with a view of removing any internal obstruction are called Deobstruents; those which repel or resolve tumours when externally applied, are called Discutients; but neither term is very definite.

Table of the principal Deobstruents and Discutients.

Aconiti fol. et rad., L., Acon. nap. rad. D., Acon. E.	gr. j. ad gr. v.
Ammoniacum	gr. x. ad ʒ ss.
Ferri limatura	gr. v. ad ʒ j.
—— pulvis, U. S.	gr. i. ad gr. iij.
—— ammonio-chloridum, L.	gr. iij. ad gr. xv.
—— iodidum, D. E.	gr. j. ad gr. v.
—— potassio-tartras, L., Ferrum tartarizatum, E. D.	gr. x. ad ʒ ss.
Galbanum	gr. x. ad ʒ j.
Liquor barii chloridi	♏ v. ad ♏ x.
——— Plumbi diacetatis, L., Liq. P. subacet., D.	
——— Calcii chloridi, E. D.	♏ xv. ad f ʒ j.

Petroleum, L. E.	♏x.	ad f ʒ ss.
Potassæ acetas	gr. x.	ad ʒ ss.
——— carbonas	gr. x.	ad ʒ ss.
——— bicarbonas	gr. x.	ad ʒ ss.
——— sulphas	gr. x.	ad ʒ ss.
Potassii bromidum	gr. iij.	ad gr. x.
Sambucus, L. E.	gr. v.	ad ʒ ss.
Sodæ carbonas	gr. x.	ad ʒ ss.
—— bicarbonas	gr. x.	ad ʒ ss.
Absinthium, L.	℈j.	ad ʒj.
Oleum morrhuæ, L. D.	f ʒ ij.	ad f ℥ j.

SELECT FORMULÆ.

BOLUS SAPONIS cum RHEO. (*Frank.*)

℞ Saponis ℈j.
Pulv. rhei gr. iv.
Olei juniperi ♏iij.
Conf. aurantii q. s.

M., ft. bolus. To be taken three times a day, with two ounces of Inf. gentian. comp. USE—*Deobstruent; in Icterus.*

CATAPLASMA DISCUTIENS. (*Cullen.*)

℞ Farinæ sem. avenæ ℥ iv.
Aceti frigidi q. s.

Ut fiat cataplasma. *For Sprains, &c.*

ELECTUARIUM SODÆ BICARB. (*Gregory.*)

℞ Sodæ bicarb. ʒ ij.
Pulv. cinchonæ ℥ j.
Pulv. rhei ʒ ss.
Mist. acaciæ q. s.

M., ft. electuarium. A teaspoonful three times a day. USE—*In Icterus.*

EMBROCATIO ALUMINIS. (*Sharpe.*)

℞ Aceti, Sp. tenuioris } āā Oss.
Aluminis ʒ ij.

Solve, ut fiat embrocatio. *For Chilblains, &c.*

EMBROCATIO AMMONIÆ ACETATIS. (*Cooper.*)

℞ Liq. ammon. acet.
Aquæ destillatæ } āā f ℥ ij.
Sp. vini rect.

Misce. *For Phlegmonous Inflammation.*

EMBROCATIO AMMONIÆ ACETATIS cum LINIM. SAPONIS. (*Pott.*)

℞ Liq. ammon. acet.
Linim. saponis comp. } āā f ℥ j.
Liq. ammoniæ f ℥ ss.

M., fiat embrocatio. *For Sprains, &c.*

EMBROCATIO AMMONIÆ HYDROCHLOR. (*Scarpa.*)

℞ Ammoniæ hydrochlor. ℥ j. solve in
Acidi acetici f ℥ ij. adde
Sp. camphoræ f ℥ j.
Liq. plumbi acetatis f ℥ ij.

M., fiat embrocatio. *For Sprains, &c.*

HAUSTUS DECOCTI CINCHONÆ ALCAL. (*Hamilton.*)

℞ Decoc. cinchonæ f ℥ x.
Tinct. calumb. f ℥ ij.
Potassæ carb. gr. xij.

Misce, fiat haustus. To be taken in the morning, and one hour before dinner, on an empty stomach. USE—*In Icterus.*

HAUSTUS SAPONIS. (*Frank.*)

℞ Aquæ cinnamomi f ℥ iss.
Syr. althææ f ℥ ij.
Sp. lavand. comp. f ℥ j.
Saponis ℥ ss.

Misce, fiat haustus. To be taken every evening and morning. USE—*As the preceding.*

LINIM. OL. SUCCINI OPIATUM. (*Carmichael.*)

℞ Ol. succini rect.
Tinct. opii } āā f ℥ ij.
Ung. acet. plumbi (*Ph. Hib.*) ℥ j.

Misce, fiat linimentum. *For Sprains, &c.*

MISTURA POTASSÆ BICARB.

℞ Potassæ bicarb. } āā 3 iij.
Sacchari purif. }
Sp. lavand. comp. f 3 ss.
Aquæ destill. f ℥ vj.

Misce, a tablespoonful every three or four hours. USE—*In Icterus.*

PILULÆ CONII. (*Störck.*)

℞ Pulv. conii gr. xl.
Extr. conii & aquæ āā q. s.

Ut fiant pilulæ xl. *For Cancer, &c.*

PILULÆ CONII cum CINCHONÂ. (*M'Gregor.*)

℞ Extr. conii } āā 3 j.
Extr. Cinchonæ }
Syr. zingiberis q. s.

Fiant pilulæ lx. USE—*In Icterus.*

PULV. HYD. CHLOR. cum MAGNESIÂ. (*Weber.*)

℞ Hyd. chlor. 3 j.
Magnes. calc. 3 vj.
Pulv. sacch. ℥ iss.

M. Eight or ten grains every half hour. USE—*In Croup.*

MIST. SULPH. MANGANESII. (*Ure.*)

℞ Sulph. manganesii 3 j.
Aquæ destill. f ℥ viij.

Solve. To be taken before breakfast. USE—*As a Cholagogue, in Gout.*

PILULÆ CONII cum PIL. HYDRARG. (*Störck.*)

℞ Extr. conii 3 j.
Pil. hydrargyri gr. xv.

M. ft. pil. lx. USE—*In Icterus.*

PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI CHLOR. (*Duncan.*)

℞ Hydrargyri chlor. } āā 3 ss.
Antimonii oxysulphureti }
Ammoniaci 3 j.
Bals. Peruv. q. s.

Ft. pil. xxx. One or two each night. USE—*In Scrofula, &c.*

PILULÆ SAPONIS cum AMMONIACO. (*Boerhaave.*)

℞ Saponis mollis } āā ʒ j.
Ammoniaci }
Ol. juniperi ♏v.
Syr. zingiberis q. s.

Fiant pilulæ xxiv. Four twice a day. USE—*As the preceding.*

PULVIS HYDRARGYRI CHLOR. cum ANTIM. POTASSIO-TART. (*Currie.*)

℞ Hydrargyri chlor. gr. iij.—gr. vj.
Antim. potassio-tart. gr. ij.
Cretæ prep. ʒ j.

Tere simul, ut fiant pulveres xij. One, twice a day.

LINIM. AMMON. cum TEREB. (*Scudamore.*)

℞ Linim. ammoniæ f ℥ iss.
Olei Terebinth. rect. f ℥ ss.

M. ft. linim. USE—*In Chronic Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, and Affections of the Knee and Ankle Joints, depending on a Gouty or Rheumatic Diathesis.*

LINIM. PETROLEI COMP. (*Brodie.*)

℞ Petrolei Barbadensis f ℥ j.
Camphoræ (pauxillo sp. rectif. in pulv. redact.) ℥ ss.

Misce. USE—*In thickening of the Ligaments, or Effusion of Lymph; in cases of long standing, whether of the knee or ancle joint.*

UNG. HYDRARG BINIODUR. (*Boinet.*)

℞ Hydrarg. biniodur. gr. iv.
Potassii iodur. ʒ ss.
Adipis ℥ v.

M. ft. ung. USE—*In Frictions, twice daily, in Glandular Enlargements.*

LINIM. AMMONIÆ cum ANTIM. POTASSIO-TART. (*Jenner.*)

℞ Linim. ammoniæ f ℥ j.
Antim. potassio-tart. ʒ j.

Misce. (This liniment is counter-irritant, and will produce the peculiar pustular eruption of tartar emetic.)

LINIMENTUM CAMPHORÆ. (*Beer.*)

℞ Camphoræ
Liq. potassæ carb. } āā ℥ j.
Olei olivæ f ℥ iv.

In Imperfect Vision, from a supposed Deficiency of Power in the Optic Nerves, or from Incipient Amaurosis—the outsides and edges of the eyes to be moistened with it by means of a camel's hair pencil.

LINIMENTUM ELEMI. (*Whatley.*)

℞ Ung. elemi comp. ℥ vi.
Olivæ olei f ℥ xij.

Misce. *A Stimulating Detersive Liniment.*

LINIMENTUM HYDRARGYRI. (*Pharm. Chir.*)

℞ Ung. hydrargyri fort.
Adipis suillæ } āā ℥ j.
Camphoræ ʒ ij.
Sp. rectificati ♏ v.
Liq. ammoniæ f ℥ j.

To the camphor, disintegrated by the spirit of wine, add the solution of ammonia, together with the mercurial ointment, previously mixed with the lard.

LINIM. OPII. (*Cooper.*)

℞ Linim. saponis comp. f ℥ iss.
Tinct. opii f ℥ ss.

M., ft. linimentum. *For Sprains, Bruises, and Chronic Rheumatism.*

EMBROCATIO SAPONIS. (*Sydenham.*)

℞ Pulv. sinapis ʒ j.
Acidi acetici f ℥ ss.
Linim. saponis comp. f ℥ iss.

Fiat embrocatio. USE—*Stimulant; in Palsy.*

VEL (*Hunter.*)

℞ Tinct. canth.
Linim. saponis comp. } āā f ℥ j.

Fiat linim. USE—*Ibid.*

VEL (*Smith.*)

℞ Tinct. canth. f ℥ j.
Ol. terebinth. rect. f ℥ ss.
Linim. camphoræ c. f ℥ ss.
Fiat embrocatio. USE—*Ibid.*

EMBROCATIO DISCUTIENS.

℞ Cajeputi f ℥ iss.
Liq. ammoniæ carb. f ℥ ss.
M. ft. embrocatio. USE—*Ibid.*

VEL

℞ Camphoræ ℥ iss.
Ol. terebinth. rect. f ℥ iss.
Solve pro embrocatione. USE—*Ibid.*

VEL

℞ Liq. ammoniæ carb. f ℥ ss.
Linim. sapon. comp. f ℥ iss.
M., ft. linimentum.

VEL

℞ Liq. potassæ carb. f ℥ ss.
Linim. saponis comp. f ℥ iss.
Misce, ft. embrocatio. USE—*In Palsy and Chronic Rheumatism.*

UNG. PROTO-IODURETI HYDRARG. cum MORPHIÂ. (*Pelletan.*)

℞ Hydrarg. proto-iodureti gr. vj.
Acetat. morphiæ gr. viij.
Axungii ℥ j.
M., fiat ung. USE—*In Glandular Enlargements.*

UNG. CHLORO-IODURETI HYDRARGYRI. (*Recamier.*)

℞ Chloro-iodureti hydrargyri gr. ij.
Adipis ℥ iiiss.
Misce bene, ft. ung. A scruple to be employed once or twice daily in frictions. USE—*To disperse Tumours of the Breast.*

UNG. BIBORATIS SODÆ [BORACIS.] (*Pistchaft.*)

℞ Sodæ biboratis ʒ iij ℈ j.
Opii purif. ʒ iss.
Ung. cetacei. ℥ j ʒ v.

M. bene, ut fiat ung. Employed in frictions twice a day. USE —*In Bronchocele occurring in Persons of the Sanguine Temperament.*

LOTIO AMMON. HYDROCHLOR. (*B. B. Cooper.*)

℞ Ammon. hydrochlor. ʒ j.
Sp. vini rectif. } āā f ℥ ij.
Liq. ammon. acet. }
Aquæ destillatæ f ℥ iv.

Solve, fiat lotio. *In the Hydrocele of Children, and generally as a Discutient Lotion.*

EMBROCATIO BISULPH. CARB.

℞ Bisulphureti carbonis ℥ j.
Olei olivæ opt. f ℥ ij.

M., ft. embrocatio. USE—*In Rheumatism and Glandular Enlargements.*

UNG. PLUMBI CAMPH. (*Baumé.*)

℞ Liq. plumbi diacet. f ʒ iij.
Camphoræ ℈ j.
Cerati cetacei ℥ iv.

M., ft. ung. USE—*For Indolent Ulcers, Chilblains, &c.*

LOTIO ACIDI HYDROCYANICI. (*Guthrie.*)

℞ Acidi hydrocyan. D. Scheelii, gtt. vj.
Aquæ destillat. f ℥ j.

M., ft. lotio. To be well shaken before it is used. *Recommended in cases of Integumental Bruises from Spent Musket or other Shot, no wound having been made.* The diluted tincture of arnica montana is also said by Mr. Guthrie to be a useful application.

LOTIO ACETI.

℞ Aceti f ℥ j.
Sp. tenuior. f ℥ ss.
Aquæ destill. f ℥ viij.

M. ft. lotio. USE—*As a Stimulant and Discutient Lotion, in cases of Sprains and other Injuries.*

LOTIO HYDROCHLOR. AMMONIÆ. (*Colles.*)

℞ Ammoniæ hydrochlor. ℥ iss.
Sp. vini rect. }
Aceti destillati } āā f ℥ ij.
Aquæ destillatæ f ℥ xvj.

Solve, fiat lotio. USE—*For Bruises, with Effusion of Blood.*

LOTIO ALCOHOLIS. (*Marshall Hall.*)

℞ Alcoholis puri f ℥ j.
Aquæ f ℥ iij.

Fiat lotio. This lotion, used tepid at first, and afterwards at the temperature of the atmosphere, is to be constantly applied, by means of six folds of linen, over and across the upper lobes of the lungs in cases of *Incipient Phthisis.* It is to be used in a small quantity at a time, renewable every five minutes. Its use is to be suspended during the night.

SOLUTIO ARGENTI NITRATIS. (*Higginbottom.*)

℞ Argenti nitratis ℈ j.
Aquæ destillatæ f ℥ j.

Solve. USE—*As an application to the Skin in all cases of simple or specific Inflammation, as in Bruises, Ulcers, Erysipelas, or Variola.*

DIAPHORETICS AND SUDORIFICS.

Diaphoretics are medicines which, being taken internally, sensibly increase the excretion by the skin. When this is carried so far as to be condensed on the surface, it amounts to sweat, and the medicines that cause so large an excretion are named Sudorifics. Between Diaphoretics and Sudorifics, consequently, there is but little distinction, the operation in both cases being the same, differing only in degree from the augmentation of the dose, or the employment of auxiliary means.

Table of the principal Diaphoretics, with their Doses.

Acetum - - - - - - - - - - - -	f ℥ j.	ad f ℥ iij.
Agrimonia, D., infusion—rarely employed	ad lib.	
Angelica, E. - - - - - - - - - -	℥ ss.	ad ℥ iij.
Arum maculatum - - - - - - - - -	gr. iij.	ad gr. v.

Dulcamara	℈j.	ad ʒj.
Cajeputi, L., cajeputi oleum, E., cajeputum, D.	♏j.	ad ♏v.
Camphora	gr. v.	ad gr. x.
Chæmydrys teucrium, D.	gr. x.	ad ʒ ss.
Crocus, L. E., crocus sativus, D.	gr. v.	ad ʒ ss.
Mezereum, L., mezereon, E., daphne mezereum, D.	gr. iij.	ad gr. x.
Guaiacum (resina et lignum)	gr. x.	ad ℈j.
Sambucus, L. E., flores	gr. v.	ad ʒ ss.
Hemidesmus indicus, D.	℈j.	ad ʒj.
Sarza, L. E., sarsaparilla (radix), D.	℈j.	ad ʒj. [pulv.
Aconitum	gr. j.	ad gr. v.
Tinct. aconiti	♏iij.	ad ♏xv. [gradatim.
Lactucarium, D. E., lactuca virosa, D.	gr. j.	ad gr. v.
Sassafras (lignum et radix)	℈j.	ad ʒj.
Moschus	gr. ij.	ad ℈j.
Mistura moschi	f ʒ ij.	ad f ʒ j.
Enula campana (radix), D.	℈j.	ad ʒj.
Opium	gr. ss.	ad gr. ij.
Senega	ʒ ss.	ad ℈ij.
Antimonii potassio-tart.	gr. ½.	ad gr. ss.
——— tersulphuretum, L., Ant. sesquisulph., E., Antim. sulph., D.	gr. x.	ad ʒ ss.
——— oxysulphuretum, L., Ant. sulph. aur., E.	gr. j.	ad gr. iv.
Pulvis Jacobi	gr. iij.	ad ℈ ss.
Pulvis antimonii comp., L., pulvis antimonialis, D. E.	gr. iij.	ad gr. viij.
Sulphur precip. et sublim.	ʒ ss.	ad ʒj.
Ammoniæ sesquicarb., L. D., ammon. carb., E.	gr. v.	ad ℈j.
Liquor ammoniæ carbonatis, L.	f ʒ ss.	ad f ʒ j.
——— acetatis, L. D., aqua ammon. acet., E.	f ʒ j.	ad f ʒ iv.
——— citratis, L.	f ʒ j.	ad f ʒ iv.
Spiritus ammoniæ, E.	f ʒ ss.	ad f ʒ j.
Potassii sulphuretum	gr. ij.	ad gr. v.
Pulvis ipecacuanhæ comp.	gr. v.	ad ℈j.
Vinum antim. potassio-tart., L., liq. ant. tart., D., vinum antim., E.	♏xv.	ad f ℈ij.

Serpentaria - - - - - - - - - -	gr. v.	ad ʒ ss.
Ipecacuanha (radix) - - - - - - -	gr. j.	ad gr. iv.
Potassæ nitras - - - - - - - - -	gr. v.	ad ʒj.
Spiritus ætheris nitrici, L. E. - - - -	♏xx.	ad f ʒ j.
——————— sulphurici, E. - - - -	f ʒ ss.	ad f ʒ ij.
Sp. ammoniæ aromaticus - - - - - -	f ʒ ss.	ad f ʒ j.
Contrayerva, L. - - - - - - - - -	gr. x.	ad ʒ ss.

SELECT FORMULÆ.

HAUST. DIAPHORET. (*Copland.*)

℞ Liq. ammon. acet. f ʒ ij.
Ammon. hydrochlor. gr. iv.
Mist. camphoræ f ℥ j.
Syr. limonis f ʒ ij.

M., ft. haust. To be taken every four hours.

MIST. DIAPH. ET LAXATIV. (*Graves.*)

℞ Antim. pot. tart. gr. ij.
Decoct. hordei Oj.

M., ft. mist. A tablespoonful every two hours. USE—*In the curly stage of Fever.*

MISTURA DIAPHORETICA. (*Tanner.*)

℞ Vin. antim. pot. tart. f ʒ j.
Vin. ipecac. f ʒ iss.
Syrup. papav. f ʒ iij.
Liq. ammon. citrat. f ℥ iss.
Aquæ destill. f ℥ iss.

Misce. One or two teaspoonfuls every four hours. USE—*In Infantile Pneumonia.*

MIST. COLCHICI cum MORPHIÂ. (*Graves.*)

℞ Mist. amygdalæ f ℥ viij.
Acet. colchici f ℥ ss.
Acet. morphiæ gr. j.
Nitratis potassæ ʒ ss.

Misce. A tablespoonful every two hours. USE—*In Chronic Bronchitis with Rheumatism.*

PULVIS DIAPHORETICUS.

℞ Pulv. antim. comp. gr. iv.—gr. x.
Potassæ bitart. gr. vj.
M., fiat pulvis diaphoreticus.

VEL

℞ Pulv. antim. comp. gr. iv.—gr. x.
Potassæ nitratis gr. v.
Misce, fiat pulvis. To be taken in honey, &c.

MISTURA DIAPHORETICA. (*Jenner.*)

℞ Vin. antim. potassio-tart. f ℥ ss.
Potassæ nitratis ʒij.
Aquæ menth. virid. f ℥ vj.
Syr. rosæ f ℥ ss.
M., ft. mistura. Three tablespoonfuls every three or four hours.

VEL (*Boerhaave.*)

℞ Liq. ammoniæ acet. f ℥ iss.
Potassæ nitratis ʒij.
Misturæ camphoræ f ℥ vj.
Syr. rosæ f ℥ ss.
M., ft. mistura. Three tablespoonfuls every three or four hours.

VEL (*Baillie.*)

℞ Sodæ carb. ℥ j.
Succi limonis recent. ad alcal. satur. q. s.
Mist. camphoræ f ℥ vj.
Potassæ nitratis ʒj.
Syr. rhæados f ℥ iij.
M., ft. mistura. Three tablespoonfuls every four hours.

HAUST. DIAPHORET. (*Taylor.*)

℞ Liq. ammoniæ acet. f ℥ iij.
Aquæ destill. f ℥ x.
Potass. nitratis gr. iv.
Syr. aurant. f ℥ j.
Misce, fiat haust. diaphoret.

Any of the preceding may be given to promote perspiration in Inflammatory Fever.

MIST. ANTIM. P. TART. cum OPIO. (*Graves.*)

℞ Antim. potassio-tart. gr. iv.
Tinct. opii f ʒ j.
Mist. camphoræ f ℥ viij.

M., ft. mistura. One tablespoonful every two hours. USE—*In Nervous Delirium with Insomnia in Fever.*

MISTURA DIAPHORETICA CAMPHORATA. (*Pringle.*)

℞ Misturæ camphoræ f ℥ vj.
Sp. æther. comp.
Sp. ammon. arom. } āā f ʒ iss.
Syr. aurantii

Misce. Two tablespoonfuls every hour. USE—*Cordial and Diaphoretic.*

MIST. ANTIM. POTASSIO-TART. (*Johnson.*)

℞ Antim. potassio-tart. gr. j.
Aquæ destill. f ℥ viiss.
Syr. croci f ʒ iv.

Misce. A tablespoonful every half-hour.

VEL (*Willan.*)

℞ Pulp. tamarind. ℥ ss.
Potass. bitart. ℥ ij.
Aquæ bullient. f ℥ v.
Aquæ cinnam. f ℥ j.
Antim. potassio-tart. gr. j.

Misce. Four tablespoonfuls to be taken, and repeated in three hours, unless the bowels act previously. USE—*Laxative and Diaphoretic.*

PULVIS DIAPHORET. (*Beattie.*)

℞ Potassæ nitratis ʒ j.
Potassæ bitart. ʒ iij.
Antim. potassio-tart. gr. iss.

Misce, fiant pulv. vj. One every three hours. USE—*In Inflammatory Affections.*

VEL (*Vogler.*)

℞ Aconiti fol. exsicc. } āā gr. j.
Antim. oxysulphuret. }
Magnes. carb. ʒss.
Fiat pulvis. USE—*In Gout and Rheumatism.*

VEL (*Monro.*)

℞ Guaiaci resinæ ʒ ss.
Potassæ nitratis ʒj.
M., fiat pulvis. To be taken at bed-time, in barley-water. USE—*In Acute Rheumatism.* The saline in this prescription seems to favor the action of the guaiacum ; correcting, in some measure, its heating quality, and with its sudorific, increasing likewise its laxative effect.

VEL (*Morton.*)

℞ Oxydi antimonii } āā ʒss.
Potassæ carb. }
Anthem. flor. pulv. ʒj.
Misce, fiat pulvis. One every six hours, for two or three days. USE—*In Intermittent Fevers.*

MISTURA FEBRIFUGA. (*Graves.*)

℞ Sodæ bicarb. ʒ j.
Succi limonis f ℥ j.
Aquæ fontanæ f ℥ v.
Syr. aurantii f ℥ ss.
Tinct. aurant. f ʒ ij.
Misce. Two tablespoonfuls every four hours.

PILULÆ DIAPHORETICÆ. (*Ph. Nosoc. St. Thom.*)

℞ Antim. potassio-tart. gr. vj.
Opii purificati gr. ix.
Conf. rosæ ʒ ss.
Misce, fiant pilulæ xxiv. USE—*In Fever.*

BOLUS DIAPHORETICUS. (*Smith.*)

℞ Guaiaci resinæ ʒj.
Antim. potassio-tart. } āā gr. j.
Opii purificati }
Syr. q. s.

Fiat bolus. One, twice a day. USE—*In Rheumatism and Dropsy.*

HAUST. REFRIGERANS. (*Hillary.*)

℞ Potassæ nitratis ʒj.
Ammon. hydrochlor. gr. xij.
Mist. camphoræ f ʒ vj.
Aquæ f ʒ vj.

Misce, ft. haust. To be taken every four or six hours. USE—*In Fever, with Irritability of Stomach.*

HAUSTUS DIAPHORETICUS. (*Blane.*)

℞ Guaiaci resinæ ʒss.
Pulv. ipecac. comp. gr. v.
Vin. antim. ℥xl.
Tinct. opii ℥xx.
Aquæ destill. f ʒ xij.

Misce, fiat haustus. To be taken at bed-time. USE—*In Acute Rheumatism.* Should this draught be repeated oftener than once in four and twenty hours, the quantity of the tincture of opium ought to be reduced one half.

VEL (*Cullen.*)

℞ Ammoniæ carb. ʒss.
Succ. limon. recent. f ʒ ij.
Aquæ menthæ virid. f ℥ j.
Syr. simp. f ʒ j.

Misce, fiat haustus. To be taken frequently. USE—*In Fever.*

MISTURA OXYMELLIS. (*Boerhaave.*)

℞ Mellis opt. ℥ j.
Aceti destill. f ℥ j.
Aquæ ferventis f ℥ xiv.

Misce. Two tablespoonfuls to be taken in a glassful of warm water. USE—*In Fever.*

MISTURA FEBRIFUGA. (*Dundas.*)

℞ Tinct. opii f ʒ ij.
Acidi nitrici f ʒ j.
Syrupi simpl. f ℥ j.
Aquæ destill. Oj.

Misce. Two tablespoonfuls every five minutes, until perspiration is induced. *In the Hot Stage of Fever.*

MIST. SERPENTARIÆ. (*Guy's Hospital.*)

℞ Serpent. rad.
Contrajervæ contus. } āā ʒ v.
Aquæ ferventis f ℥ xvj.

Ft. inf. Macerate for two hours, and strain.
Liquori colato, adde
Tinct. serpent. f ℥ ij.

Misce. Three tablespoonfuls every four or six hours.
Liq. ammon. acet. f ℥ ss. vel
——————— sesquicarb. ℥ xxx.

Being added to each dose. Use—*As a stimulant, diaphoretic, and diuretic.*

MIST. GUAIACI. (*Bell.*)

℞ Pulv. guaiaci ʒ iij.
Mist. acaciæ
Syrupi simpl. } āā f ℥ ij.
Aq. cinnam.
— puræ } āā f ℥ iv.

Misce. Two ounces to be taken every four hours. Use—*In Cynanche. Dr. Seymour recommends Guaiacum strongly in the treatment of Rheumatism.*

VEL (*Berger.*)

℞ Guaiaci resinæ
Sacch. purificati } āā ℥ ss.
Acaciæ pulv. ʒ ij. simul bene tritis adjice
Aquæ menthæ viridis f ℥ ix.

Misce. Two tablespoonfuls night and morning, in barley water. Use—*In Rheumatism and Gout.*

MISTURA DIAPHORETICA. (*Wilson.*)

℞ Liq. ammoniæ acet.
Aquæ menthæ virid } āā f ℥ j.
Syr. papaveris f ʒ j.

Misce. Use—*To keep up a gentle Diaphoresis.*

HAUSTUS CAMPHORATUS. (*Frank.*)

℞ Misturæ camphoræ f ℥ iss.
Liq. ammon. acet. f ℥ ss.
Vini antim. potassio-tart. ♏xx.
Tinct. opii ♏x.
Misce, ft. haustus.

PILUL. POTASSII SULPHURETI. (*Willan.*)

℞ Potassii sulphureti gr. xv.
Saponis ʒ j.
Balsam Peruv. q. s.
Fiant pilulæ xxx. Three every four hours, followed by a wine-glassful of warm juniper tea. USE—*In Cutaneous Affections.*

PILUL. ANTIM. CUM HYDRARG. CHLOR. ET OPIO. (*Bergman.*)

℞ Pulv. antim. comp. ʒ ss.
Opii pulv. ↄ ss.
Hydrargyri chlor. gr. v.
Conf. opii q. s.
Fiant pilulæ x. One at bedtime, to be repeated occasionally.

PULV. IPECACUANHÆ COMP. (*Willis.*)

℞ Pulv. ipecacuanhæ comp. gr. xv.
Pulv. tragac. comp. ↄ ij.
Divide in partes quatuor æquales. One every hour.

[℞ Tinct. Guaiac. Ammon. f ʒ ij
Mucilag. Gum. Tragacanth. f ʒ vi.
Tere simul, et paulatim adjice
Mist. Amygdalar. ℥ ij.
Ft. Mist. To be taken during the day in divided doses. (In Atonic Gout, in Chronic Rheumatism, and in Chronic Cutaneous Diseases.) Neligan.]

[POTIO DIAPHOR. (*Bouchardat.*)

℞ Ammon. Carbonat. ʒ ij.
Spirit. Sacchari (Rum) f ʒ vss.
Syr. Simpl. ʒ v.
Aquæ ℥ iij.
Ft. Mist. Half to be taken in the morning fasting, the remainder an hour after dinner in Diabetes Mellitus. The Carbonate of Ammonia may be gradually increased to gr. lxxv.]

DILUENTS.

Diluents are medicines which increase the proportion of the fluids in the system. It is evident that this must be done by watery liquors. Properly speaking, water is, in fact, the only diluent, though various additions are made to it: therefore, under this class, not only water itself, but water impregnated with the mucilaginous parts of vegetables, and with the gelatinous parts of animal substances, must be ranked. Diluents are generally given in a tepid state, and are administered largely in fevers and bilious disorders; in catarrhal and phthisical complaints; in diarrhœa and dysentery; in calculous affections; in strangury, &c.

Table of the Common Diluents.

Aqua communis.
Infusum panis tosti.
Infusum melissæ.
Infusum theæ.
Decoctum avenæ.
Jusculum carnis bubuli dilutum.
Jusculum pullinum dilutum.
Serum lactis, &c.

(*For other Diluents*, see DEMULCENTS.)

DIURETICS.

Medicines which, being taken internally, augment the secretion of urine, are called Diuretics. It is obvious that such an effect will be produced by any substance capable of stimulating the secreting vessels of the kidneys. All the saline diuretics seem to act in this manner. They are received into the circulation; and, passing off with the urine, stimulate the vessels, and increase the quantity secreted. The direct effects of diuretics are sufficiently evident. They separate the watery part of the blood; and, by that means indirectly promote absorption over the whole system. They are principally employed in dropsy; and, when they can be brought to act, the disease is removed with less injury to the patient than by exciting any

other evacuation. Their success is very precarious, the most powerful often failing; and, as the disease is frequently connected with organic affections of the lungs, heart, or liver generally, even the removal of the effused fluid, when it does take place, only palliates without effecting a cure. Diuretics have also been used occasionally in calculous affections—in gonorrhœa—and with a view of diminishing plethora, or checking profuse perspiration.

Table of the principal Diuretics and their Doses.

Allium, E. D.	℈j.	ad ℈ij.
Allii cepæ bulbus	℈j.	ad ℈ij.
Armoracia, L. E.	℈j.	ad ʒj.
Buchu	ʒ ss.	ad ʒj.
Cantharis	gr. ¼	ad gr. j.
Chimaphila, pyrola umbellata, D.	ʒ ss.	ad ʒj.
[of decoction, f ℥ j. ad f ℥ ij. ter die.]		
Cambogia,*L.	gr. iij.	ad gr. v.
Colchicum (corm. et sem.)	gr. ss.	ad gr. iij.
Copaiba	♏xx.	ad f ʒ iss.
[Copaibæ oleum	♏x.	ad ♏xl.]
Cubeba	gr. xv.	ad ʒj.
Digitalis (fol.)	gr. ss.	ad gr. iij.
Dulcamara	℈j.	ad ʒj.
Fœniculum (rad.)	℈j.	ad ʒj.
Juniperus (bacc. et cacum.)	℈j.	ad ʒj.
Lupulus	gr. iij.	ad ℈j.
Melissa, E.	gr. x.	ad ℈ij.
Menyanthes, E.	℈j.	ad ʒj.
Oleum succini, E. D.	♏v.	ad ♏x.
—— terebinthinæ	♏x.	ad f ʒ j.
Pareira, cissampelos	f ℥ j.	ad f ℥ ij. [infus.
[Ext. gr. x. ad ʒ ss.]		
Pix liquida (given internally, in the form of tar water)	vide p. 92.	
Sapo, L., sapo durus, D., Sapo Hispan. E.	gr. v.	ad ʒ ss.
Sarza, L., sarsaparilla, D., (pulv.)	℈j.	ad ʒj.
Sassafras	℈j.	ad ʒj.

* [As a purgative Cambogia is usually given in combination in doses of three or four grs. To obtain its diuretic effects much smaller doses must be employed.]

Serpentaria	gr. x.	ad	ʒ ss.
Senega	℈j.	ad	℈ij.
Scilla (bulbus)	gr. j.	ad	gr. v.
Scoparius, L., scoparium, E. D.	℈j.	ad	ʒ j.
Tabacum, nicotiana tabacum			
Taraxacum, L. E., T. dens leonis, D.	ʒ ij.	ad	ʒ iv.
Terebinthinæ	℈j.	ad	℈iss.
Ulmus (cort.) (decoct.)	f ʒ iij.	ad	f ʒ vj.
Uva ursi	gr. xv.	ad	ʒ ss.
Urea	gr. v.	ad	℈j.
Potassæ bitartras	℈j.	ad	ʒ j.
——— carbonas	gr. x.	ad	ʒ ss.
——— bicarbonas	gr. x.	ad	ʒ ss.
——— acetas	℈j.	ad	ʒ j.
——— nitras	gr. v.	ad	℈j.
Liquor potassæ	♏x.	ad	f ʒ j.
——— carbonatis, L. D.	♏x.	ad	f ʒ j.
——— citratis	f ʒ ss.	ad	f ʒ j.
Aqua sodæ effervescens	f ʒ vj.	ad	f ʒ x.
—— potassæ effervescens	f ʒ vj.	ad	f ʒ x.
Liquor barii chloridi, L. D., sol. mur. baryte, E.	♏v.	ad	♏x.
Ammoniæ hydrochloras	gr. x.	ad	ʒ ss.
Borax, L. E., sodæ biboras, D.	gr. vj.	ad	ʒ ss.
Spiritus ætheris nitrici	f ʒ ss.	ad	f ʒ ij.
——— sulphurici, E.	f ʒ ss.	ad	f ʒ ij.
Sodæ carbonas	gr. x.	ad	ʒ ss.
—— bicarbonas	gr. x.	ad	ʒ ss.
—— acetas, D.	gr. x.	ad	℈j.
—— sulphas	gr. xv.	ad	ʒ ss.
Aqua communis			

SELECT FORMULÆ.

HAUSTUS DIGITALIS. (*Matthews.*)

℞ Infus. digitalis f ʒ ij.
Tinct. cardam. comp. f ʒ ij.
Spir. æther. nitr. f ʒ j.
Aquæ menthæ vir. f ʒ j.

Misce, fiat haustus. One, twice a day.

PULVIS DIGITALIS COMP. (*Withers.*)

℞ Potassæ bitart. ʒ ij.
Pulv. cinnam. comp. gr. v.
Pulv. digitalis gr. j.
M., fiat pulvis. One, twice or thrice a day.

VEL (*Clark.*)

℞ Pulv. digitalis, gr. ss.—gr. j.
Pulv. scillæ gr. j.
Potassæ bitart. ʒ ij.
M., fiat pulvis. One, three times a day. *In Dropsy.*

MIST. DIGITALIS. (*Corrigan.*)

℞ Inf. digitalis (Ph. D.) f ℥ iv.
f ℥ j. at bed-time for a week, f ℥ iss. for another week, and f ℥ ij for a third week; the use of the medicine to be continued until sickness of stomach and dilated pupils occur, when the dose should be diminished to f ℥ j. or f ℥ ss., until the quantity that can be borne without inconvenience be ascertained, after which its use may be maintained for two or three months. USE—*In Epilepsy.*

MISTURA DIGITALIS cum SCILLÂ.

℞ Tinct. scillæ f ℥ j.
——— digitalis f ʒ ij.
Syr. aurantii f ʒ vj.
Mist. camphoræ f ℥ vj.
Misce. A tablespoonful three times a day.

MIST. DIGITALIS cum COLCH. (*Schönlein*)

℞ Inf. herb. digitalis f ℥ vj.
Nitrat. potassæ ʒ j.
Tinct. sem. colchici f ʒ ij.
Syrupi simplicis f ℥ j.
Misc. A tablespoonful every two hours, to excite the action of the kidneys and intestines. USE—*In Rheumatism, with Bronchitis, attended with a Miliary Eruption.*

MISTURA POTASSÆ ACETATIS. (*Jones.*)

℞ Rad. armoraciæ incis. } āā ℥ ss.
Sem. sinap. }
Aq. bullient. Oj.

Infunde per horas xij., et adde liquori colato,

Potassæ acetat. } āā ʒ ij.
Sp. junip. comp. }

Misce. A wineglassful three or four times a day. USE—*In Dropsy.*

VEL (*Jackson.*)

℞ Decocti genistæ recent. f ℥ xij.
Potassæ acetatis ʒ ij.
Sp. armoraciæ comp. f ℥ j.

Misce. Three tablespoonfuls three or four times a day. USE—*Ibid.*

HAUSTUS POTASSÆ ACET. cum DIGITALE. (*Bang.*)

℞ Potassæ acetatis ʒj.
Aq. fœniculi f ℥ j.
Acet. scillæ f ʒ ij.
Sp. armoraciæ c. f ʒ ij.
Tinct. digitalis ♏ xii.

M. fiat haustus. One, three times a day. USE—*Ibid.*

BOLUS SCILLÆ cum POTASSÆ ACET. (*Portal.*)

℞ Pulv. scillæ gr. iss.
Pulv. cinnam. comp. } āā gr. viij.
Potassæ acetatis }
Syr. zingib. q. s.

Misce, fiat bolus. One, three times a day. USE—*Ibid.*

PILULÆ SCILLÆ cum HYDRARG. CHLOR.

℞ Pil. scillæ comp. gr. vj.
Hydrarg. chlor. gr. ss.

Misce, fiant pilulæ ij. To be taken night and morning.

HAUSTUS GENISTÆ.

℞ Decoct. genistæ recent. f ℥ iss.
Sp. junip. comp. f ʒ ij.
Sp. æther. nitrici f ʒ i.
Oxymel. scillæ f ʒ ij.

Fiat haustus. One, three times a day.

MISTURA DIGITALIS.

℞ Fol. digit. sicc. ʒ ij.
Aquæ bullientis Oss.
Infunde, et post horas duas cola, et adde
Sp. æther. nitrici f ℥ j.
Sp. junip. comp. f ℥ ij.
Misce. Two tablespoonfuls every four hours.

PILUL. DIGITALIS cum OPIO ET HYDRARG. CHLOR.

℞ Pulv. digitalis gr. xij.
—— opii puri gr. iij.
Hydrarg. chloridi gr. vj.
Conf. q. s.
Ft. pil. xij. One, every eight hours.

HAUSTUS TABACI. (*Chapman.*)

℞ Tinct. tabaci ♏ x.
Sp. æth. nitrici f ʒ ij.
Oxym. scillæ f ʒ iss.
Aquæ fœniculi f ℥ j.
M., fiat haustus. One, three or four times a day.

HAUST. CANTH. cum JUNIP. (*Pearson.*)

℞ Aquæ fœniculi f ℥ j.
Tinct. canth. ♏ x.
Sp. æth. nitrici f ʒ j.
— junip. c. f ʒ ij.
M., fiat haustus. One, three times a day.

PILULÆ SCILLÆ. (*Duncan.*)

℞ Pilul. scillæ comp. ʒ j.
Saponis
Gum. ammon. } āā ʒ ij.
Olei junip. ♏ x.
Syr. simpl. q. s.
Misce, fiant pilul. xij. e sing. drachmâ. Four, three times a day; a cupful of fresh decoction of genista to be taken after each dose.

BOLUS TEREBINTHINÆ. (*Thomson.*)

℞ Pulv. sem. sinap. ʒj.
Olei terebinthinæ ♏vj—♏xx.
Syr. simpl. q. s.

Misce, fiat bolus. One, three or four times a day; a cupful of fresh decoction of genista to be taken after each dose.

CONFECTIO TEREBINTHINÆ. (*Dr. F. E. Cooke, U. S.*)

℞ Saponis ℥ iv.
Cetacei ℥ viij.
Terebinth. Venet. f ʒ vj.
Ol. anisi f ʒ iij.
Curcumæ ʒ ij.
Mellis q. s.

Ut fiat confectio. Rub the soap and spermaceti well together, then add the turmeric; afterwards the turpentine and oil of aniseed, and then sweeten with the honey. Dose—A piece, as large as a nutmeg, to be given two or three times a day. It is reported to succeed as a diuretic when all others fail. It is also, it is said, very useful in diseases in which the mucous membrane is involved. There is a kind of hoarseness which follows inflammatory affections, and which often approaches aphonia, in which this electuary is said to be a valuable remedy.

HAUSTUS CANTH. cum POTASSÆ ACET. (*Boerhaave.*)

℞ Inf. gentianæ comp. f ℥ j.
Tinct. cinchon. f ʒ ij.
Tinct. canthar. ♏x.
Potassæ acet. gr. x.

Fiat haustus. One, three times a day. Use—*Diuretic and Tonic.*

HAUSTUS DIGITAL. cum MYRRHÂ. (*Gregory.*)

℞ Pulv. myrrh. ʒ ss., solve in
Sp. junip. comp. f ʒ ij., adde
Aquæ pimentæ f ℥ iss.
Tinct. digital. ♏xiij.

Misce, fiat haustus. Use—*Ibid.*

HAUST. POTASSÆ ACET. cum CUSPAR.

℞ Inf. cuspariæ f ℥ iss.
Tinct. calumb. f ʒ ij.
Potassæ acetatis ♑j.
Sp. armoraciæ comp. f ʒ j.
Fiat haustus. Use—*Ibid.*

HAUSTUS DIGITAL. cum CASCARILLÂ. (*Darwin.*)

℞ Inf. digitalis f ʒ vj.
Tinct. card. comp. }
——— cascarillæ } āā ʒ iss.
Misce, fiat haustus. One, three times a day. Use—*Ibid.*

PULVIS DIGITAL. cum GENTIANÂ. (*Gaubius.*)

℞ Pulv. cinnam. comp. gr. x.
Pulv. gentian. gr. xv.
Pulv. digital. gr. j.
Misce, fiat pulv. One, evening, morning, and noon. Use—*Ibid.*

PULVIS SCILLÆ ET CALUMB. (*Baillie.*)

℞ Pulv. calumb. gr. xv.
Pulv. zingib. gr. x.
Pulv. scillæ gr. j.
Potassæ bitart. ʒ j.
Misce, fiat pulv. One, three times a day. Use—*Ibid.*

MISTURA DIURETICA. (*Graves.*)

℞ Mist. amygdalæ f ℥ viij.
Nitratis potassæ ♑ij.
Tinct. digitalis gtt. xv.
Sp. æth. nit. f ʒ ij.
M., ft. mist. A tablespoonful every two hours.

BOLUS DIURETICUS. (*Cooper.*)

℞ Potassæ bitart. gr. x.—gr. xx.
Hydrarg. chlor. gr. ij.—gr. iv.
Pulv. zingib. gr. v.
Syr. simpl. q. s.
Misce, fiat bolus. At bedtime. Use—*In Dropsy of the Chest.*

INFUSUM DIGITALIS. (*Withering.*)

℞ Fol. digit. cont. ʒ iss.
Canellæ alb. cont. ℈j.
Aquæ fervent. f ℥ viij.

Infuse for four hours in a covered vessel, then pour off the clear liquor.

HAUSTUS DIGITAL. cum POTASSÆ ACET. (*Richter.*)

℞ Infus. digital. f ℥ ss.—f ℥ j.
Aquæ menthæ pip. f ʒ iij.
Potassæ acet. gr. xv.
Sp. æth. nitrici f ʒ j.

Fiat haustus. One, twice or thrice daily.

PULVIS DIGITALIS. (*Beddoes.*)

℞ Pulv. digital. exsicc. gr. vj.
Potassæ bitart. ʒ vj.
Pulv. cinnam. comp. ℈j.

Misce, fiant pulv. vj. One, twice or thrice daily, in a cupful of juniper tea.

PILULÆ DIGITAL. ET SCILLÆ. (*Pearson.*)

℞ Pulv. digital. } āā gr. ix.
Pulv. scillæ }
Extr. gentian. ℈j.
Olei juniperi ♏ viij.
Syr. simpl. q. s.

Misce, fiant pilul. xij. One, three times a day, with the following draught :—

HAUSTUS.

℞ Potassæ bitart. ʒ j.— ʒ ij.
Aquæ fervent. f ℥ iss.
Sp. junip. comp. f ʒ ij.
Tinct. cinnam. comp. f ʒ j.

Fiat haustus.

MIST. ALCALIN. (*Thomson.*)

℞ Liq. potassæ f ʒ j., vel
Potass. bicarb. ʒ j.— ʒ iss.
Tinct. hyoscyami f ʒ j.—f ʒ iss.
Mist. camph. ad f ℥ iv.

Misce vel solve. A third part to be taken three times a day.
USE—*In Painful Micturition from Acidity of the Urine.*

PILULÆ MYRRHÆ ET FERRI. (*Pearson.*)

℞ Myrrhæ ℈ ij.
Ferri sulph. } āā ʒ ss.
Potassæ carb. }
Extr. anthemidis ℈ j.
Syr. simpl. q. s.
Misce, fiant pilulæ xxxvj. Two, three times a day, with two tablespoonfuls of the following mixture:—

MISTURA.

℞ Inf. gentian. comp. f ℥ v.
Potassæ acet. ʒ ss.
Sp. junip. comp. } āā f ℥ ss.
Sp. armoraciæ comp. }
Sp. æth. nitric. f ʒ ij.
Misce, fiat mistura. USE—*In Anasarca; Diuretic and Tonic.*

ELECTUARIUM POTASSÆ BITART. (*Clarke.*)

℞ Potassæ bitartrat. ℥ ij.
Pulv. zingiberis ʒ j.
Syr. zingiberis q. s.
Fiat electuarium molle. A dessertspoonful three or four times in the course of an hour, until the bowels act. USE—*Diuretic and Aperient.*

SYRUPUS COLCHICI. (*Scudamore.*)

℞ Aceti colchici f ℥ ss.
Syr. aurantii f ℥ iss.
Fiat syrupus. A teaspoonful every two hours, or oftener, until it excite nausea.

PILUL. SCILLÆ cum PIL. HYDRARGYRI. (*Blane.*)

℞ Pil. scillæ gr. vj.
Pil. hydrarg. gr. iiss.
Fiant pilulæ duæ. To be taken night and morning.

[PILUL. HYDRARG. SCILLÆ ET DIGITAL.

℞ Pilul. Hydrarg. ʒ ss.
Pulv. digital. } āā gr. x.
Pulv. scillæ }
Syr. zingiberis q. s.
M. ft. mass. in pilul. x. dividend. One, three times a day.]

BOLUS DIGITALIS COMP. (*Darwin.*)

℞ Pulv. digitalis gr. j.—gr. ij.
Hydrarg. chlor. gr. ¼—gr. ss.
Pil. scillæ gr. vj.
M., ft. bolus. One, three times a day.

MIST. NITRAT. POTASSÆ. (*Graves.*)

℞ Decocti hordei Oj.
Sacch. albi ℥ j.
Nitratis potassæ ʒ ij.
Acidi nitrici dil. f ʒ j.
Sp. æth. nit. f ℥ j.
Ft. mist. Two tablespoonfuls every two hours.

PIL. SCILLÆ, HYDRARG. ET TARAX.

℞ Pulv. scillæ gr. j.—gr. iij.
Pil. hydrargyri gr. iiss.
Extr. taraxaci gr. vj.
Olei juniperi ♏ j.
Fiant pilulæ duæ. To be taken three times a day.

HAUSTUS ARMORACIÆ. (*Boerhaave.*)

℞ Inf. armoraciæ comp. f ʒ xij.
Sp. juniperi comp. f ʒ ij.
Fiat haustus. One, three times a day, after taking some diuretic pills.

VEL (*Heberden.*)

℞ Inf. armoraciæ comp. f ʒ xij.
Sp. ætheris nitrici f ʒ j.
Syr. aurantii f ʒ j.
Fiat haustus. One, three times a day.

HAUSTUS SCILLÆ ALCALIN. (*Frank.*)

℞ Tinct. scillæ ♏xx.
Potassæ carb. gr. vj.
Mist. camphoræ f ʒ xij.
Syr. zingiberis f ʒ j.
Fiat haustus. One, three times a day.

MISTURA SCILLÆ. (*Richter.*)

℞ Aceti scillæ f ℥ ss.
Sp. ætheris nitrici f ʒ iss.
Misce. One teaspoonful three times a day.

HAUSTUS POTASSÆ ACET. ET DIGITAL. (*Portal.*)

℞ Potassæ acetatis ↄj.
Inf. quassiæ f ʒ xij.
Tinct. digitalis ♏x.
Fiat haustus. One, three times a day.

VEL (*Withering.*)

℞ Potassæ carb. ↄj.
Acidi acetici fervent. q. s., ad saturationem alcali—
Mist. camphoræ f ʒ x.
Tinct. digitalis ♏x.
Syr. zingiberis f ʒ j.
Fiat haustus. One, three times a day.

MIST. PHOSPH. AMMONIÆ. (*Edwards.*)

℞ Phosph. ammoniæ ʒ ss.—gr. xlv.
Potass. nitrat. ʒ ss., vel
Sp. æth. nit. f ʒ iss.
Inf. serpentariæ f ℥ ij.
Aquæ destill. f ℥ ij.
Ut ft. mist. The third part three or four times a day. USE—*In Gout, Acute and Chronic Rheumatism, and Uric Acid Gravel.* In acute articular rheumatism, its use is to be preceded by a calomel purgative, and antiphlogistics, such as bleeding, leeches, blisters, purgatives, &c.,—to be employed if needed. The phosphate of ammonia causes a free discharge of the urates in the renal excretion in the course of forty-eight hours. It acts as a diuretic and diaphoretic.

MISTURA TABACI.

℞ Tinct. tabaci ♏x.—♏xxx.
Inf. gentianæ comp. f ʒ xvj.
Aquæ pimentæ f ʒ x.
Ft. mistura. Half twice or thrice a day.

HAUSTUS CANTH. (*Jackson.*)

℞ Tinct. canthar. ♏x.—♏xxx.
Sp. ætheris nitrici f ʒ j.
Mist. camphoræ f ʒ xij.
Syr. zingiberis f ʒ j.
Fiat haustus. One, three times a day.

PULVIS POTASSÆ BITART.

℞ Potassæ bitart. ʒ j.
Potassæ sulph. gr. x.
Pulv. rhei gr. ij.
Fiat pulvis. One, three times a day.

HAUSTUS LACTUCÆ ET JUNIP.

℞ Extr. lactucæ virosæ ℈iss.
Inf. gentianæ comp. f ʒ x.
Aq. menth. pip. f ʒ iv.
Sp. junip. comp. f ʒ j.
Fiat haustus. One, three times a day. Use—*In Dropsies.*

PILULÆ SCILLÆ ET HYDRARG. CHLOR. (*Babington.*)

℞ Pil. scillæ ʒ j.
Hydrargyri chlor. gr. v.
Fiant pilul. xv. Two each night.

PILULÆ DIURETICÆ. (*Beddoes.*)

℞ Sodæ bicarb. exsicc. ʒ j.
Saponis ℈iv.
Olei juniperi ♏vj.
Syr. zingiberis q. s.
Fiant pilul. xxx. Three daily. Use—*In Gravel, Stone, and Nephritic Calculus.*

MIST. CINCHON. cum CANTH. (*Beatty.*)

℞ Tinct. cinchon. c. ℥ v.
——— cantharidis } āā f ℥ ss.
——— camph. c. }

M. ft. mistura. One drachm three times a day, gradually increased, for children more than six years of age, by one third, until half an ounce is taken at a dose. USE—*In Hooping Cough.*

PIL. ACET. COLCHICI. (*Brodie.*)

℞ Extr. acet. colch. } āā gr. j.
Pil. hydrarg. }
Pil. colo. comp. gr. ij.

M., ft. pil. To be taken at night, for ten nights. USE—*In cases of the Lithic Acid Diathesis, especially when the Urine contains the Lithate of Ammonia.*

HAUSTUS SALIN. cum SCILLÂ. (*Paris.*)

℞ Potassæ carb. ʒ ss.
Succi limon. f ℥ ss. vel q. s.
Aquæ cinnamomi f ℥ j.
Aceti scillæ f ʒ iss.
Tinct. opii ♏ v.

Fiat haustus. One, twice daily.

VEL (*Mead.*)

℞ Potassæ carb. ʒ ss.
Succ. limon. recent. q. s., misce et adde
Aq. cinnamomi f ℥ iss.
Sp. menthæ pip. ℥ ss.
Aceti scillæ f ʒ iss.
Syr. aurant. f ʒ j.

Misce, fiat haustus. One, twice daily. USE—*In Dropsy.*

BOLUS SCILLÆ. (*Home.*)

℞ Scillæ exsicc. gr. ij.
Potassæ nitratis ʒ ss.
Myristicæ pulv. gr. v.
Conf. rosæ caninæ q. s.

Fiat bolus. To be taken in the morning. USE—*In Dropsy.*

HAUSTUS DIURETICUS. (*Hartmann.*)

℞ Potassæ acetatis ʒ j.
Oxym. scillæ f ʒ ij.
Aq. puræ f ℥ j.
Sp. juniperi comp. f ʒ ss.
Sp. æth. nitrici ♏ xx.

Fiat haustus. One, twice a day. USE—*In Dropsy.*

MISTURA DIURETICA. (*Codex Gallicus.*)

℞ Oxymellis scillæ f ℥ ss.
Aquæ destill. hyssopi f ℥ iij.
——————— menth. pip. f ℥ j.
Sp. ætheris nitr. f ℥ ss.

Misce. The fourth part for a dose.

MISTURA AMMONIACI cum SCILLÂ. (*Cleghorn*)

℞ Mist. ammoniaci f ℥ vj.
Potassæ nitratis ʒ j.
Acet. scillæ f ʒ vj.
Sp. junip. comp. f ℥ iss.

Misce. Two or three tablespoonfuls every four hours. USE—*In Dropsy.*

INFUSUM JUNIPERI. (*Bang.*)

℞ Bacc. junip. cont. ℥ ij.
Sem. anisi contus. ʒ ij.
Aquæ ferventis Oj.

Macerate for two or three hours, and filter. DOSE—A wine-glassful now and then.

VEL (*Hartmann.*)

℞ Bacc. juniperi cont. ℥ ij.
Aq. ferventis Oj.

Macerate in a covered vessel in a warm place; filter, and add

Potass. nitrat. ʒ ij.
Syr. zingiberis f ℥ j.

Misce. One or two tablespoonfuls every three or four hours. USE—*In Dropsy.*

BOLUS DIGITALIS. (*Hamilton.*)

℞ Pulv. digitalis gr. ss.—gr. j.
Pulv. cinnam. comp. gr. v.
Potassæ bitart. ʒj.
Syr. croci q. s.
Fiat bolus. To be taken three times a day.

HAUSTUS CUSPARIÆ cum DIGITALE. (*Gregory.*)

℞ Inf. cuspariæ f ℥ iss.
Inf. digitalis } āā f ʒ iv.
Inf. juniperi }
Sp. juniperi comp. f ʒ ij.
Syr. croci f ʒ j.
Misce, fiat haustus.

HAUSTUS CUSPARIÆ cum TINCT. DIGITALE. (*Fothergill*)

℞ Inf. cuspariæ f ℥ iss.
Tinct. cinchon. f ʒ ij.
Tinct. digitalis ♏ iij., vel plura pro re nata
Potassæ acet. ʒij.
Sp. armoraciæ comp. f ʒ j.
Misce, fiat haustus.

HAUSTUS POTASSÆ ACETATIS. (*Lettsom.*)

℞ Potassæ acetatis ʒ j.
Sp. ætheris nitrici ♏ xv.
Aceti colchici f ʒ ss.—f ʒ j.
Aquæ puræ f ℥ iss.
Sp. juniperi comp. f ʒ iv.
Misce, fiat haustus. One, twice daily.

MISTURA DAUCI ET JUNIPERI. (*Hunter.*)

℞ Seminum dauci } āā ʒ ij.
Juniperi bacc. cont. }
Aquæ ferventis Oj.
Digest for two hours and filter. DOSE— ℥ ij. every night.

PILULÆ DIGITALIS cum FERRI CARB. (*Lind.*)

℞ Pulv. digitalis ʒss.
Ferri carb. ʒj.
Extr. gentianæ } āā q. s.
Aq. fontanæ }
Fiant pil. xx. Two or more three times a day.

PIL. HYDRARG. CHLOR. cum CAMBOGIÂ. (*Pringle.*)

℞ Hydrargyri chlor. } āā ʒss.
Cambogiæ }
Scillæ exsicc. ʒj.
Conf. aromat. q. s.
Fiant pil. xx.

PILULÆ HYDRARG. CHLOR. cum SCILLÂ. (*Hamilton.*)

℞ Hydrargyri chlor. } āā ʒij.
Scillæ pulv. }
Conf. aromat. q. s.
Fiant pil. xl.

PULVIS CAMBOGIÆ cum HYDRARG. CHLOR. (*Warren.*)

℞ Cambogiæ } āā ʒss.
Hydrarg. chlor. }
Potassæ bitart. ʒv.
Fiant pulveres x. equales. One or more every other night.

PULVIS POTASSÆ NITRATIS cum SCILLÂ. (*Magendie.*)

℞ Potassæ nitratis ʒiss.
Scillæ exsiccatæ gr. xij.
Pulv. cinnam. comp. ʒij.
Misce, fiant pulv. vj. vel viij. One, every four hours.

PULVIS SCILLÆ ET OPII. (*Paris.*)

℞ Scillæ pulv. gr. iij.
Pulv. opii gr. ss.
Cinnam. pulv. gr. x.
Fiat pulvis. One, twice a day.

HAUSTUS ALCAL. ET STIMUL. (*Willis.*)

℞ Potassæ carb. gr. x.
Inf. gentianæ comp. f ℥ iss.
Sp. ætheris comp. f ʒ ss.
Tinct. cinnam. comp. f ʒ j.
Fiat haustus. USE—*Diuretic and Stimulant.*

PILULÆ SCILLÆ, DIGITAL. ET ASSAFŒT. (*Paris.*)

℞ Scillæ pulv. gr. iv.
Digitalis pulv. gr. x.
Hydrargyri chlor. gr. vj.
Myrrhæ pulv. ʒj.; simul tere et adde
Assafœtidæ ʒ ss.
Extr. gentianæ q. s.
Fiant pilul. xv. One, night and morning.

MISTURA AMMON. cum JUNIP. (*Duncan.*)

℞ Potassæ nitratis ʒ j.
Misturæ ammoniaci f ℥ vj.
Sp. juniperi comp. f ℥ iss.
Aceti scillæ f ʒ iv.
Fiat mistura. One tablespoonful every four hours.

BOLUS CUBEBÆ. (*Spitta.*)

℞ Pulv. cubeb. ʒ ij.
Bals. tolut. gr. vj., misce.
Syr. bals. Peruv. } āā ℥ j.
Succi glycyrrh. }
Pulv. acaciæ q. s.
Ut fiat massa. To be made into boluses, or lozenges weighing ten grains each. USE—*In Chronic Coryza.*

HAUSTUS UREÆ. (*Tanner.*)

℞ Ureæ gr. x.
Syrupi f ʒ j.
Aquæ destill. f ℥ j.
Ft. haustus. One, three times a day. USE—*In Dropsy dependent on Morbus Cordis.*

[PILUL. DIURET. ET HYDRAGOG. (*Bouchardat.*)

℞ Scillæ
Digital. } āā gr. lxxv.
Scammon.
Syr. Acaciæ q. s.

Divid. in pilul. c.—Two to twelve to be taken daily, until well marked diuretic and purgative effects are produced.]

UNG. DIGITALINÆ. (*Homolle and Quevenne.*)

℞ Digitalinæ gr. j.
Alcoholis q. s., ut ft. solut.
Ung. balsam. ʒ x.

M., ft. ung. *To be used in inunction in Anasarca.*

EMETICS.

It would be taking a very confined and imperfect view of Emetics, to consider them merely as evacuants of the stomach; for, if traced through the whole of their operations in the various diseases in which they are employed, their influence over the human body appears so manifold and extensive, that they may justly be reckoned amongst the most powerful instruments which the materia medica affords the medical practitioner. Hence, besides their use as evacuants of the stomach, they promote sweating in fevers—favour expectoration in diseases of the lungs—induce absorption in dropsy—and remove obstructions of the viscera, such as jaundice and suppression of the menses.

By means also of their peculiar action on the nervous and vascular systems, Emetics allay spasm in asthma, and check the discharge of blood in hæmorrhages from the lungs and uterus. They have been given with advantage in hæmoptysis, by Dr. Robinson, and by Dr. Stoll, of Vienna, who found, that in such cases ipecacuanha sometimes acts like a charm, seeming to astringe the bleeding vessels of the lungs sooner and more effectually than any other remedy. In uterine hæmorrhage, small doses only of these medicines, so as to excite nausea, but not vomiting, are found to answer best. But, in both instances, they should be administered with caution, as sometimes they do more harm than good. Dysentery is also

among the number of diseases in which ipecacuanha has a peculiarly beneficial effect. It has also been found of service in cases of great exhaustion from excessive hæmorrhage, rousing the vital powers in a most unexpected manner.

Emetics are improper where there is much visceral inflammation (with the exception, perhaps, of that degree of visceral inflammation which takes place in pulmonary consumption), where there are symptoms of congestion of the brain, or determination of blood to the head; in the advanced stages of pregnancy, and in cases of intestinal hernia; persons who have weak and delicate stomachs should be cautious in using them too freely, as Dr. Cullen has remarked, that frequent vomiting renders the stomach less fit to retain what is taken into it, and even weakens its powers of digestion, &c.

Table of the principal Emetics and their Doses.

Emetina	gr. ½ ad gr. iij.
Ipecacuanha, ʒ j. ad ʒ ss. cum gr. j. ad gr. iij. antim. p. tart.	
Euphorbia ipecacuanha, U. S.	gr. x. ad gr. xv.
Ærugo, L. E., cupri diacetas, L., acetas cupri, D.	gr. j. ad gr. ij. [rarely used.
Scilla [Oxymel scillæ, L., f ʒ ss. ad f ʒ j.] Pulvis antimonialis	These operate as emetics in large doses only.
Cupri sulphas	gr. ij. ad gr. x.
Zinci sulphas	gr. x. ad ʒ ss.
Ferri sulphas	ʒ j. ad ʒ ss.
Anthemis	warm inf. ad lib.
Antimonii oxysulphuretum, L.	gr. iv. rarely used.
——— potassio-tartras	gr. j. ad gr. iv. [in solut.
——— vinum	f ʒ ss ad f ʒ j.
Cambogia — emeto-cathartic,	rarely used as emet.
Hydro-sulphuretum ammoniæ, D.	♏ xx. ad ʒ ij.
Lobelia inflata	gr. x. ad ʒ j. [rarely used; dangerous.
——— syphilitica	gr. x. ad ʒ j. [properties as the preceding.
Menyanthes, E., emeto-cathartic	ʒ j. ad ʒ iss.
Mezereum, emeto-cathartic	
Tabacum, emeto-cathartic	dangerous.

Veratrum, violent emeto-cathartic - - rarely used.
Sinapis - - - - - - - - - - - -
Hydrargyri sulphas - - - - - - } rarely used.
Sodii chloridum - - - - - - - - }

SELECT FORMULÆ.

CATAPLASMA TABACI FOLIORUM. (*Trotter.*)

℞ Tabaci fol. manipulum cum semisse,
Contunde in cataplasma cum
Aquæ fontis q. s.
Ft. catapl. *Apply to the region of the stomach.*

HAUSTUS IPECACUANHÆ. (*Brera.*)

℞ Vini ipecacuanhæ f ℥ ss.—f ℥ j.
Antimonii potassio-tart. gr. ij.
Inf. anthemidis tepidi f ℥ iss.
Misce, fiat haustus emeticus.

HAUSTUS EMETICUS. (*Heberden.*)

℞ Pulv. ipecacuanhæ gr. xv. — ʒ ss.
Antim. potassio-tart. gr. j.
Aq. menth. virid. f ʒ xij.
Syr. croci f ʒ j.
M., fiat haustus emeticus.

PULVIS EMETICUS. (*Gregory.*)

℞ Pulv. ipecacuanhæ gr. xv. — ʒ ss.
Antim. potassio-tart. gr. j.—gr. ij.
Fiat pulvis; when vomiting commences, the patient should drink freely of warm camomile tea. In maniacal cases, a triple proportion, or even more, of the tartarized antimony, will often be required to produce a sufficient effect.

BOLUS EMETICUS. (*Gaubius*)

℞ Zinci sulph. ℈j.
Conf. rosæ caninæ q. s.
Ut fiat bolus. The directions as regards drinking camomile tea apply to this, as to the preceding prescription.

HAUSTUS ZINCI SULPH.

℞ Zinci sulph. ʒ ss.
Aquæ destillatæ f ℥ iss.
Solve, ft. haustus. To be taken immediately.

MISTURA SINAPIS.

℞ Sinapis pulv. ʒ j.
Aquæ tepidæ f ℥ xij.
Ft. mist. A fourth part to be taken immediately, and repeated every quarter of an hour, until free vomiting ensue. USE—*In cases of Poisoning, or when a powerful stimulating emetic is required.*

When poisons have been swallowed, or when a sudden and complete evacuation of the stomach is required, a formula like either of these is well adapted for the purpose.

MISTURA EMETICA. (*Nicolai.*)

℞ Ipecacuanhæ pulv. ʒ iss.
Potassæ bitart. ʒ j.
Aquæ ferventis f ℥ iiiss.
Macera per horam, dein cola et adjice
Syrupi f ℥ ss.
Misce. A tablespoonful every half hour, until vomiting ensue.
USE—*In Dysentery and Bilious Fever.*

VEL (*Pearson.*)

℞ Antim. potassio-tart. gr. iij.
Aquæ ferventis f ℥ vj.
Misce. Two tablespoonfuls every quarter of an hour, until vomiting be excited.

HAUSTUS ANTIM. POTASSIO-TART.

℞ Antim. potassio-tart. gr. ij.
Aq. fontanæ f ℥ iij.
Syr. croci f ʒ j.
Misce. For one dose.

MIST. ANTIM. POTASSIO-TART. (*Watson.*)

℞ Antim. p. tart. gr. j.
Aquæ ferventis f ℥ ij.

Solve. A fourth part to be taken every half hour. Use—*In Inflammation of the mucous membranes.* If the patient become pale and sick, the use of the tartar emetic is to be suspended; to be renewed afterwards if the inflammatory symptoms return. If it cause diarrhœa, a few drops of laudanum should be added to each dose.

HAUSTUS EMETICUS. (*Thomson.*)

℞ Cupri sulph. gr. x.—ʒj.
Aquæ destillatæ f ℥ ij.

Misce, fiat haustus; for one dose.

VEL (*Baillie*)

℞ Antimonii potassio-tart. gr. j.
Vini ipecac. f ʒ iv.
Aquæ puræ f ℥ iss.

Fiat haustus.

MISTURA EMETICA. (*Duncan.*)

℞ Pulv. ipecacuanhæ ℥ ss.
Antimonii potassio-tart. gr. j.
Tinct. scillæ f ʒ j.
Aquæ destillatæ f ℥ viiss.

Fiat mistura. Four tablespoonfuls to be taken as the first dose, and two afterwards every ten minutes, until vomiting be induced. Use—*In Dropsies, before exhibiting Digitalis.*

MIST. CUPRI SULPH. (*Godefroy.*)

℞ Cupri sulph. gr. ij.
Syr. flor. aurant. f ℥ j.
Aq. menth. vir. f ℥ iv.

Solve. A teaspoonful every ten minutes, until vomiting ensue. Use—*In Croup.*

PULV. SULPH. (*Schwabe.*)

℞ Cupri sulph. gr. iss.—iij.
Pulv. sacch. gr. x.

M., ft. pulv. To be taken every hour. Use—*In Croup.* To be continued till the pseudo-membranes are expelled by vomiting. Dr. Schwabe states that he has never seen any injurious results from the exhibition of the copper-salt.

EMMENAGOGUES.

Emmenagogues may be divided into two classes :—1. Those which act generally upon the system, such as general tonics and stimulants ; for example, steel, myrrh, opoponax, and galbanum.—2. Direct stimuli to the uterus, which produce the catamenia from their peculiar action, as the ammoniacal injection, secale cornutum or ergot, electricity, &c. A good deal of mischief has been effected, and some lives endangered or lost, from the supposition that drastic purgatives belong to the second class.

Table of the principal Emmenagogues and their Doses.

Ammoniæ carb. et sesquicarb. - - - -	gr. v. ad ℈j.
Allium, E., allii bulbus, D. - - - - -	℈j. ad ℈ij.
Assafœtida - - - - - - - - - -	gr. x. ad ʒ ss.
Castoreum - - - - - - - - - -	gr. x. ad ℈j.
Crocus - - - - - - - - - - - -	gr. v. ad ʒ ss.
Helleborus, L. E. (seldom used) - - - -	gr. ij. ad gr. iij.
Myrrha - - - - - - - - - - -	gr. x. ad ʒj.
Sabina - - - - - - - - - - - -	gr. v. ad gr. x.
[Oleum, ♏ij. ad ♏vj.]	
Rubia tinctorum, E. - - - - - - - -	ʒ ss. ad ʒ ij.
Aristolochia - - - - - - - - - -	gr. x. ad ʒ ss.
Aloes - - - - - - - - - - - -	gr. j. ad gr. ij.
Ergota (secale cornutum) - - - - - -	gr. v. ad gr. x.
Ferri ammonio-chloridum, L. - - - - -	gr. iij. ad gr. xv.
——— citras, L. D. - - - - - -	gr. v. ad gr. viij.
—— sulphas - - - - - - - - - -	gr. j. ad gr. v.
—— potassio-tartras - - - - - - -	gr. x. ad ʒ ss.
—— iodidum, D. E. - - - - - - -	gr. j. ad gr. v.
—— carbonas, D. - - - - - - - -	gr. v. ad ʒj.
——— sacch. - - - - - - -	gr. v. ad ʒj.
—— oxydum magneticum, D. - - - - -	gr. v. ad ʒj.
—— sesquioxydum - - - - - - -	gr. v. ad ʒj.
Galbanum - - - - - - - - - -	gr. x. ad ʒ ss.
Opoponax - - - - - - - - - -	gr. x. ad ʒ ss.
Potassæ chloras - - - - - - - -	gr. v. ad ℈j.
Iodinium - - - - - - - - - -	gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ ad gr. ij.
Pulegium - - - - - - - - - -	gr. x. ad ʒj.
[Oleum, ♏iij. ad ♏viij]	
Mist. ferri comp. - - - - - - - - -	f ʒj. ad f ℥iss.

Origanum - - - - - - - - - - - - gr. x. ad ʒj.
Rosmarinus, E. D. - - - - - - - - - gr. x. ad ʒ ss.
[Oleum, ♏ij. ad ♏vj.]
Ruta - - - - - - - - - - - - - - gr. x. ad ʒij.
[Oleum, ♏ij. ad ♏v.]
Sagapenum, L. D. - - - - - - - - - gr. v. ad ʒj.
Valeriana - - - - - - - - - - - - ʒj. ad ʒj.

SELECT FORMULÆ.

MISTURA AMMONIÆ cum LACTE. (*Lavagna.*)

℞ Liq. ammoniæ ♏xij.
Lactis tepefacti f ℥ iss.
Misce, et injice in vaginam. USE—*In Amenorrhœa.* Wine has been substituted for ammonia with similar effect.

PIL. MYRRHÆ cum FERRI SULPH. (*Gregory.*)

℞ Myrrhæ pulv. ʒ ss.
Ferri sulph. ʒj.
Sodæ carb. gr. xv.
Extr. cinchonæ ʒj.
Syr. zingib. q. s.
Misce, fiant pilul. xxiv. Two, twice or thrice a day, with two tablespoonfuls of the following mixture :—

R Inf. gentian. comp. f ℥ vj.
Tinct. cinchon. comp. } āā f ℥ ss.
Tinct. cardam. comp. }
Misce, fiat mistura.

HAUSTUS MYRRHÆ COMP. (*Pearson.*)

℞ Pulv. myrrhæ ʒj.
Sp. cinnamom. f ʒ ij.
Aquæ pimentæ f ʒ x.
Ferri sulphat. gr. v.
Potassæ carb. gr. viij.
Syr. simpl. f ʒ j.
Fiat haustus. One, three times a day.

PIL. GALB. CUM ALOES. (*Pharm. Nosoc. Viennæ.*)

℞ Pil. galban. comp. } āā ʒj.
Aloes spicati }
Syr. rhamni q. s.

Misce, fiant pil. xxiv. One or two three times a day.

TINCTURA TONICA.

℞ Tinct. cinchonæ comp. f ℥ iss.
Tinct. ferri sesquichlor. f ʒ i.
Tinct. canthar. f ʒ ss.

Misce.

VEL (*Clarke.*)

℞ Tinct. aloes comp. ℥ iss.
Tinct. helleb. nigr. } āā f ʒ ij.
Tinct. castorei }
Tinct. canthar. f ʒ ss.

Misce. USE—*In Menstrual Retention.*

TINCTURA STIMULANS.

℞ Tinct. sabin. comp. f ℥ j.
Tinct. myrrhæ f ℥ j.
Tinct. canthar. f ʒ ij.

Misce. A third of a teaspoonful three or four times a day.

BOLUS MYRRHÆ COMP. (*Frank.*)

℞ Pulv. myrrh. comp. ↄj.
Ferri ammoniati gr. v.
Conf. aurant. q. s.

Misce, fiat bolus. One, twice or thrice daily.

PILULÆ FERRI ET SABINÆ. (*Thomson.*)

℞ Pilul. galban. comp. } āā ʒj.
Ferri sulphat. }
Extr. sabinæ ↄss.
Extr. helleb. nigr. ↄj.
Syr. zingib. q. s.

Misce, fiant pilul. xxxvj. Three, evening and morning.

PILULÆ FERRI ET ALOES. (*Hunter.*)

℞ Ferri carb. } āā ʒj.
Pulv. myrrh. }
Aloes spicat. extr. ℈ij.
Sapon. ℈ss.
Syr. simpl. q. s.
Misce, fiant pilulæ xxxvj. Three, twice or thrice daily.

VEL

℞ Ferri carb. sacchar. ʒj.
Pulv. aloes gr. xxiv.
Extr. hyoscyami q. s.
M. bene, ft. pilul. xxiv. Three, twice a day.

PILULÆ GALBANI ET ALOES.

℞ Pil. galban. comp. ʒj.
Aloes Socot. ℈j.
Misce, fiant pil. xx. Two, twice daily. USE—*In Amenorrhœa.*

PULV. FERRI SULPH. ET MYRRHÆ.

℞ Ferri sulph. ʒj.
Pulv. myrrhæ ʒj.
Potassæ bicarb. ʒiss.
Pulv. aloes ʒss.
M., ft. pulv. xxiv. One, twice or thrice daily.

PULVIS SABINÆ. (*Pearson.*)

℞ Sabinæ pulv. } āā ℈ss.
Zingib. pulv. }
Potassæ sulph. ʒss.
Fiant pulv. ij. One, twice a day.

PILULÆ ALOES CUM MYRRHÂ. (*Huxham.*)

℞ Pil. aloes cum myrrhâ ʒj.
Hydrargyri chloridi gr. xij.
Syr. zingib. q. s.
Fiant pilul. xij. One or two occasionally.

PILULÆ ALOES cum FERRO. (*Delpech.*)

℞ Pulv. aloes cum ferro ʒ j.
Saponis ↄ ij.
Syr. zingib. q. s.
Fiant pilul. xxiv. Two, every other night.

PILULÆ COLO. ET GENTIANÆ. (*Mead.*)

℞ Extr. gentianæ
Pil. colocynth. comp. } āā ʒ ss.
Fiant pilulæ xij. Two, occasionally.

MISTURA FERRI. (*Gooch.*)

℞ Myrrhæ pulv. ʒ ij.
Ferri sulph. gr. xxiv.
Potassæ carb. ʒ j.
Mist. acaciæ f ℥ ss.
Dec. glycyrrh. fervent. f ℥ xiv.
Tinct. zingiberis f ℥ j.
The myrrh and steel are to be rubbed together with the potash and the mucilage, and afterwards the decoction and tincture gradually added. *This is considered an improvemnet on Dr. Griffith's Mixture.*

PILULÆ TANACETI ET FERRI. (*Earle.*)

℞ Extr. tanaceti ʒ iss.
Ferri sulph. ↄ j.
Fiant pilulæ xxiv. Two, three times a day.

VEL (*Duncan.*)

℞ Extr. tanaceti ʒ j.
Ferri p. tart. ʒ iss.
Pil. galban. comp. ʒ ss.
Fiant pilul. xxxvj. Three, thrice daily.

PILULÆ FERRI ET GENTIANÆ. (*Burns.*)

℞ Ferri sulph. gr. xij.
Extr. gentianæ ʒ j.
Pulv. cinnam. comp. ʒ ss.
Fiant pilul. xviij. Two, three times a day, each dose to be followed by a bitter draught.

PILULÆ FERRI ET ANTHEM. (*Dewees.*)

℞ Ferri p. tart. ʒ j.
Extr. anthemidis ʒ iss.
Bals. Peruviani q. s.

Fiant pilul. xxxvj. Four, twice or thrice daily.

PILULÆ SCAMMONII ET HYDRARG. CHLOR. (*Johnson.*)

℞ Pulv. scammonii ʒ ss.
Hydrarg. chlor. ℈ j.
Pil. colocynth. comp. ℈ j.
Syr. zingib. q. s.

Fiant pilul. xij. Three for a dose.

GUTTÆ CANTHAR. (*Rush.*)

℞ Tinct. canthar. f ʒ ij.
Tinct. cardam. comp. f ʒ iv.

Misce. A small teaspoonful, three times a day, in any appropriate menstruum.

BOLUS MYRRHÆ. (*Lind.*)

℞ Pulv. myrrhæ comp. ℈ j.
Bals. Peruviani q. s.

Fiat bolus. One, three times a day.

PILUL. QUINÆ CUM FERRO. (*Tilt.*)

℞ Quinæ sulph. gr. x.
Ferri sulph. gr. xx.
Extr. hyoscyami gr. xx.

M. bene, fiat massa in pilul. x. dividenda. One pill each night.

USE—*In Remittent Menstruation:* a variety of menstrual derangement, so called by Dr. Tilt, characterized by a change from the habitual type to some other, so that the menstrual periods are brought nearer to, and tend to run into each other.

BOLUS MYRRHÆ ET FERRI. (*Frank.*)

℞ Myrrhæ ℈ j.
Ferri ammoniati gr. vj, tere simul: adde
Syr. zingib. q. s.

Fiat bolus. One, twice a day.

ELECTUARIUM FERRI. (*Magendie.*)

℞ Extr. anthemidis } āā ʒ ij.
Ferri carb. }
Conf. aurantii ℥ j.
Syr. zingib. q. s.
Fiat electuarium. A teaspoonful, twice a day.

PIL. FERRI cum MYRRHÂ. (*Ashwell.*)

℞ Ferri sesquioxid. gr. iv.
Myrrhæ pulv. gr. vj.
Theriaci q. s.
Ft. pil. ij. To be taken thrice daily.

HAUSTUS FERRI. (*Denman.*)

℞ Mist. ferri comp. f ℥ ss.
Aquæ cinnamomi f ℥ j.
Fiat haustus. One, twice a day.

MIST. FERRI, ALOES ET CASTOR. (*Clarke.*)

℞ Tinct. ferri sesquichlor. } āā f ℥ ss.
Tinct. aloes comp. }
Tinct. castorei f ʒ ij.
Misce. One teaspoonful three times a day, in a cupful of camomile tea. USE—*Emmenagogue and Antispasmodic.*

ENEMA SABINÆ. (*Smellie.*)

℞ Extr. sabinæ ʒ j.
Inf. anthemidis f ℥ viij.
Fiat enema. To be injected twice daily.

PIL. FERRI ET QUINÆ. (*Ashwell.*)

℞ Ferri sesquioxid. } āā ↄj.
Quinæ disulph. }
Extr. gentianæ } āā gr. x.
Extr. hyoscyami }
Ol. cassiæ gtt. vj.
M., ft. pil. xij. Two, twice or thrice daily.

PILULÆ FERRI CARB. COMP. (*Fothergill.*)

℞ Ferri carb. } āā ʒj.
Pil. aloes comp. }
Extr. sabinæ } āā ℈j.
Extr. hellebori nigri }

Fiant pilulæ xxxvi., cum syrupo. One, twice a day.

PILULÆ GALBAN. ET ALOES cum MYRRHÂ. (*Paris.*)

℞ Pil. aloes cum myrrhâ } āā ʒj.
Pil. galbani comp. }

Misce, fiant pil. xxiv. Two, twice daily.

PILULÆ FERRI ET SODÆ. (*Barlowe.*)

℞ Pil. aloes cum myrrhâ } āā ʒj.
Pil. ferri com. }
Sodæ carb. ℈j.

Divide in pilulas xxx. Two, twice daily.

MISTURA FERRI SESQUICHLORIDI.

℞ Tinct. ferri sesquichloridi f ʒ ij.
—— aloes f ʒ vj.
Aquæ destillatæ f ℥ v.

M., ft. mist. A tablespoonful twice or thrice daily.

ESCHAROTICS.

A term in surgery applied to substances which possess the power of destroying the texture of the various solid parts of the animal body, to which they are directly applied. The articles of this class may be arranged under two orders.—1. Eroding escharotics, as blue vitriol, alumen ustum, &c.—2. Caustic escharotics, as argenti nitras, acidum sulphuricum, acidum nitricum, &c. It is unnecessary to detail the manner of applying them.

Table of the principal Escharotics.

Acidum aceticum.
——— ——— aromaticum.
——— arseniosum.
——— hydrochloricum.

Acidum nitricum.
——— pyroligneum, E.
——— sulphuricum, L. E., acid. sulph. venale, D.
Alumen exsiccatum, L. E., al. siccatum, D.
Ammoniæ liquor fortior.
Argenti nitras.
Calx.
Cupri sulphas.
Hydrargyri nitrico-oxydum.
Iodinium.
Linimentum æruginis.
Liquor barii chloridi.
——— cupri ammonio-sulphatis, L.
——— hydrargyri pernitratis, D.
——— potassæ.
Polychloridum auri et sodii.
Potassa.
——— cum calce.
Zinci chloridum, L. D.

SELECT FORMULÆ.

SOL. NITRAT. HYDRARG. ACID.

℞ Hydrargyri ʒ j.
Acidi nitrici f ʒ ij.
Solve. Used as a liquid caustic.

PULV. ARSEN. cum HYDRARG. (*Roe.*)

℞ Hydrarg. chlorid. ʒ iss.
——— bisulph. } āā gr. v.
Acidi arseniosi }
Misce, fiat pulvis. Made into a paste, and used as a caustic. Arsenic, thus applied externally, has occasionally caused dangerous symptoms. Some cases are on record where paralysis has followed its use; and others have even terminated fatally. Arsenic, as a caustic, is a favourite remedy for scirrhus and cancer among quacks.

LOTIO IODIN. CAUST. (*Thomson.*)

℞ Iodinii ʒ j.
Iodid. potassii ʒ j.
Sp. vini rectif. f ʒ ij.

Solve. USE—*As a counter-irritant lotion on the chest, in Phthisis.*

VEL (*Fleetwood Churchill.*)

℞ Iodinii ℥ j.
Potass. iodid. ℥ ij.
Aquæ destill. } āā f ℥ ij.
Sp. vini rect. }

Solve. USE—*In congestion and erosion of the cervix uteri.* Applied once or twice a week, the diseased surface being painted with the lotion.

[PASTA CHLORID. ZINC. (*Neligan.*)

℞ Chlorid. zinci ℥ ss.
Muriat. antimon. ♏ xv.
Farinæ ℥ i.
Aquæ destillat. q. s.

Ft. pasta. To be applied to the diseased part in cancer and lupus.]

ERRHINES.

The articles belonging to this class may be referred to two orders.—1. *Sternutatory Errhines*, as nicotiana, hellebore, euphorbium, &c., which are selected for the vigorous, but not suited to patients of a plethoric habit; or those to whom any degree of evacuation would not be hurtful.—2. *Evacuating Errhines*, as asarum, &c., which are calculated for the phlegmatic and infirm.

Table of the principal Errhines.

Acidum benzoicum.
Euphorbium.
Hydrargyri sulphas.
Lavendulæ flores.
Pulvis asari comp.
Tabacum.
Veratrum; rarely used.

SELECT FORMULÆ.

PULVIS ASARI COMP. (*Cullen.*)

℞ Asari pulv. }
Veratri pulv. } āā ℈j.

M., fiat pulvis.

PULVIS ASARI cum HYDRARGYRI SULPH. (*Ware.*)

℞ Hydrargyri sulph. ℈j. tere cum
Asari pulv. ʒj.

M., fiat pulvis.

PULVIS STERNUTATORIUS. (*Cooper.*)

℞ Hydrarg. sulph. gr. iij.
Veratri pulv. }
Asari pulv. } āā ʒj.

M., fiat pulvis.

VEL (*Birkbeck.*)

℞ Hydrarg. chlor. gr. j.
Sacchari purif. ℈ss.

Misce, fiat pulvis sternutatorius.

VEL (*Pearson.*)

℞ Asari fol. exsicc. }
Mari fol. exsicc. } āā ʒiss.
Veratri pulv. ʒj.

Misce, fiat pulvis. A pinch used occasionally as snuff.

VEL (*Hôtel Dieu, de Lyons.*)

℞ Pulv. fol. hyssopi }
——— majoranæ }
——— betonicæ } āā ʒij.
—— flor. lilior. conval. }
Macis }
Nucismoschatæ } āā ℈j.
Caryophyllorum }
Rad. iridis Florent. ʒiss.

M. bene.

VEL

℞ Pulv. formulæ preced., adde
Rad. veratri alb. } āā ʒ ss.
—— zingib. pulv. }
Fol. nicotianæ pulv. ʒ j.
Olei ess. majoranæ gtt. iv.

Misce. A much more powerful errhine than the preceding. These powders to be used as snuff, when a stimulant to the nasal mucous membrane is required. Errhines are but rarely used now, snuff being in such general use that errhines must be very powerful indeed to affect the Schneiderian membranes of professed snuff-takers. They were formerly in considerable request in cases of chronic inflammations of the eyes and ears, in toothache and headache, and also in cases of apoplectic and soporose disease.

EXPECTORANTS

Are those medicines which are employed in various pulmonary disorders, to promote the excretion of mucus, or of pus, from the trachea and bronchial tubes.

Expectorants are very various. Whatever lessens increased action in the vascular system, promotes expectoration in pneumonic inflammation, and the pain is relieved by the unloading of the vessels. But the term is here confined to stimuli having a direct operation on the vessels of the lungs. Expectorants may be divided into stimulant and mucilaginous.

Table of the principal Expectorants, with their Doses, &c.

Ammoniacum	gr. x. ad ʒ ss.
Mistura ammoniaci, L. D.	f ʒ ss. ad f ℥ j.
Allium, E. D.	ↄ j. ad ↄ ij.
Assafœtida	gr. x. ad ʒ ss.
Scilla	gr. j. ad gr. v.
Acetum scillæ	f ʒ ss. ad f ʒ iss.
Oxymel scillæ	f ʒ ss. ad f ʒ iss.
Tinct. scillæ, L. D.	♏xx. ad f ʒ j.
Pil. scillæ comp.	gr. x. ad ↄ j.
[Syr. scillæ comp. U. S.	♏xx ad ʒ i.]
Benzoinum	gr. x. ad ʒ ss.
Tinct. benzoin. comp. L.	f ʒ ss. ad f ʒ ij.

Acidum Benzoicum		gr. x.	ad ʒ ss.
Ipecacuanha		gr. ii.	ad gr. vj.
Senega		℈j.	ad ℈ij.
Cetaceum		℈j.	ad ʒ iss.
Cetraria		℈j.	ad ʒ ss.
Balsamum Peruvianum, L. E.		gr. x.	ad f ʒ ss.
——— tolutanum		gr. x.	ad ʒ ss.
Lobelia inflata		gr. j.	ad gr. v.
Galbanum		gr. x.	ad ʒ ss.
Pulegium		gr. x.	ad ʒ j.
Potassi sulphuretum		gr. iij.	ad gr. v.
Styrax, L. E.		gr. x.	ad ʒ ss.
Myrrha		gr. x.	ad ʒ ss.
Antimonii potassio-tartras		gr. ⅛.	ad gr. ss.
Althæa Tussilago Hyssopus Malva Sambucus, L. E.	decoct.	ad lib.	
Senegæ, syrup		℥ i	ad ʒ ij.

Demulcents; such as oleum amygdalæ, hordeum: certain diuretics, such as colchicum, dulcamara, digitalis, &c., &c.

SELECT FORMULÆ.

PULVIS SCILLÆ cum CAMPHORÂ. (*Young.*)

℞ Scillæ pulv. gr. viij.
Camphoræ ℈j.
Sacchari purif. ʒ j.

Divide in pulv. iv. One, twice or thrice daily.

HAUSTUS AMMONIACI. (*Marshall.*)

℞ Ammoniaci gr. x.—gr. xv.
Aq. menthæ virid. f ℥ iss.
Syr. limon. f ʒ ij.

Misce, fiat haustus. One every four hours.

VEL (*Bayle.*)

℞ Mist. ammoniaci f ℥ j.
Ammon. carb. ℈ ss.
Aq. cinnamomi f ʒ xij.
Cetacei mucilag. soluti ℈ j.
Syr. scillæ f ʒ iss.
Misce, fiat haustus.

HAUSTUS ACIDI BENZOICI. (*Duncan.*)

℞ Vini ipecacuanhæ f ʒ ss.
Acidi benzoici ℈ j.
Syr. scillæ f ʒ j.
Aq. cinnam. f ℥ iss.
Misce, fiat haustus.

MISTURA AMMONIACI cum TINCT. DIGITALIS. (*Heberden.*)

℞ Mist. ammoniaci f ℥ iv.
Syrupi scillæ f ʒ iij.
Tinct. digitalis ♏iij.—♏xij., vel plura
Syr. limon. f ʒ ij.
Misce. A tablespoonful three times a day.

MIST. PECTORAL. (*Graves.*)

℞ Mist. amygdal. f ℥ xij.
Nitratis potassæ ʒ ij.
Ant. pot. tart. gr. j.
Tinct. camph. c. f ℥ ss.
M., ft. mist. A tablespoonful every hour, or when the cough is troublesome. USE—*In Chronic Bronchitis.*

MIST. EXPECTORANS.

℞ Antim. potassio-tart. gr. ij.
Aquæ destill. f ℥ iv.
Solve, et adde
Syr. ipecac. f ℥ ss.
Oxym. scillæ f ℥ ss.
Misce. A spoonful every half hour. USE—*In Croup, Acute and Chronic Bronchitis, &c.*

MISTURA ASSAFŒTIDÆ.

℞ Assafœtidæ gr. xl. ad gr. lx.,
Triturationē solve in
Aq. menth. vir. f ℥ iij.; adde
Syr. tolutan. q. s.
Two to three tablespoonfuls every third hour.

MISTURA AMMONIÆ ACET. (*Currie.*)

℞ Liq. ammon. acet. f ℥ ij.
Aq. cinnamomi f ℥ iij.
Aceti scillæ f ℥ ij.
Syrupi althææ f ℥ j.
Fiat mist. A tablespoonful frequently.

MISTURA SCILLÆ. (*Good.*)

℞ Syrupi scillæ f ℥ ss.
Aq. menth. vir. f ℥ ivss.
Misce. A small cupful twice or thrice daily.

PILULÆ MYRRHÆ cum HYOSCYAMO. (*Southey.*)

℞ Extr. myrrhæ ℥ iss.
Extr. hyoscyami } āā ℥ ss.
Scillæ pulv. }
Aquæ q. s.
Ut fiant pil. xxx.

SYR. NAPHTHALINÆ. (*Dupasquier.*)

℞ Naphthalinæ ʒj., solve in
Alcoholis bullient. q. s., et cum
Syrupi simpl. f ℥ vss., misce.
Pro mist. USE—*As an Expectorant in Chronic Pulmonary Catarrh.*

PILULÆ HYOSCYAMI cum SCILLÂ. (*Thomson.*)

℞ Extr. hyoscyami } āā ℥ ss.
Scillæ pulv. }
Aquæ q. s.
Ut fiant pil. xxx.

PIL. DIGITAL. cum HYDRARG. (*Pharm. Nosoc. Phthisic.*)

℞ Pulv. digitalis gr. j.
—— scillæ } āā gr. ij.
Pil. hydrargyri }

M., ft. pil. One for a dose. USE—*Expectorant and Diuretic.*

PUL. IPECAC. cum ANTIMONIO. (*Mursinna.*)

℞ Pulv. camphoræ ʒij.
—— ipecac. gr. xij.
Antim. oxysulph. gr. xij.
Sacch. alb. ℥ ss.

M., ft. pulv. xij. One every two hours. USE—*In cases of Asthenic Pneumonia, and in Chronic Pulmonary or Catarrhal Affections, when the Bronchi are choked with a large quantity of thick, viscid mucus.*

MISTURA AMMONIACI ET OPII. (*Richter.*)

℞ Mist. ammoniaci f ℥ ivss.
Oxym. scillæ f ℥ ss.
Tinct. camph. comp. f ℥ ss.

Misce, fiat mistura. Two tablespoonfuls three or four times a day. USE—*In Humid Asthma, when the expectoration is scanty.*

MIST. AMMONIACI ET SCILLÆ.

℞ Tinct. scillæ f ʒ vj.
Vini ipecacuanhæ f ʒ ij.
Mist. ammoniaci f ℥ vij.

M., ft. mist. A tablespoonful when the cough is troublesome.

PILULÆ AMMONIACI ET SCILLÆ. (*Reid.*)

℞ Ammoniaci ʒ j.
Scillæ pulv. gr. v.
Opii pulv. gr. iss.
Olei carui ♏ij.
Syr. simpl. q. s.

Misce, fiant pilulæ xv. One, three or four times a day.

HAUSTUS AMMONIACI ET AMYGD.

℞ Mist. ammoniaci f ʒ vj.
Mist. amygdalæ f ℥ ss.
Sp. æther. nitr. ♏xv.

Misce, fiat haust. One every six hours, with the following pill :—

℞ Pulv. scillæ gr. iss.
Saponis q. s.

Ut fiat pilul.

HAUSTUS BENZOIN. (*Heberden.*)

℞ Tinct. benzoin. comp. ℥xxx.
Mist. acaciæ q. s.
Mist. ammoniaci } āā f ʒ vj.
Mist. amygdalæ }

Misce, fiat haust. One every four hours. USE—*In Spasmodic and Humid Asthma, when the expectoration is too great.*

MISTURA LOBELIÆ ÆTHEREÆ.

℞ Tinct. lobeliæ æthereæ f ℥ iss.
Syr. aurantii f ℥ ss.
Aquæ destillatæ f ℥ x.

M., ft. mist. One tablespoonful every three hours. USE—*In Asthma, simple or complicated with Diseased Heart, &c.*

PILULÆ MYRRHÆ ET AMMON. (*Baillie.*)

℞ Pulv. myrrhæ ʒ j.
Gum. ammoniaci ʒ ss.
Scillæ pulv. gr. x.
Syr. tolutan. q. s.

Misce, fiant pilul., pond. gr. v. Two, night and morning.

MISTURA MYRRHÆ ET AMMON. (*Babington.*)

℞ Pulv. myrrhæ ʒ ss.
Aq. puræ f ℥ j.
Mist ammoniaci f ℥ v.
Oxym. scillæ f ℥ ss.
Tinct. camph. comp. f ʒ ij.

Misce. A tablespoonful, twice or thrice daily.

MISTURA AMMON. ET DIGITAL. (*Beddoes.*)

℞ Mist. ammoniaci f ℥ v.
Oxym. scillæ f ℥ ss.
Tinct. digitalis ℥xxv.

Misce. A tablespoonful occasionally, or when the cough or difficulty of breathing is troublesome.

MIST. ÆTHERIS CHLORICI. (*Pharm. Nosoc. Phthisic.*)

℞ Ætheris chlorici f ʒ ij.
Oxymellis scillæ f ʒ iij.
Liq. opii sedat. ♏xv.
Aquæ destill. f ℥ vss.
M., ft. mist. One or two tablespoonfuls for a dose.
USE—*Expectorant and antispasmodic.*

PULV. IPECAC. ET SCILLÆ.

℞ Pulv. ipecacuanhæ gr. xij.
—— scillæ gr. vj.
Potassæ nitratis gr. xxx.
M., ft. pulv. vj. One, every four hours.

PILUL. IPECAC. ET MORPHIÆ.

[℞ Ipecac. gr. xx.
Morphiæ sulph. gr. ss.
Pilul. scill. comp. ☽ ij.
Ft. mass. in pil. xx. dividend. One, to be taken every three or four hours]

PILUL. SANGUINAR. ET OPII.

[℞ Pulv. opii gr. ij.
—— sanguinar. ʒ i.
M., ft. mass. cum syrup. in pil. xx. dividend. One every three hours.]

MIST. LOBEL. ET SANGUINAR.

[℞ Tinct. lobeliæ
—— opii camph. } āā ℥ ss.
—— sanguinar. ℥ i.
Syr. empyreumat. ℥ vj.
M. A tablespoonful to be taken three or four times a day. *In Bronchitis with tendency to Asthma.*]

[*For other* EXPECTORANTS, *See* DEMULCENTS.]

LITHONTRIPTICS, OR ANTILITHICS,

Are those medicines which are supposed to possess the power of dissolving calculi in the urinary passages. It is, however, doubted by many, whether there be in reality any such substances. By this term, then, is more expressly meant those medicines which possess the power of removing a predisposition in the body to the formation of calculi. The researches of modern chemists have proved that the calculi most frequently met with consist mostly of lithic or uric acid. With this substance the alcalies are capable of uniting, and forming a soluble compound; and these are, accordingly, almost the only lithontriptics. Electricity and galvanism have been recommended in some cases.

Table of the principal Lithontriptics, and their Doses.

Aqua sodæ effervescens, E. D. - - - - -	f ℥ iv. ad f ℥ viij.
Uva ursi - - - - - - - - - - - - -	gr. x. ad ʒ ss.
Cōpaiba - - - - - - - - - - - - -	♎j. ad f ʒ j.
Liquor calcis - - - - - - - - - - -	f ℥ j. ad f ℥ iv.
Sapo - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	gr. v. ad ʒ ss.
Liquor potassæ - - - - - - - - - -	♏x. ad f ʒ ss.
——————— carbonatis, L. D. - - -	♏x. ad f ʒ j.
——————— effervescens, E. - - -	f ℥ iv. ad f ℥ viij.
——— sodæ, L. D. - - - - - - - - -	♏x. ad f ʒ ss.
Potassæ carbonas - - - - - - - - -	gr. x. ad ʒ ss.
Sodæ carbonas - - - - - - - - - -	gr. x. ad ʒ ss.
——————exsiccata - - - - - - -	gr. v. ad gr. xv.

Lime-water, soap, acidulous soda water, caustic alcali, and bitters, are useful in cases of stone. Of the soap, as much may be taken as the stomach will bear, or as much as will prove gently laxative; but of the lime-water, few can take more than a pint daily. The acidulous soda water may be taken in large quantities, as it is more agreeable.

SELECT FORMULÆ.

LIQUOR LITHONTRIPTICA. (*Hufeland.*)

℞ Calcis hydrochlor. ʒ j.
Aquæ destillatæ f ℥ ij.
Fiat solutio. Half a teaspoonful for a dose.

PILULÆ SODÆ cum ZINGIBERE. (*Juncker.*)

℞ Sodæ bicarb. ʒ j.
Saponis ʒ j
Syr. zingiberis q. s.

Misce, fiant pilul. xlviij. Three or four, twice or thrice daily. USE—*In Calculous and Nephritic Complaints, in Irritability of the Bladder, and painful Micturition.*

PULVIS UVÆ URSI. (*Burns.*)

℞ Pulv. uvæ ursi ℥ j.
Sodæ bicarb. ℥ ss.

Misce, fiat pulv.:—ʒ j. to ʒ j. for a dose, twice or thrice daily. USE—*In Calculus, &c.*

AQUA BENZOINA.

℞ Benzoatis potassæ gr. xv.
Sodæ bitart. gr. xv.
Potassæ bicarb. ʒ ss.
Aquæ destill. f ʒ xvj.

The solution to be prepared under a pressure of two-and-a-half atmospheres of carbonic acid gas. *It is antacid, diuretic, and tonic: useful in Irritable Mucous Membranes, in Dyspepsia and Chronic Bronchitis, and the Formation of Earthy Deposits, especially where there is an excessive generation of Lithic Acid in the system.*

PULV. SODÆ CARB. EXSICC.

℞ Sodæ carb. exsicc. ʒ ij.
Pulv. cinnam. comp. ʒ ss.

M. ft. pulv. xij. One, three times a day.

PULV. POTASSÆ BICARB. ET CINCHONÆ.

℞ Potassæ bicarb. ʒ j.
Cinchonæ pulv. ʒ ss.

M., ft. pulv. ix. One, three times a day.

MIST. ACIDI PHOSPHORICI.

℞ Acidi phosphorici dil. f ℥ j.
Inf. calumbæ f ℥ xiv.
Tinct. cardam. comp. f ℥ j.

M., ft. mist. Two tablespoonfuls three times a day. USE—*In Phosphatic Deposits from the Urine.*

MIST. POTASSÆ BICARB. cum GENTIANÂ.

℞ Potassæ bicarb. ʒ j ℈ j.
Inf. gentian. comp. f ℥ iv.
Tinct. zingiberis f ʒ iij.
Aq. menth. vir. f ℥ iiiss.
M., ft. mist. Two tablespoonfuls three times a day.

MIST. POTASSÆ CHLORAT.

℞ Potassæ chloratis ʒ ij.
Syrupi simpl. f ℥ j.
Aquæ destillatæ f ℥ vij.
M., ft. mist. A tablespoonful three or four times a day.

MIST. ACID. BENZOIC. (*Ure.*)

℞ Sodæ bicarb. ʒ iss.
Acid. benzoic. ℈ ij.
Sodæ phosphat. ʒ iij.
Aquæ ferventis f ℥ iv.
——— cinnam. f ℥ viiss.
Tinct. hyoscyami f ʒ iv.
Solve. A tablespoonful three times a day. USE—*Recommended as a Lithic Solvent.*

[*For other* LITHONTRIPTICS, *See* ANTACIDS *and* ABSORBENTS.]

NARCOTICS AND ANODYNES

Are medicines which diminish sensibility and irritability, abate pain, and induce stupor or sleep. They are also termed hypnotics.

Table of the principal Narcotics, with their Doses.

Aconiti fol. et rad. - - - - - - - - -	gr. j.	ad gr. v.
Acidum hydrocyanicum dil. - - - - -	♏ j.	ad ♏ ij.
Æther, L., æther sulph., E. D. - - - -	♏ xx.	ad f ʒ j.
Ætheris sp. comp., L. - - - - - - - -	f ʒ ss.	ad f ʒ ij.
Amygdalæ amaræ, L. E. - - - - - - -		
Atropia, principally used for dilating the pupil.		
Acetum opii, E. D. - - - - - - - - -	♏ x.	ad f ʒ ss.

Belladonna - - - - - - - - - - - gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ ad gr. j.–ij.
Camphora - - - - - - - - - - - gr. v. ad ʒj.
Conium - - - - - - - - - - - - gr. iij. ad ʒj.
Cannabis Indica - - - - - - - - - gr. j. ad gr. iv.
Tinctura cannab. Ind., D. - - - - - - ♏xx. ad ♏xl.
Cerasus Lauro-cerasus, L. D. - - - - -
[Aqua lauro-cerasi, E. D., ♏x. ad f ʒj.]
Chloroformyl - - - - - - - - - - ♏v. ad ♏xxx.
[Used also by inhalation, as an anesthetic.]
Digitalis - - - - - - - - - - - gr. ss. ad gr. iij.
Hyoscyamus - - - - - - - - - - gr. iij. ad gr. x.
Stramonium - - - - - - - - - - gr. j. ad gr. v.
Tabacum - - - - - - - - - - -
Vinum tabaci, E. - - - - - - - - - ♏x. ad ♏xl.
Opium - - - - - - - - - - - - gr. j. ad gr. iij.
Tinctura opii - - - - - - - - - - ♏v. ad ♏xl.
——— camphoræ comp. - - - - - - f ʒ ss. ad f ʒ iij.
Pulvis opiatus, E. - - - - - - - - gr. ij. ad gr. x.
——— cretæ comp. c. opio - - - - - gr. x. ad ʒij.
——— ipecacuanhæ compositus - - - - gr. v. ad ʒj.
Pilulæ saponis comp. - - - - - - - gr. v. ad gr. x.
——— opii, sive thebaicæ, E. - - - - gr. v. ad ʒss.
——— styracis comp. - - - - - - - gr. iv. ad gr. viij.
Extractum opii - - - - - - - - - gr. j. ad gr. v.
——————— papaveris - - - - - - - gr. iv. ad gr. x.
Dulcamara - - - - - - - - - - ʒj. ad ʒj.
Hydrosulphuretum ammoniæ - - - - - ♏ij. ad ♏v.
Lactuca virosa, D. - - - - - - - - gr. ij. ad gr. vj.
Lactucarium, D. E. - - - - - - - - gr. ij. ad gr. vj.
Papaver - - - - - - - - - - - f ʒj. ad f ʒ ss.
[syr.
Laurus nobilis fructus, L. - - - - - - gr. x. ad ʒ ss.
Morphia - - - - - - - - - - - gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ ad gr. iss.
Morphiæ acetas - - - - - - - - - gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ ad gr. iss.
——— hydrochloras - - - - - - - gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ ad gr. iss.
——— sulphas - - - - - - - - - gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ ad gr. iss.
Lobelia inflata - - - - - - - - - gr. j. ad gr. v.
——— syphilitica - - - - - - - - gr. j. ad gr. v.
Lupulus - - - - - - - - - - - gr. iij. ad ʒj.
[Extr. lupuli, gr. v. ad ʒj.]
Potassii ferrocyanidum - - - - - - - gr. v. ad gr. x.

SELECT FORMULÆ.

PILULÆ HYOSCYAMI. (*Stoerck.*)

℞ Extr. hyoscyami ℈ss.— ʒ j.
Glycyrrh. pulv. q. s.

Ut fiant pilulæ x. One or more, night and morning, in painful diseases.

PILULÆ CONII. (*Stoerck.*)

℞ Extr. conii ʒ j.
Fol. conii pulv. q. s.

Fiant pilulæ, sing. grana duo pond. At first, one, night and morning, then two, and so on, the dose being gradually increased, as far as it can be tolerated. USE—*In Scrofula, Scirrhus, and Carcinoma.*

PILULÆ FOL. CONII. (*Withering.*)

℞ Fol. conii pulv. ʒ j.
Conf. ros. gallicæ q. s.

Ut fiant pilul. xx. æquales. One, to two, three, four, or more, twice a day. USE—*In Syphilis, Lepra, Chronic Rheumatism, Hooping-Cough, and Pulmonary Consumption.*

HAUSTUS TINCT. OPII. (*Pearson.*)

℞ Aquæ puræ f ʒ j.
Syr. simpl. f ʒ ij.
Tinct. opii ♏xv.—♏xx.

Misce.

HAUSTUS TINCT. OPII ET SYR. PAPAV. (*Sydenham.*)

℞ Aquæ puræ f ʒ iss.
Sp. cinnamomi } āā f ʒ ij.
Syr. papav. }
Tinct. opii ♏xv.

Misce, fiat haustus.

HAUSTUS TINCTURÆ OPII cum ÆTHERE. (*Wall.*)

℞ Aquæ menthæ virid. f ʒ iss.
Tinct. opii ♏xv.
Ætheris ♏xxx.

Misce, fiat haustus.

DECOCTUM CONII. (*Cullen.*)

℞ Conii fol. exsicc. ʒ j.
Aquæ Oiiss. decoque ad Oij. et cola.

To be used as a hot fomentation. USE—*In Carcinoma, Ulcers, Deafness, and Venereal Ulcers.*

CATAPLASMA CONII. (*Pearson.*)

℞ Fol. conii exsicc. ℥ ij.
Micæ panis ℥ vj.
Aquæ Oiss.

Boil them together, and make into a poultice.

TINCT. ACONITI.* (*Kempfer.*)

℞ Aconiti fol. exsicc. ʒ j.
Sp. tenuioris f ℥ viij.
Digere per dies vij. et cola.

DOSE—Three minims to ten or twenty. USE—*In Arthritis and Rheumatism.*

ENEMA OPIATUM. (*Dick.*)

℞ Aquæ tepidæ f ℥ vj.
Tinct. opii f ʒ j.

Fiat enema.

ENEMA ANODYNUM. (*Hartmann.*)

℞ Opii puri gr. ij.
Mist. acaciæ f ℥ ss. tere simul, dein adde
Lactis tepefacti f ℥ vj.

Misce pro enemate.

ENEMA ANTISPASMODICUM. (*Lind.*)

℞ Tinct. assafœtidæ f ℥ ss.
——— opii ♏ xl.
Decoct. avenæ f ℥ viij.

M., ft. enema. USE—*In Spasmodic Affections.*

* The London Pharmacopœia orders the tinct. aconiti to be prepared with ℥ xv. of the aconite root, and the Dublin with ℥ x., to Oij. of sp. vini rectif. Kempfer's tincture will, consequently, not be found in the shops, unless specially ordered to be so prepared.

PILULA OPII ET GALBAN. (*Cruikshank.*)

℞ Opii puri gr. j.
Pil. galban. comp. gr. v.
M., ft. pilula. To be taken at bedtime.

PIL. OPII ET ALOES cum MYRRHÂ. (*Gregory.*)

℞ Opii puri gr. j.
Pil. aloes cum myrrhâ gr. iv.
M., ft. pilula. To be taken at bedtime.

PILULÆ OPII ET ALOES. (*Hamilton.*)

℞ Opii puri gr. ij.
Extr. aloes spic. gr. x.
Fiant pil. iij. One every night at bedtime.

VEL (*Paris.*)

℞ Opii puri gr. j.
Extr. aloes spic. gr. iij.
Extr. gentian. gr. v.
Fiant pilul. ij. For one dose.

HAUSTUS ANODYNUS. (*Lind.*)

℞ Tinct. opii ♏xv.
Syr. papav. f ʒ ij.
Sp. cinnam. f ʒ j.
Aquæ puræ f ℥ iss.
Fiat haustus. USE—*Before the Hot Stage in Intermittents.*

VEL (*Paris.*)

℞ Mist. camphoræ f ℥ j.
Sp. ætheris comp. f ʒ ss.
Tinct. opii ♏x.
Syr. papav. f ʒ j.
M., ft. haustus. To be taken at bedtime.

EMPLASTRUM ANODYNUM. (*Bree.*)

℞ Opii puri, Camphoræ } āā ʒ ss.
Emp. lithargyri ℥ ij.
M., ft. emplastrum.

ENEMA OPII. (*Clarke.*)

℞ Tinct. opii f ʒ j.
Inf. lini f ʒ vj.
M., ft. enema.

SUPPOSITORIUM OPII. (*Harrison.*)

℞ Opii puri gr. ij.
Saponis gr. iv.
Beat them well together, and make into a suppository.

SUPPOSITOR MORPH.

[℞ Morphiæ Sulph. gr. ss.
Butyr. Cacao q. s.
Ut ft. suppositor.]

PILULÆ OPII. (*Armstrong.*)

℞ Opii puri gr. ij.
Conf. aromat. ʒ ss.
Fiant pilul. viij. One every four hours. USE—*In Typhus.*

SOLUTIO MORPHIÆ HYDROCHLOR. (*Christison.*)

℞ Morphiæ hydrochlor. gr. v.
Aquæ destill. f ʒ j.
Acid. hydrochlor. dil. gtt. x.—gtt. xx.
Solve. The strength of this solution is about equal to that of the tincture of opium of the London Pharmacopœia, and it may be given in similar doses. USE—*Sedative and Narcotic.*

PULV. MORPHIÆ COMP. (*Venables.*)

℞ Morph. hydrochl. } āā gr. j.
Pulv. ipecac. }
Sodæ hydrochl. gr. viij.
M., ft. pulv.

VEL

℞ Morph. sulph. } āā gr. j.
Pulv. ipecac. }
Potass. sulph. gr. viij.
M., ft. pulv. As a substitute for Dover's powder. USE—*As a Sedative in the early stages of Consumption.*

HAUST. MORPHIÆ SULPH.

℞ Morphiæ sulph. gr. ss.
Acid. sulph. dil. ℥ij.
Aquæ destill. f ℥ j.
M., ft. haust. To be taken at bedtime.

MIST. TONIC. cum MORPHIÂ. (*Graves.*)

℞ Tinct. calumbæ
—— quassiæ
—— gentianæ
—— cinchonæ c. } aa f ℥ j.
Morphiæ hydrochlor. gr. j.—gr. ij.
M., ft. mist. A teaspoonful three or four times a day, one hour before a meal. USE—*In the Nervous Irritability and Sleeplessness of Drunkards.*

UNG. MORPHIÆ HYDROCHLOR. (*Sandras.*)

℞ Morphiæ hydrochlor. gr. ij.
Ung. balsamic. ʒ ij.
M. bene. USE—*In Inunction in cases of Neuralgia of the Fifth Pair, in Sciatica, in Neuralgia of the Heart, &c.*

SOL. MORPHIÆ cum CREOSOT. (*Rhynd.*)

℞ Morphiæ acet. gr. xv.
Creosoti f ʒ j.
Solve. Needles dipped in the solution to be inserted in the course of the diseased nerve. USE—*In Neuralgia.*

MISTURA SEDATIVA. (*Codex Gallicus.*)

℞ Syrupi opii f ʒ ij.
——— fl. aurant. f ʒ vj.
Aq. destill. lactucæ f ℥ iv.
Misce.

MIST. SEDAT. ET APER. (*Dr. R. Williams.*)

℞ Syr. papav. alb.
Magnes. sulph. } āā ʒ ss.—ʒ j.
Mist. camphoræ f ℥ iss.
M. The fourth part every three hours. USE—*In the early stage of uncomplicated Hooping Cough.*

PULV. OPII cum POTASS. NITRAT. (*Todd.*)

℞ Pulv. opii gr. j.
Potass. nitrat. gr. v.
Pulv. ipecac. gr. j.

M. ft. pulv. One every two, three, or four hours, according to the severity of the symptoms, alcaline purgatives being also administered. USE—*In Rheumatism.*

LOTIO OPII. (*Sibergundi.*)

℞ Extr. opii aquos. gr. j.
Liq. calcis
Olei amygd. dulc. } āā f ʒ iij.

Misce. USE—*In Excoriation of the Nipples.*

EMPLASTRUM ANODYNUM. (*Graves.*)

℞ Opii pulv. ℈ ij.
Camphoræ ʒ ss.
Picis Burgund.
Emplastr. lithargyri } āā q. s.

Ut fiat emplastrum. USE—*In Rheumatic and Neuralgic Pains of the Chest, Back, and Loins, and in Sciatica.*

HAUSTUS CONII ET HYOSCYAMI. (*Paris.*)

℞ Extr. conii
Extr. hyoscyami } āā gr. v.
Mist. acaciæ f ʒ ij.

Tere simul; dein adde

Liq. ammoniæ acet.
Aquæ puræ } āā f ʒ ss.
Syr. rhæados f ʒ j.

M., fiat haustus. One every four hours. USE—*In Pulmonary Irritation.*

PILULÆ HYOSCYAMI ET CAMPH. (*Duncan.*)

℞ Extr. hyoscyami ℈ j.
Camphoræ (alcoholis ope in pulv. redact.) gr. viij.

M. fiant pilul. xij. Three each night.

PILULÆ OPII COMP. (*Darwin.*)

℞ Opii puri gr. iv.
Extr. hyoscyami
Extr. conii } āā g. xv.

Fiant pilul. vj. One each night.

PILULA CONII ET HYOSCYAMI. (*Thomson.*)

℞ Extr. conii
Extr. hyoscyami (in vacuo pp.) } āā gr. iij.
Fiat pilula. One, twice a day.

CATAPLASMA CONII FOLIORUM. (*Hamilton.*)

℞ Conii fol. ℥ iij.; coque cum
Lactis vaccini q. s., et colaturæ adde
Micæ panis ℥ iij.
Ut fiat cataplasma.

EMBROCATIO OPII AMMONIATA. (*Brera.*)

℞ Linim. ammon. fortioris
Tinct. opii } āā f ℥ iss.
M. ft. linimentum. To be rubbed frequently on the part in pain.
USE—*In Rheumatic Pains, &c.*

EMPLASTRUM CONII FOLIORUM. (*Pott.*)

℞ Ceræ flavæ ℥ ij.
Olivæ olei f ℥ ij.; simul liquefactis, adde
Pulv. conii fol. ℥ iij.
Fiat emplastrum. USE—*In Cancer, &c.*

ENEMA OPII cum DECOCTO CORNU CERV. (*Percival.*)

℞ Opii gr. vj. triturationi solve in
Decocti cornu cervini f ℥ iv.
Fiat enema.

PILULÆ ANTI-EPILEPTICÆ. (*Recamier.*)

℞ Extr. belladonnæ gr. ⅗.
Oxydi zinci gr. j.
M., ft. pil. One, night and morning.

MIST. BELLADONNÆ. (*Berndt.*)

℞ Extr. bellad. recent. gr. viij.
Aq. cinnam. f ℥ iss.
Two or three drops twice a day to infants a year old, increasing the dose by one drop for each additional year of life, never, however, exceeding twelve drops for a dose. USE—*Prophylactic of Scarlatina.*

MIST. BELLADONÆ cum LACTUCÂ VIROSÂ. (*Levral-Perroton.*)

℞ Aquæ destill. lactuc. vir. f ℥ iv.
Aquæ destill. fl. aurant. f ℥ ij.
Syr. pæon. officin. f ℥ j.
Syr. belladonnæ f ℥ ij.
Liq. ammoniæ gtt. vj.

Misce. A tablespoonful to be taken every hour. USE—*In Pertussis.*

PULV. BELLADONNÆ. (*Sandras.*)

℞ Pulv. rad. bellad. ℥ j.
——— glycyrrh. ℥ v.

M. Six grains evening and morning for children under a year old, twelve for those between two and three, twenty-four for older children, and forty-eight for adults. USE—*In Hooping-Cough.*

VEL (*Kahleis.*)

℞ Pulv. rad. bellad. gr. iv.
—— ipecac. c. gr. x.
Sulph. sublim. ℥ iss. gr. vj.
Pulv. sacch. ℥ iv.

Sixteen or eighteen grains every hour. USE—*As the preceding.*

PIL. BELLADONNÆ. (*Blache.*)

℞ Extr. belladonnæ gr. $\frac{1}{10}$—$\frac{1}{5}$
Conf. q. s.

M., ft. pil. To be taken at bedtime. USE—*In Incontinence of Urine.* Dr. Blache says he has cured this distressing complaint by continuing the use of this pill for six months, and even longer.

PILUL. BELLADONNÆ. (*Monahan.*)

℞ Extr. belladonnæ gr. xij.

To be made into twelve pills. One every three hours. *Recommended by Mr. Monahan in the treatment of Dysentery.* He says he has used it in sixty cases. Forty were convalescent on the eighth day, ten on the thirteenth, and five on the twentieth. He does not mention any injurious consequences as resulting from the use of the pills, although the dose is large, and somewhat too frequently repeated.

LOTIO BELLADONNÆ. (*Birkett.*)

℞ Tinct. belladonnæ f ʒ j.
Aquæ destill. f ℥ iv.
M. ft. lotio. Use—*In Neuralgia, Chronic Rheumatic Pains, &c.*

VEL (*Ranque, of Orleans.*)

℞ Extr. belladonnæ ☽ij.
Aquæ lauri-ceras. f ℥ ij.
Æther. sulph. f ℥ j.
Solve. Use—*As a Topical Application to the Breasts, for the Suppression of the Milk.* It is said to effect its object in three or four days. It should be applied frequently.

UNG. BELLADONNÆ. (*Mazade Joffre.*)

℞ Extr. belladonnæ ʒ j.
Ung. cetacei ʒ j.
Misce bene. Half to be rubbed in at a time. Use—*To effect the Reduction of Painful and Inflamed Paraphymosis.* M. Joffre recommends its use, or that of an equally powerful solution of the extract in water, in cases of *Strangulated Hernia, Neuralgia, &c.* The ointment is to be rubbed in freely at the seat of strangulation. The cases in which it may be of service are comparatively few.

UNG. PLUMBI ET BELLADONNÆ. (*Debourg.*)

℞ Plumbi carb. ʒ iv.
Extr. belladonnæ ʒ iss.
Adipis ℥ j.
M., ft. ung. Use—*In Facial Neuralgia.* To be rubbed freely all over the painful parts for ten minutes at a time, commencing about three hours before the expected attack, and repeating the friction every hour.

UNG. HYDRARGYRI cum BELLADONNÂ. (*De Mignot.*)

℞ Ung. hydrarg. fort. ℥ j. ʒ v.
Hydro-alc. extr. belladonnæ ☽v.
Bals. Peruv. liq. ☽v.
M., ft. ung. Use—*In Accidental Phymosis and Paraphymosis.*

UNG. ANODYNUM. (*De Bourg de Rollot.*)

℞ Cerati Galeni ℥ ij.
Extracti belladonnæ ʒ iiiss.
Acet. morphiæ gr. iv.

M, ft. ung. Use—*In Frictions, in Articular Rheumatism, and Muscular Pains.*

UNG. BELLADONNÆ. (*Pinel.*)

℞ Pulv. fol. belladonnæ, Adipis prep. āā ℥ iv.

Misce, fiat ung. Use—*In Tic-Douloureux, Arthritic Pains, Rhagades, Chordee, and Spasmodic Stricture.*

ENEMA OPII cum LACTE. (*Clarke.*)

℞ Opii gr. j, vel plura
Lactis vaccini tepefacti f ℥ v.
Mist. acaciæ f ℥ j.

Fiat enema.

ENEMA OPII cum AMYLO. (*Duncan.*)

℞ Tinct. opii ♏xx., vel plura
Amyli ℥ iij. in mucil. redact.
Aquæ ferventis f ℥ iv.

Misce, ut fiat enema. *Anodyne in Dysentery, or violent Purging Pain, &c.*

FOTUS CONII. (*Delpech.*)

℞ Conii fol. herbæ recentis ℥ j.
Aquæ fontanæ Oiij.

Boil to two pints and filter, for an anodyne fomentation. Use—*In Cancer, &c.*

HAUSTUS ALOES OPIATUS. (*Frank.*)

℞ Vini aloes f ℥ ij.
Tinct. opii ♏x.—♏xx.

Fiat haustus. Use—*In Intermittent Fevers, &c.*

HAUSTUS OPII ASTRINGENS. (*Portal.*)

℞ Aquæ cinnamomi f ℥ j.
Tinct. catechu f ʒ ij.
Sp. lavand. com. f ʒ j.
Conf. opii gr. x.—gr. xxx.

Fiat haustus. One, three times a day. USE—*In Puerperal Fever.*

HAUSTUS AMMONIÆ ACET. (*Willich.*)

℞ Liq. ammon. acet. f ℥ j.
Aquæ cinnamomi f ℥ ss.
Tinct. opii ♏xv.
Vini antim. potassio-tart. ♏xxvj.
Syr. papav. f ʒ ij.

Misce, fiat haustus. To be taken at bed-time. USE—*In Rheumatism, &c.*

HAUSTUS OPII. (*Fothergill.*)

℞ Aquæ cinnamomi f ℥ iss.
Syr. papav. f ʒ ij.
Sp. lavand. comp. f ʒ j.
Tinct. opii ♏x.—♏xx.

Misce, fiat haustus. One, three times a day. USE—*In Puerperal Fever, &c.*

PIL. LACTUCÆ VIROS. cum DIGITAL. (*Toel and Brosius.*)

℞ Extr. lactucæ virosæ gr. iv.
Pulv. digitalis gr. j.

M., ft. pil. One to be taken every two hours. USE—*In Hydrothorax.* The depressing influence and accumulative action of digitalis on the system demand the greatest care in employing this formula. If relief be not afforded by it in the first few days, no advantage will follow its use. According to Brosius, it served as a palliative in several cases.

HAUSTUS OPII cum CONF. AROMAT. (*Latham.*)

℞ Aquæ cinnamomi f ℥ iss.
Conf. aromat. ʒ j.
Tinct. opii ♏xv.

Misce, fiat haustus. USE—*In Gout, &c.*

PILULÆ HYOSCYAMI. (*Gregory.*)

℞ Extr. hyoscyami ʒ ss.
Pulv. glycyrrhizæ q. s.

Fiant pil. xij. Two or more three times a day. USE—*In Diarrhœa.*

PILULÆ OPII COMP. (*Wall.*)

℞ Opii
Antim. potassio-tart.
Hydrarg. chloridi } āā gr. v.—gr. x.
Syr. simpl. q. s.

Fiant pilulæ x. USE—*In Rheumatism.*

PILULÆ OPII cum ANTIM. POTASSIO-TART. (*Pearson.*)

℞ Antim. potassio-tart.
Opii pulv. } āā gr. iij.
Extr. gentianæ gr. xv.

Misce, fiant pil. xij. Two, three times a day. USE—*In Catarrh, &c.*

UNGUENTUM OPII cum CAMPHORÂ. (*Pemberton.*)

℞ Pulv. opii ʒ ss.
Camphoræ gr. xv.
Ung. cetacei ʒ ss.

Ut fiat unguentum. USE—*In Colic and Violent Vomiting.*

PIL. ACONITI. (*Coste.*)

℞ Extr. aconiti gr. iv.
——— papav. gr. xij.

M.. ft. pil. iv. One pill to be taken every hour. USE—*In Neuralgia.* If no beneficial effect follow the exhibition of four pills, their use is to be abandoned.

MIST. OPIAT. cum ACONIT. (*Padioleau.*)

℞ Extr. aquos. opii gr. iij.
Extr. aconiti gr. ij.
Aquæ destill. f ʒ iv.

Solve. A dessertspoonful twice a day, immediately after a meal. USE—*In Gastralgia.*

MIST. ACONITI. (*Busse.*)

℞ Extr. aconiti ʒ j.
Vin. antim. p.-tart. f ʒ x.

Solve. Twenty to thirty drops every two hours. Use—*In Rheumatism.* M. Busse states that he has given two scruples of the extract without producing narcotism. He recommends it strongly in chronic rheumatic affections.*

VEL

℞ Tinct. aconiti f ʒ j.
Mist. camphoræ f ℥ xij.
M., ft. mist.—A tablespoonful every six hours. Use—*In Rheumatism and Neuralgia.*

VEL (*Fleming.*)

℞ Tinct. aconiti f ʒ j.
Sodæ bicarb. ʒ iss.
Magn. sulph. ℥ iss.
Aquæ destil. f ℥ vj.
Solve. A tablespoonful when the pain is urgent. Use—*In Gastralgia and Rheumatism.*

UNG. ACONITINÆ. (*Ibid.*)

℞ Aconitinæ gr. xvj.
Sp. vini rectif. ♏xvj.
Rub well together, then mix carefully with
Axungiæ ℥ j.
Ut ft. ung. Use—*Externally in Neuralgia.* Dr. Fleming recommends it not to be used where there is any abrasion of the skin.

VEL (*Golding Bird.*)

℞ Aconitinæ gr. j.
Adipis ʒ j.
M., ft. ung. To be rubbed in over the spinal region. Use—*In Spinal Irritation.*

* The dose as above given is quite strong enough. It is a dangerous remedy in larger quantities. Dr. Le Mâle, of Birmingham, lost his life from taking an over-dose of Fleming's tincture of aconite. (The extract ordered in the prescription is that from the leaves, and is generally almost inert.)

MISTURA ACIDI HYDROCYANICI. (*Granville.*)

℞ Potassæ carb. gr. xv.
Cocci cacti gr. viij.
Acid. hydrocyan. med. ♏x.
Aquæ destillatæ f ℥ vj.

M. For children, a teaspoonful when the cough is troublesome; for adults, a tablespoonful three or four times a day. Use—*In Hooping Cough or Croup.*

VEL (*Granville.*)

℞ Misturæ acaciæ f ℥ iij.
Aquæ Rosæ f ℥ iiss.
Syr. capilli Veneris f ℥ ij.
Acid. hydrocyan. med. ♏xvj.

M. A dessertspoonful every hour, if required. Use—*For the Irritative Cough of Adults.*

VEL (*Granville.*)

℞ Sodæ bicarb. gr. xl.
Cocci cacti gr. v.
Aquæ destillatæ f ℥ vj.

Dissolve, and filter through bibulous paper: add

Acid. hydrocyan. med. ♏xij.
Syr. papav. alb. f ℥ iiss.

M. Three dessertspoonfuls, with a tablespoonful of fresh filtered lemon juice, every three hours, while effervescing. Use—*In Inflammatory Affections, especially of the Lungs, after bleeding has been pushed as far as may be, and yet the diseased action remains unchecked.*

VEL (*Granville.*)

℞ Siliqu. bignoniæ catalpæ cont. ℥ ss.

Boiled in a sufficient quantity of water to yield

Colaturæ f ℥ viij.; to which add
Oxymellis scillæ f ℥ j.
Acid. hydrocyan. med. ♏xx.

M. A little occasionally. Use—*In Incipient Phthisis or Bronchitis.*

PILUL. POTASSÆ HYDROCYAN. (*Granville.*)

℞ Potassæ hydrocyan. gr. x.
Acid. tart. cryst. gr. v.
Syr. papav. }
Micæ panis } q. s.

Ut ft. pilulæ xx. Two for a dose, twice or thrice a day, if necessary. To be covered with gold leaf.

VEL (*Granville, Brera.*)

℞ Potassæ hydrocyanatis gr. vj.
Acid. tart. cryst. gr. iij.
Micæ panis q. s.

M., ft. pil. ij. To be taken twice or thrice a day. The pills to be covered with gold leaf. At the temperature of 92° the hydrocyanate is decomposed, tartrate of potash is formed, and the hydrocyanic acid set free. This formula is serviceable, therefore, when the peculiar action of the acid is required to be slowly exerted. In chronic disorders, Dr. Granville says, which are likely to be benefited by the protracted use of hydrocyanic acid, these pills will prove not only sufficient for the purpose, but even preferable to other formulæ, although in acute cases the free acid should be used.

TROCHISCI POTASSÆ HYDROCYANATIS. (*Granville.*)

℞ Potassæ hydrocyanatis gr. vj.
Acid. tart. cryst. gr. iij.
Altheæ gummi* q. s.

M., ft. trochiscus. USE—*In obstinate Chronic Winter Coughs.*

PILUL. POTASSII CYANUR. (*Josat.*)

℞ Potassii cyanur. gr. iv.
Pulv. valer. ʒj.
Syr. simpl. q. s.

Ut ft. pil. viij. To be kept in powdered charcoal. Two in the course of the day. USE—*In Chorea.*

* *Pâte de Guimauve.*

MIST. POTASSII CYANUR. (*Bally*)

℞ Potassii cyanur. gr. iv.
Syr. simpl. f ʒ iij.
Rub together in a glass mortar, and add gradually,
Aquæ destill. f ʒ ij.
M. To be taken by coffeespoonfuls every two or three hours. USE—*As a Sedative.*

PASTILLI ZINCI CYANIDI. (*Granville.*)

℞ Zinci cyanidi ☉j.
Pulv. rhei ʒ ss.
Extr. altheæ, vel
Pâte de guimauve } q. s.
Ut fiant pastilli x. One, three times a day. USE—*In obstinate Chronic Winter Coughs.*

HAUST. CANNAB. IND. (*Clendinning.*)

℞ Tinct. cannab. Ind. ♏xv.—f ʒ ss.
Mist. camph. f ʒ iss.
Sp. ammon. arom., vel
Sp. æth. sulph. co. f ʒ ss.
M. To be taken at bedtime. USE—*As a substitute for opium, and its preparations, to relieve Pain, induce Sleep, &c.*

MISTURA CANNAB. INDICÆ.

℞ Tinct. cannab. Indicæ f ʒ ss.
Mist. acaciæ f ʒ ij.
Aquæ cinnamomi f ʒ ixss.
M., fiat. mist. One tablesponful every hour.

MIST. CHLOROFORM. (*Inman.*)

℞ Chloroform. ♏xx.
Mist. acaciæ f ʒ iij.
Aq. destill. f ʒ iv.
M., ft. mist. The fourth part to be taken occasionally. USE—*In Sympathetic Vomiting and Sea Sickness.* The mixture must be *well shaken* before each dose.

VEL

℞ Chloroform. f ʒ ij.
Camphoræ ʒ j.
Vitellum ovi unius.
Tere bene et adde
Aquæ destillatæ f ℥ vj.
M. ft. mist. A tablespoonful three times a day. USE—*In Rheumatism and Neuralgia.*

HAUST. CHLOROFORM. (*Brady.*)

℞ Chloroform. ♏viij.—♏xx.
Sp. vini Gallici f ʒ iij.
Aquæ puræ f ℥ ij.
M., fiat haustus. USE—*In the commencing collapse of Cholera.*

LOTIO CHLOROFORM. (*Cæsar Hawkins.*)

℞ Chloroform. f ʒ ij.
Sp. vini rect. f ʒ ij.
Mist. camph. f ℥ viij.
M., ft. lotio. USE—*As a Sedative.*

LINIM. CHLOROFORM. (*Rauch., U. S.*)

℞ Chloroform. }
Ol. olivæ } āā p. æ.
Liq. calcis }
M., ft. linimentum. USE—*As an Anodyne Liniment in Neuralgia and Anomalous Pains, Spinal Irritation, Toothache, Angina, Dysmenorrhœa, Burns, &c.*

VEL (*Brodie.*)

℞ Chloroform. }
Ol. olivæ } āā f ʒ vj.
M., ft. linim. USE—*In Neuralgia and other painful affections.*

LINIM. CHLOROFORM.

℞ Chloroformyl f ʒ j.—f ʒ iv.
Linim. camphoræ Oss.
M., ft. linim.

UNG. CHLOROFORM.

℞ Chloroformyl f ʒ ss.
Adipis ℥ j.

M., ft. ung.

UNG. CHLOROFORM. (*Cazenave, of Bordeaux.*)

℞ Chloroform. puri. f ʒ iij.
Potassii cyanidi ʒ iiss.
Axungii ℥ ij.
Ceræ albæ q. s.

Ut fiat ung. *Recommended in cases of Hemicrania and Neuralgia.* The quantity of cyanide of potassium ordered is rather large.

LIQ. VERATRINÆ SULPH. (*Magendie.*)

℞ Veratrinæ sulph. gr. j.
Aquæ destill. f ℥ ij.

Ft. solut. f ʒ j.—f ʒ iij. for a dose. USE—*In Gout, Rheumatism, and Asthma.*

UNG. VERATRINÆ. (*Ibid.*)

℞ Veratrinæ gr. iv.
Adipis prep. f ℥ j.

Mt., ft. ung. USE—*In Gouty and Rheumatic Swellings.*

UNG. DIGITALIS. (*Rudemacker.*)

℞ Extr. digital. ʒ ij.
Adipis ℥ j.

M., ft. ung. To be spread on linen, with which the throat is to be covered, the application being frequently renewed. USE—*In Laryngismus Stridulus, when medicine cannot be administered by the mouth.*

LOTIO TERCHLORURET. CARBON. (*Tuson.*)

℞ Terchlor. carbon. f ℥ ss.
Aq. destill. Oij.

M., ft. lotio. USE—*As a Local Application in Cancer.*

ENEMA TABACI. (*Guy's.*)

℞ Tabaci fol. ʒ j.
Aquæ ferventis f ℥ xvj.

Macerate for a quarter of an hour and filter. One quarter, or one half, to be used; to be repeated in an hour's time, if necessary. USE—*In Strangulated Hernia:* it is a very dangerous remedy, producing great exhaustion, and even fatal syncope. The infusion of tobacco, thus prepared, has been employed as a lotion in tinea capitis; it ought not, however, to be so used, as life has been lost in consequence.

UNG. TABACI. (*Chippendale.*)

℞ Fol. tabaci ℥ iv.*
Aq. destill. Oij.

Boil together for two or three hours, strain, and then wash the tobacco in two pints more of boiling distilled water, strain again, add the two liquids, and evaporate to the consistence of an extract.

℞ Extr. tabaci ʒ j.
Cerat. cetacei ʒ vij.

M. bene. USE—*In Neuralgia.*

UNG. IODIN. cum NICOTIANÂ. (*Diver, of Cincinnati.*)

℞ Iodinii gr. xij.
Potassii iodid. ʒ iv.
Ol. nicotianæ gtt. l.
Adipis prep. ℥ ij.

M., ft. ung. USE—*In Chronic Tetanic Rigidity of Muscles, after an Injury.*

LOTIO NICOTINÆ. (*Gower.*)

℞ Nicotinæ ʒ j.
Sp. tenuioris f ℥ ij.

Solve. *To be applied by compresses in Tic-douloureux.*

LOTIO ACONITI. (*Eardes.*)

℞ Tinct. aconiti f ʒ v.
Aq. rosæ f ℥ v.

M., ft. lotio. USE—*As the preceding.*

LOTIO ALCOHOLIS. (*Marshall Hall.*)

℞ Alcoholis f ℥ j.
Aquæ f ℥ iij.

* The best shag tobacco.

M., ft. lotio. To be applied by means of compresses extended over the chest from below the clavicles. It should be used warm at first, and afterwards at the ordinary temperature. It is necessary to renew the application every five minutes, except during sleep. USE—*In the early stage of Phthisis.*

RUBEFACIENTS AND VESICANTS.

Rubefacients are those medicines which, when applied to or vigorously rubbed over the surface of the skin, excite a certain degree of inflammation, which is serviceable in the treatment of disease by the counter-irritation it induces. Vesicants act also as counter-irritants, and sometimes also as antiphlogistics, being applied directly over or close to the seat of the original inflammation, or disease. The quantity of serum withdrawn from the system by means of a blister, and the pus secreted from its surface ere it is healed, have some share in affording relief in internal inflammations, as well as in chronic visceral disease.

Table of the principal Rubefacients and Vesicants.

Abies excelsa, D.
Acetum cantharidis
Acidum aceticum, E. D.
———————— aromaticum
———————— camphoratum, D.
——— nitro-muriaticum, D.
——— sulphuricum
Ammoniæ liquor
———————— fortior
Antimonii potassio-tartras
Cajeputi
Cuminum, L. E.
Cataplasma sinapis, L.
Emplastrum calefaciens, D.
———————— cantharidis
———————————— compositum, E.
———————— picis, L. E.
Linimentum ammoniæ
———————————— comp., E.
———————————— sesquicarb., L.
———————— cantharidis, D.

Linimentum crotonis, D.
——— terebinthinæ
Liquor ammoniæ
——— sesquicarb.
——— cupri ammonio-sulphatis, L.
——— hydrargyri pernitratis, D.
——— potassæ
Petroleum
Pix, L. E.
—— Burgundica
—— liquida
Resina
——— alba
Sabina
Sapo
—— mollis
Sinapis (pulvis), added to a bath or pediluvium, or as a poultice
Sodii chloridum, added to a bath
Sp. camphoræ
Sulphuris iodidum, L. D.
Oleum terebinthinæ
——— tiglii
Ung. antimonii potassio-tart.
—— cantharidis
—— infusi cantharidis, E.
—— sabinæ, L. D.
Veratria, L. E.
Veratrum

SELECT FORMULÆ.

LINIM. AMMONIÆ. (*Granville.*)

℞ Liq. ammoniæ fortior. f ℥ ij.
Sp. rorismar. f ℥ iss.
Sp. camphoræ f ℥ ss.
M., fiat linimentum.

LINIM. AMMONIÆ FORTIUS. (*Granville.*)

℞ Liq. ammoniæ fortior. f ℥ iiss.
Sp. rorismar. f ℥ j.
Sp. camphoræ f ℥ ss.

M., fiat linimentum. The liquor ammoniæ used in these applications should have a sp. gr. of 872°, 100 parts containing 33 parts of real ammonia. It is more than three times as strong as the liq. ammoniæ of the Pharmacopœia; the spirit of rosemary should be distilled from the fresh plant, and not from the essential oil, and the spirit of camphor should be made with four ounces of pure camphor to two pints of alcohol. In preparing the application, the ammonia and rosemary should be gradually mixed together, when an opalescent and somewhat turbid fluid will be the result, a peculiar ethereal smell being given out. A little alcohol will clear this mixture, and then the camphor may be added. The lotions must be kept in well-stoppered bottles.

LINIM. TEREBINTH. (*Stokes.*)

℞ Ol. terebinth. f ℥ iv.
Acidi acetici f ℥ iiss.
Aquæ rosæ f ℥ iiiss.
Ess. limon. f ℥ iss.
Vitellum ovi unius.

M., fiat linimentum. USE—*In Frictions in the early stage of Phthisis Pulmonalis.* It is supposed to resemble St. John Long's embrocation.

VEL (*Bellecaitre.*)

℞ Ol. terebinth. f ℥ iv.
Laudan. Rousseau f ℥ j.

M., ft. linimentum. USE—*In Ague.* Two tablespoonfuls to be rubbed along the spine, night and morning, about two hours before the fit.

SOLUTIO ARGENTI NITRATIS. (*Graves.*)

℞ Argenti nitratis ℈ ij.— ℥ j.
Aquæ destillatæ f ℥ j.

Solve. USE—*To Cauterize the parts in Follicular Disease of the Larynx.* In order to apply it, the tongue must be depressed, and the epiglottis brought into view, by means of a curved spatula.

UNGUENT. IPECACUANHÆ. (*Hannay.*)

℞ Ipecacuanhæ pulv. ℥ ij.
Olei olivæ f ℥ ij.
Adipis ℥ ss.

M. bene. It is to be used in frictions three or four times a day. It causes in about thirty-six hours a papular and vesicular eruption, far more manageable than that caused by the tartrate of antimony. USE—*In Chronic Hydrencephalus, as a Counter-Irritant.*

LINIM. AMMONIÆ. (*Gondret*)

℞ Liq. ammoniæ fort. f ʒ ij.
Olei amygdalæ f ʒ ss.
Adipis recentis ʒ vss.

M., ft. linim. To be kept in a wide-mouthed, well-stoppered glass bottle. USE—*As a Counter-Irritant in Amaurosis, rubbed on the forehead or vertex, daily.*

EMBROCATIO STIMULANS. (*Pearson.*)

℞ Olei olivæ f ℥ iiss.
Olei terebinthinæ f ℥ jss.
Acidi sulphurici f ʒ j.

Misce, fiat embrocatio. To be rubbed in on the skin, two or three times a day. USE—*As a Counter-Irritant in cases of Neuralgia, &c.*

EMBROCATIO AMMONIÆ.

℞ Alcoholis f ℥ ij.
Liq. ammoniæ fort. f ʒ iij.

Misce. A counter-irritant. USE—*For Spasms and Convulsions.*

EMBROCATIO AMMONIÆ ACET. ET LINIM. SAPONIS.

℞ Liq. ammoniæ acet. } āā f ℥ j.
Linim. saponis }

Misce. USE—*For the same.*

EMBROCATIO AMMONIÆ cum CAMPH.

℞ Liq. ammoniæ f ʒ iij.
Sp. rorismarini f ℥ ij.
Camphoræ ʒ ij.

Solve. USE—*Stimulant; in Sprains.*

EMBROCATIO ALUMINIS.

℞ Aluminis ʒ ij.
Acid. acet. f ℥ xij.
Alcoholis f ℥ iv.

Solve. USE—*For Chilblains.*

EMBROCATIO CAJEPUTI. (*Lind.*)

℞ Cajeputi f ʒ iij.
Camphoræ ʒ iij.
Saponis mollis ℥ ij.
Alcoholis Oj.
Liq. ammoniæ f ℥ ij.

Solve. *For Sprains and Rheumatism.*

EMBROCATIO CANTH. ET CAJEPUTI.

℞ Acet. canthar. f ʒ iij.
Cajeputi f ʒ iv.
Linim. camph. comp. } āā f ℥ j.
Olei terebinthinæ }

M., ft. embrocatio. To be rubbed in freely night and morning.
Use—*For Chilblains, Rheumatic Pains, &c.*

LINIM. RUBEFACIENS. (*Graves.*)

℞ Acid. acet. fort. f ʒ j.
Ol. terebinth. f ʒ vj.
Aq. rosæ f ʒ iij.
Ol. ess. limon. gt. xx.
Vitelli ovis q. s.

Ft. linimentum.

EMPLASTRUM OLEI TIGLII. (*Chomel.*)

℞ Emplastr. diachyli ℥ iij.
Super igne leni liquefac, et adde
Ol. tiglii f ʒ viss.

Misce, fiat emplastrum. Used, spread thickly on calico, *as an external Rubefacient.*

LINIM. OLEI TIGLII. (*Graves.*)

℞ Ol. tiglii gtt. xx.—gt. xxx.
Linim. camph. c. f ℥ j.

M., ft. linim. Use—*As a Rubefacient.*

UNGUENT. OLEI TIGLII. (*Caventou.*)

℞ Adipis ℥ j.
Ceræ albæ ʒ ij.
Ol. tiglii f ʒ iiiss.

M. ft. ung. The lard and wax to be melted together, and the croton oil added to the mixture when cooling. USE—*As a Rubefacient, and in a diluted state, as an Epispastic Dressing for Blisters.*

EMBROCATIO STIMULANS. (*Reid.*)

℞ Tinct. opii f ʒ iss
——— canth. f ʒ j.
Linim. saponis f ℥ iss.

M., ft. linim. To be rubbed on the spine, chest, and abdomen, two or three times a day.—USE—*In Laryngismus Stridulus.* The addition of four grains of extract of belladonna, or f ʒ ss. of tincture of aconite, is recommended in obstinate cases.

(UNG. CREASOTI.

℞ Creasoti ʒ i.
Camphor. ʒ ss.
Adip. suill. ℥ i.

Ft. ung. USE—*In Chilblains.*)

SIALOGOGUES

Are those substances which increase the quantity of the salivary secretion. The most powerful among these medicines is mercury indirectly, and pyrethrum directly.

Table of the principal Sialogogues.

Hydrargyrum et præparata hydrargyri
Acidum nitricum - - - - - - - -
Armoracia - - - - - - - - - -
Capsicum - - - - - - - - - - -
Iodinium - - - - - - - - - - -
Mastiche - - - - - - - - - - -
Pyrethrum - - - - - - - - - -
Tabacum - - - - - - - - - - -
Zingiber, &c. - - - - - - - - - -

SELECT FORMULÆ.

PILULÆ HYDRARG. NITRICO-OXYD. (*Hunter.*)

℞ Hydrarg. nitrico-oxyd. gr. j.
Opii pulv. gr. $\frac{1}{3}$.
Olei caryoph. ♏j.

Fiat pilula. To be taken at bedtime. If, after the space of a week, this pill do not affect the mouth, it may be repeated evening and morning; after the patient has become accustomed to the medicine, if it be found not to induce ptyalism, the dose may be increased to two grains in the evening, and one in the morning. The proportion of opium may also be increased to a grain or more, according to circumstances. This preparation of mercury is now rarely given internally.

PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI CHLOR. (*Blane.*)

℞ Hydrarg. chlor. ʒj.
Conf. rosæ Gall. q. s.

Fiant pilul. xxx. One, twice a day, until ptyalism be somewhat excited. USE—*In Venereal Ulcers.* The use of these pills should be continued for a week, or even longer, according to their action on the system, after the chancres are healed. The dose above given is suited to robust constitutions. For the generality of venereal patients, it will answer better to give single grain doses. There are some idiosyncrasies to which this mercurial preparation cannot be safely administered.

PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI OXYDI CINEREI.

℞ Hydrarg. oxyd. cinerei gr. xv.
Micæ panis ʒj.
Mellis, q. s.

Fiant pilul. xxx. One or two, three times day.

PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI BICHLORIDI.

℞ Hydrarg. bichloridi
Ammoniæ hydrochlor. } āā gr. v.
Glycyrrh. pulv. ʒiv.
Mellis ʒss.
Aquæ destillatæ q. s.

Fiant pilul. xl. One, three or four times a day. USE—*In Syphilis.*

SOLUTIO HYD. BICHLOR. (*Van Swieten.*)

℞ Hydrarg. bichlor. gr. ij.
Sp. tenuior. f ℥ iv.

Solve. A tablespoonful night and morning, in a cupful of barley-water or sarsaparilla. USE—*Idem.*

MASTICATORIUM PYRETHRI. (*Pearson.*)

℞ Pyrethri rad. cont. } āā ʒj.
Mastiches }

To be divided into two boluses, for mastication, the saliva being expelled. USE—*In Odontalgia, and Paralysis of the Tongue.*

MASTICATORIUM ZINGIBERIS. (*Black.*)

℞ Zingib. pulv. ʒ ss.
Mastiches ʒ iss.

To be divided into six pastilles, one to be masticated constantly. USE—*In Odontalgia, and Paralysis of the Tongue.*

COLLUTORIUM PYRETHRI. (*Fox.*)

℞ Pyrethri radicis ℥ ss.
Acidi acetici dil. f ℥ vj.
Opii pulv. gr. iij.

Macerate for an hour in a sand-bath, and filter. A tablespoonful of the filtered liquid to be kept in the mouth for some time, and then spat out. USE—*In Odontalgia.*

GARGARISMA HYDRARG. BICHLOR. (*Hunter.*)

℞ Hydrarg. bichlor. gr. iij.
Decocti hordei f ℥ vj.
Syrupi tolutani f ℥ j.

Fiat gargarisma.

PASTILLI PYRETHRI. (*Magendie.*)

℞ Rad. pyrethri pulv., vel }
Zingib. pulv. } āā ʒj.
Mastiches }

To be made into two pastilles, for mastication. USE—*In Odontalgia.*

STIMULANTS.

Medicines which possess the property of rousing the energy of the system, and supporting the languid and drooping powers of life, are denominated Stimulants: they are also termed *Cordials.*

Table of the principal Stimulants and their Doses.

Acidum benzoicum	gr. x.	ad	ʒ ss.
——— sulphuricum aromaticum, E. D.	♏x.	ad	♏xxx.
Æther, L., æther sulph., E. D. (diff. stim.)	♏xx.	ad	f ʒ j.
Ætheris spiritus comp., L. (diff. stim.)	f ʒ ss.	ad	f ʒ ij.
——— sulph. sp., E. (diff. stim.)	f ʒ ss.	ad	f ʒ ij.
Alcohol	f ʒ j.	ad	f ʒ iij.
Allium, E. D.	℈j.	ad	℈ij.
Ammoniæ hydrochloras	gr. x.	ad	ʒ ss.
——— sesquicarbonas	gr. v.	ad	℈j.
Anethum, L. E.	gr. x.	ad	ʒ j.
[Oleum, ♏ij. ad ♏v.]			
Anisum	gr. x.	ad	ʒ j.
[Oleum, ♏ij. ad ♏v.]			
Aqua chlorinei, E.	f ʒ j.	ad	f ʒ ij.
Arsenici oxid. alb. [venale, D.]	gr. $\frac{1}{10}$	ad	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$
——— et hydrarg. hydriod. liquor., D.	♏x.	ad	♏xxx.
Arnica, E.	gr. v.	ad	gr. x.
Armoracia, L. E.	℈j.	ad	ʒ j.
Arum	gr. v.	ad	℈j.
Assafœtida	gr. x.	ad	ʒ ss.
Aurantii cortex	℈j.	ad	ʒ j.
Balsamum Peruvianum, L. E.	gr. x.	ad	f ʒ ss.
——— tolutanum	gr. x.	ad	f ʒ ss.
Cajeputi	♏j.	ad	♏v.
Canella	gr. x.	ad	ʒ ss.
Camphora	gr. v.	ad	℈j.
Cantharis	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	ad	gr. j.
Cardamomum	gr. v.	ad	ʒ ss.
Capsicum	gr. ij.	ad	gr. x.
Caryophyllum	gr. v.	ad	ʒ ss.
[Oleum, ♏ij. ad ♏v.]			
Carui	gr. x.	ad	ʒ j.
[Oleum, ♏j. ad ♏v.]			
Cassiæ Cortex, E.	gr. v.	ad	℈j.
[Oleum, ♏j. ad ♏v.]			

Cinnamomum	gr. v.	ad	℈j.
[Oleum, ♏j. ad ♏v]			
Copaiba	℈j.	ad	f℥j.
[Oleum, ♏x. ad ♏xxx.]			
Coriandri sem.	℈j.	ad	℥j.
Creasoton	♏j.	ad	♏v.
Crocus	gr. v.	ad	℥ ss.
Cubeba	gr. x.	ad	℥j.
[Oleum, ♏iij. ad ♏x.]			
Cuminum, L. E.	gr. v.	ad	℥ ss.
Curcuma, L. E.	℥ ss.	ad	℥ ij.
Cusparia, L. E.	gr. v.	ad	℈j.
Ergota—Secale cornutum	gr. v.	ad	gr. x.
[℈j.— ℥ ss. in parturition.]			
Galbanum	gr. x.	ad	℥ ss.
Guaiacum	gr. x.	ad	℥ ss.
Hydrargyri bichloridum	gr. $\frac{1}{12}$	ad	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$.
——— biniodidum, E.	gr. $\frac{1}{12}$	ad	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$.
——— iodidum, L. D.	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	ad	gr. j.
——— rubrum, D.	gr. $\frac{1}{12}$	ad	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$.
Iodinium	gr. 1	ad	gr. ij.
Lavandulæ flor.			
Laurus fructus	gr. x.	ad	℥ ss.
Liquor barii chloridi	♏v.	ad	♏x.
Mastiche	gr. x.	ad	℥ ss.
Mentha piperita	gr. x.	ad	℥j.
——— viridis	gr. x.	ad	℥j.
Mezereum	gr. j.	ad	gr. x.
Moschus	gr. ij.	ad	℈j.
Myristica	gr. v.	ad	℈j.
[Oleum, ♏ij. ad ♏v.]			
Myrrha	gr. v.	ad	℥ ss.
Opium	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	ad	gr. j.
Opoponax	gr. x.	ad	℥ ss.
Olibanum	gr. x.	ad	℥ ss.
Origanum	gr. x.	ad	℈j.
Pimenta	gr. v.	ad	℈ij.
Piper longum, L. E.	gr. v.	ad	℈j.
Piper nigrum	gr. v.	ad	℈j.
Piperis confectio, L. D.	℈ss.	ad	℥j.
Pulvis cinnam. comp. L., pulvis aromaticus, D. E.	gr. x.	ad	℥ ss.
Potassæ chloras, L.	gr. v.	ad	℥j.

Potassii bromidum	gr. iij.	ad gr. x.
Pulegium	gr. x.	ad ʒ j.
Pyrethrum [used chiefly as a sialogogue.]		
Rosmarinus, E. D.	gr. x.	ad ʒ ss.
Ruta	gr. x.	ad ℈ ij.
Sabina	gr. v.	ad gr. x.
[Oleum, ♏ j. ad ♏ v.]		
Sassafras	f ʒ ij.	ad f ʒ iv.
[Oleum, ♏ ij. ad ♏ x.]		[decoct.
Senega	℈ j.	ad ℈ ij.
Serpentaria	gr. x.	ad ʒ ss.
Sinapis	℈ j.	ad ʒ ss.
Styrax	gr. x.	ad ʒ ss.
Sulphur sublimatum	ʒ ss.	ad ʒ ij.
Terebinthina Canadensis	f ℈ j.	ad f ʒ j.
——— Chia, L. E.	f ℈ j.	ad f ʒ j.
——— vulgaris, E. D.	f ℈ j.	ad f ʒ j.
——— Veneta, E.	f ℈ j.	ad f ʒ j.
Toxicodendrum, E.	gr. ss.	ad gr. iij.
Valeriana	℈ j.	ad ʒ j.
Valerianas sodæ, D.	gr. ss.	ad gr. ij.
Zingiber	gr. v.	ad ℈ j.

Vina et alcohol.
Ferri preparata.
Oxygen.
Balneum calidum.
——— vaporis.
Thermæ Bathonicæ et Buxtonienses.
Electrizatio communis et Galvanica.

Mixtures, Decoctions, Tinctures.

Decoctum mezerei, E.	f ʒ iij.	ad f ʒ vi.
——— serpentariæ	f ʒ j.	ad f ʒ ij.
——— guaiaci, E.	f ʒ ij.	ad f ʒ vj.
——— senegæ, L. E.	f ʒ j.	ad f ʒ iij.
Essentia anisi, D.	♏ xx.	ad ♏ xl.
——— carui, D.	f ʒ j.	ad f ʒ ij.
——— cinnamomi, D.	♏ xx.	ad f ʒ ss.
——— fœniculi, D.	♏ xx.	ad f ʒ ss.
——— menthæ piperitæ, D.	♏ xx.	ad f ʒ ss.
——— viridis, D.	♏ xx.	ad f ʒ j.
——— pulegii, D.	♏ xx.	ad f ʒ j.
——— myristicæ moschatæ, D.	♏ xx.	ad f ʒ j.

Essentia pimentæ, D. - - - - - - - ℥xx. ad f℥j.
——— rorismarini, D. - - - - - - - ℥x. ad f℥ss.
Extr. nucis vomicæ - - - - - - - - gr. ¼ ad gr. j.
Infusum aurantii comp. - - - - - - f℥j. ad f℥ij.
——— buchu - - - - - - - - - - f℥j. ad f℥ij.
——— caryophilli - - - - - - - - f℥j. ad f℥ij.
——— polygalæ, D. - - - - - - - f℥j. ad f℥ij.
——— serpentariæ, L. E. - - - - - f℥j. ad f℥ij.
——— armoraciæ comp., L. - - - - f℥j. ad f℥iij.
——— valerianæ, L. D. - - - - - - f℥j. ad f℥ij.
Liq. ammoniæ - - - - - - - - - ℥x. ad ℥xx.
—— ammoniæ causticæ, D. - - - - - ℥x. ad ℥xx.
—— ammon. sesquicarb, L. - - - - - f℥ss. ad f℥j.
—— barii chloridi, L. D., solut. mur. barytæ, E. - - - - - - - - - ℥v. ad ℥x.
—— calcis chloridi, D. E. - - - - - ℥xv. ad f℥j.
Mistura assafœtidæ - - - - - - - - f℥ss. ad f℥iss.
——— camphoræ - - - - - - - - f℥j. ad f℥ij.
——— moschi - - - - - - - - - f℥ss. ad f℥ij.
——— sp. vini Gallici, L. - - - - - f℥ss. ad f℥j.
Oleum anethi - - - - - - - - - ℥ij. ad ℥vj.
—— anisi - - - - - - - - - - ℥ij. ad ℥x.
—— anthemidis - - - - - - - - - ℥ij. ad ℥x.
—— carui - - - - - - - - - - ℥j. ad ℥x.
—— caryophilli - - - - - - - - - ℥j. ad ℥iv.
—— cassiæ - - - - - - - - - - ℥j. ad ℥v.
—— cinnamomi - - - - - - - - ℥j. ad ℥v.
—— fœniculi - - - - - - - - - ℥ij. ad ℥vj.
—— juniperi - - - - - - - - - ℥ij. ad ℥vj.
—— lavendulæ - - - - - - - - - ℥j. ad ℥v.
—— lauri sassafras - - - - - - - ℥ij. ad ℥x.
—— limonum - - - - - - - - - ℥ij. ad ℥vj.
—— menthæ pip. - - - - - - - - ℥j. ad ℥v.
——— viridis - - - - - - - - ℥j. ad ℥v.
—— myristicæ - - - - - - - - - ℥ij. ad ℥x.
—— pimentæ - - - - - - - - - ℥ij. ad ℥v.
—— pulegii - - - - - - - - - ℥ij. ad ℥vj.
—— rorismarini - - - - - - - - ℥ij. ad ℥vj.
—— rutæ - - - - - - - - - - ℥ij. ad ℥v.
—— sabinæ - - - - - - - - - ℥j. ad ℥v.
—— succini - - - - - - - - - ℥v. ad ℥x.
—— terebinthinæ - - - - - - - - ℥x. ad f℥j.

[f℥ss. ad f℥ij. as anthelmintic.

Spiritus ammoniæ, E.	℥ss.	ad ℥j.
Spirit. ammoniæ aromat.	♏xx.	ad ℥j.
——— fœtid.	♏xx.	ad ℥j.
Sp. ætheris compositus, L.	♏xx.	ad ℥j.
——— sulph., E. D.	℥ss.	ad ℥ij.
— juniperi co.	℥j.	ad ℥iij.
— armoraciæ comp. L.	℥j.	ad ℥iij.
Spiritus anethi, anisi, carui, cassiæ, cinnam, menthæ pip. et vir., myrist., pimentæ, pulegii, et rorismarini	℥j.	ad ℥iij.
Tinct. ammoniæ comp., L.	♏v.	ad ♏xx.
—— aurantii	℥ss.	ad ℥iij.
—— benzoini comp., L. E.	℥ss.	ad ℥ij.
—— cantharidis	♏x.	ad ℥j.
—— capsici	℥ss.	ad ℥j.
—— cardamomi, E.	℥j.	ad ℥ij.
——— comp.	℥ss.	ad ℥ij.
—— cassiæ, E.	℥ss.	ad ℥ij.
—— cinnam., E.	℥ss.	ad ℥ij.
——— comp.	℥ss.	ad ℥ij.
—— croci, E. D.	℥j	ad ℥iij.
—— cubebæ	℥ss.	ad ℥iij.
—— cuspariæ, E.	℥ss.	ad ℥iss.
—— ergotæ, D.	♏xv.	ad ℥ss.
——— ætherea, L.	♏xv.	ad ℥ss.
—— guaiaci, E. D.	℥j.	ad ℥iij.
——— comp., L. E.	℥ss.	ad ℥j.
—— lavendulæ comp.	♏xxx.	ad ℥j.
—— limonum, L. D.	℥ss.	ad ℥ij.
—— nucis vomicæ	♏v.	ad ♏xx.
—— opii	♏ij.	ad ♏xxx.
—— quassiæ comp., E.	℥j.	ad ℥ij.
—— serpentariæ	℥ss.	ad ℥ij.
—— valerianæ	℥ss.	ad ℥ij.
——— comp., L. E.	℥ss.	ad ℥ij.
——zingiberis	℥ss.	ad ℥ij.
Vinum opii	♏v.	ad ♏xxx.

For External Use.

Acidum aceticum, E. D.
——— aromaticum.

Acidum aceticum camphoratum, D.
——— nitro-muriaticum, D.
——— sulphuricum.
Cataplasma sinapis.
——————— sodæ chlorinatæ.
Elemi.
Emplastrum cumini, L.
——————— galbani, L.
——————— gummosum, E.
——————— assafœtidæ, E.
——————— picis, L. E.
——————— ammoniaci.
——————————————— cum hydrargyro.
——————— calefaciens, D.
——————— cantharidis compositum, E.
——————— ferri.
——————— hydrargyri.
——————— potassii iodid, L.
——————— resinæ.
Hydrargyri nitrico-oxydum.
Linimentum hydrargyri, L. D.
——————— terebinthinæ.
——————— ammoniæ compositum, E.
——————— ammoniæ.
——————————— sesquicarbonatis, L.
——————— camphoræ.
——————————— comp.
——————— saponis.
Liquor ammoniæ.
——— calcis chlorinatæ, D.
Oleum terebinthinæ.
——— tiglii.
Petroleum.
Pix Burgundica.
— liquida.
Resina.
——— alba.
Sapo.
—— mollis.
Sinapis [pulvis]—added to a bath, or pediluvium, or as a poultice.
Sodii chloridum, added to a bath.
Sp. camphoræ.

Sulphuris iodidum, L. D.
Ung. acidi nitrosi, E.
—— æruginis, E.
—— cocculi, E.
Ung. creosoti.
—— elemi.
—— hydrargyri ammonio-chloridi, L. E.
———————— iodidi, L.
———————————— rubri, D.
———————————— nitratis.
———————————— nitrico-oxidi.
———————————— oxidi rubri, D.
—— iodinii comp.
—— picis, L.
———— liquidæ.
—— plumbi iodidi, L. D.
—— resinæ, E. D.
—— sabinæ, L. D.
—— sulphuris.
———————— comp., L.
———————— iodidi, L.
—— veratri
—— zinci.
Veratrum.
Vinum opii: in external ophthalmic inflammations.

SELECT FORMULÆ.

PULVIS CAPSICI CUM LAURO. (*Bergius.*)

℞ Capsici pulv. gr. j.
Lauri baccæ pulv. ʒij.
Misce, fiat pulv. iij. One at the beginning of the rigor, the second an hour after, and the third in the course of the day.
USE—*In Protracted Intermittents.*

PULVIS ARNICÆ. (*Stoll.*)

℞ Arnicæ pulv. ʒ ss.
Ft. pulv. One every two or three hours. USE—*In Bilious Fevers, with Debility, and in Protracted Dysentery.*

PILULÆ TEREBINTHINÆ. (*Hartmann.*)

℞ Terebinthinæ ʒ j.
Pulv. glycyrrhizæ q. s.

Ut fiant pilulæ xxx. Three every four or six hours.

BOLUS FERRI AMMONIATI. (*Hardinge.*)

℞ Ferri ammoniati } āā gr. xij.
Pulv. zingib. }
Tere cum gum. tragacanthæ q. s.

Ut fiat bolus. One, twice daily. USE—*In Languor or Debility.*

BOLUS SERPENTARIÆ cum CAMPHORÂ. (*Tissot.*)

℞ Serpentariæ pulv. ↄ j.
Camphoræ (alcoholis pauxillo solutæ) ↄ ss.
Conf. rosæ caninæ q. s.

Ut fiat bolus. One, every third hour. USE—*In Malignant Fevers.*

BOLUS CANTH. cum AMMONIÂ. (*Vaughan.*)

℞ Canth. pulv. gr. j.
Ammoniæ carb. } āā ↄ j.
Conf. aromat. }
Syrupi q. s.

Ft. bolus. One every four or six hours, with a draught infusion of valerian and horseradish.

ELECTUARIUM VALERIANÆ cum AMMON. (*Monro.*)

℞ Valerianæ pulv. ʒ ij.
Cinchonæ pulv. ℥ ss.
Ammoniæ carb. ʒ ij.
Syrupi zingib. q. s

Ut fiat elect. One or two teaspoonfuls every two or three hours. USE—*In Periodical Hemicrania.*

HAUSTUS VALERIANÆ cum AMMONIÂ. (*Akenside.*)

℞ Valerianæ pulv. ↄ j.
Ammoniæ carb. gr. xv.
Aquæ cinnamomi f ℥ iss.

Misce, fiat haustus. One every four hours. USE—*In Nervous Headache, Hysteria, and Paralysis.*

LINCTUS TEREBINTHINÆ. (*Home.*)

℞ Olei terebinthinæ f ʒ ij.
Mellis despumati ℥ j.

Misce, fiat linctus. A teaspoonful night and morning, followed by any warm thin drink. Use—*In Sciatica.*

MISTURA BALSAMI PERUVIANI. (*Cline.*)

℞ Balsami Peruviani f ʒ ij.
Ovi unius vitellum.
Aquæ f ℥ viss.
Syr. simpl. f ℥ j.

Misce. Two tablespoonfuls three times a day.

MISTURA AMMONIÆ CARB. (*Lind.*)

℞ Ammoniæ carb. ʒ ss.
Aquæ menthæ virid. f ℥ vij.
Syr. aurant. f ℥ j.

Misce. Two tablespoonfuls occasionally. Use—*In the Vertigo succeeding Intermittent Fevers.*

MISTURA AROMATICA. (*Currie.*)

℞ Pulv. cinnam. comp. ʒ j.
Aquæ menthæ virid. f ℥ viiss.
Tinct. lavand. comp. f ʒ iij.
Sacchari purificati ʒ ij.

Misce. Three tablespoonfuls three or four times a day.

MISTURA AROMATICA cum AMMONIÂ. (*Frank.*)

℞ Conf. aromat. ʒ iss.
Ammoniæ carb. ʒ ss.
Aquæ destillatæ f ℥ vj.
Sp. myristicæ f ℥ j.
Syr. croci f ℥ ss.

Misce.

MISTURA ÆTHERIS SULPH. (*Smith.*)

℞ Aquæ menthæ viridis f ℥ xvii.
Sp. æther. sulph f ʒ ij.—f ʒ iij.
Sacch. purificat. ʒ j.

Misce. A dessertspoonful every four or six hours. Use—*In Typhus.*

MISTURA AROMATICA. (*Paris.*)

℞ Sinap. sem. cont.
Armoraciæ rad. cont. } āā ℥ ss.
Aquæ ferventis Oj.

Macerate for an hour, and filter.

℞ Colaturæ f ℥ vii.
Sp. ammoniæ aromat. f ℥ j.
— pimentæ f ℥ ss.

Fiat mistura. Two tablespoonfuls three times a day. USE—*In Paralysis.*

MISTURA BISULPHURETI CARBONIS.

℞ Bisulphureti carbonis p. ij.
Sp. vini rect. p. viij.

Misce. Eight drops every two hours. USE—*In Rheumatism and Glandular Enlargements.*

PILULÆ BRUCINÆ. (*Bricheteau.*)

℞ Brucinæ gr. ss.—gr. j., ij., iv., vj., viij.
Micæ panis gr. iv.

M., ft. pilula. USE—*In Paralysis.* Bricheteau says he has, in some cases, given as much as sixteen grains (eighty centigrammes) at a dose, but he has done so but rarely. Eight grains may be considered a very large dose, and it would be safer to restrict the quantity ordered to even less than half that amount. In the dose of from two to three grains, brucine causes slight jerks and prickings in the paralysed limbs; from four to five grains increase the power of the jerkings, and cause rigidity. Neither headache nor disorder of the mind is induced by brucine.

SOLUTIO ACET. STRYCHNIÆ. (*Marshall Hall.*)

℞ Strychniæ acet. gr. j.
Acidi acetici ♏xx.
Aquæ destillatæ f ℥ j.

Solve. From ten to fifteen drops three times a day in water, after a meal. USE—*In Paraplegia, from Nervous Debility.*

PILUL. STRYCHNIÆ. (*Waters.*)

℞ Strychniæ puræ gr. j.—gr. i¼.
Iodureti ferri
Extracti conii } āā gr. xxxvj.

M., ft. pil. xij. One, twice a day. USE—*In Neuralgia.*

PILUL. NUCIS VOMICÆ. (*Duclos.*)

℞ Extr. alcoh. nucis vomicæ gr. lxxv.

Divide into 100 pills; one to be taken every night for five nights; then two at night and one in the morning for five days; then, for five more days, two night and morning; for five more days three at night, and two in the morning, until four are taken at night, and four in the morning. USE—*In Impotence and Spermatorrhœa.* The regimen should be tonic.

LINIM. NUCIS VOMICÆ. (*Duclos.*)

℞ Tinct. nucis vomicæ
—— arnicæ } āā f ℥ j.
—— canth. f ℥ ij.

M., fiat linim. To be rubbed freely on the loins and inside the thighs. USE—*In Impotence and Spermatorrhœa.*

MIST. STRYCHNIÆ. (*Magendie.*)

℞ Strychniæ gr. j.
Acid. acet. fort. gtt. ij.
Aquæ destill. f ℥ iss.
Syr. simpl. f ℥ ss.

Solve. A coffeespoonful evening and morning. USE—*In General or Partial Palsy.*

INJ. STRYCHNIÆ. (*Lacluyse.*)

℞ Strychniæ gr. vj.
Alcoholis q. s., ut ft. solut.
Aquæ destill. Oj.

Misce. Two ounces to be injected three or four times a day, the bladder being previously emptied. USE—*In Paralysis of the Bladder.*

MIST. POTASSÆ CHLOR. (*Hunt.*)

℞ Potassæ chlorat. ℥ ss.—ʒij.
Syr. simpl. f ℥ j.
Aquæ destill. f ℥ xj.

Solve. A teaspoonful every hour, or oftener. USE—*In Cancrum Oris.*

VEL (*C. Hawkins.*)

℞ Potass. chloratis ʒ j.
Tinct. cinchonæ c. f ℥ ss.
Aquæ destill. f ℥ iss.

Solve. Two teaspoonfuls every three or four hours. USE—*In Phagedenic Ulceration of the Mucous Membranes in Children;* the following lotion being also used:—

℞ Chlor. calcis ℥ j.
Aquæ f ℥ xx.

M., ft. lotio.

MIST. OL. JECORIS ASELLI. (*Thompson.*)

℞ Ol. jecoris aselli f ℥ iss.
Creasoti gtt. iv.
Pulv. tragacanth. comp. ʒ ij.
Aquæ anisi f ℥ ivss.

M, fiat mistura. An ounce to be taken three times a day. USE—*In Phthisical and other cases in which Cod-liver Oil may be useful, especially Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Sciatica, when associated with Anemia.* Dr. Thompson asserts that the oil is also serviceable in diabetes. The addition of creasote makes the stomach more tolerant of the remedy.

OL. AMYGD. PHOSPHOR. (*Thompson.*)

℞ Phosphori gr. j.
Ol. amygd. dulc. Oj.

Solv. Two tablespoonfuls twice or thrice a day. USE—*In the same cases as Cod-liver Oil, Neat's-foot or Sperm Oil,* but not with the same advantage. The benefit derived from its use is at present, at least, only temporary. This formula seems to have been prepared because phosphorus and phosphoric acid in minute quantities were discovered by chemical analysis in cod-liver oil.

LINIM. OL. JECORIS ASELLI. (*Thompson.*)

℞ Ol. jecoris aselli f ℥ iij.
Sp. ammon. arom. f ℥ j.
Ol. ess. lavend. f ʒ ss.
Pulv. opii gr. v.

Solv. Half to be rubbed in night and morning. Use—*In cases of Phthisis, when the stomach is intolerant of the oil, or as an auxiliary to the internal administration of that drug.* Dr. Thompson has also used the oil *per se* in such cases, the aromatic spirit of ammonia and the powdered opium being omitted, and apparently with equal benefit.

MIST. OL. JECORIS ASELLI [OLEI MORRHUÆ.] (*Percival.*)

℞ Liquoris potassæ ℥xij.—℥xxxvj.
Ol. jecoris aselli f ʒ j.—f ʒ iij.
Aq. menth. pip. f ʒ ss.—f ʒ iss.

M., fiat mistura. A third part for a dose. Use—*In Chronic Rheumatism, &c.* Cod-liver oil, combined with an alcali, was largely used in the treatment of that disease by Dr. Percival, at the Manchester Infirmary, about seventy-five years since.

Mem.—Cod-liver oil is generally given uncombined with any other drug. The dose usually commences at one or two drachms three times a day, and is gradually raised to an ounce or even two. To effect any real benefit, its use should be persisted in for several months, especially in cases of phthisis. In chronic rheumatism, an alcali, such as the liquor potassæ, may be given with it; formulæ for that purpose are subjoined. When the stomach utterly rejects the oil, even the most purified, Dr. Theophilus Thompson says he has used it endermically with advantage, an ounce being rubbed in on the chest night and morning.

MIST. OL. JECORIS ASELLI. (*Ranking's Abstract*)

℞ Ol. jecoris aselli f ʒ j.
Liq. potassæ carb. f ʒ ij.
Syr. aurantii f ʒ j.
Ol. caryoph. ℥iv.

Misce. A small spoonful twice a day.

VEL (*Ibid.*)

℞ Ol. jecoris aselli, Syr. aurantii, Aquæ anisi āā f ʒ j.
Ol. caryoph. ℥iij.

Misce. A large spoonful three times a day.

VEL (*Ibid.*)

℞ Ol. jecoris aselli f ℥ viij.
Pulv. acaciæ ℥ j.
Make into an emulsion, and add
Syr. aurantii f ℥ j.
Sp. menth. pip. f ℥ ij.
Misce. A tablespoonful twice a day.

HAUST. OL. JECORIS ASELLI. (*Percival*)

℞ Ol. jecoris aselli } āā f ℥ ss.
Aq. menth. pip. }
Liq. potassæ ♏xl.
M., fiat haust. To be taken two or three times a day, followed by a teaspoonful of lemon juice, to liberate the oil in the stomach. USE—*In Chronic Rheumatism and Sciatica, and as a Restorative in Old Age, when the muscles and tendons are rigid, and the flexibility of the joints impaired; also in Rachitis and Scrofulous Caries of the Bones, and in Mesenteric Diseases. It should be taken fasting. The presence of Fever or Inflammation forbids its use.*

SAPO MORRHUÆ. (*Deschamps.*)

℞ Ol. jecoris aselli f ℥ iiss.
Sodæ caust. ℥ iij.
Aquæ f ℥ vij.
The soda is to be dissolved in the water, and then all the articles mixed together. The soap may be employed as a plaster, and may be used to dress wounds. Eight scruples are equal to five and a half of the oil.

BALS. OLEI JECORIS ASELII. (*Deschamps.*)

℞ Sapon. ol. jecoris aselli } āā p. æ.
Alcoholis }
The ingredients to be melted in a water-bath, and put up afterwards in opodeldoc bottles. Thirty scruples are equal to eleven of the oil.

UNG. BALS. PERUV. (*Graves.*)

℞ Bals. Peruv. f ℥ ss.
Ol. ricini f ℥ j.
M., ft. ung. USE—*In Bed-sores.*

LINIM. CAMPHORÆ. (*Oss'eur and Goffin.*)

℞ Camphoræ ʒ iv.
Ol. terebinth. f ℥ iiss.
Solve. *Recommended for Chilblains.*

UNG. PLUMBI cum CREOSOT. (*Devergie.*)

℞ Liq. plumbi diacet. gtt. xij.
Extr. thebaic. gr. iij.
Creosoti gtt. x.
Adipis ℥ j.
M. fiat ung. USE—*In Ulcerated Chilblains.*

LOTIO TERCHLOR. CARBONIS. (*Robinson.*)

℞ Terchlor. carbonis f ʒ j.
Aquæ destill. f ℥ viij.
M. *To be used as a Lotion in Cancrum Oris.*

SOLUTIO PHOSPHORI. (*Canstatt.*)

℞ Phosphori gr. iv.
Sulphurici naphthæ f ʒ j.
Solve. Ten drops every two hours in water. USE—*In Senile Hectic.*

TINCT. PHOSPHORI. (*Ion Kowitz.*)

℞ Phosphori gr. ij.
Sp. terebinth. f ʒ ij.
Dissolve the phosphorus, and add
Ess. calami ♏ xx.
Æther. sulph. f ʒ iiss.
M. Six drops, gradually raised to twenty, every two hours, on a lump of sugar. Has been used successfully *in Paralysis of the Tongue.* The preparation should be kept in a closely stoppered black bottle.

EMBROC. PHOSPHORI cum TEREB. (*Sasse.*)

℞ Ol. Olivæ opt. f ℥ xviij.
Rad. anchusæ q. s., ut fiat color lente ruber.
Decocto oleo, adde
Phosphori gr. viij.
Camphoræ } āā ʒ ss.
Ol. cumin. }
Ol. terebinth. f ℥ j.

Solve, ope calor. aq. fervent., &c., ft. embroc. USE—*In Hooping Cough, as a Substitute for Roche's Embrocation; also in Chronic Rheumatism, and in Deafness from a Catarrhal Affection of the Meatus Auditorius Externus.*

UNGUENT. PHOSPHORI. (*Codex Gallicus.*)

℞ Phosphori ʒ j.
Adipis ℥ viss.

M. Put the lard and phosphorus in a large-mouthed glass vessel, stoppered with emery, placing a piece of paper between the stopper and the neck of the bottle, so that any gas that may form may escape; then place the bottle in a marine bath, and let the water boil; afterwards close the bottle completely, and shake it well, until the phosphorus is dissolved, and the ointment quite cold.

PULV. AURI ET SODÆ PERCHLORID. (*Chatterly.*)

℞ Aur. et sodæ perchlorid. gr. $\frac{1}{24}$.
Iridis Florent. pulv. gr. iv.

M., ft. pulv. To be rubbed on the dorsum of the tongue daily before dinner. USE—*In Strumous Disease, and in Enlarged Mesenteric and other Glands, &c.* The perchloride of gold and soda as a stimulant, cholagogue, and alterative. It is apt to decompose.

PILUL. VERATRIÆ. (*Magendie.*)

℞ Veratriæ gr. ss.
Mist. acaciæ q. s.

Ft. pil. vj. One or more for a dose. USE—*In Gout, Rheumatism, and Asthma.*

UNG. VERATRIÆ. (*Calvi.*)

℞ Veratriæ gr. j.
Adipis ʒ iss.

M., ft. ung. USE—*In Neuralgia.* The quantity of veratria should be gradually raised to gr. iss. and gr. ij. M. Sauvan states that if the lard used in preparing the ointment be rancid, the remedy will be more effective.

VEL (*Golding Bird.*)

℞ Veratriæ gr. viij.
Adipis ʒ vj.

M., ft. ung. To be rubbed over the whole spinal region. USE—*In Spinal Irritation.*

LINIMENTUM VERATRIÆ.

[℞ Veratriæ gr. x.
Alcohol ℥ ss.

Ft. sol. To be rubbed for twenty or thirty minutes upon the affected part. USE—*In Neuralgia and Spinal Irritation.*]

MIST. STIMULANS. (*Form. Hosp. Paris.*)

℞ Vini rubri f ℥ iv.
Syr. simpl. f ʒ vj.
Tinct. cinnam. f ʒ ij.

M. To be taken by spoonfuls during the day. USE—*In Atonic Maladies.*

MIST. VINI. (*Guy's Hospital.*)

℞ Vini albi, vel
—— rubri vel
—— Sp. Gallici f ℥ vj.
Vitel. ovor. ij.
Sacchari ℥ ss.
Ol. cinnam. gtt. iij.

M. bene. Two tablespoonfuls to be taken frequently during the day. USE—*To relieve Languor or Fainting, from Debility.*

MIST. SECAL. CORNUT. (*Boudin.*)

℞ Secal. cornut gr. xxx.
Aquæ f ℥ ij.

M. USE—*To be taken in Chronic Diarrhœa, with Atony or Palsy of the Rectum, or in Palsy of the Bladder, and in Debility or Palsy of the Lower Extremities.* M. Nardo prescribes the ergot also in hysteria, and the same formula may serve to induce its obstetric action. It is also said to possess a hæmostatic influence.

HAUSTUS MOSCHI. (*Graves.*)

℞ Moschi gr. viij.
Sp. æth. sulph. f ʒ ss.
— ammon. arom. f ʒ ss.
Mist. camph. f ℥ j.

Misce, ft. haustus. To be taken every three hours. USE—*In the Latter Stages of Fever.*

PIL. MOSCHI CO. (*Ashwell.*)

℞ Moschi gr. xl.
Pulv. zingib. } āā gr. vj.
—— valerian. }
Camphoræ gr. xij.
Conserv. rosæ q. s.

Ft. pil. xij. Two to be taken every three or four hours. USE—*Stimulant and Antispasmodic.*

MIST. SABINÆ cum JUNIP. (*Balyn.*)

℞ Bacc. junip. }
Herb. sabinæ recent. } āā ℥ j.
Rad. calam. }
Aquæ fervent. f ℥ xvj.

Infuse for two hours, and strain: a cupful for a dose, three times a day. USE—*Said to be successful in the treatment of Gout and Rheumatism.* Dr. Chapman (*Elem. of Therap.*) strongly recommends savine in such cases. The quantity of savine prescribed seems very large.

PILUL. INDIG. (*Baron Michel.*)

℞ Extr. opii gr. ij.
—— valer. } āā gr. xxiv.
—— cinchon. }
Pulv. indig. gr. xvj.

M., ft. pil. xxiv. Two to be taken night and morning; a wineglassful of the infusion of arnica montana being administered after each dose. USE—*In Neuralgia, from Wounds and Injuries.*

PILUL. INDIG. ET ASSAF. (*Podreca.*)

℞ Indig. ʒ j. ℈ ij.
Assafœtid. ℈ j.
Castorei gr. x.

M., ft. pil. xx. One, every hour. USE—*In Epilepsy.*

LOTIO CREOSOTI. (*Piorry.*)

℞ Creosoti f ʒ iv.
Alcoholis f ℥ ij.

Misce. Use—*As an Application in Gangrenous, Bed, and other Sores, with threatened Loss of Vitality.*

BALNEUM TEREBINTH. (*Smith, of Cheltenham.*)

℞ Camphinæ, vel Ol. terebinth. } f ℥ ij.—f ℥ iv.—f ℥ viij.
Sodæ carb. com. lb.j.—lb.ij.
Ol. ess. rorismarinæ f ℥ j.

Adde ad balneum calidum ad 94° vel 96°. Use—*In Chronic Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, and Gout.* The patient should not remain more than ten or fifteen minutes in the bath. The quantities used should at first be the smallest amount ordered; they may afterwards be gradually increased.

MIST. CAMPHORÆ cum SP. ÆTH. SULPH. (*Boerhaave.*)

℞ Mist. camphoræ f ℥ j.
Sp. ætheris sulph. f ʒ ij.
Tinct. cardam. comp. f ℥ ss.
Sp. anisi f ʒ vj.
Olei carui ♏ xij.
Syr. zingiberis f ʒ ij.
Aquæ menthæ pip. f ℥ vss.

Fiat mistura. Two tablespoonfuls when troubled with flatulence. Use—*In Flatulent Colic.*

MISTURA AMMON. CARB. (*Paris.*)

℞ Ammoniæ carb. ʒ ss.
Aquæ menthæ pip. f ℥ vij.
Syr. aurantii f ℥ ss.

Misce. Two tablespoonfuls for a dose. Use—*In Debility.*

BOLUS CANTHAR. ET CONFECT. AROMAT. (*Heberden.*)

℞ Canthar. pulv. gr. j.
Ammoniæ carb. Conf. aromat. } āā gr. v.
Syr. simpl. q. s.

Ut fiat bolus. One, every four or six hours, followed by a draught of the compound infusion of horseradish.

UNG. CREOSOTI. (*Sutro.*)

℞ Creosoti f ʒ ss.
Carb. animal. pp. ʒ j.
Sp. vini rect. f ʒ iss.
Ung. cetacei ʒ iss.
M., ft. ung. USE—*In the Treatment of Burns and Scalds.* The proportion of creosote, in cases of children, may be diminished one fourth, or one half, according to their age, the formula above given being intended for the use of adults only. In very protracted cases, the quantity of creosote used may be increased.

SUDORIFICS.—*See* DIAPHORETICS.

TONICS.

Under this class are comprehended those remedies which dispose the heart and arteries to more forcible contraction; are adapted to counteract debility, or to give strength and energy to the moving fibres, but which do not stimulate in any remarkable degree. The use of Tonics is very extensive. Perhaps one half of all diseases require them; nearly all the neuroses—many of the pyrexiæ, and as many of the cachexiæ and locales. Tonics belong both to the vegetable and mineral kingdoms.

Table of the principal Tonics and their Doses.

Absinthium, L.	ʒ j.	ad ʒ j.
Anthemis	ʒ ss.	ad ʒ j.
Arnica montana, E.	gr. v.	ad gr. x.
Aurantii cortex	ʒ j.	ad ʒ j.
Acidum hydrochloricum	♏ x.	ad ♏ xx.
——— nitricum dilutum	♏ x.	ad f ʒ ss.

Acidum phosphoricum dilutum, L.	℥xx.	ad f℥j.
—— sulphuricum dilutum	℥x.	ad ℥xl.
—— aromaticum, E. D.	℥x.	ad ℥xxx.
Ærugo, L. E., cupri diacetas, L., acet. cupri, D.	gr. $\frac{1}{12}$	ad gr. $\frac{1}{8}$.
Agothotes Chirayti, E. D.	gr. x.	ad ℥ss.
Alumen	gr. x.	ad ʒj.
Angelica, E.	℥ss.	ad ℥ij.
Argenti nitras	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$.	ad gr. j.
—— oxydum, D.	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	ad gr. ij.
Arsenici oxyd. alb. venale, D.	gr. $\frac{1}{10}$	ad gr. $\frac{1}{4}$.
—— et hydrargyri hydriodatis liquor, D.	℥x.	ad ℥xxx.
Bismuthi nitras	gr. v.	ad gr. xv.
Bebeerina	gr. ij.	ad gr. x.
Calumba	gr. x.	ad ℥ss.
Cascarilla	gr. x.	ad ℥j.
Centaurium, E. D.	ʒj.	ad ℥j.
Cetraria	℥j.	ad ℥iv.
Chimaphila	℥ss.	ad ℥j.
Cinchona flava	gr. x.	ad ℥j.
—— pallida	gr. x.	ad ℥j.
—— rubra	gr. x.	ad ℥j.
Cupri ammonio-sulphas	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	ad gr. ij.
—— sulphas	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	ad gr. ij.
Cusparia, L. E.	gr. v.	ad ʒj.
Ferri acetatis tinct., D.	℥xx.	ad f℥j.
—— ammonio-chloridum, L.	gr. iij.	ad gr. x.
—— citras, L. D.	gr. iij.	ad gr. x.
—— carbonas, D.	gr. v.	ad ℥j.
—— saccharatum, E. D.	gr. v.	ad ℥j.
—— cum saccharo, L.	gr. v.	ad ℥j.
—— iodidum, E. D.	gr. j.	ad gr. v.
—— iodidi solutio, E.	℥xx.	ad f℥j.
—— sesquichloridi tinctura	℥x.	ad f℥ss.
—— oxydum magneticum, D.	gr. v.	ad ℥j.
—— nigrum, E.	gr. v.	ad ℥j.
—— rubrum, E.	gr. v.	ad gr. x.
—— pernitratis liquor, D.	f℥ss.	ad f℥j.
—— peroxydum hydratum, D.	gr. v.	ad ℥ss.
—— potassio-tartras	gr. x.	ad ℥ss.
—— sesquioxydum	gr. v.	ad ℥j.
—— sulphas	gr. j.	ad gr. v.

Ferri valerianas, D.	gr. ss.	ad gr. iij.
Gentiana	gr. x.	ad ʒ j.
Gentianina	gr. v.	ad ☉ ss.
Hemidesmus Indicus, D.	gr. x.	ad ʒ j.
Kino	gr. x.	ad ☉ j.
Krameria	gr. x.	ad ʒ j.
Liquor potassæ arsenitis	♏ ij.	ad ♏ vij.
——— arsenici chloridi, L.	♏ ij.	ad ♏ iij.
——— et hydrargyri hydriod. D.	♏ x.	ad ♏ xxx.
——— barii chloridi	♏ v.	ad ♏ x.
——— calcis chloridi	♏ xv.	ad f ʒ j.
Lupulus	gr. x.	ad ʒ j.
Menyanthes, E.	☉ j.	ad ʒ j.
Myrrha	gr. x.	ad ʒ j.
Origanum	gr. x.	ad ʒ ss.
Potassæ chloras, L.	gr. v.	ad ☉ j.
Pyrola umbellata,—Chimaphila	f ℥ j.	ad f ℥ iij. [decoct.
Quassia	gr. v.	ad ʒ ss.
Quercûs cortex	gr. v.	ad ʒ ss.
Quinæ disulphas	gr. ij.	ad gr. x.
——— murias, D.	gr. ij.	ad gr. x.
——— valerianas, D.	gr. j.	ad gr. iij.
Rosmarinus, E. D.	gr. x.	ad ʒ ss.
Ruta	gr. x.	ad ☉ ij.
Salicis cortex, E.	☉ j.	ad ʒ j.
Simaruba, E. D.	☉ j.	ad ʒ j.
Strychnia	gr. $\frac{1}{16}$	ad gr. ss.
Strychnos nux vomica, D.	gr. ss.	ad gr. iij.
Taraxacum	f ℥ iss.	ad f ℥ iv. [decoct.
Ulmus, L.	f ℥ ij.	ad f ℥ iv. [decoct.
Vina		
Zinci oxidum	gr. j.	ad gr. vj.
—— sulphas	gr. ss.	ad gr. ij.
—— valerianas, D.	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	ad gr. ij.

Aquæ minerales ferrum vel iodineum continentes.

SELECT FORMULÆ.

PULVIS CINCHONÆ cum MAGNES. SULPH. (*Cleghorn.*)

℞ Cinchonæ pulv. ʒ ss.
Magnes. sulph. ʒ vj.

Tere simul, et divide in pulv. iv. One every two hours. USE—*In Intermittents, where the patient is not strong enough to bear purging.*

PULVIS CINCHONÆ cum CASCARILLÂ. (*Hartmann.*)

℞ Cinchonæ pulv. ʒ ss.
Cascarillæ pulv. ℈ ss.

Fiat pulvis. To be taken frequently. USE—*In Remitting and Intermitting Fevers.*

PULVIS FERRI AMMONIATI cum RHEO. (*Zevian.*)

℞ Ferri ammoniati gr. v.
Rhei pulv. gr. ij.—gr. iij.

Misce, fiat pulvis. To be taken daily, in any appropriate menstruum. USE—*In Rickets.*

PILULÆ OXYDI ZINCI. (*Maunoir.*)

℞ Oxydi zinci ℈ ij.
Conf. ros. canin. q. s.

Ut fiant pilulæ xxiv. One or two, night and morning. USE—*In Epilepsy, Hysteria, &c.*

PILULÆ FERRI SULPH. (*Werlhoff.*)

℞ Ferri sulph. ℈ j.
Extr. anthem. q. s.

Ut fiant pilulæ x. Two morning, and three evening.

[PILULÆ SULPH. QUIN. ET SULPH. FERRI.

℞ Sulph. quiniæ, Sulph. ferri āā ʒ ss.
Syr. q. s.

Ut fiat mass. in pilul. xxx. dividend. One, three times a day, in Malarious Cachexia, after the paroxysms have been checked.]

PILULÆ CUPRI SULPH. (*Monro.*)

℞ Cupri sulph. gr. iv.
Extr. cinchonæ gr. xxxii.
Syr. q. s.

Ut fiant pilulæ xvi. One, four times a day. USE—*In Intermittent Fevers.*

BOLUS FERRI CARB. (*Duncan.*)

℞ Ferri carb. gr. viij.
Zingiberis pulv. gr. vj.
Conf. rosæ Gallicæ, q. s.

Ut fiat bolus.

ELECTUAR. CINCHONÆ cum FERRO. (*Barclay.*)

℞ Cinchonæ pulv. ℥ j.
Ferri carb. ℥ ss.
Syr. zingib. q. s.

Ut fiat electuarium. A teaspoonful twice or thrice a day.

MIST. SODII CHLOR. (*Piorry;—Herrick, U.S.*)

℞ Sodii chlor. ʒ vj.— ʒ viij.
Mist. acaciæ f ℥ iij.
Aquæ f ℥ ij.

M. Half to be taken twice a day. USE—*In Intermittent Fever.* Piorry uses larger doses; two tablespoonfuls of common salt once or twice daily. He asserts, it not only promptly arrests the paroxysms of the fever, but exerts as beneficial an influence on the spleen as quinine. Dr. Herrick explains its action by its preventing the destruction of the blood-globules. When the fever has been checked, he prescribes as follows, as a tonic and corrective of the secretions of the alimentary canal:—

PULV. SODII CHLOR. cum FERRO. (*Herrick.*)

℞ Sodii chlor. gr. x.
Ferri carb. gr. x.

Misce, fiat pulv. To be taken twice or thrice daily.

HAUSTUS CINCHONÆ cum GUAIACO. (*Abernethy.*)

℞ Decoct. cinchonæ f ℥ ij.
Tinct. guaiaci ammon. } āā f ʒ j.
Syr. croci }

Misce, fiat haustus. One every six or eight hours. USE—*In Chronic Rheumatism.*

MISTURA ACIDI HYDROCHLOR. (*Gregory.*)

℞ Acidi hydrochlor. f ʒ j.
Aquæ destillatæ f ʒ xiv.
Syrupi f ʒ ij.

Misce. f ʒ ij. now and then. USE—*In Typhus, Scarlatina, and Angina.*

MISTURA ACIDI NITRICI. (*Hamilton.*)

℞ Acidi nitrici diluti f ʒ ij.
Aquæ destillatæ f ʒ xiv.
Syrupi f ʒ ij.

Misce. f ʒ ij. to f ʒ iv. for a dose.

MISTURA ACIDI SULPH. (*Rasori.*)

℞ Acid. sulph. dil. f ʒ j.
Aquæ destillatæ f ʒ xxj.
Syrupi f ʒ ij.

Misce. f ʒ ij. occasionally.

DECOCTUM SIMARUBÆ. (*Wright.*)

℞ Simarubæ cort. cont. ʒ ij.
Aquæ puræ f ʒ xxiv.

Boil to f ʒ xij., and filter. DOSE—f ʒ iv every eight hours. USE—*In Dysentery.*

PILULÆ CUPRI AMMONIATI. (*Baillie.*)

℞ Cupri ammoniati ℈ j.
Micæ panis ʒ ij.
Syr. aurant. q. s.

Misce, fiant pilul. xxiv. One, two, or three (the dose being gradually increased) every night at bedtime. USE—*In obstinate Intermittents.*

HAUSTUS POTASSÆ ARSEN. (*Brown.*)

℞ Liq. potassæ arsen. ♏ iij.—♏ iv.
Aquæ menth. vir. f ʒ x.
Tinct. aurant. f ʒ ij.
Tinct. opii ♏ v.

Fiat haustus. One, three times a day.

HAUST. CALUM. cum POTASSÆ ARSEN. (*Frank.*)

℞ Inf. calumb. f ʒ xj.
Liq. potassæ arsen. ♏v.
Tinct. opii ♏v.
Tinct. cardam. comp. f ʒ j.

Misce, fiat haustus. One, every four or six hours.

INFUSUM TONIC.

℞ Lign. quassiæ ʒ j.
Aquæ puræ f ʒ viij.
Infunde per horas vj.
℞ Liq. colati f ʒ ij.
Tinct. lavand. comp. f ʒ j.

Misce, ft. haustus. One draught three times a day.

VEL (*Jones.*)

℞ Rad. calumbæ ʒ ij.
Aquæ fervent. ℔j.

Macerate for two hours. Three or four tablespoonfuls three or four times a day.

TROCHISCI STRAMONII ET QUINÆ. (*Marsh.*)

℞ Quinæ disulph. gr. viij.
Extr. stramonii gr. ij.
Pulv. glycyrrh. gr. xv.
Theriacæ q. s.

Ft. massa. To be made into four lozenges; one to be taken four times a day. USE—*In Chorea.*

PILUL. MANGANESII. (*Hannon.*)

℞ Malat. manganes. gr. xv.
Pulv. cinchonæ gr. xv.
Mellis, q. s.

M., fiant pil. xx. *Recommended as a substitute for steel.*

BOLUS VALERIANÆ cum FERRI CARB.

℞ Ferri carb. gr. v.—gr. x.
Pulv. valerian. ʒ ss.
Syr. zingib. q. s.

Fiat bolus.

HAUSTUS GENTIANÆ cum POTASSÂ. (*Paris.*)

℞ Inf. gentianæ comp. f ℥ j.
Liq. potassæ sesquicarb. f ʒ ss.
Tinct. cascarillæ f ʒ j.
Fiat haustus.

DECOCTUM CINCHONÆ cum LIQ. POTASS. SESQUICARB. (*Pearson.*)

℞ Decoct. cinchonæ f ℥ iiss.
Inf. gentian. comp. f ℥ j.
Tinct. cascarillæ f ʒ ij.
Liq. potassæ sesquicarb. f ʒ ij.
Fiat mist. Two tablespoonfuls twice a day.

MISTURA CASCARILLÆ. (*Paris.*)

℞ Inf. cascarillæ f ℥ ivss.
Tinct. cascarillæ f ʒ iv.
——— zingiberis f ʒ ij.
Aquæ menthæ vir. f ʒ vj.
Misce. A third part three times a day.

PILUL. PIPERINÆ. (*Hartle.*)

℞ Piperinæ gr. v.
Mist. acaciæ q. s.
M., ft. pil. To be taken every two hours. USE—*During the Paroxysm of Intermittent Fever, after the Sweating Stage is established.*

VEL (*Hartle.*)

℞ Piperinæ gr. xxxvj.
Pil. hydrarg. gr. xij.
M., ft. pil. xij. One to be taken every two hours.

PILUL. PIPERINÆ COMP. (*Hartle.*)

℞ Pil. hydrarg. gr. j.
Piperinæ gr. ij.
Quinæ disulph. gr. ij.
Syrupi q. s.

Ut ft. pil. One to be taken three times a day. USE—*Recommended in the treatment of Intermittent Fevers, subsequent to the arrest of the paroxysm.* Dr. Hartle (Port of Spain, W. Ind.) says his mode of treating intermittent fevers is, as soon as the sweating stage is established, to give three grains of piperine every hour, until eighteen grains have been taken; on the following day, when the intermission is complete, he gives the same quantity every three hours. This, he says, succeeds in arresting the paroxysm, after which the formula given above is to be used for several days.

MIST. NUCIS VOMICÆ. (*Richter.*)

℞ Extr. sp. nucis vomic. gr. viij.
Mist. acaciæ f ℥ j.
Aquæ destill. f ℥ vj.
Syr. althææ f ℥ j.

Solve. Two spoonfuls every hour. USE—*In Dysentery.*

MIST. STRYCHNIÆ. (*Dieffenbach.*)

℞ Strychniæ puriss. gr. j.
Sacchari albi ʒ ij.
Aquæ destill. f ℥ ij.
Acidi acetici ♏ij.

Solve. A dessertspoonful evening and morning. USE—*In Muscular Debility.*

SYR. STRYCHNIÆ. (*Trousseau.*)

℞ Strychniæ gr. j.
Syr. simplicis f ℥ iiiss.

Solve. For children from six to twelve years of age, a teaspoonful; for the elder ones, a dessertspoonful six times a day. USE—*In Chorea.*

MIST. QUINÆ. (*Upshur, Norfolk, U.S.*)

℞ Quinæ disulph. ʒ ss.
Morph. sulph. gr. ss.
Aquæ destill. f ℥ iij.

M., ft. mist. A tablespoonful every hour. USE—*In Remittent Fever, with Diarrhœa.* Dr. Upshur treats all fevers of miasmatic origin, in all their stages, with quinine in large doses. He tried it in 105 cases of fever, of which 83 were

intermittent, and 22 remittent. In 25 cases, thirty grains were given in five hours. In one case of quotidian, fifteen grains were exhibited just as the cold stage was passing off: the fever did not return. Symptoms of quininism occurred in only three cases. The quinine is to be preceded by mild aperients, when the bowels are torpid, and combined with morphia, if diarrhœa be present.

MIST. QUINÆ. (*Jewel.*)

℞ Quinæ disulph. ʒ ss.
Inf. rosæ c. f ℥ viisss.
Acid. sulph. arom. f ʒ j.

Solve, fiat mist. Two tablespoonfuls three times a day. USE—*As a Tonic, in the latter stages of Leucorrhœa, in Menorrhagia, &c.*

PULV. QUINÆ. (*Dundas.*)

℞ Quinæ disulph. gr. xxx.

Ft. pulv. iij. One to be taken every two hours. Dr. Dundas writes strongly in favour of large doses of quinine in the treatment of fevers. His opinion is supported by the experience of many other practitioners.

MIST. QUINÆ ACID. (*Graves.*)

℞ Quinæ disulphatis gr. iss.
Acid. sulph. dil. f ʒ j.
Tinct. digitalis gtt. xx.
—— hyoscyami f ʒ j.
Syrupi papav. alb. f ℥ ss.
Aquæ fontanæ f ℥ iv.

M., ft. mist. A tablespoonful every two hours. USE—*In Tubercular Phthisis, with Night Sweats, Debility, Fever, and a Quick Pulse.*

QUINÆ SULPHO-TART. LIQUID. (*Righini.*)

℞ Quinæ sulph. bibas. ʒ v.
Acid. tart. ʒ vj.
Aquæ destill. f ℥ iiss.

Solve. DOSE—from f ℈ j. to f ʒ j. daily. *Used by Dr. Lacava successfully in long-continued Intermittents.*

UNG. IODUR. IODHYDRAT. QUINÆ. (*Righini.*)

℞ Iodur. iodhydrat. quinæ ʒij.
Adipis ʒ viss.
Ol. amygdal. f ʒ xiij.

M. Use—*In Frictions on the Abdomen, in Enlargement of the Spleen (Ague-cake), consequent on obstinate Intermittents.*

MIST. QUINÆ VALER. (*Devay.*)

℞ Quinæ valer. gr. x.
Mist. acaciæ f ʒ iiiss.

Solve. From one to three tablespoonfuls three times a day. Use—*As a Febrifuge and Antiperiodic, and in cases of Neuralgia.*

PILUL. QUINÆ VALERIANAT. (*Devay.*)

℞ Quinæ valerianat. gr. vj.
Mist. acaciæ q. s.

Ut ft. pil. x. From one to five daily. Use—*In Intermittents.*

LINIM. QUINÆ VALERIANAT. (*Devay.*)

℞ Quinæ valerianat. ʒ j.
Ol. Olivæ f ʒ viij.

M., ft. linim. Use—*In Inunction over the region of the Spleen, in cases of Enlargement of that organ from Intermittent Fever.*

PILUL. QUINÆ VALERIANATIS. (*Trousseau.*)

℞ Quinæ valerianat. gr. iv.
Micæ panis q. s.

Ut ft. pil. iv. Two to be taken in the evening, or one hour before the expected paroxysm. Use—*In Facial Neuralgia.*

[PILUL. TONIC. ET ANTISPASMOD.

℞ Extract. valerian. }
Prot. sulph. ferri } gr. lxxv.
Carbon. potass. }
Sulph. quiniæ, gr. xxx.
Pulv. valerian. q. s.

Ft. mass. secund. artem in pil. l. dividend. One to four to be taken in chlorosis complicated with nervous symptoms.]

MIST. CASCARILLÆ cum QUINÂ. (*Graves.*)

℞ Quinæ disulph. gr. ss.
Inf. cascarillæ f ℥ vij.
Acid. sulph. dil. gtt. xv.
Tinct. hyoscyami f ʒ ss.

M., fiat mist. Two tablespoonfuls every three hours. USE—*In Tubercular Phthisis, with copious Perspiration, great Debility, and but little Cough.*

SUPPOS. QUINÆ DISULPH. (*Boudin.*)

℞ Quinæ disulph. ϑj.
Butyr. cacao ʒ ij.

M., ft. suppos. M. Boudin employs this suppository when the Stomach rejects Quinine, and the Rectum the Enema.

PULVIS FERRI P. TART. (*Pearson.*)

℞ Ferri p. tart. gr. x.
Pulv. calumbæ gr. xv.

Misce, ft. pulvis. One every four hours.

HAUST. QUASSIÆ cum FERRI HYDROCHLOR. (*Cline.*)

℞ Infusi quassiæ f ʒ x.
Tinct. calumbæ f ʒ j.
—— ferri hydrochlor. ♏x.

Fiat haustus. To be taken at noon daily.

PILUL. FERRI cum ALOE. (*Paris.*)

℞ Ferri ammoniati ʒ j.
Extracti gentianæ } āā ʒ ss.
——— aloes }

M., ft. pilul. xxx. Two, three times a day. *Tonic and Purgative.*

MISTURA FERRI. (*MacDonagh.*)

℞ Sulph. ferri gr. xv.
Potass. bicarb. gr. xxv.
Aquæ rosæ ℥ viiss.
Syr. aurant. f ℥ ss.

M., ft. mist. Two tablespoonfuls three times a day. USE—*In Neuralgia.*

MIST. FERRI PHOSPH. (*Pharm. Nosoc. Phthisic.*)

℞ Acidi phosph. dil. f ʒ ij.
Ferri phosph. ʒ j.
Aquæ carui f ℥ vj.

M., ft. mist. A tablespoonful three times a day.

ELECTUAR. FERRI PHOSPH. (*Pharm. Nosoc. Phthisicor.*)

℞ Ferri phosphat. ℥ j.
Theriacæ ʒ ij.

M., ft. electuar. From one to four teaspoonfuls for a dose. USE—*Tonic, in combination with Cod Liver Oil.*

MIST. FERRI SESQUICHLOR. (*Tanner.*)

℞ Tinct. ferri sesquichlor. f ʒ iss.
Sp. æth. nitrici f ʒ ij.
Sacchari alb. ℥ j.
Mist. camphoræ f ℥ vj.

Misce. Two tablespoonfuls three times a day.

MIST. FERRI PHOSPH. (*Routh.*)

℞ Syr. ferri phosph. f ʒ iij.
Aq. menth. vir. f ℥ iss.

M. A third part three times a day. USE—*In cases of Debility after lingering Diseases, and in Anemia, with Head Symptoms, and a large quantity of the Phosphates in the urine.*

VEL (*Routh.*)

℞ Syr. ferri phosph. f ʒ iij.
Decoct. quercûs, vel
——— cinchonæ f ℥ iiiss.

Misce. A third part three times a day. USE—*In cases complicated with Want of Tone, Adynamic Rheumatism, Night Perspirations, &c.*

PIL. FERRI SUPERPHOSPH. (*Routh.*)

℞ Ferri superphosph. gr. v.
Micæ panis q. s.

Ft. pil. ij. To be taken three times a day. USE—*As the preceding.*

MIST. FERRI CITRATIS. (*Dr. Hughes Bennett.*)

℞ Ferri citratis ʒij.
Syr. aurantii
Tinct. cardam. co. } āā f ℥ j.
Inf. calumbæ f ℥ iv.

Misce, ft. mist. Two tablespoonfuls thrice a day. USE—*In Tuberculosis.*

LIQUOR FERRI POTASSIO-CITRATIS. (*Dr. John Todd.*)

℞ Acid. citric. cryst. ℥ j. ʒ v.
Potass. carbonatis ʒ vij.
Ferri sesquioxydi ℥ j.
Sp. ammoniæ arom. q. s.
Aquæ destillatæ ℥ xxiv.

Dissolve the acid and alcali in the water; when the effervescence has entirely ceased, add the steel, and digest for twenty-four hours (frequently stirring) at a gentle heat: filter the liquid, and neutralize any excess of acid, by gradually dropping the aromatic spirit of ammonia into the solution. The liquid is of a reddish-brown colour, not precipitated by alcalies, not altered in colour by the ferrocyanide of potassium or the tincture of galls. The taste is slightly styptic. One drachm contains five grains of the dry ferri potassio-citras. It is a valuable form for the administration of steel.

SOLUTIO OXYSULPHATIS FERRI.

℞ Sulphatis ferri ʒ iij.
Acidi nitrici ʒ iij.
Tere simul, et adde
Aquæ destillatæ f ℥ iss.

DOSE—gtt. v.—gtt. xij.

PULV. FERRI LACTAT. (*Schonlein.*)

℞ Ferri lactat. gr. ij.
Sacch. alb. gr. x.

Misce, fiat pulvis. To be taken three times a day.

PIL. FERRI PRUSSIAT. (*Faivre.*)

℞ Ferri prussiat. gr. xv.
Extr. valerian. gr. xlv.

Misce, ft. pil. xxiv One, three times a day. USE—*In Chorea and Epilepsy.*

PILUL. CHLORURET. ARGENTI. (*Sicard.*)

℞ Argenti chloruret. gr. j.
Micæ panis q. s.

Ut ft. pil. xij. One to be taken every morning early. USE—*In Scrofula:* the chloruret of silver acts as a drastic purgative.

UNG. ARGENTI CHLOR. (*Ibid.*)

℞ Argenti chlor. gr. vj.
Adipis ℥ j.

Misce bene. USE—*In Friction on Enlarged Scrofulous Glands.*

PIL. ARGENTI OXYDI.* (*Butler Lane.*)

℞ Argent. oxyd. gr. vj.
Pulv. ipecac. ver. gr. viij.
Extr. hyoscyami gr. xxv.

Misce, ft. pilul. xij. One to be taken twice or thrice a day. USE—*In Gastrodynia and Uterine Irritation.*

VEL (*Butler Lane.*)

℞ Argent. oxyd. gr. vj.—gr. xij.
Extr. anthemid. ʒ j.
Ol. anthem. gtt. iij.
Pulv. zingib. gr. x.

M., ft. pil. xij. One to be taken twice or thrice a day. USE—*In Gastrodynia.*

PULV. ARGENTI OXYD. (*Butler Lane.*)

℞ Argent. oxyd. gr. vj.—gr. xij.
Pulv. cinnam. co. ℥ ss.

Misce, ft. pulv. xij. One to be taken every six hours. USE—*In Menorrhagia.*

* OXIDE OF SILVER.—Introduced into England, 1840, by *Dr. Butler Lane,*—Used in Epilepsy, Hysteria, Gastrodynia, Hæmorrhages, Hyper-Secretion, Uterine Irritation, &c. It is beneficial in these morbid states chiefly when they assume an atonic character, and more especially in the female than in the male. It has a peculiar influence over the uterine system, and in those states of nervous irritation which depend thereon, whether spasmodic or neuralgic, it is very beneficial. Oxide of silver has been given successfully for Tænia.

PULV. OXYD. ARGENTI cum FERRO. (*Butler Lane.*)

℞ Argent. oxyd. gr. vj.
Ferri sesquioxyd. ʒ j.— ʒ ij.
Misce, ft. pulv. xij. One to be taken twice a day. USE—*In Epilepsy and Neuralgia.*

PIL. ARGENTI OXYD. cum LUPULO. (*Butler Lane.*)

℞ Argent. oxyd. gr. vj.
Extr. lupuli ʒ ss.
Misce, ft. pilul. xij. One to be taken twice or thrice daily. USE—*In Epilepsy.*

PILUL. ARGENTI NITRATIS.

℞ Argenti nitratis gr. ij.
Pulv. acaciæ gr. xij.
Micæ panis q. s.
Misce bene, ft. pilul. xij. One, three times a day.

PILUL. IODURETI ARGENTI. (*Patterson.*)

℞ Argenti iodureti gr. iv.
Conf. rosæ q. s.
In pil. xx. dividenda. One to be taken daily. USE—*In Gastralgia.*

MISTURA NITRATIS BISMUTHI. (*Graves.*)

℞ Nitratis bismuthi p. j.
Pulv. acaciæ p. iij.
Lactis tepidæ cyath. vinos.
Misce, fiat haustus. USE—*In Gastrodynia, with Neutral Pyrosis.*

PILUL. ZINCI SULPH. (*Babington.*)

℞ Zinci sulph. gr. vj.—gr. xij.—gr. xviij.
Micæ panis q. s.
Misce, pil. iij., vj., ix. Two or more pills to be taken three times a day. USE—*In Epilepsy unattended with Structural Diseases, or Plethora.* When the dose of the mineral is required to be a very large one, it should be given in solution; but less nausea is excited when administered in the form of pill.

HAUST. IODURETI FERRI. (*A. T. Thomson.*)

℞ Ferri iodur. gr. ij.—gr. iv.
Aquæ destill. f ʒ xj.
Tinct. aurant. f ʒ j.

Misce, ft haust. One, three times a day.

PILUL. IODID. ARSEN. (*B. Childs.*)

℞ Iodid. arsen. gr. $\frac{1}{16}$.
Extr. papav. alb. gr. iij.

Misce, fiat pil. One to be taken three times a day. *Ordered in a case of Ulcerated Cancer of the Breast, the whole surface of the Ulcer being cauterized with the acid nitrate of mercury at intervals of several days.* The following lotion was also used:—

℞ Acidi nitrici gtt. ij.
Vini opii gtt. xx.
Mist. camph. f ʒ j.

Misce. Cicatrization took place, and a cure was apparently effected. The primary action of the iodide of arsenic is that of a tonic, but after ten or twelve days, if its use be persevered in, some pain is experienced, with thirst, a dry state of the throat, slight fever, and sometimes diarrhœa and tenesmus: the skin becomes dry, and the urine increased in quantity. If it be still exhibited, the nervous system is rendered extremely irritable, with insomnia. Its action requires to be closely watched, and its use should cease as soon as soreness of the throat or pain at the epigastrium ensue. The dose is from $\frac{1}{12}$th to $\frac{1}{6}$th of a grain. It is contra-indicated by an irritable or plethoric habit, by inflammatory fever, the hæmorrhagic diathesis, phthisis, or hectic. When given for a length of time, it is apt to accumulate in the system, and symptoms of poisoning may set in, *i. e.*, pain at the epigastrium and in the lower bowels, tremors, and general febrile excitement. In large doses, it is a most virulent poison: applied to a mucous or serous surface, or to a wound or ulcer, it will be absorbed, and exert a deleterious influence on the nervous centres and on the heart, the irritability of which it destroys.—(*A. T. Thomson.*)

SOLUTIO ARSENICALIS. (*Boudin.*)

℞ Acidi arsenici gr. ij.
Aquæ destillatæ Oij.

Solve. An ounce and a half of this solution is exhibited by M. Boudin in intermittent fevers, four or five hours before the paroxysm, preceding its use by an emetic of ipecacuanha and tartarized antimony. He also gives it in similar doses in the treatment of inveterate syphilis, and syphilitic and other cutaneous eruptions. Great caution must be used when prescribing it.

HAUSTUS QUINÆ cum ARSEN. (*Boudin.*)

℞ Quinæ disulph. gr. xij.
Aquæ destill. f ʒ x.
Acid. sulph. dil. gtt. xx.
Solut. arsen. ut supra, f ʒ iiss.

Misce, ft. haust. To be taken about five hours before the expected paroxysm. USE—*In Intractable Intermittent Fevers.*

MIST. ARSEN. POTASSÆ. (*Hogg.*)

℞ Liq. arsen. potassæ f ʒ ij.
Ammoniæ hydrosulphureti ♏xx.
Tinct. hyoscyami } āā f ʒ ij.
—— lavend. co. }
Infus. diosmæ crenatæ, f ℥ viij.

Misce. One tablespoonful every four hours. *Recommended in Diabetes Mellitus, to prevent the elaboration of the saccharine poison in the stomach.* The diet must be regulated accordingly. Mr. Hogg describes one case in which the arsenical medication appeared to be exceedingly serviceable. The patient had been for some time passing three gallons of mellitic urine daily, of the specific gravity of 1·050. Before a week had elapsed, the quantity of urine eliminated daily was only three quarts, specific gravity 1.040. The patient gradually improved, and apparently recovered, the urine, after the lapse of a month, showing scarcely a trace of sugar, and being normal in quantity, but the specific gravity was still high. The man was in wretched circumstances, and lived in an underground cellar. He soon after sank from phthisis, the diabetic condition not having recurred.

PRESCRIPTIONS

SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR CERTAIN DISEASES,

AS

Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, and Gleet; Diseases of the Skin; Diseases of Women, of the Eye, the Ear, and the Teeth; and for Cholera.

SYPHILIS, GONORRHŒA, AND GLEET.

INJECTIO PLUMBI. (*L. Parker.*)

℞ Liq. plumbi diacet. f ʒ iij.
Aquæ destillatæ f ℥ viij.

Misce. USE—*To be used as an Injection in the Abortive Treatment of Gonorrhœa.*

INJECTIO ARGENTI NITRAT. (*L. Parker.*)

℞ Argenti nitratis gr. ij.
Aquæ destill. f ℥ viij.

Solve, ft. inj. USE—*As the preceding.* Mr. Parker condemns the use of strong solutions of arg. nitr., such as gr. v.—gr. x., or ↄj. to f ℥ j. of water. He has seen the most disastrous consequences follow their use; he records a case, that of a student of medicine, in whom the caustic injection induced an attack of fatal peritonitis. In this opinion he does not stand alone; nevertheless, some practitioners still cling to the use of the stronger solutions as an abortive agent.

PULV. SODÆ CARB. (*Carmichael.*)

℞ Sodæ carb. ↄj.
—— potassio-tart. ʒ j.

M. To be taken twice or thrice a day, in warm water, or added to half a bottle of soda water. USE—*In the Inflammatory stage of Gonorrhœa.*

MIST. POTASSÆ. (*Milton.*)

℞ Potass. chlorat. ʒ ij.
——— acetat. ℥ ss.
Liq. potassæ f ʒ iij.
Pulv. rhei ↄj.— ʒ ss.
Aquæ destillatæ f ℥ viij.

Solve. Two tablespoonfuls three times a day. USE—*As the preceding.*

VEL (*Milton.*)

℞ Potassæ acet. ℥ j.
Sp. æth. nit. f ʒ iij.
Mist. camphoræ f ℥ vj.

Solve. Two tablespoonfuls three times a day. USE—*As the preceding.*

PIL. CAMPH. cum LACTUCÂ. (*Ricord.*)

℞ Camphoræ
Extr. lactucæ } āā ☽ ij.

Misce, ft. pil. xx. Two, at bedtime. USE—*To prevent Priapism or Chordee in Acute Gonorrhœa, and also in Chancres in the Urethra.*

MIST. COPAIBÆ cum CUBEBÂ.

℞ Bals. copaibæ f ℥ ss.
Pulv. cubeb. ʒ vj.
Liq. potassæ f ʒ iij.
Ol. ess. limon. gtt. xxx.
Mist. acaciæ f ʒ vj.
Aquæ cinnam. f ℥ viss.

Misce, ft. mist. A sixth part four times a day. USE—*In the Purulent stage of Gonorrhœa, after the inflammatory symptoms have subsided; also in Gleet.* The copaiba capsules have almost superseded the use of the balsam as above, three, four, or six being given three times a day, with or without a dose of the following mixture:—

MIST. CUBEBÆ.

℞ Tinct. cubebæ f ℥ iss.
Liq. potassæ f ʒ ij.
Aquæ cinnam. f ℥ iv.
Tinct. cinnam. comp. f ʒ iij.

Misce, ft. mist. A fourth part for a dose.

MIST. COPAIBÆ. (*Val de Grâce.*)

℞ Bals. copaibæ f ℥ j.
Mist. acaciæ f ʒ ij.
Vini Xerici f ℥ iv.

Misce. A fourth part twice a day, or more frequently. Use —*As the preceding.*

VEL (*Cullerier.*)

℞ Bals. copaibæ f ℥ j.—f ℥ ij.
Vitellum ovi unius.
Aquæ destill. f ℥ iv.
Liq. opii sedativ. ♏ x.—♏ xx.

Misce. A fourth part night and morning. Use—*As the preceding.*

VEL (*Chopart.*)

℞ Bals. copaibæ
Sp. vini rectif.
Aquæ menth. pip. } āā f ℥ ij.
—— aurantii
Sp. ætheris nitr. f ℥ ij.

Misce. Two tablespoonfuls, three times a day. Use—*As the preceding.*

BOLUS COPAIBÆ. (*Velpeau, Vidal, Burnstead, U.S.*)

℞ Copaibæ f ℥ ij.
Pulv. cubebæ ℥ j.
Aluminis ʒ iss.
Magnesiæ q. s.

To be made into boluses of such a size that all may be taken in from three to six days, according as the stomach may bear the medicine. Use—*In Gonorrhœa.*

MIST. RESINÆ COPAIBÆ. (*Chopart.*)

℞ Resinæ copaibæ ℥ ij.
Sp. vini rectif.
Syr. bals. tolut.
Aquæ menth. pip. } āā f ℥ ij.
—— aurantii
Sp. ætheris nit. f ʒ ij.

Misce. Three or four tablespoonfuls night and morning. Use —*As the preceding.*

PILUL. COPAIBÆ.

℞ Extr. catechu ℥ ss.
Bals. copaibæ f ʒ iij.
Terebinth. Chiæ f ℥ j.
Sanguin. draconis ℥ ss.

Misce. To be made into ten-grain boluses—from ten to thirty in the course of the day. USE—*As the preceding.*

ENEMA COPAIBÆ.

℞ Bals. copaibæ f ℥ ss.
Vitelli ovi ℥ ss.
Inf. rosæ comp. f ℥ xv.

Misce, as an enema. USE—*As the preceding.*

VEL (*Val de Grâce.*)

℞ Bals. copaibæ f ℥ j.
Sacch. alb. ℥ j.
Sp. vini rect. f ʒ vj.
Aquæ destill. f ℥ xiv.
Extr. opii gr. vj.

Mix the balsam and sugar, adding the spirit and water gradually, then filter. USE—*In Chronic Gonorrhœa, with Cystitis.*

ELECTUARIUM CUBEBÆ.

℞ Pulv. cubebæ
Sanguin. draconis
Pulv. rhatan. } āā ʒ ij.
Extr. catechu pulv.
Bals. copaibæ q. s.

Ut ft. electuarium. From two to four drachms in the twenty-four hours. USE—*In Chronic Gonorrhœa or Gleet.*

PULV. CUBEBÆ cum FERRO.

℞ Pulv. cubebæ ʒ j.— ʒ ij.
Ferri carbon. ʒ ss.— ʒ j.

Misce, ft. pulv. One, three times a day. USE—*In Gonorrhœa, after the inflammatory symptoms have passed away.*

PILUL. NUCIS VOMICÆ cum QUINÂ. (*Johnson, of Baltimore.*)

℞ Extr. nucis vomicæ gr. xij.
Quinæ disulph.
Extr. hyoscyami } āā gr. xxiv.

M. ft. pil. xxiv. Two to be taken one hour before each meal. USE—*In Obstinate Gleet,* the seat of which Dr. Johnson believes to be the prostate.

INJ. STRYCHNIÆ. (*Ibid.*)

℞ Strychniæ gr. ij.
Acid. acet. fort. gtt. iv.
Aquæ destill. f ℥ ij.

Solve. One drachm to be injected twice daily after urination. USE—*In Obstinate Gleet.*

INJECTIO ARGENTI NITRATIS. (*Ricord.*)

℞ Argenti nitratis gr. x.
Aquæ destill. f ʒ x.

Solve. USE—*As an Injection in Gonorrhœa.* One injection daily is sufficient. A glass syringe must be used whenever the nitrate of silver in solution is employed as an injection.

INJECTIO ASTRINGENS. (*Thomas.*)

℞ Zinci sulph. gr. iij.
Mist. acaciæ f ʒ ij.
Calam. pp. gr. x.
Aquæ f ℥ j.

Misce, ft. injectio. USE—*In Gonorrhœa.*

UNG. HYDRARG. cum BELLADONNÂ. (*Vidal de Cassis.*)

℞ Ung. hydrarg. fort. ʒ j.
Extr. belladonnæ ʒ ij.

Misce. A bougie, smeared with a little of this ointment, to be passed into the urethra. USE—*In cases of Gleet.*

UNG. ARGENTI NITRATIS. (*L. Parker.*)

℞ Argenti nitratis ʒ j.
Adipis ℥ j.

Misce bene. USE—*As the preceding.*

VEL (*L. Parker.*)

℞ Argenti nitrat. pulv. gr. iv.
Adipis ℥ j.

Misce bene. A little smeared on a bougie, to be passed into the urethra. USE—*In Chronic Gonorrhœa or Gleet.*

MIST. HYDRARG. BINIODIDI. (*L. Parker.*)

℞ Hydrarg. biniodidi gr. iij.
Potassii iodidi ʒ j.
Sp. vini rect. f ℥ ss.
Syr. aurantii f ℥ iss.

Solve. Thirty drops, three times a day. USE—*In Gleet.*

MIST. CANTH. cum QUINÂ. (*Childs.*)

℞ Tinct. canthar. f ʒ j.
Quinæ disulph. ʒ ss.
Tinct. sesquichlor. f ʒ ij.
Acid. sulph. dil. ♏ xxx.
Aquæ destill. f ʒ viij.

Misce. Two tablespoonfuls three times a day. USE—*In Gleet.*

PIL. FERRI IODIDI. (*Ricord, Richards, &c.*)

℞ Ferri iodidi gr. ij.—gr. vj.
Pulv. opii gr. ¼.
Mist. acaciæ q. s.

Ut ft. pil. One, three times a day. USE—*In Chronic Gonorrhœa.*

PIL. PLUMBI cum COPAIBÂ. (*Desruelles.*)

℞ Plumbi acet. ℈ j.
Bals. copaibæ f ʒ j.
Pulv. glycyrrh. q. s.

Ut ft. pil. xxiv. One to eight in the course of the day. USE—*In Chronic Gonorrhœa or Gleet.*

INJ. HYDRARG. BICHLOR. (*L. Parker.*)

℞ Hydrarg. bichlor. gr. j.—gr. ij.
Aquæ destill. f ʒ viij.

Solve. USE—*As an Injection* in Chronic Gonorrhœa or Gleet.*

INJ. ZINCI ACETATIS. (*L. Parker.*)

℞ Zinci acetat. gr. xij.— ʒ j.
Aquæ destill. f ʒ viij.

Solve. USE—*As the preceding.*

INJ. ZINCI CHLORIDI. (*L. Parker.*)

℞ Zinci chloridi gr. viij.
Aquæ destill. f ʒ viij.

Solve. USE—*As the preceding.*

* Injections should never be used sufficiently strong to cause severe pain in the urethra; mucilage and camphor may be added to prevent this.—L. PARKER.

INJ. VINI RUBRI. (*Ricord.*)

℞ Vini rubri f ℥ ij.
Aq. rosæ f ℥ iv.
Misce. USE—*As the preceding.*

INJ. VINI cum TANNINÂ.

℞ Vini rubri f ℥ vj.
Tanninæ gr. xviij.
Solve. USE—*As the preceding.* The quantity of tannin should be doubled in cases of females.

PULV. CUBEB. cum ALUMINE.

℞ Pulv. cubeb. ℥ ij.
—— aluminis ℈ ss.
Misce bene. Divide into nine powders, one to be taken three times a day. USE—*In Gleet.*

INJECTIO PROTO-IODURETI FERRI. (*Ricord.*)

℞ Proto-iodureti ferri gr. ij.
Aquæ destillatæ f ℥ iv.
Misce, ft. injectio. USE—*In Gleet.*

INJECTIO ACETATIS ZINCI. (*Ricord.*)

℞ Acetatis plumbi ℈ j.
Zinci sulphatis ℈ j.
Aquæ destill. f ℥ viij.
Misce, ft. injectio. To be used three times a day. USE—*In Gleet.*

INJECTIO TANNAT. ALUMIN. (*Harrison.*)

℞ Aluminis tannat. gr. v.
Aquæ destill. f ℥ j.
Solve. USE—*As an Injection in obstinate cases of Gonorrhœa and Gleet; said to be very successful.*

LOTIO ACIDI TANNICI. (*Birkett.*)

℞ Acidi tannici gr. vj.
Aquæ f ℥ j.
Solve. USE—*As an Astringent Lotion in Atonic Hæmorrhages, and Injection in Leucorrhœa, Gleet, &c.*

INJECTIO ACIDI HYDROCHLOR. (*Birkett.*)

℞ Acid. hydrochlor. ♏viij.
Aquæ destill. f ℥ iv.
Misce, ft. injectio. USE—*In Gonorrhœa and Gleet.*

UNG. ARGENTI NITRATIS. (*Mayne.*)

℞ Argenti nitratis in pulv. subtiliss. reduct. gr. vj.—gr. viij.
Adipis ℥ j.
Misce, fiat ung. USE—*In Gonorrhœa of the Female, where the Neck and Cavity of the Uterus are involved in the Disease.* A small quantity of the ointment is smeared over the end of an elastic bougie, and then applied to the diseased organ. The ointment may also be used to the vagina, to cure gonorrhœa.

INJECTIO COPAIBÆ. (*Mayne.*)

℞ Copaib. bals. solub. f ℥ j.
Aquæ Oj.
Misce, fiat injectio. USE—*In the Gonorrhœa of Females.* The quantity of the soluble balsam used, to be increased or diminished according to the degree of irritation it produces.

INJ. PLUMBI ACET. (*L. Parker.*)

℞ Plumbi acet. ℥ iij.— ℥ ij.
Aquæ destill. Oij.
Solve. USE—*As an Injection in Gonorrhœa in the Female.*

INJ. TANNINÆ. (*Ibid.*)

℞ Tanninæ ℈ ij.— ℥ j.
Vini rubri f ℥ vi.
Solve. USE—*As the preceding.*

INJ. KINO cum ALUMINE. (*Swediaur.*)

℞ Gummi kino ℥ j.— ℥ ij.
Aluminis sulph. ℈ j.— ℥ ss.
Aq. destill. ferventis Oij.
Solve. USE—*As the preceding.*

INJ. SODII CHLORID. (*Hôpital des Veneriennes.*)

℞ Sol. sodii chlorid. Oj.
Aquæ destill. Oxvj.—Oxx.
Solve. USE—*As the preceding.*

LINIM. OPIATUM. (*L. Parker.*)

℞ Ol. camph. f ℥ j.
Tinct. opii f ℥ j.
Misce, ft. linim. USE—*To be rubbed on the Scrotum, to relieve the pain in Orchitis.*

UNG. BELLADONNÆ. (*Ibid.*)

℞ Extr. belladonnæ } āā ℥ j.
Adipis }
Misce, ft. ung. USE—*As the preceding.**

PIL. HYDRARG. cum CONIO. (*Ibid.*)

℞ Hydrarg. chlorid. ☽ j.
Pulv. vel extr. conii ☽ ij.
Saponis ☽ ij.
M., ft. pil. xxiv. One, three times a day. USE—*In dispersing the Enlargement in Orchitis, after the inflammatory symptoms have subsided.*

LINIM. HYDRARG. cum OPIO. (*L. Parker.*)

℞ Cerati simplicis, vel mellis ℥ j.
Olei olivæ f ℥ j.
Hydrarg. chlorid. ʒ ss.
Extr. opii ʒ j.
Solve. A little to be introduced, from time to time, between the glans and the prepuce, by means of a camel-hair pencil. USE—*In Balanitis.*

LOTIO PLUMBI DIACET. (*L. Parker.*)

℞ Plumbi diacet. ʒ j.
Aquæ destill. f ℥ viij.
Solve. To be injected three or four times a day, or more frequently. USE—*In Balanitis.*

* In chronic orchitis, benefit has been derived from compressing the swollen testicle by means of strapping. The ordinary adhesive plaster may be used for that purpose, but the *emp. ammon. cum hydrarg.*, or the *emp. vigo cum mercurio* of the French Pharmacopœia, a formula for which will be found in this section, is more useful. Mr. Parker says the best plaster for strapping the testis is composed of equal proportions of soap, belladonna, and adhesive plasters. The mercurial plaster sometimes irritates the scrotum. In this opinion I fully coincide.

PIL. COLCH. cum OPIO ET CAMPH. (*L. Parker.*)

℞ Extr. acet. colch. gr. j.—gr. iij.
Camphoræ gr. iij.
Pulv. opii gr. ss.

Misce, ft. pil. To be taken three times a day. USE—*In Gonorrhœal Rheumatism.*

MIST. ANTIM. POTASSIO-TART. (*Curling.*)

℞ Antim. potassio-tart. gr. j.
Aquæ destillatæ f ℥ iv.

Solve. The fourth part every three or four hours. USE—*In Acute Orchitis; serviceable, also, in other instances of Inflammation with Pyrexia.*

UNG. BELLADONNÆ. (*Philippe.*)

℞ Extr. belladonnæ ʒ ij.
Adipis ʒ vj.

Misce. ʒ ss. to be rubbed in night and morning, each friction lasting five minutes. USE—*In Ganglionitis, Adenitis, and Epididymitis.* In twenty cases of orchitis, M. Philippe says the average duration of treatment was fifteen days: some were cured in five, six, and nine. Several cases were traumatic.*

SYPHILIS.

MIST. ACIDI NITRICI. (*Fricke.*)

℞ Acidi nitrici f ʒ ss.
Syrupi simplicis f ℥ j.
Decoct. avenæ f ℥ xij.

Misce. A tablespoonful to be taken every two hours. USE—*In the non-mercurial treatment of Syphilis.*

MIST. FERRI POTASSIO-TARTRATIS. (*Ricord.*)

℞ Ferri potassio-tart. ℥ j.
Aquæ destill. f ℥ vj.

Solve. Two tablespoonfuls three times a day. USE—*In Phagedenic Chancre, when mercury is inadmissible.*

* Prescriptions for gonorrhœal and syphilitic affections of the eye and ear will be found under the headings, EYE and EAR.

UNGUENTUM NIGRUM. (*Fricke.*)

℞ Ung. zinci ʒ ss.
Bals. Peruv. f ʒ j.
Pulv. lapid. infernal. ℈ j.
Misce, ft. ung. USE—*For the Cicatrization of Chancres, in the non-mercurial treatment of Syphilis.*

UNG. OPIATUM. (*Codex Gall.*)

℞ Adipis ℔ j.
Vini opii f ʒ j.
Misce, ft. ung. USE—*As a local application to Chancres, after the employment of Caustic, in the abortive plan of treatment.* Where ointments are objectionable, the following lotion may be used :

LOTIO SEDATIVA.

℞ Decoct. papav. vel
——— conii f ʒ viij.
Extr. opii pur. gr. viij.
Solve.

VINUM AROMAT. cum TANNIN. (*Ricord.*)

℞ Vini aromat. (Codic. Gall.) f ʒ viij.
Tanninæ ℈ ij.
Extr. opii pur. ʒ ss.
Solve. USE—*As a local application to Chancres, and in the Second Stage, if pus be secreted largely.*

CERAT. OPIATUM cum HYD. CHLOR. (*L. Parker.*)

℞ Cerat. opiati ʒ j.
Hyd. chlor. ℈ ij.
Misce bene. USE—*As a Dressing in the Second Stage of Chancres.*

LOTIO NIGRA.

℞ Hydrarg. chlorid. gr. xv.
Liq. calcis f ʒ j.
Misce, ft. LOTIO NIGRA. USE—*In Chancre.*

LOTIO FLAVA.

℞ Hydrarg. bichlor. gr. ij.
Liq. calcis f ʒ j.
Misce, ft. LOTIO FLAVA. USE—*In Chancre.*

AQUA BATEANA.

℞ Cupri sulph. ʒ ss.
Camphoræ gr. viij.
Bol. armen. ʒ ss.
Aquæ ferventis f ʒ viij.

Solve et cola. USE—*In Chancre and Syphilitic Ulceration of the Eyelids.*

MIST. HYDRARG. BINIODIDI. (*L. Parker.*)

℞ Hydrarg. biniodidi gr. iij.
Potassii iodidi ↄij.
Syr. aurantii f ʒ ss.
Aquæ cinnam. f ʒ iss.

Solve. From twenty to thirty drops three times a day. USE—*In the treatment of the Indurated Chancre.* The mercurial vapour-bath should also be used daily.

PILUL. HYDRARG. IODID. (*Ibid.*)

℞ Hydrarg. iodid. gr. j.
Extr. conii gr. iij.

Misce, ft. pil. To be taken every night. USE—*In Primary Venereal Sores of the Urethra.*

LOTIO TANNIN. (*Ibid.*)

℞ Tannin. gr. x.
Extr. opii pur. gr. ij.
Aquæ destill. f ʒ j.

Solve, ft. lotio. A piece of soft lint, wetted with this lotion, to be kept constantly in the urethra, after injecting the passage with tepid olive oil. USE—*In Chancre of the Urethra, in addition to the constitutional treatment.*

INF. SARZÆ cum LIQ. CALCIS. (*L. Parker.*)

℞ Rad. sarzæ ʒ iv.
—— glycyrrh. ʒ j.
Liq. calcis Oij.

Macerate, cold, for twenty-four hours. A teacupful three times a day. USE—*In Phagedenic Chancre, Syphilitic Ulcerations of the Throat, &c.*

UNG. ZINCI cum OPIO. (*Ibid.*)

℞ Ung. zinci ʒ iss.
Pulv. opii ʒ ij.

Misce. USE—*As a local application in Phagedenic Chancre.*

UNG. HYDRARG. cum OPIO. (*Wallace.*)

℞ Ung. hydrarg. fort. ℥ j.
Extr. opii pur. ʒ j.
Misce. USE—*As the preceding.*

SOLUTIO ZINCI CHLORIDI. (*Zwerina, of Vienna.*)

℞ Zinci chloridi gr. iss.
Aquæ destillatæ f ℥ j.
Solve. USE—*As a local application in Phagedenic Ulcer, the sore, after being cleansed, being pencilled over with the solution several times a day.* Dr. Stanelli recommends its use in toothache, a small quantity being inserted into the cavity by means of a small hair pencil, and cotton wadding used afterwards to fill up the hollow. Before using it, the surrounding parts should be protected from injury by cotton wadding.

MIST. ANTIM. (*Carmichael.*)

℞ Antim. potassio-tart. gr. iv.
Tinct. opii f ʒ j.
——— cardam. co. } āā f ℥ ss.
Syrupi simplicis }
Aquæ destill. f ℥ vij.
Solve. Administered in the simple or compound decoction of sarsa. USE—*In Primary Venereal Ulcers, with much Inflammation. Also in the earlier stages of all Syphilitic Eruptions.*

UNG. BALS. PERUV. (*Egan.*)

℞ Bals. Peruv. }
Ol. ricini } p. æ.
Misce. USE—*As a Local Dressing in Phagedena.*

LOTIO HYDRARG. BICHLOR. (*Malapert.*)

℞ Hydrarg. bichlor. ↄ j.
Aq. destill. f ℥ j.
Solv. USE—*In the abortive treatment of Incipient Bubo.* After the application of a blister, and the detaching of the epidermis, a piece of lint wetted with the lotion is to be laid on the denuded surface for two hours; on its removal a dark brown eschar will be found, on the separation of which the tumour will be materially diminished, or have altogether disappeared.

EMP. BELLAD. cum PLUMBI IODID. (*L. Parker.*)

℞ Emp. bellad. ℥ ij.
Plumbi iodidi ʒ ij.
Misce. Use—*To be spread on skin, and applied over an Indolent Bubo, to disperse it.*

EMP. BELLAD. cum IODIN. (*Ibid.*)

℞ Emp. bellad. ℥ iv.
Iodinii ʒ j.
Misce. Use—*As the preceding.*

EMP. HYDRARG. cum IODIN. (*Ibid.*)

℞ Emp. hydrarg. ℥ iv.
Iodinii ʒ j.
Misce. Use—*As the preceding.*

INJECTIO IODINII CO. (*L. Parker.*)

℞ Iodinii gr. iv.
Potass. iodid. gr. viij.
Aquæ destill. f ℥ viij.
Solve. Use—*As an Injection in Suppurating Bubo, after the pus has drained out through several small apertures.*

MEL HYDRARGYRI.

℞ Hydrarg. chlor. ʒ j.
Mellis opt. ℥ j.
Misce. Use—*In Indolent Syphilitic Tubercle.*

UNG. HYDRARG. IODIDI. (*L. Parker.*)

℞ Hydrarg. iodid. ʒ j.
Adipis præp. ℥ iij.
Misce. Use—*A little to be rubbed into the hair every night and washed out in the morning, after which the following to be used :—*

℞ Olei morrhuæ } āā f ℥ j.
Tinct. canthar. }
Misce. Use—*Syphilitic Alopecia.*

LOTIO CANTHAR. cum OL. MORRHUÆ.

℞ Olei morrhuæ f ℥ j.
Liq. ammoniæ f ℥ ss.
Tinct. canthar. f ℥ ss.
Aq. mellis f ℥ ij.
Sp. rorismar. f ℥ iv.

Misce. As a lotion, to wash the head with, night and morning. USE—*In Syphilitic Alopecia.* The vapour of the bisulphuret, or iodide of mercury, Mr. Parker says, arrests this form of alopecia, after one or two applications.

GARGAR. TANNIN. (*L. Parker.*)

℞ Tannin. ʒj.
Sp. vini Gall. f ℥ ij.
Aquæ rosæ f ℥ vj.

Solve, ft. gargar. USE—*In Syphilitic Ulcerations of the Throat, Pharynx, and Fauces.*

GARGAR. CINCHONÆ ACID. (*Ibid.*)

℞ Acid. hydrochlor. ♏ xl.—f ʒ j.
Tinct. cinchonæ f ℥ j.
Aquæ destill. f ℥ vij.

Misce, ft. gargar. USE—*As the preceding.*

GARGAR. HYDRARG. BICYANID. (*Ibid.*)

℞ Hydrarg. bicyanid. gr. x.
Inf. lini comp. Oj.

Solve; ft. gargar. USE—*As the preceding.*

PULVIS HYDRARG. CHLOR. (*Biett.*)

℞ Hydrarg. chlor. gr. ij.—gr. v.
Pulv. acaciæ gr. v.

Misce, ft. pulv. USE—*In Insufflation; in Syphilitic Ulceration of the Nasal Fossæ.*

PILUL. HYDRARG. IODID. (*Cazenave, Biett, Velpeau.*)

℞ Hydrarg. iodid. gr. x.—gr. xij.—gr. xv.
Lactucarii ʒij.

Misce, ft. pil. xx. One to four daily. USE—*In Constitutional Syphilis.*

MIST. HYDRARG. BINIODID. (*Puche, L. Parker.*)

℞ Hydrarg. biniodid. gr. iij.
Potass. iodid. ʒ j.— ʒ iij.
Sp. vini rect. f ʒ j.
Syr. zingib. f ʒ iij.
Aquæ destill. f ℥ iss.

Solve. From twenty to thirty drops, three times a day, in a half-tumbler of decoction of the woods. USE—*As the preceding.*

MIST. HYDRARG. BICYANID. (*L. Parker.*)

℞ Hydrarg. bicyanid. gr. vj.—gr. x.
Aquæ destill. Oj.

Solve. Half a nounce for a dose, in a mucilaginous menstruum. USE—*As the preceding.*

PIL. HYDRARG. BICYANID. (*L. Parker.*)

℞ Hydrarg. bicyanid. gr. xxiv.
Ammon. hydrochlor. ʒ iij.
Guaiaci gummi ℥ iij.
Extr. aconiti ʒ iij.
Ol. anisi ♏ xxiv.
Mist. acaciæ q. s.

Ut ft. pil. 400. One or two, twice or thrice a day, the dose to be gradually increased. Each pill contains about $\frac{1}{16}$th of a gr. of the salt. USE—*As the preceding.*

VEL (*Parent du Chatelet.*)

℞ Hydrarg. bicyanid. gr. v.
Opii crud. gr. xij.
Micæ panis ʒ j.
Mellis q. s.

Ut ft. pil. 96. Each pill contains $\frac{1}{16}$th gr. of the bicyanide, and $\frac{1}{8}$th grain of opium. M. Parent prescribes $\frac{1}{16}$ of the salt at the beginning, gradually raising the dose to $\frac{1}{12}$th, $\frac{1}{8}$th, and even to half a grain. He recommends this salt in preference to all other compounds of mercury. USE—*In Constitutional Syphilis.*

MERCURIAL VAPOUR BATH. (*L. Parker.*)

The patient is placed on a chair, and covered with an oil-cloth lined with flannel, which is supported on a proper frame-work. Under the chair are placed a copper bath, containing water, and a metal plate, on which are put from one to three drachms of mercurial salt, and under each a spirit-lamp. The patient is thus exposed to the influence of three agents —heated air, common steam, and the vapour of mercury, which is thus applied to the whole surface of the body in a moist state. After the patient has remained in the bath from five to ten minutes, perspiration generally commences, and by the end of twenty or thirty minutes, when the bath should

cease, it is generally excessive. The lamps are then removed, the temperature gradually allowed to sink, and, when the patient has become moderately cool, the coverings are to be removed, and the body rubbed dry; the patient is then suffered to repose for a short time in an arm-chair, drinking the while a cup of warm decoction of guaiacum or sarsa. Mr. Parker uses four different mercurial preparations for the bath—the bisulphuret, the binoxide, the grey or black oxide, and the iodide, singly or combined, to meet the emergencies of each particular case. The iodide is the most powerful salt of the four. From half a drachm to three or four of either of the three first may be used, while from five grains to half a drachm of the iodide are sufficient; it is better to use it in small quantities, mixed with a larger dose of either of the other preparations. Mr. Parker employs this bath very extensively in the treatment of syphilis.

PIL. HYDRARG. IODID. (*Biett and Burgess.*)

℞ Iodureti hydrargyri ʒ ss.
Extracti guaiaci ʒ j.
——— lactucæ ℈ ij.
Syrupi sarsæ q. s.

Misce. Divide into seventy-two pills. DOSE—One, and then two daily. USE—*In Syphilis.*

VEL (*Vidal de Cassis.*)

℞ Hydrarg. iodid. gr. xv.
Extr. opii gum. gr. iv.
Conf. rosæ q. s.

Ut ft. pil. xxx. One, evening and morning, the dose being gradually increased by dividing the mass, first into twenty-five, and afterwards into twenty pills. To be taken as above.

PILUL. DEUTO-IODURETI HYDRARGYRI. (*Biett and Burgess.*)

℞ Deuto-iodureti hydrargyri gr. ij.
Extr. altheæ ʒ ss.

Misce. Divide into thirty-six pills. DOSE—Two or three daily. USE—*In Syphilis.*

PIL. HYDRARG. BICHLORID. (*Biett and Burgess.*)

℞ Hydrarg. bichlor. gr. ij.
Extr. aconiti gr. vj.
Extr. altheæ gr. viij.

Misce. Divide into eight pills. Dose—One to four daily. Use—*In Syphilis.*

VEL (*Dupuytren.*)

℞ Hydrarg. bichlor. gr. viij.
Extr. opii gr. x.
—— guaiaci ʒ iss.

Misce, ft. pil. xl. One or two, twice or thrice a day. Use—*In Secondary and Tertiary Syphilis.*

PIL. PHOSPHAT. HYDRARG. (*Biett and Burgess.*)

℞ Hydrarg. phosphat. ʒ ss.
Extracti fumariæ ʒ j.

Misce. Divide into forty-eight pills. Dose—One or two, daily. Use—*In Syphilis.*

PIL. ACONITI. (*Biett and Burgess.*)

℞ Extr. aconiti ʒ ss.
Pulv. altheæ ʒ ij.

Misce. Divide into forty-eight pills. Dose—One or two, morning and evening. Use—*In Syphilitic Eruptions and Nocturnal Pains.*

MIST. BICHLOR. HYDRARG. (*Van Swieten and Burgess.*)

℞ Hydrarg. bichlor. gr. xviij.
Aquæ destillatæ f ℥ xxix.
Alcoholis f ℥ iij.

Solve. Dose—A teaspoonful daily in a glassful of decoction of sarsaparilla. Each ounce contains a little more than half a grain of the salt. Use—*In Secondary Syphilis.*

VEL (*E. Wilson.*)

℞ Bichlor. hydrarg. gr. j.
Tinct. cinchon. comp. f ℥ j.

Solve. Dose—Forty drops, night and morning, in water. Use—*In Constitutional Syphilis and Syphilitic Eruptions.*

SYRUPUS BICHLOR. HYDRARGYRI. (*Larry and Burgess.*)

℞ Hydrarg. bichloridi, Ammon. hydrochloratis, Extracti opii āā gr. v.
Syrupi sudorifici Oj.
Sp. æth. sulph. comp. f ʒ ss.

Solve. Dose—Half an ounce to two ounces. Use—*In Syphilitic Eruptions.*

SYRUPUS BINIODURET. HYDRARGYRI. (*Boutigny and Gibert.*)

℞ Hydrarg. biniodureti ℈j.
Potass. iodureti ʒ ij ʒ ij.
Aquæ destill. f ʒ ij ʒ ij.
Solve, et cola. Adde
Syrupi simplicis Oiij.

Given in Secondary and Tertiary Syphilis, and in Scrofulous Diseases of the Skin, in the dose of a tablespoonful, containing one-fifth of a grain of binioduret of mercury, and ten grains of the ioduret of potassium.

PIL. BINIODURETI HYDRARG. (*Boutigny and Gibert.*)

℞ Biniodureti hydrargyri gr. ij.
Potassii iodureti ℈v.
Pulv. acaciæ gr. x.
Mellis q. s.

Ut fiant pil. xx. Two to be taken in the morning. Two pills are equal to a tablespoonful of the syrup.

SOL. IODHYDRARG. IODURETI POTASSII. (*Limousin-Lamothe.*)

℞ Iodhydrarg. iodureti potassii gr. xvj.
Aquæ destillatæ ʒ xxj.

Solve. Dose—From two drachms and a half to two ounces and a half, taken in the course of the twenty-four hours.

PILUL. IODHYDRARG. IODUR. POTASSII. (*Limousin-Lamothe.*)

℞ Iodhydrarg. iodur. potassii gr. xvj.
Extr. lactucæ ʒ ss.

Misce, ft. pil. xxxij. Dose—One to eight, daily.

UNG. IODHYDRARG. IODUR. POTASSII. (*Limousin-Lamothe.*)

℞ Iodhydrarg. iodur. potassii ʒ viss.
Adipis suillæ ʒ iiss.

The iodhydrargyrate of the ioduret of potassium is reported to be of the greatest service in the treatment of the tertiary symptoms of syphilis. It is described by Bouchardat as the most certain of all the mercurial agents.

PIL. AURI ET SODII HYDROCHLOR. (*Chrestien.*)

℞ Auri et sodii hydrochlor. gr. j.
Extr. mezer. gr. xij.
Syr. simpl. q. s.

Ut ft. pil. xv. One daily, gradually increased to three or four. USE—*In Constitutional Syphilis.*

MIST. POTASS. IODID. (*Puche.*)

℞ Potass. iodid ʒ iij.
Aquæ destill. f ℥ xij.

Solve. From one to four ounces in a pint of bitter or sudorific infusion. USE—*In Chronic Syphilis and Tertiary Symptoms, whether Echthymatous Ulcerations, Tubercles, Periostitis, Exostosis, or Caries.*

MIST. FERRI IODID. (*Vidal de Cassis.*)

℞ Ferri iodid. ʒ i. gr. xv.
Syr. simpl. f ℥ xvj.

Solve. From five to six tablespoonfuls in the day. USE—*In the last stages of Syphilis; particularly adapted where there is a decided Syphilitic Cachexia, with Anemia, complicated by Scrofula.*

UNG. HYDRARG. IODID. (*Cazenave.*)

℞ Hydrarg. iodid. gr. xv.
Adipis ℥ j.

Misce. USE—*In dressing the Ulcerations of Syphilitic Lupus.*

UNG. HYDRARG. BINIODID.

℞ Hydrarg. biniodid. gr. j.
Adipis ℥ j.

Misce, ft. ung. USE—*As the preceding.*

MELL. IODID. HYDRARG. (*Biett.*)

℞ Hydrarg. iodid. ʒ j.
Mellis puri ℥ iss.

Misce bene. USE—*As a local application in Indolent Syphilitic Tubercles of the Skin and Mucous Membranes.*

UNG. HYDRARG. CHLOR. (*Baumés.*)

℞ Hydrarg. chlor. ʒ iiss.
Axung. ℥ viss.

Misce, ft. ung. USE—*In Mucous Tubercles, or Condylomata.*

LOTIO HYDRARG. BICHLOR. (*Freyburg.*)

℞ Camphoræ ℈ij.
Hydrarg. bichlor. ℈iv.
Sp. vini rectif. f℥x.

Solve. *Recommended in cases of Syphilitic Vegetations and Condylomata.* To be applied to the raw surface, after the excision of the diseased growth.

UNG. CAUSTICUM. (*Baumés.*)

℞ Adipis ℥iij.
Pulv. sabinæ ℈j.
Aluminis ℈j.
Hydrarg. chlor. ℈j.

Misce, ft. ung. USE—*In Frictions on Syphilitic Vegetations.*

UNG. HYDRARG. NITRICO-OXYDI. (*Hotél Dieu de Lyons.*)

℞ Hydrarg. nit. oxydi
Aluminis usti
Pulv. sabinæ
} āā gr. v.
Ung. basilic. ℥j.
Vitelli unius ovi ss.

Misce bene. USE—*To anoint Venereal Warts and Condylomata.*

UNG. ACID. ARSEN. (*A. Cooper.*)

℞ Acid. arsen. ℥j.
Adipis ℥j.

Misce. To be smeared frequently over their surface. USE—*In Syphilitic Verrucæ, &c.* (A highly dangerous formula, it should be employed with very great caution.)

PULV. SABINÆ CO. (*L. Parker.*)

℞ Pulv. sabinæ
Hydrarg. bichlor.
——— nitr. oxyd.
} āā ℥j.

Misce bene. To dust over their surface. USE—*As the preceding.*

DECOCT. TORMENTILLÆ. (*Lawrence.*)

℞ Rad. tormentillæ ℥j.
Aquæ ferventis f℥vj.

Coque ad f℥iij. USE—*As a lotion in the treatment of Syphilitic Verrucæ.*

PLENCK'S SOLUTION.

℞ Alcoholis, Acid. acet. āā f ℥ ss.
Hydrarg. bichlor., Aluminis, Camphoræ, Plumbi carb. āā ʒ ss.

Solve. To be applied once or twice a day. USE—*As the preceding, for Syphilitic Verrucæ or Condylomata.*

PILUL. CONII. (*E. A. Lloyd.*)

℞ Extracti conii gr. v.—℈j.

Ft. pil. One, thrice daily. USE—*In the treatment of Chronic Syphilitic Ulceration.* Mr. Lloyd gave, in one case, in the course of 112 days, as much as fifty-seven ounces two drachms of the extract, beginning with fifteen grains in the course of the day, gradually raised until seven drachms were taken in the twenty-four hours. When the sore had healed, the medicine was reduced to six drachms daily: in the course of a week one drachm daily was the dose, and thus it was gradually left off.

SYRUPUS SUBCARB. AMMONIÆ. (*Larrey and Burgess.*)

℞ Ammon subcarb. ℥ ss.
Syrupi mezereon. f ℥ ij.
Bals. tolu ℥ iv.

DOSE—A spoonful evening and morning. USE—*In Constitutional Syphilis.*

MIST. GUAIACI CUM HYDRARG. BICHLOR.

℞ Decoct. guaiaci Oj.
Hydrarg. bichlor., Ammon hydrochlor. āā gr. v.
Extr. opii ʒ ss.
Sp. æth. sulph. co. f ʒ ss.

Solve. From half an ounce to two ounces to be taken as a dose. USE—*In Syphilitic Eruptions.*

VAN SWIETEN'S LIQUOR.

℞ Hydrarg. bichlor. gr. xviij.
Aquæ destill. f ℥ xxix.
Alcoholis f ℥ iij.

Solve. A teaspoonful daily in decoction of sarsaparilla. Each ounce contains rather more than ½ gr. hydrarg. bichlor. USE—*In Secondary Syphilis.*

PTISANNE DE FELTZ.

℞ Sarsapar. rad. ℥ ij.
Ichthyocollæ ʒ iiss.
Antim. sulphureti ℥ iij.
Aquæ f ℔ iv.

Boil till reduced to two pints, and filter. Three glassfuls during the day. USE—*In Secondary Syphilis.*

PTISANNE D'ARNOULD.

℞ Antim. sulphureti ʒ xiiss.
Sarsap. rad. ʒ ij.
Lign. guaiac. cort.
Cortic. bux. sempervir. } āā ʒ ij.
Cortic. daphn. gnidii
Aquæ puræ f ℔ iij.

Boil till reduced to two pints, and filter. Three glassfuls daily. USE—*In Secondary Syphilis.*

ROB. DE LAFFECTEUR. (*Bouchardat's Formula.*)

℞ Sarsap. radicis ℔. iv.
Fol. sennæ ℥ iiiss.
Sem. anisi
Cort. cinnam. } āā ℥ iss.
Succi spiss. sambuc. nigr. f ℥ iiiss.
Sach. puri ℔ viij.
Aquæ q. s.

Cut the sarsaparilla into slips, add the senna, and pour water on them, keeping the mixture at 140 deg. F. As soon as it is completely saturated, draw it off, and pour on fresh; this must be done until all the active principles of the two remedies have been extracted. Mix the liquors, and evaporate the whole to four pounds; then add the juice of the elderberry and the sugar, and pour the liquid, while still hot, on a satchel containing the aniseed and cinnamon, bruised together. DOSE—Five or six tablespoonfuls daily.

EMPLASTRUM VIGO cum MERCURIO. (*Paris Pharm.*)

℞ Hydrargyri p. 65
Styracis p. 48
Emplastri simplicis p. 312
Ceræ albæ
Resinæ flavæ } āā p. 16
Ol. terebinth.
Gummi ammoniac.
Bdellii
Gum. olibani } āā p. 5
Gum. myrrhæ
Croci stigmat. p. 3
Ol. lavand. p. 2

Solve; fiat emplastrum. USE—*In the treatment of Nodes, &c.*

LOTIO ANTI-SYPHILITICA. (*Langlebert.*)

℞ Alcoholis f ʒ xss.
Sapon moll. c. potassâ præp. ʒ xss.
Solve et cola;—adde
Ol. ess. limon. f ʒ v.

M., fiat lotio. M. Langlebert states that this lotion, applied to the part, will prevent the infection of syphilis. He is reported to have inoculated a student with the syphilitic virus, and to have applied the lotion afterwards, without any infectious result. The virulence of the matter used was shown by its causing a venereal pustule in the opposite limb, to which it was also applied, the lotion not being used.

PIL. OPII. (*L. Parker.*)

℞ Pulv. opii gr. j.
—— capsici gr. ij.
Conf. aromat. q. s.

Ft. pil. To be taken at night. USE—*To prevent or relieve the attacks of Abdominal Pain, Griping, and Diarrhœa, which occasionally attend a Mercurial Course.*

LOTIO IODINII.

℞ Potassii iodid. ℈j.
Aq. destill. f ʒ iv.
Aq. rosæ f ʒ ij.
Solve; adde
Tinct. iodinii gtt. x.
Syr. simplicis f ʒ j.

Misce bene. USE—*In Mercurial Salivation.*

LOTIO ARGENTI NITRATIS. (*Bouchacourt.*)

℞ Argenti nitratis gr. xxx.
Aquæ destillatæ f ℥ iiiss.
Misce, ft. lotio. USE—*In severe Ptyalism.*

GARGAR. SODII CHLORID. (*L. Parker.*)

℞ Sodii chlorid. sol. Beaufoy's) }
Tinct. myrrhæ } āā f ℥ ss.
Aquæ destill. f ℥ v.
Misce, ft. gargar. USE—*To remove the Fœtor of the Breath during a Mercurial Course.*

PULV. ASTRINGENS. (*Schoepf.*)

℞ Pulv. alumin. exsicc. ℈ ij.
Pulv. cinchonæ ℥ j.
Misce. *To be used as a Tooth Powder, night and morning, to prevent Ptyalism, during the administration of Mercury.*
N.B.—The acid in the alum may injure the enamel.

GARGAR. CREOSOTI. (*Faulcon.*)

℞ Creosoti f ʒ ss.
Inf. salviæ Oj.
Misce, ft. gargar. USE—*In Mercurial Stomatitis.*

DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

MIST. BICHLOR. HYDRARG. cum IODIN. (*Burgess.*)

℞ Hydrarg. bichlor. gr. ij.
Potass. iodid. ℈ ij.
Aq. destillatæ f ℥ iij.
Solve. A teaspoonful three times a day. USE—*In Eczema, Lichen, &c.*

LOTIO OXIDI ZINCI. (*Adams.*)

℞ Oxidi zinci ʒ ij.
Aquæ destill. Oj.
Misce. *Used as a Lotion in Eczema Rubrum, or the Weeping Leg.* Every incrustation is to be carefully removed before it is applied; then lint, soaked in the lotion, the bottle being first well shaken, is to be laid on the part night and morning.

UNG. PLUMBI SUBCARB. (*Durkee, U. S.*)

℞ Ung. aq. rosar. ℥ j.
Plumbi subcarb. ʒ j.
Cret. prepar. ʒ ij.

Misce, ft. ung. To be applied three or four times a day. USE—*In Eczema Impetiginodes.*

UNG. IODID. SULPH. (*Durkee, U. S.*)

℞ Ung. aq. rosar. ℥ iij.
Iodid. sulphuris ʒ ij.
Ol. bergamot. } āā q. s.
Ol. lavand. }

Misce, ft. ung.

[UNG. METALLORUM. (*Guy's Hospital.*)

℞ Ung. zinci }
Ung. hydrarg. nitrat. dilut. } āā part. equal.
Cerat. plumb. acetat. }

M. Applied to the scalp in cases of *Porrigo* and *Impetigo.*]

MIST. SARZÆ cum IODID. POTASS. (*Ibid.*)

℞ Syr. sarzæ comp. f ℥ iv.
Iodid. potass. ʒ iv.

Misce, ft. mist. DOSE—A teaspoonful in a wineglassful of cold water, night and morning, for a week; afterwards, three times a day. USE—*In Eczema Impetiginodes.*

LOTIO ACID. HYDROCYAN. (*Durkee.*)

℞ Emuls. amygdal. f ℥ xvj.
Liq. plumbi diacet. f ʒ iij.
Acid. hydrocyan. f ʒ iij.

Misce. To be applied constantly. USE—*In Eczema Mercuriale.*

MIST. ACIDULA. (*Biett.*)

℞ Acid. sulph. dil. gtt. xij.—gtt. xx.
Decoct. hordei Oj.
Syrupi q. s.

Misce.

VEL

Acidi hydrochlorici gtt. xij.—gtt. xxiv.
Decoct. hordei Oj.
Syrupi q. s.

Misce.

VEL

Acidi nitrici dil. gtt. xij.—gtt. xxiv.
Infus. saponariæ Oj.
Syrupi q. s.

Misce. DOSE—Three glassfuls daily. USE—*Recommended in Eruptions, accompanied with Pruritus,—Lichen, Eczema, and some Syphilitic Eruptions.* The infusion of saponaria is made with half an ounce of the leaves, infused in a pint of boiling water for half an hour, then strained and sweetened.—*Burgess' Edition of Cazenave and Schedel on Diseases of the Skin.*

MIST. ALCALINA. (*Biett and Burgess.*)

℞ Potassæ carb. ʒ ss.— ʒ j.
Infus. gentian. co. Oj.

Solve.

VEL

Sodæ sesquicarb. ʒ ss.— ʒ j.
Decoct. hordei Oj.

Solve. DOSE—Four glassfuls daily. USE—*In Lichen, Prurigo, and Chronic Skin Diseases, with Itching.—Burgess' Edition of Cazenave and Schedel on Diseases of the Skin.*

PULV. SULPH. cum MAGNESIÂ. (*Biett and Burgess.*)

℞ Sulphuris sublim. } āā ℥ ss.
Magnesiæ calc. }

Misce. Divide into eighteen powders. DOSE—One daily. USE—*In Chronic Eczema and Scaly Diseases.*

MIST. FUMARIÆ ALCAL. (*Burgess.*)

℞ Syrupi fumariæ Oj.
Sodæ bicarb. ʒ iij.

Solve. DOSE—Two teaspoonfuls: one before breakfast, the other at bedtime. USE—*In Eczema, Lichen, Prurigo.*

LOTIO HYDRARG. cum POTASS. CHLOR. (*Plisson.*)

℞ Hydrarg. bichlor. } gr. ij.—gr. x.
Potassii chlorur. }
Alcoholis q. s.
Dissolve, and dilute with
Aquæ destill. f ℥ xxiv.

Misce. Rags wetted with this lotion, and applied to the parts affected three or four times a day, have been found useful in *Eczema, Herpes, Psora, Chronic Pemphigus, and in some varieties of Impetigo and Acne; also in Lichen and Prurigo, and especially in the Cutaneous Affections caused by Syphilis.*

PIL. ACIDI ARSENICI. (*Biett and Burgess.*)

℞ Acidi arsenici gr. j.
Piperis nigri pulv. gr. xij.
Pulv. acaciæ gr. ij.
Aquæ q. s.

Misce. Divide into twelve pills. DOSE—One or two daily. USE—*In Chronic Eczema and Lichen, the Scaly Diseases, Lepra, Lupus, and Psoriasis.*

PILUL. ARSEN. FERRI. (*Biett and Burgess.*)

℞ Ferri arsenitis gr. iij.
Extr. lupuli ʒj.
Pulv. altheæ ʒ ss.
Syrupi fl. aurant. q. s.

Misce. Divide into forty-eight pills, each of which contains $\frac{1}{16}$th of a grain of the salt. DOSE—One daily. USE—*In Chronic Eczema, Lichen, Lepra, Lupus, and Psoriasis.*

PIL. ARSEN. SODÆ. (*Biett and Burgess.*)

℞ Sodæ arsenitis gr. ij.
Extr. aconiti ☉j.

Misce. Divide into twenty-four pills. DOSE—One or two daily. USE—*In Chronic Eczema, Lichen, Lepra, Lupus, and Psoriasis.*

PIL. ARSEN. cum CONIO. (*Durkee, U.S.*)

℞ Oxyd. arsen. alb. gr. iv.
Pulv. rad. glycyrrh. ʒ ss.
—— pip. nigr. gr. xxv.
Extr. conii ʒ ij.

Misce. ft. pil. lxiv. One every morning, after breakfast, for thirty days. Omit for a week, and resume until all are taken. The extract of conium, Dr. Durkee says, has a tendency to prevent any gastric or intestinal disturbance, which the continued use of arsenic might otherwise produce. USE—*In Eczema, Psoriasis, and other Cutaneous Diseases in which Arsenic is used.*

PEARSON'S SOLUTION.

℞ Sodæ arsen. gr. iv.
Aquæ destillat. f ℥ iv.
Solve. Dose—From twelve drops to f ℥ j. and more.

FOWLER'S SOLUTION.

℞ Acid. arsen. } āā gr. lxxviij.
Potass. carb. }
Aquæ destill. Oj.
Alcoholis f ℥ ss.
Solve. Dose—Three or four drops, gradually increased to twelve or fifteen.

BIETT'S SOLUTION.

℞ Ammon. arsen. gr. iv.
Aquæ destill. f ℥ iv.
Solve. Dose—From twelve drops to f ℥ j. and more. Use—*In most Chronic Diseases of the Skin—Eczema, Impetigo, Lichen; but chiefly in Scaly Diseases—Lepra, Psoriasis, &c.**

MIST. ARSENICALIS. (*Devergie.*)

℞ Oxyd. arsen. alb. gr. ij.
Potass. bicarb. gr. ij.
Aquæ destill. ℔ j.
Alcohol. rectif. gtt. x.
Tinct. cocci q. s.
Solve. Twenty minims are equal to one drop of the liquor arsenicalis. Use—*Recommended in Squamous Diseases.*

* Mr. Hunt recommends Fowler's solution of arsenic in the treatment of these diseases, five minims to be taken in water three times a day, at or after a meal. His formula is

℞ Liq. potassæ arsen. f ℥ j.
Aquæ destillatæ f ℥ vij.
Misce. Forty minims thrice a day.

If the conjunctiva or tarsi become inflamed, the dose should be reduced: if possible, the eyelids should continue slightly tender throughout the whole course. The state of the conjunctiva should regulate the strength of the dose. The usual effects of the arsenic are, he says, improved appetite, warmer limbs from improved circulation, increase of strength and spirits, a more regular action of the bowels, and an improved tone of the whole system. The course must be continued in smaller doses for as many months after the cure as the disease had previously existed years.

MIST. ARSEN. ET HYDRARG. HYDRIOD. (*Burgess.*)

℞ Sol. arsen. et hydrarg. hydriod. f ʒ ij.
Syr. zingib. f ʒ ss.
Aquæ destillatæ f ʒ iiss.

Misce. Two tablespoonfuls twice a day. USE—*In Scaly Diseases.* Donovan's solution contains $\frac{1}{3}$th gr. of protoxide of arsenic, $\frac{1}{4}$th gr. of protoxide of mercury, and $\frac{1}{5}$ths. gr. of iodine, in the form of hydriodic acid.

MIST. AMMONIÆ. (*Cazenave.*)

℞ Ammon. sesquicarb. ʒ ss.
Syrupi diaphoret. f ʒ vij.

Solve. From one to three tablespoonfuls to be taken in the course of the day. *Recommended as a Succedaneum to Arsenical preparations in the Treatment of Lepra and Psoriasis.* If diarrhœa, lassitude, headache, quick pulse, and rapid alternations of heat and cold follow, the use of the medicine should be suspended.

UNG. IODURETI SULPH. (*Biett.*)

℞ Sulphuris iodureti ʒ j.—ʒ ij.
Axungiæ ʒ iiss.

Misce, ft. ung. *Recommended in Lepra Vulgaris and Lepra Alphos.*

VEL (*Emery.*)

℞ Sulph. iodureti ℈j.—℈iv.
Adipis ʒ iv.

Misce bene, ft. ung. USE—*In Psoriasis,* Fowler's solution or some other preparation of arsenic being given internally. When this ointment is made of the full strength,—*i. e.,* ℈iv. to ʒ iv., it is said to be very irritating to the skin, and to have induced an attack of erysipelas.

UNG. PICIS NIGR. (*Emery.*)

℞ Picis nigr. ʒ j.
Adipis ʒ iij.

Misce, ft. ung. USE—*In Psoriasis,* arsenic being given internally.

UNG. PICIS LIQ. (*Emery.*)

℞ Picis liquid. ʒ ij.
Adipis ʒ vj.

Misce, ft. ung. USE—*In Dry Dartrous Eruptions, and Psoriasis.*

UNG. HYDRARG. IODURET. (*Emery.*)

℞ Hydrarg. iodureti ʒij.
Adipis ℥ iv.

Misce bene, ft. ung. USE—*In Psoriasis*, arsenic being given internally. The ointment may cause salivation.

UNG. NAPHTHALINÆ. (*Emery.*)

℞ Naphthalinæ ʒij.
Adipis ʒ x.

Misce, ft. ung. USE—*In Psoriasis, Lepra Vulgaris, &c.*

UNG. IODOFORM. (*Glover.*)

℞ Iodoform. ʒ j.
Cerati cetacei ℥ j.

Misce, ft. ung. USE—*In Psoriasis, Impetigo, Porrigo, and Psora; also in Goitre.* In the latter disease iodoform is given internally as well, in the dose of three grains three times a day. Dr. Glover considers iodoform to possess a union of tonic, stimulant, and alterative properties, united with a remarkable influence on the nervous system. Its formula is C_2 H I_3.

UNG. PALM. COCC. (*Waddington.*)

℞ Ung. palmæ cocc. ℥ ss.
Ung. cetacei ℥ ss.

Misce bene. USE—*As a local Application in Psoriasis Diffusa and P. Palmaria*, the parts being first washed with tepid rain-water, the ointment lightly applied with a camel-hair brush, and then an oil silk covering used; Plummer's pill and liquor potassæ to be administered internally at the same time, and the diet strictly attended to. The ung. palmæ cocc. is the cocoa-nut oil.

[SOLUT. FERRI SULPH. (*Velpeau.*)

℞ Ferri sulph. ℥ i.
Aquæ puræ Oij.

Ft. sol. Applied by means of linen cloths to parts affected by erysipelas.—Glycerine may be added to the solution.]

LOTIO IODUR. cum SULPHURET. POTASSII. (*Baumés.*)

℞ Iodureti potassii ʒ j.
Sulphureti potassii ʒ j ʒij.
Aquæ destillatæ f ℥ viiiss.

Solve. USE—*In Papular, Tubercular, and Squamous Eruptions, unattended with irritation.*

DECOCT. DULCAMARÆ. (*Biett and Burgess.*)

℞ Dulcamaræ ℥ ss.— ℥ j.— ℥ iss.
Aquæ Oss.

Boil to two thirds. DOSE—Half a glassful, increased to a glassful, night and morning. USE—*In Lepra Vulgaris, and Chronic Skin Diseases.*

DECOCT. ORMÆ. (*Biett and Burgess.*)

℞ Ormæ pyramidalis ℥ iv.
Aquæ Oiv.

Boil to one half. DOSE—Two to four glassfuls in a day. USE—*In Scaly Diseases.*

MIST. FUMARIÆ. (*Biett.*)

℞ Syrupi fumariæ f ℥ xij.
Syrupi violæ tricolor. f ℥ iv.
Sodæ bisulph. ʒ ij.

Solve. DOSE—Two spoonfuls a day. USE—*In Eczema, Lichen, and Chronic Diseases of the Skin.*

UNG. HYDRARG. IODUR. (*Boinet.*)

℞ Hydrarg. iodur. ☉ ij.
Adipis ʒ vij.

Misce, ft. ung. In frictions twice daily. USE—*In Acne Rosacea.*

VEL (*Ibid.*)

℞ Hydrarg. iodur. ʒ j.
Adipis ʒ x.

Misce, ft. ung. In frictions once a day. USE—*In Psoriasis and long-persistent Squamous Affections.*

UNG. HYDRARG. PROTONITR. (*Dupuytren.*)

℞ Hydrarg. protonitrat. ʒ vj.
Adipis ℥ iij ʒ iij.
Ol. rosar. f ʒ iij.

Misce, ft. ung. USE—*In Herpes.*

MIST. ALCALIN. (*Burgess.*)

℞ Liq. calcis f ℥ vss.
Ammon. sesquicarb. ℥ ss.
Sp. ammon. arom. f ℥ ij.
Tinct. rhei c. f ℥ iij.

Solve. Two tablespoonfuls twice a day. USE—*In Herpes Labialis.*

PULV. SULPH. cum POTASSÆ SUBCARB. (*Biett.*)

℞ Sulphur. sublim. vel precip. ℥ j.
Potass. subcarb. ℥ ss.

Misce. Fifty to sixty grains every morning fasting, in a cupful of decoction of dulcamara. USE—*In Chronic Impetigo.*

UNG. PICIS CAMPH. (*Baumés.*)

℞ Picis liquid. ℥ j.
Camphoræ gr. x.
Adipis ℥ x.

Misce, ft. ung. USE—*To Allay the Irritation in Vesicular or Puro-vesicular, Papulo-pruriginous, and Squamous Eruptions.*

LOTIO FERRI SULPHATIS. (*Dauvergne.*)

℞ Ferri sulphatis ℥ ss.— ℥ j.
Aquæ destill. f ℥ iv.— ℥ iv.

Ft. lotio. USE—*As a lotion in Mentagra, after the inflammation has ceased. Also recommended by Velpeau in Erysipelas.*

LOTIO IODUR. cum SULPH. (*Cazenave.*)

℞ Potassii iodid. } āā ℥ ij.
Sulph. iodid. }
Aquæ destill. Oij.

Solve. USE—*As a lotion in the treatment of Psora.*

UNG. ACID. SULPH. (*Birkett.*)

℞ Acid. sulph. f ℥ ss.—f ℥ j.
Adipis ℥ j.

Misce bene. USE—*In Local Pains and in Scabies.*

UNG. SULPH. COMP. (*Codex Gallicus.*)

℞ Sulphuris loti ℥ viij.
Ammon. hydrochlor. ℥ ss.
Aluminis pulv. ℥ ss.
Adipis ℔ j.

Misce bene. USE—*In Psora, &c.*

UNG. ANTHEMIDIS. (*Bazin.*)

℞ Pulv. anthem.
Adipis
Olei olivæ } āā ℥ xvj.

Misce, fiat ung. Use—*In Psora.* Reported to cure in three frictions, which, however, must be practised over the whole body.

UNG. ADIPIS. (*Bazin.*)

℞ Adipis
Olei olivæ } āā p. æ.

Misce. Use—*In Psora.* Six frictions in three days, M. Bazin says, are sufficient to cure the disease. Mr. Taylor recommends frictions with simple unctuous substances in the treatment of typhus fever, scarlatina, &c.

LOTIO CALCIS.

℞ Calcis ℥ xij.
Aquæ Ovj.

Solve. Used by the working classes in Lyons in the treatment of *Itch.* The epidermis desquamates under its use, and the disease is said to be radically cured.

UNG. SULPH. cum POTASSÂ.

℞ Sulph. sublim. p. ij.
Potassæ carb. p. j.
Adipis p. viij.

Misce, fiat ung. To be used thrice daily. *In Scabies Purulenta.*

UNG. ZINC. SULPH. cum SULPHURE.

℞ Zinci sulph.
Lactis sulphuris
Bacc. lauri } āā p. æ.
Olei olivæ q. s.

Ut fiat ung. Use—*In Scabies Purulenta.*

MIST. FERRI cum IOD. POTASS. (*Kinnier.*)

℞ Ferri citrat. ℥ j.
Potassii iodid. gr. xviij.
Tinct. canthar.
—— cardam. c. } āā ℥ ij.
Aquæ ad f ℥ vj.

Misce. The sixth part to be taken an hour before breakfast and dinner. Use—*In Rupia.*

PIL. HYD. CHLOR. cum COLCH. (*Kinner.*)

℞ Hydrarg. chlor. gr. iij.
Pil. aloes cum myrrhâ gr. iv.
Extr. colch. gr. ij.
Pulv. capsici gr. j.
Misce. Fiant pil. ij. USE—*In Rupia.*

BALN. HYDRARG. BICHLOR. (*Dr. Schuster.*)

℞ Hydrarg. bichlor. ʒ ss.— ʒ ij.
Aquæ q. s.
Ut fiat balneum. USE—*In Herpes Exedens.*

LOTIO HYDRARG. BICHLORIDI.

℞ Hydrarg. bichloridi gr. ss.
Acid. hydrochlor. f ʒ j.
Aquæ rosæ f ℥ vj.
Solve. USE—*In Acne.*

UNG. IODURETI SULPHURIS. (*Dendy.*)

℞ Iodur. sulph. gr. x.—gr. xx.
Ung. cetacei ℥ j.
Misce, fiat ung. USE—*In Acne.*

LOTIO POTASSII SULPHURETI.

℞ Potassii sulphureti ʒ ij.
Aquæ rosæ f ℥ iv.
Fiat lotio. USE—*In Impetigo.*

BALNEUM SULPHUREO-GELATINOSUM. (*Dendy.*)

℞ Potassii sulphureti, vel
Sodii sulphureti } ℥ ij.— ℥ iv.
Ichthyocollæ ℔ ss.
Aquæ fontis cong. xxx.
Fiat balneum. USE—*In Impetigo.*

UNG. SULPH. COMP. (*Wilkinson.*)

℞ Sulph. sublim.
Picis liquidæ
Axung. porcin. } āā ℔ ss.
Terræ cretos. ℥ iv.
Ammon. hydrosulph. ʒ ij.
Misce, fiat ung. USE—*In Porriginous Affections.*

UNG. PICIS COMP.

℞ Ung. picis
——sulphuris } āā ℥ ij.
——cetacei

Misce, fiat ung. Use—*In Porrigo.*

LOTIO CANTHAR. (*Wilson.*)

℞ Eau de Cologne f ℥ ij.
Tinct. canthar. f ℥ ss.
Ol. myrist. f ʒ ss.
Ol. lavand. gtt. x.

Misce, ft. lotio. Use—*In Porrigo Decalvans*, after washing the head with cold water, drying it, and well brushing the hair.

VEL (*Wilson.*)

℞ Acet. canth. f ℥ ss.
Eau de Cologne f ℥ j.
Aquæ rosæ f ℥ j.

Misce, ft. lotio. Use—*As the preceding.*

UNG. TANNIN. (*Devergie.*)

℞ Tannin. ʒ j.— ʒ ij.
Adipis ℥ j.— ℥ ij.
Camphoræ gr. viij.—gr. xvj.

Misce, ft. ung. Use—*In Porrigo Decalvans.*

VEL (*Cazenave.*)

℞ Tannin. ℈ j.
Adipis ʒ x.

Misce, ft. ung. Use—*In Porrigo Decalvans.*

UNG. BORACIS. (*Cazenave.*)

℞ Sodæ bibor. ʒ j.
Adipis ℥ iiss.

Misce, ft. ung. Use—*In Alopecia, caused by Pityriasis Capitis.*

DEPILAT. ARSEN. SULPHURET.

℞ Arsen. sulphuret. } āā ℥ j.
Calcis recent.
Aquæ rosæ q. s.

Made into a paste, and applied to the part for a few minutes. Said by Dr. Burgess* to be the best depilatory. The Turks call it *rusmæ*.

LOTIO ARSEN. ET HYDRARG. HYDRIOD. (*Birkett.*)

℞ Liq. arsen. et hydrarg. hydriod. f ʒ j.
Aquæ destillatæ f ʒ j.
Misce. USE—*In Chronic Cutaneous Affections, especially those of a scaly character, occurring on the scalp.*

UNGUENT. CAMPHORÆ. (*Baumés.*)

℞ Pulv. camphoræ ℈ ij.
Cerati cetacei ʒ x.
Misce, fiat ung. USE—*In Chronic Cutaneous Eruptions.*

UNG. OL. VOL. AMYGD. AMAR.

℞ Ol. volat. amygd. amar. f ʒ j.
Ung. cetacei ʒ ij.
Misce, fiat ung. USE—*When the skin chaps, in Lichen.*

LOTIO ACID. HYDROCYAN. (*Dendy.*)

℞ Acid. hydrocyan. f ʒ j.
Mist. amygdalæ f ʒ vj.
Hydrarg. bichlor. gr. j.
Solve, fiat lotio. USE—*To allay the Itching in Lichen.*

LINIM. ACETATIS PLUMBI. (*Graves.*)

℞ Acetatis plumbi ʒ j.
Aceti vini f ʒ ij.
Aquæ destill. f ʒ ij.
Ol. olivæ f ʒ iij.
Misce, fiat linim. USE—*In Prurigo.*

UNG HYDRARG. CHLOR. (*Tournié.*)

℞ Hyd. chlor. ʒ j.—ʒ ij.
Axung. ʒ j.
Misce, ft. ung. USE—*In Prurigo and Eczema of the Genital Organs.* The ointment to be rubbed into the parts affected twice a day, and the following powder to be dusted freely over them immediately afterwards :—

* "On the Management of the Hair," p. 93. Renshaw.

℞ Camphor. in pulv. subtilissimo reduct. ʒ j.
Pulv. amyli ʒ iv.
Misce bene.

PULV. SULPHURIS.

℞ Sulphur. precip. ʒ j.
Potassæ bitart. gr. vj.
Pulv. rhei ↄ j.
Misce, divide in pulv. xij. One, three times a day. USE—*In Psoriasis.*

UNG. HYDRARG. BICHLORIDI. (*Bluecoat-school Pharmacopœia.*)

℞ Hydrarg. bichlorid. gr. v.
Adipis ℥ j.
Misce, ft. ung. USE—*In Tinea Capitis.*

UNG. IODURETI SULPHURIS. (*Worthington.*)

℞ Iodureti sulphuris ↄ j.
Cerati cetacei ʒ vj.
Misce, ft. ung. USE—*In Tinea Capitis, and other cutaneous Affections.*

ZINCI CHLORURET. (*Cazenave.*)

℞ Chloruret. zinci ʒ j.
Farinæ tritici ʒ j.—ʒ ij.
Aquæ puræ q. s.
To be used as a caustic.

PULV. OXYD. ARSEN.

℞ Oxyd. arsen. albi gr. x.
Sulphuret. hydrarg. ↄ iiss.
Pulv. carb. anim. gr. x.
Misce. A sufficient quantity made into paste, and applied to the diseased surface. USE—*In Lupus.* External arsenical applications are dangerous, especially if made to an open sore, because absorption may take place, symptoms of poisoning ensue, and death be the result. About ten years since a quack was tried for manslaughter, on the charge of having caused the death of his patient by arsenical poisoning, he having used an arsenical preparation to destroy a supposed cancer of the breast. Although the unfortunate creature evidently died from the action of the arsenic (the presence of which in the sloughing breast was clearly ascertained by Mr. Brett, of the Liverpool School of Medicine, although not

found in the internal organs, its absence from which would merely indicate the recency of the application), the quack got off free. Many such unfortunate cases are on record: some are of recent occurrence.

PULV. ZINCI CHLOR. (*Liston.*)

℞ Zinci chlorid. }
Farinæ pulv. } āā partes æquales.

Misce bene. When required for use, to be mixed with a little water to the consistence of bird-lime, then spread on lint, and applied over the disease, or else applied all over the disease and its edges with a spatula. USE—*As a Caustic in Lupus.*

PULV. ARSEN. cum HYDR. CHLOR. (*Startin.*)

℞ Hydrarg. chlor. ʒ iss.
——— bisulph. gr. v.
Acidi arseniosi gr. v.

Misce bene, ft. pulv. To be made into a paste with water, and applied thinly over the diseased surface. USE—*In Lupus Exedens.* The same remarks apply to this as to PULV. OXYD. ARSEN.

SOLUTIO HYDRARG. in ACID. NITR.

℞ Hydrargyri ℥ j.
Acid. nitric. f ℥ ij.

Solve. To be applied thinly over the diseased surface. USE—*In Lupus Exedens.*

MIST. CALCIS HYDROCHLORAT. (*Biett and Burgess.*)

℞ Calcis hydrochlorat. ʒ ij.— ℥ ss.
Aquæ destillatæ Oj.
Syrupi gentianæ f ℥ viij.

Solve. DOSE—One or two spoonfuls evening and morning. USE—*In Scrofulous Lupus.*

PILUL. HYDRARG. QUINÆQUE CHLOR. (*Hamilton.*)

℞ Hydrarg. et quinæ proto-chlorid. gr. ss.
Opii puri pulv. gr. ⅕.
Conf. q. s.

Ut fiat pil. One to be taken three times a day. USE—*In Tubercular Lupus, Scrofulous Ophthalmia, Strumous Glandular Tumours, Indurations, and Ulcerations.*

PILUL. PHOSPHORI. (*Burgess.*)

℞ Phosphori gr. iij.—ʒj.
Ol. caryoph. ♏x.—f ʒ j.
Mist. acaciæ q. s.

Misce, ft. pil. xij. One to be taken twice a day. USE—*In Lupus, Syphilitic Tubercle, and Inveterate Scaly Diseases.*

PIL. HYDROCHLOR. FERRI. (*Biett and Burgess.*)

℞ Ferri hydrochlor. gr. xij.
Pulv. gentian. gr. xxiv.
Mist. acaciæ q. s.

Misce, ft. pilul. xij. DOSE—One to four daily. USE—*In Scrofulous Eruptions.*

PIL. SULPH. FERRI. (*Biett and Burgess.*)

℞ Ferri sulph. gr. xx.
Pulv. altheæ gr. xij.
Syrupi q. s.

Misce, ft. pilul. xij. USE and DOSE—*As the preceding.*

LOTIO CREOSOTI. (*Sutro.*)

℞ Creosoti
Sp. vini rect. } āā f ʒ ss.

Misce, ft. lotio. To be applied twice daily. USE—*In the treatment of Teleangiektasia (Nævus Maternus), for the removal of the unsightly scars of Scrofulous Ulcers, &c.* Dr. Sutro highly lauds creosote in the form of ointment, as a remedy for burns and scalds.

LOTIO BORACIS. (*Hufeland.*)

℞ Boracis ʒ ij.
Aquæ aurant. fl. f ʒ ij.
Aquæ rosar. f ʒ ij.

Solve, fiat lotio. *Recommended by M. Vanoye in cases of Red Spots or Efflorescence on the Face.* To be used several times a day.

LOTIO CUPRI SULPHAT. (*Cazenave.*)

℞ Cupri sulphat. ʒj.
Aquæ destill. f ʒ vj.

Solve. USE—*As an application to the small Epidermic Hypertrophies on the back and shoulders, and to the Horny Formations with a Fungous Base on the same parts, to Favus, &c.*

SOLUT. ABGENTI NITRATIS CAUST. (*Serres.*)

℞ Argenti nitratis gr. xv.—gr. xlv.
Aquæ destill. f ℥ j.

Solve. To be applied freely to the entire surface of the small-pox eruption, to prevent pitting.

DISEASES OF WOMEN.

UNG. IODIN. cum MORPH. (*Chomel.*)

℞ Potassii iodid. ℈j.
Morphiæ hydrochlor. ℈ij.
Adipis ℥ iss.

Misce, ft. ung. USE—*In Inunction, night and morning, in painful Tumours of the Breast.*

VEL (*Ibid*)

℞ Potassii iodid. ʒ iss.
Morphiæ iodhydrat. ℈j.
Axungiæ ℥ iiss.
Ess. rosæ gtt. v.

Misce, ft. ung. USE—*As the preceding;* ℈j. being used evening and morning in long-continued, gentle frictions.

EMBROCATIO CAMPHORÆ. (*Brodie and Pott.*)

℞ Sp. vini rect. } āā ℥ iiiss.
Sp. camphoræ }
Liq. plumbi diacetatis f ℥ j.

Misce. *Used in Encysted Tumour of the Breast.* Flannel wetted with the embrocation, is to be applied over the whole of the disease, and the wetting renewed seven or eight times in the course of the twenty-four hours. In a short time the part becomes tender; and if the use of the embrocation be continued, it will be blistered. It should then be omitted, and resumed when the part has somewhat recovered. Sir B. C. Brodie mentions several cases of encysted, non-malignant *Tumour of the Breast*, in treating which this embrocation was very serviceable.

MIST. CASTOREI CO. (*Ashwell.*)

℞ Tinct. castorei f ℥ j.
Sp. lavend. co. f ℥ ss.
Tinct. camph. co. f ℥ ss.

Misce. Half a teaspoonful to be taken every three or four hours, in a tablespoonful of water. USE—*As an Antispasmodic, in Hysterical Attacks, &c.*

MIST. CYANUR. POTASSII. (*Josat.*)

℞ Cyanur. potassii gr. j.
Aq. lactucæ virosæ f ℥ iiss.
Syr. flor. aurantii f ℥ x.

Solve. By teaspoonfuls. USE—*In Hysteria.*

MIST. FERRI SESQUICHLOR. (*Ashwell.*)

℞ Tinct. ferri sesquichlor.
——lupuli
Sp. ammon. arom. } āā f ℥ iv.

Misce, ft. mist. Thirty drops to be taken in a tablespoonful of port wine three times a day. USE—*In Vicarious Leucorrhœa.*

INJECTIO ARGENTI NITRATIS. (*Jewell.*)

℞ Argenti nitratis gr. xij.
Aquæ destill. f ℥ vj.

Solve, fiat injectio. *To be used in Leucorrhœa, &c.*

MIST. QUINÆ DISULPH. (*Ashwell.*)

℞ Inf. rosæ co. f ℥ v.
Tinct. cardam. co. f ℥ j.
Quinæ disulph. ℈ j.
Acid. sulph. dil. ♏ x.

Solve. One or two tablespoonfuls to be taken twice or thrice daily. USE—*In Chlorosis.*

PIL. FERRI AMMON. (*Ashwell.*)

℞ Ferri ammon. ℥ iss.
Extr. lupuli
—— papav. alb. } āā gr. xv.
Ol. cassiæ ♏ xv.

Misce, ft. pil. xxiv. One or two to be taken twice or thrice a day. USE—*In Chlorosis ;* a teaspoonful of the following

mixture being administered with each dose of the pills, when there are torpor of the system, flatulence, and hysterical depression :—

℞ Tinct. lupuli f ℥ iss.
——— calumb. vel
——— gentian. c. } f ℥ iss.
——— canthar. f ℥ j.
Sp. ammon. arom. f ℥ iij.

Misce, ft. mist.

HAUST. AROM. ET APER. (*Ashwell.*)

℞ Pulv. rhei ʒ ss.
Magnes. carb. ʒ ss.
Conf. aromat. ℈ j.
Aq. cinnam. f ℥ ix.
Tinct. cardam. co. f ℥ j.

Misce, ft. haust. To be taken twice or thrice a week. Use—*In Chlorosis.*

PULV. AROM. ET APER. (*Ashwell.*)

℞ Sodæ sulph. vel
Magnes. sulph. } ℥ iss.
Pulv. rhei ʒ ij.
Magnes. carb.
Sodæ carb. } āā ʒ iij.
Pulv. aromat. ʒ ss.

Misce, ft. pulv. aper. One or two teaspoonfuls to be taken in water, twice or thrice a week. Use—*In Chlorosis.*

PIL. APER. cum QUINÂ. (*Ashwell.*)

℞ Pil. camb. co. gr. xxx.
Sodæ carb.
Quinæ disulph. } āā gr. xv.
Ol. menth. pip. gtt. vj.
Syrupi q. s.

Misce, ft. pil. xij. Two or three to be taken at bedtime. Use—*In Chlorosis.*

PIL. APER. ET ANTISPASM. (*Ashwell.*)

℞ Pil. colocynth. co.
Pil. galbani co. } āā ʒ ss.

Misce, ft. pil. xij. Two to be taken twice a day. Use—*In Chlorosis, Dysmenorrhœa, &c.*

MIST. RHEI CO. (*Guy's Hospital.*)

℞ Pulv. rhei ʒ j.
Sodæ carb. ʒ ij.
Pulv. calumbæ ʒ ij.
Aquæ menth. pip. } āā f ℥ vj.
Aquæ fontis }

Misce, ft. mist. Two tablespoonfuls twice a day. USE—*In Chlorosis and Amenorrhœa.*

PIL. COLO. cum FERRO. (*Ashwell.*)

℞ Ferri sesquioxydi gr. xviij.
Pil. galban. co. } āā ↄj.
— colo. co. }
Theriaci q. s.

Misce, ft. pil. xij. Two to be taken, once, twice, or thrice daily. USE—*In Chlorosis and Deficient Menstruation.*

PILUL. FERRI cum GALBAN. (*Ashwell.*)

℞ Ferri sesquioxydi } āā gr. xxv.
Pil. galban. co. }
Extr. lupuli gr. x.
Ol. cinnam. gtt. viij.
Theriaci q. s.

Misce, ft. pil. xij. Two to be taken twice or thrice a day. USE—*In Chlorosis and Deficient Menstruation.*

MIST. FERRI IODIDI. (*Ashwell.*)

℞ Ferri iodidi gr. xviij.
Tinct. calumb., vel } f ℥ j.
——— gentian. co. }
Aquæ destill. f ℥ vij.

Solve, ft. mist. Two tablespoonfuls to be taken twice or thrice a day.* USE—*In Chlorosis, complicated with Scrofula.*

INJ. AMMONIÆ cum LACTE. (*Lavagna and Ashwell.*)

℞ Liq. ammoniæ ♏ xij.—♏ xx.
Lactis tepefacti f ℥ iss.—f ℥ iv.

* A piece of iron-wire should be kept in the solution, to prevent the decomposition of the iodide.

Misce, ft. inj. vaginal. This is strongly recommended by the Italian physicians, as a powerful *Emmenagogue*. Dr. Ashwell recommends it to be given three times a day. He says its use should be commenced three days prior to the expected period, and the injection retained in the vagina for ten or fifteen minutes, by closing the vulva with a napkin. It is not to be employed when congestion is present. He has found it very serviceable in his practice at Guy's Hospital.

PIL. ALOES cum GALBAN. (*Ryan.*)

℞ Pil. aloes cum myrrhâ ʒ ss.
Pil. galban. comp. ʒ ss.
Olei sabinæ gtt. iij.

Misce, ft. pil. xij. Two, twice a day. USE—*As an Emmenagogue.*

INJECTIO ALOES. (*Schönlein.*)

℞ Aloes Socotrin. gr. x.
Mist. acaciæ f ℥ j.

Misce, ft. injec. intestinalis. To be thrown into the rectum two or three times a day. USE—*As an Emmenagogue.*

INJECTIO SINAPIS. (*Ashwell.*)

℞ Sinapis pulv. ʒ ij.
Aquæ ferventis f ℥ xvj.

Misce, ft. inject. vagin. A third part to be injected into the vagina daily. USE—*As an Emmenagogue in Amenorrhœa.*

MIST. APER. cum FERRO. (*Tanner.*)

℞ Ferri sulph. gr. iij.
Magnes sulph. ʒ iss.
Acid. sulph. dil. ♏ x.
Aquæ pulegii f ʒ x.

Fiat haust. To be taken every morning. USE—*Chalybeate Laxative in Amenorrhœa.*

PULV. PURGANS. (*Ashwell, Guy's Hospital.*)

℞ Pulv. rhei gr. vj.
Potass. sulph., vel sodæ sulph. gr. x.
Pulv. zingib. gr. iij.
Ol. cassiæ gtt. ij.

Misce, ft. pulv. purgans. One to be taken night and morning in warm water. USE—*In diseases attended with a Deficiency of the Menstrual Discharge.*

PULV. SCAMM. cum HYD. CHLOR. (*Ashwell, Guy's Hospital.*)

℞ Scammon. pulv. gr. viij.
Hydrarg. chlor. gr. ij.—gr. iij.
Potass. bitart. } āā gr. x.
Sacch. alb. }
Misce, ft. pulv. USE—*In deficiency of the Menstrual Secretion, the Hepatic Functions being also imperfectly performed.*

PILUL. FERRI cum QUINÂ. (*Ashwell.*)

℞ Ferri sesquioxydi } āā ℈j.
Quinæ disulph. }
Extr. gentian. moll. } āā gr. x.
—— papav. alb. }
Ol. cassiæ gtt. vj.
Misce, ft. pil. xij. Two to be taken twice or thrice a day.
USE—*In Deficient Menstruation.*

PIL. HYD. cum QUINÂ. (*Rigby.*)

℞ Pil. hydrarg. gr. iij.
Quinæ disulph. gr. ij.
Extr. lupuli gr. v.
Misce, ft. pil. ij. One every night at bedtime.

MIST. FERRI SULPH. (*Ibid.*)

℞ Ferri sulph. gr. xvj.
Magnes. sulph. ℥j.
Acid. sulph. dil. f℥j.
Syr. rhœados f℥ss.
Aq. menth. pip. f℥viiss.
Solve. Two tablespoonfuls in the morning, early.

MIST. ACID. TARAXACI. (*Ibid.*)

℞ Acid. hydrochlor. dil. } āā f℥j.
Acid. nitric. dil. }
Liq. taraxaci f℥j.
Inf. aurant. c. f℥vij.
Misce. Two tablespoonfuls twice a day. USE—*In Functional Dysmenorrhœa, with want of Tone and Disordered Hepatic Function.*

PIL. HYOSCYAMI cum CAMPH. (*Ashwell.*)

℞ Extr. hyoscyami gr. iv.
Camphoræ rasæ gr. iij.
Pulv. ipecac. gr. j.

Misce, ft. pil. ij. To be taken three times a day. USE—*To relieve the Pain in Dysmenorrhœa.*

PILUL. CAMPH. cum LACTUCÂ. (*Rigby.*)

℞ Camphoræ
Extr. lupuli } āā ℈j.
—— lactucæ

Misce, ft. pil. xij. Two, when the pain commences, and occasionally afterwards. USE—*In Dysmenorrhœa.*

ENEMA BELLADONNÆ. (*Copland.*)

℞ Fol. bellad. exsicc. gr. xij.
Aq. fervent. f ℥ vj.

Macerate and filter. USE—*In Severe Dysmenorrhœa, Retention of Urine from Spasm of the Sphincter Vesicæ, or in Spasm of the Rectum.*

SUPPOS. OPII. (*Ashwell.*)

℞ Pulv. opii gr. ½.—gr. j.
Sapon. Castil. gr. iij.

Misce, ft. suppositorium. To be used once, twice, or thrice daily. USE—*In Dysmenorrhœa, and Painful Affections of the Uterus, Bladder, and Rectum.*

SUPPOS. BELLADONNÆ. (*Ashwell.*)

℞ Extr. belladonnæ gr. j.—gr. ij.
Sapon. Castil. gr. iij.—gr. iv.

Misce, ft. suppos. To be used once or twice a day. USE—*In Dysmenorrhœa, and in Painful Maladies of the Uterus, Rectum, and Bladder.*

SUPPOS. BELLADONNÆ. (*Tanner.*)

℞ Extr. belladonnæ gr. j.
Adipis ℥ iss.
Ceræ albæ ℥ i.

Misce, ft. suppos. To be passed into the vagina every night. USE—*In Dysmenorrhœa.*

VEL (*Ibid.*)

℞ Extr. belladonnæ gr. j.
Pulv. opii gr. iss.
Ceræ albæ ʒ ss.
Adipis ʒ iss.

Ut fiat suppositorium. USE—*As the preceding.*

UNG. ARGENT. NITRAT. (*Edwards.*)

℞ Argenti nitratis ʒ ij.
Extract. hyoscyami } āā ʒ ss.
Ung. cetacei }

Misce, fiat ung. USE—*In Dysmenorrhœa, induced by a contracted state of the Os and Cervix Uteri, from a congested condition of the Mucous Membrane, or as the result of Congestion and Ulceration of the Cervix.* A bougie, well smeared with this ointment, is to be passed two or three times a week through the os uteri externum, and allowed to remain for a few minutes. The size of the bougie to be increased about once a week.

PULV. ARGENTI OXYDI. (*Butler Lane.*)

℞ Argenti oxydi gr. vj.—gr. xij.
Pulv. cinnam. co. ʒ ss.

Misce, ft. pulv. xij. One to be taken every six hours. USE—*In Menorrhagia.*

PILUL. ACID. GALLICI. (*Rigby.*)

℞ Acidi gallici } āā gr. v.
Extr. lupuli }

Misce, ft. pil. ij. To be taken twice or thrice a day. USE—*In Menorrhagia from Debility.*

PIL. MATIC. cum PLUMBO. (*Ibid.*)

℞ Plumbi diacet. gr. ij.
Extr. matic. alcoh. gr. iij.—gr. v.

Misce, ft. pil. USE—*As the preceding.*

MIST. CANNABIS INDICÆ. (*Churchill.*)

℞ Tinct. cannab. Indicæ gtt. xv.—gtt. xxx.
Aquæ destill. f ℥ iv.

Misce. A third part, three times a day. USE—*In Menorrhagia.* Donovan's tincture of the resin is the preparation used by Dr. Churchill.

SUPPOS. ACID. GALLICI. (*Tanner.*)

℞ Acid. gallici ℈j.
Adipis q. s.

Pro suppositorio. USE—*In Menorrhagia.*

SUPPOS. PLUMBI cum ACID. HYDROCYAN. (*Tanner.*)

℞ Plumbi diacet. (in pulv.) gr. x.
Acid. hydrocyan. dil. ♏v.
Adipis ʒj.
Ceræ albæ q. s.

Pro suppos. USE—*In Chronic Vaginitis.*

SUPPOS. BELLAD. cum CAMPH. (*Tilt.*)

℞ Extr. belladonnæ ʒij.
Camphoræ gr. x.
Ceræ flavæ ʒiss.
Adipis ʒvj.

Misce, ft. suppos. USE—*In Ovaritis.*

SUPPOS. HYDRARG. cum BELLAD. (*Ibid.*)

℞ Ung. hydrarg. fort. ʒij.
Extr. belladonnæ ʒj.
Ceræ flavæ ʒij.
Adipis ℥j.

Misce, ft. suppos. USE—*As the preceding.* With either of these, according to circumstances, may be combined either Potassii iodidi ʒj., or Plumbi acetatis ʒij., for each pessary.

PIL. OXYDI ARGENTI. (*Butler Lane.*)

℞ Argenti oxydi gr. vj.
Pulv. ipecac. ver. gr. viij.
Extr. hyoscyami gr. xxv.

Misce, ft. pil. xij. One to be taken twice or thrice a day. USE—*In Uterine Irritation.*

PIL. CONII, QUINÆ ET FERRI. (*Rognetta.*)

℞ Extr. conii ʒij. ℈j.
Disulph. quinæ ℈v.
Ferri carb. ʒij. ℈j.

Misce, ft. pil. 100. One, two, three, or four, to be taken daily, according to their tolerance. USE—*In Uterine Catarrh.*

INJECTIO FERRI IODIDI. (*Strohl.*)

℞ Ferri iodidi ʒ ss.—ʒ j.
Aquæ destill. f ℥ iv.
Solve. Use—*As an Injection in Uterine Catarrh.*

PILUL. SABINÆ. (*Feist.*)

℞ Pulv. sabinæ ʒ iij.
Extr. sabinæ ʒ ij.
Ol. sabinæ destill. f ʒ j.
Misce, fiant pil. pond. gr. iij. Four to be taken three times a day, the dose being gradually raised to ten. Use—*In Passive Hæmorrhage of the Uterus.*

UNG. SEDATIVUM. (*Rognetta.*)

℞ Extracti conii ʒ iij.
——— stramonii ʒ iij.
——— belladonnæ ♁j.
Ung. cetacei ʒ x.
Misce, ft. ung. To be applied to the cervix uteri, and in frictions on the hypogastrium. Use—*In Uterine Catarrh.*

SUPPOS. CONII cum HYDRARG. (*Tanner.*)

℞ Extr. conii gr. x.
Ung. hydrarg. gr. x.
Pulv. acaciæ q. s.
Ut ft. suppos. To be passed into the vagina every night. Use—*In Chronic Inflammation of the Uterus, with Induration.*

SUPPOS. BELLAD. cum HYDRARG. (*Tanner.*)

℞ Ung. hydrarg. gr. x.
Extr. belladonnæ gr. j.
Ceræ albæ q. s.
Ut ft. suppositorium. Use—*As the preceding.*

HAUST. IODIN. cum FERRO. (*Tanner.*)

℞ Potassii iodidi gr. ij.
Potassæ bicarb. gr. x.
Ferri ammon. cit. gr. v.
Infus. quassiæ f ℥ j.
Misce, ft. haust. To be taken three times a day. Use—*In Ulceration of the Cervix Uteri.*

LOTIO IODINII CAUST. (*Cullerier.*)

℞ Iodinii
Potass. iodur. } āā ʒ v.
Aquæ destill. f ʒ x.

Solve. USE—*As a Caustic Application for Ulcers of the Cervix Uteri.* To be applied twice a week. Also whenever a caustic solution is requisite.

VEL (*Churchill.*)

℞ Iodinii ʒ j.
Potassii iodidi ʒ ij.
Aquæ destill. } āā f ℥ ij.
Sp. vini rect.

Solve. USE—*As a Caustic Application in Congestion and Ulceration of the Os and Cervix Uteri.*

LINIM. ACONITI. (*Oldham.*)

℞ Tinct. aconiti (Fleming's) f ʒ iv.
Extr. belladonnæ ʒ ss.
Linim. camp. co. f ℥ iss.

Misce, ft. linim. To be used in frictions over the sacrum, or in the inguinal regions, *in Induration and Hypertrophy of the Uterus*, the following being given internally:—

MIST. HYDRARG. BICHLOR. (*Ibid.*)

℞ Liq. hydrarg. bichlor. f ʒ iij.
Aquæ destill. f ℥ iiss.

Misce. A third part twice or thrice a day. It rarely salivates.

HAUST. FERRI IODID. cum SARZÂ. (*Tanner.*)

℞ Syrupi ferri iodidi f ʒ ss.
Syrupi sarzæ f ʒ j.
Decoct. sarzæ f ℥ iss.

Misce. To be taken twice a day. USE—*In Cancer Uteri.*

INJECTIO ASTRINGENS. (*Ashwell.*)

℞ Decoct. secal. cornut. f ℥ xiv.
Argent. nitrat. gr. xx.
Tinct. catechu f ℥ iij.

Misce, ft. injectio per vaginam. Four ounces to be thrown up twice a day. The decoct. secal. is made with an ounce of secale to a pint and a half of water, boiled down to a pint. USE—*In Carcinomatous Ulceration of the Os and Cervix Uteri.*

ENEMA BELLADONNÆ. (*Ashwell.*)

℞ Fol. bellad. exsicc. gr. xij.
Aquæ ferventis f ℥ vj.
Ft. inf., pro enemate. USE—*In Carcinomatous Ulceration of the Os and Cervix Uteri.*

INJ. ASTRINGENS. (*Ashwell.*)

℞ Inf. quercûs f ℥ iv.
Pulv. gallæ gr. xxx.
Tinct. catechu f ʒ ij.
Misce, ft. inj. per vaginam. USE—*As the preceding.*

PILUL. APERIENTES. (*Rigby.*)

℞ Extr. aloes aquos. ℈ ij.
—— hyoscyami ʒ ss.
Mastiches gr. xij.
Misce, ft. pil. xx. One or two to be taken at night. USE—*As an Aperient in early Pregnancy.*

HAUST. APER. (*Rigby.*)

℞ Sodæ potassio-tart. ʒ iss.— ʒ ij.
Sp. ammon. arom. f ʒ ss.
Syr. limonum f ʒ j.
Aquæ f ℥ iss.
Misce, ft. haust. USE—*As a Laxative in early Pregnancy.*

PULV. APERIENS. (*Rigby.*)

℞ Magnes. carb. ℈ j.
Sulph. precip. gr. x.
Misce, ft. pulv. To be taken early in the morning in milk. USE—*As a Laxative in early Pregnancy.*

PILUL. APERIENS. (*Dr. Hamilton.*)

℞ Pil. colo. comp. ℈ ij.
Extr. hyoscyam. ℈ j.
Misce, ft. pil. xij. One or two occasionally. USE—*As an Aperient during Pregnancy.* If the liver be inactive, ten or twelve grains of pil. hydrarg. may be used in lieu of the same quantity of pil. colo. co.

MIST. CALCIS. (*Ryan.*)

℞ Liquoris calcis f ℥ vj.
Tinct. opii f ℥ j.
Liquoris potassæ f ℥ ij.

Misce. A tablespoonful three times a day in milk. USE—*In the Cardialgia of pregnancy.*

HAUST. EFFERVESC. (*Tanner.*)

℞ Sp. ammon. aromat. ♏xv.
Potass. bicarb. gr. xviij.
Tinct. hyoscyami ♏xv.
Mist. camphoræ ℥ iss.

Ft. haust. To be taken three times a day, with succi limonis f ℥ ss. USE—*In Irritable Stomach, with Sickness.*

VEL (*Ibid.*)

℞ Sp. ammon. aromat. ♏xv.
Potass. bicarb. gr. xv.
Acid. hydrocyan. dil. ♏iv.
Aquæ anethi f ℥ j.

Ft. haust. To be taken three times a day, with
Pulv. acid. citric., gr. xv.

MIST. BISMUTHI. (*Ibid.*)

℞ Bismuthi nitrat. gr. v.
Acid. hydrocyan. dil. ♏iij.
Mist. amygdalæ f ℥ j.

Ft. haust. One, three times a day. USE—*In Pyrosis.*

LINIM. CAMPH. cum OPIO. (*Rigby.*)

℞ Linim. camp. co. f ℥ iiss.
Tinct. opii f ℥ ss.

Misce, ft. linim. To be rubbed on the epigastrium. USE—*In the Morning Sickness attending Pregnancy.*

MIST. ALCALIN. (*Rigby.*)

℞ Potass. bicarb. gr. xxx.
——— nitrat. gr. xv.
Tinct. lupuli f ℥ iij.
Sp. ammon. arom. f ℥ iss.
Aquæ ad f ℥ iv.

Misce, ft. mist. A third part three times a day. USE—*In Morning Sickness and Heartburn, during Pregnancy.*

MIST. ACID. (*Rigby.*)

℞ Acidi hydrochlor. dil. } āā f ʒ ij.
Acidi nitrici dil. }
Syr. aurantii f ℥ j.
Aquæ cinnam. f ℥ iss.
Misce, et add
Acidi hydrocyanici (Scheelii) ♏xx.

Misce, ft. mist. A teaspoonful to be taken frequently during the day, in water. USE—*In Morning Sickness and Heartburn, during Pregnancy.*

MIST. LACTUCÆ ALC. (*Debreyne.*)

℞ Sodæ bicarb. ℈ ij.
Pulv. acaciæ ʒ iv.
Vini opii gtt. x.
Syr. simpl. f ℥ iiss.
Aquæ lactucæ f ℥ viiss.

Solve. A spoonful every two hours. USE—*In Simple Vomiting, and the Vomiting of Pregnancy.*

PILUL. CREOSOTI. (*Pittschaft.*)

℞ Creosoti gtt. iij.
Pulv. hyoscyami }
Aquæ destillatæ } q. s.

Misce bene. Make into nine pills, one to be taken every hour or two. USE—*In the Nausea and Vomiting of Pregnancy.* The pills may be covered with silver-leaf.

LOTIO MORPHIÆ cum SODÆ BIBOR. (*Meigs.*)

℞ Sodæ bibor. ℥ ss.
Morphiæ sulph. gr. vj.
Aq. rosæ destill. f ℥ viij.

Solve, ft. lotio. To be applied thrice daily, after ablution and drying of the parts affected. USE—*In Pruritus Vulvæ, especially of Pregnant Women.*

ENEMA OPII. (*Meigs.*)

℞ Tinct. opii gtt. xl.
Mist. amyli f ℥ iij.

Misce, ft. enema. To be given every night at bedtime, until quickening occurs, for the prevention of abortion. Under similar circumstances, the editor has found drachm doses of tinct. hyoscyami effectual.

MIST. FERRI EFFERVESC. (*Rigby.*)

℞ Ferri citrat. gr. xv.
Acidi citrici gr. xlv.
Aquæ destill. f ℥ iij.

Misce, ft. mist.

℞ Potass. bicarb. gr. xlv.
Syr. aurantii f ʒ iij.
Aquæ destill. f ℥ iij.

Misce, ft. mist. A third part of each mixture to be taken, mixed together, while effervescing, three times a day. USE —*As a Tonic, after Abortion.*

MIST. CINCHON. ACID. (*Rigby.*)

℞ Conf. rosar. ℥ j.
Acid. sulph. dil. f ʒ j.
Decoct. cinchonæ f ℥ xij.

Misce, boil and filter. Two tablespoonfuls three times a day. USE—*As a Tonic, after Abortion.*

MIST. IODINII. (*Delfrayssé.*)

℞ Iodinii ☋ j.
Potassi iodureti ☋ ij.
Aquæ destill. f ℥ j.

Solve. Six or eight drops to be taken daily in any bland fluid. Recommended to be taken *during the last two months of Pregnancy, to arrest the Growth of the Fœtus, in cases of Distorted Pelvis, as a substitute for Premature Labour.*

UNG. BELLADONNÆ. (*Mandt.*)

℞ Extr. belladonnæ gr. xviij.
Axungiæ ℥ iij.

Ft. ung. *To be used in difficult and painful Parturition,*—a piece the size of a nut, being introduced into the uterine orifice every half hour.

MIST. SECAL. CORNUT. (*Ryan.*)

℞ Secal. cornut. ʒ j.
Aquæ fervent. f ℥ viij.

Infuse for a quarter of an hour, and strain. A third part every half hour. USE—*To reëxcite flagging Uterine Action, during Labour, when the Os Uteri is fully dilated, the parts are natural, and the Child's Head on the Perineum.*

MIST. SECAL. CORNUT. (*Rigby.*)

℞ Secal. cornut. ʒ j.
Sodæ biborat. ʒ ss.
Aq. cinnam. f ℥ iv.

Misce. The third part for a dose. USE—*To rouse flagging Labour Pains.* The dose to be repeated, if requisite, at intervals of half an hour, or rather more. Such adjuvants to nature are rarely needed. Dr. Snow Beck advises a similar formula, the sixth part every four hours, to be employed after delivery, to secure contraction and absorption of the enlarged uterus; and thus to prevent, as far as possible, prolapse or procidentia of that organ.

SUPPOS. ALUMINIS CUM ZINCO. (*Tanner.*)

℞ Aluminis ʒ j.
Zinci sulph. ʒ ss.
Adipis q. s.

Ut ft. suppos. To be passed into the vagina. USE—*In Procidentia Uteri.*

LINIM. RICINI. (*Tyler Smith.*)

℞ Olei ricini f ℥ j.
Linim. camph. f ℥ j.

Misce, ft. linimentum. USE—*As a Liniment to the Breast, to induce or increase Flow of the Milk.* The infusion of the leaf of the castor-oil plant has been found by Dr. M'William and Dr. Tyler Smith to be possessed of galactagogue properties, and the latter physician has also ascertained that castor oil is equally efficient. Dr. T. Smith has employed it beneficially in cases of deficiency of milk, of threatened milk abscess, in sore nipples, with retention of milk, and in other contingencies of lactation, when it is of importance to unload the mammary glands, or to stimulate them to permanent activity.

MIST. QUINÆ. (*Leudet.*)

℞ Quinæ disulph. gr. xv.
Acid. sulph. dil. gtt. xxx.
Inf. rosæ c. f ℥ iv.

Misce. A third part three times a day. *Said by M. Leudet to act as a Prophylactic of Puerperal Fever, when that disease is epidemic.* It should be given at the commencement of labour, continued for three days, the dose then diminished, and discontinued altogether on the sixth day.

ENEMA TEREBINTH. (*Guy's Hospital.*)

℞ Ol. terebinth. f ℥ ss.
Ovi unius vitellum.
Rub well together, and add gradually,
Decoct. hordei tepid. f ℥ x.

To be given once a day, or more frequently. USE—*As a Purgative Clyster, in cases of Worms, Puerperal Peritonitis, &c.*

MIST. CINCHONÆ. (*Gall.*)

℞ Extr. cinchonæ ʒ ss.— ʒ ij.
Aq. menth. pip. f ℥ iv.
Tinct. cinnam. f ʒ iv.
——— thebaic. gtt. xx.

Solve. A teaspoonful every two hours. USE—*In Passive Hæmorrhage, especially for Women at the turn of life.*

PULVIS APERIENS. (*Tilt.*)

℞ Sulph. præcip. ℥ j.
Sodæ bicarb. vel } ʒ ij.
——— bibor. }
Pulv. ipecac. gr. x.—gr. xv.

Misce, fiat pulvis. One scruple or half a drachm to be taken once a day, in milk. USE—*As an Aperient, to be taken when the Catamenia are finally disappearing.*

DISEASES OF THE EYE.

COLLYRIUM ACIDI ACETICI. (*Guépin.*)

℞ Acidi acetici f ʒ j.
Aquæ destill. f ℥ j.

Misce, fiat collyrium. USE—*In cases where Particles of Iron are imbedded in the Cornea or Conjunctiva, in order to oxidize and dissolve them.* It is said to have been used with success.

PULV. HYD. CUM CRETÂ CUM RHEO.

℞ Hydrarg. cum cretâ gr. iv.
Pulv. rhei gr. vj.

Misce, ft. pulv. To be taken at night, occasionally. USE—*In Ophthalmia Tarsi.*

PULV. QUINÆ.

℞ Quinæ disulph. gr. iss.
Pulv. sacch. gr. v.
Misce, ft. pulv. One to be taken twice a day. USE—*In Ophthalmia Tarsi.*

COLLYR. HYDRARG. BICHLOR.

℞ Hydrarg, bichlor. gr. ij.
Sp. vini rect. q. s.
Aq. destill. f ℥ viij.
Solve. USE—*In Ophthalmia Tarsi.*

MIST. IODIN.

℞ Iodinii gr. ij.
Potass. hydriod. gr. vj.
Aquæ destill. f ℥ iij.
Solve. The sixth part three times a day. USE—*In Ophthalmia Tarsi.*

UNG. HYDRARG. BINOXID.

℞ Hydrarg. binoxid. gr. xij.—gr. xx.
Butyri recentis, vel
Adipis suillæ ℥ j.
Misce bene. USE—*In Ophthalmia Tarsi.*

UNG. HYDRARG. NITRAT. DIL.

℞ Ung. hydrarg. nitrat. ʒ j.
Ung. cetacei ʒ iij.
Misce bene. USE—*In Ophthalmia Tarsi.*

UNG. HYDRARG. BINOXIDI CO. (*Dupuytren.*)

℞ Zinci sulph. gr. xvj.
Hydrarg. binoxidi gr. viij.
Adipis prep. ℥ ij.
Misce bene. USE—*In Ophthalmia Tarsi.*

LOTIO OXYDI ZINCI. (*Macmurdo.*)

℞ Oxydi zinci gr. xxiv.
Mist. acaciæ f ʒ j.
Aquæ f ʒ vij.
Misce, fiat lotio. USE—*In Psorophthalmia, and Crusta Lactea of the Eyelids and Face.*

LOTIO ÆTHERIS cum AMMONIÂ. (*Seeds.*)

℞ Sp. æth. sulph. comp. f ʒ ss.
Sp. ammon. arom. f ʒ j.
Sp. camphoræ f ℥ j.

Misce, ft. lotio. To be applied externally on the temples, brow, cheeks, &c., and on the inside of the nostrils, two or three times a day. USE—*In Chronic Inflammation of the Conjunctiva and the Cornea.*

UNG. ARGENTI NITRATIS. (*Guthrie.*)

℞ Argenti nitratis gr. x.
Adipis ʒ j.
Liq. plumbi diacet. gtt. xv.

Misce bene, ft. ung. A small quantity to be applied between the eyelids every, or every other day. USE—*In Conjunctivitis, Acute and Chronic Corneitis, Purulent, Egyptian, and Gonorrhœal Ophthalmia, &c.**

UNG. ARGENTI NITRATIS. (*Mackenzie.*)

℞ Argenti nitratis gr. v.
Adipis ℥ j.

Misce, ft. ung. USE—*As the preceding.*

UNG. HYDRARG. BICHLOR. (*Guthrie.*)

℞ Hydrarg. bichlor. gr. v.
Ung. cetacei ʒ j.
Liq. plumbi diacet. gtt. xv.

Misce bene. USE—*In Conjunctivitis, Acute and Chronic Inflammation of the Cornea, Pustular and Strumous Inflammations, Purulent and Gonorrhœal Ophthalmia, &c.**

SOL. ARGENT. NITRATIS.

(*Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hosp., Guthrie.*)

℞ Argent. nitrat. gr. iv.—gr. vj.—gr. viij.—gr. xij.
Aquæ destill. f ℥ j.

Solve. To be dropped between the eyelids. USE—*As the preceding.*

* The salt must be reduced to an impalpable powder, and mixed carefully with the lard before the Liq. plumbi diacetatis be added.

SOL. CUPRI SULPH.

(*Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hosp., Guthrie.*)

℞ Cupri sulphat. gr. vj.
Aquæ destillat. f ʒ ij.
Solve. USE—*As the preceding.*

COLLYR. SODII CHLORIDI. (*Tavignot.*)

℞ Sodii chloridi ʒ j—ʒ iij.
Aquæ rosæ ʒ j.
Solve. USE—*As a Collyrium, in Ophthalmia and Ulceration of the Cornea.*

UNG. SODII CHLORIDI. (*Tavignot.*)

℞ Sodii chloridi ʒ j.—ʒ iv.
Adipis puri ʒ j.
Misce bene. USE—*In Inflammation of the Conjunctiva and Cornea, and in Ulceration of the latter Membrane.*

COLLYRIUM LAPID. DIVINI. (*Codex Gallicus.*)

℞ Cupri sulph. cryst.
Potass. nitrat.
Alumin. pulv. } āā ʒ iij.
Camphoræ ʒ j.

Powder the salts, and melt them in a crucible; add the powdered camphor, and run them out on an oiled stone keep the lapis divinus in a well-stoppered bottle.

℞ Lapid. divini ʒ j.
Aquæ lbij.
Solve et filtra. USE—*As a Local Stimulant.*

COLLYRIUM ACIDI HYDROCYANICI. (*G. C. Guthrie and Solomon.*)

℞ Acidi hydrocyanici (D. Scheelii) f ʒ j.
Aquæ destillatæ f ʒ iss.—f ʒ ij.—f ʒ iij.
Misce et agita. A few drops to be applied to the eye *in cases of Strumous and Catarrhal Ophthalmia*, twice a day, in addition to the requisite constitutional treatment. Its effects are soothing and sedative. Hydrocyanic acid of Scheele's strength, used pure, or but slightly diluted, causes in the healthy eye a feeling of heat and temporary congestion of the conjunctiva,—acts as a stimulant, in fact.

SOL. ZINCI SULPH. (*R. West. Ophth. Hosp.*)

℞ Zinci sulphat. gr. iv.
Vini opii f ʒ j.
Aquæ destill. f ʒ iv.

Solve, ft. collyr. USE—*In Conjunctivitis.*

COLLYR. HYDRARG. BICHLOR. (*Mackenzie.*)

℞ Hydrarg. bichlor. gr. j.
Ammon. hydrochlor. gr. ij.
Aquæ destill. f ʒ viij.
Vini opii f ʒ ij.

Solve, ft. collyr. USE—*In Catarrhal Ophthalmia.*

COLLYR. CUPRI cum BELLADONNÂ.

℞ Cupri sulph. gr. iij.
Extr. belladonnæ gr. ij.
Aquæ destill. f ʒ iv.

Solve. USE—*In Catarrhal and Strumous Ophthalmia.*

UNG. CREOSOTI. (*Tanesville.*)

℞ Creosoti gtt. x.—gtt. xx.
Adipis, vel
Ung. hydrarg. ʒ j.

Misce. USE—*In Scrofulous Ophthalmia, and Opacity of the Cornea, Inflammation of the Meibomian Glands, Vascular Albugo, the result of Granular Conjunctiva, and in Purulent Ophthalmia.* Dr. Tanesville has also employed the ointment with advantage in several external scrofulous affections, ulceration of the skin, &c. The lard is to be substituted for the mercurial ointment in those cases where the latter cannot be borne by the constitution.

MIST. CONICINÆ. (*Fronmueller.*)

℞ Conicinæ gtt. iij.
Alcoholis f ʒ j.
Aq. destill. f ʒ iiss.

Misce. Fifteen drops three times a day, in water. USE—*In Strumous Ophthalmia.*

MIST. SULPH. BEBEERINÆ. (*Williams.*)

℞ Bebeerinæ sulph. gr. iv.
Aquæ destill. f ʒ ij.

Solve. Half night and morning. Use—*In Strumous Ophthalmia.* Dr. Williams considers the bebeerine preferable to quinine. It is believed to be the basis of a patent remedy called Warburg's fever drops.

COLLYRIUM OPIATUM. (*Codex Gallicus.*)

℞ Extr. opii gr. iv.
Aquæ rosarum f ℥ iv.

Solve. Use—*In Catarrhal and Scrofulous Ophthalmia.*

COLLYRIUM TANNIN. (*Desmarres.*)

℞ Tannin. pur. ℈ j.
Aquæ lauro-cerasi destill. f ʒ v.
Aquæ destill. f ℥ iv. ʒ ij.

Solve. Use—*In the Second Stage of Catarrhal Conjunctivitis.*

MIST. FERRI IODURETI.

℞ Ferri iodureti gr. iij.
Aquæ destill. f ℥ ij.
Tinct. aurantii f ʒ j.

Solve. The third part three times a day. Use—*In Strumous Ophthalmia.*

COLLYR. IODINII.

℞ Iodinii gr. ij.—gr. iv.
Potassæ hydriod. gr. iv.—gr. viij.
Aquæ destill. Oj.

Solve, ft. collyr. Use—*In Strumous Ophthalmia.*

COLLYRIUM CAMPHORATUM OF CONRADI.

℞ Hydrarg. bichloridi gr. ½—gr. j.
Camphoræ gr. j.—gr. ij.
Alcoholis q. s. pro solutione, adde
Aquæ destillatæ f ℥ ij.
Mucil. cydoniæ f ʒ x.
Laudan. Sydenhami gtt. xx.—gtt. xxx.

Use—*In Catarrhal and Rheumatic Ophthalmia.*

MIST. COLCHICI. (*Guthrie.*)

℞ Vini rad. colch. f ʒ iij.
Sodæ sesquicarb. ʒ ij.
Syr. aurant. f ℥ ss.
Mist. camphoræ ad f ℥ vj.

Solve. A fourth part to be taken every four or six hours. Use—*In Acute Rheumatic Ovhthalmia.*

PIL. ACET. COLCH. cum OPIO.

℞ Extr. acet. colch. gr. ss.—gr. j.
Pulv. opii gr. ¼—gr. ½.
Conf. rosæ q. s.

Misce, ft. pil. One, three times a day. USE—*In Rheumatic Ophthalmia.*

GUTTÆ AMMON. (*Graëfe.*)

℞ Liq. ammon. gtt. x.
Ol. nucis jugland. f ʒ ss.

Misce. To be dropped between the eyelids. USE—*In Albugo and Leucoma.*

UNG. HYDRARG. BINOXID. (*Beer.*)

℞ Hydrarg. binoxid. gr. xv.
Butyris recent. ʒ ij.
Tutiæ gr. vj.

Misce, ft. ung. A little to be smeared on the edge of the eyelids night and morning. USE—*As the preceding.*

PULV. OXYDI ZINCI. (*Recamier.*)

℞ Oxydi zinci, Pulv. sacch. } āā partes æquales.

Misce bene. A little to be blown between the eyes and eyelids. USE—*As the preceding.*

COLLYRIUM BELLADONNÆ. (*Ammon.*)

℞ Extracti belladonnæ gr. vj.
Solut. chlorinæ, gtt. x.
Aquæ destill. f ʒ v.

Misce, ft. collyrium. USE—*In the purulent Ophthalmia of newly-born Infants.*

MIST. MAGN. SULPH. cum ANTIM. P. TART.

℞ Magnes. sulph. ʒ j.
Antim. potassio-tart. gr. ij.
Aquæ ferventis f ʒ viij.

Solve. Two tablespoonfuls every hour or half-hour, until nausea and catharsis be induced. USE—*In Gonorrhœal Ophthalmia, and in many other Inflammatory Affections, with high action.*

COLLYR. ZINCI VALER. (*Fario.*)

℞ Zinci valer. gr. ij.—iij.
Aq. destill. f ℥ ij.

Solve. USE—*In Ophthalmia Blenorrhagica, Ulcerations and Leucomata of the Cornea, Chronic Keratitis, &c.*

PIL. HYD. CHLOR. cum OPIO.

℞ Hydr. chlorid. gr. xij.
Pulv. opii gr. iij.
Conf. rosæ q. s.

Ut ft. pil. vj. One, four or six times a day, until salivation ensue, then three or four times a day. USE—*In Iritis, Idiopathic, Traumatic, or Syphilitic; in Choroiditis, Retinitis, &c.*

PIL. HYD. cum COLCH. et OPIO.

℞ Hydrarg. chlorid. gr. xij.
Extr. colchici, gr. vj.
—— hyoscyami gr. vj.
Pulv. opii gr. ij.

Misce, ft. pil. vj. One, three times a day. USE—*In Rheumatic Iritis, or in Inflammation of the Choroid or Retina.*

PIL. HYD. cum ACET. COLCH. ET OPIO.

℞ Hydrarg. chlor. gr. xij.
Extr. acet. colch. gr. iij.
Extr. hyoscyami gr. xij.
Pulv. opii gr. ij.

Misce, ft. pil. vj. One, twice or thrice daily. USE—*In Rheumatic or Arthritic Iritis, Choroiditis, Retinitis, &c.*

PIL. ACET. COLCH. cum OPIO.

℞ Extr. acet. colch. }
Sodæ exsiccatæ } gr. vj.—gr. ix.
Extr. hyoscyami gr. xij.
Pulv. opii gr. ij.—gr. iij.

Misce, ft. pil. vj. One, twice or thrice a day. USE—*In Arthritic Iritis.*

MIST. COLCHICI.

℞ Vini sem. colch. f ℥ iss.
Potassæ sulph. ℥ j.
Syr. croci f ℥ iij.
Mist. camph. f ℥ iiiss.

Solve. A third part three times a day. USE—*In Arthritic Iritis.*

UNG. HYDRARG. cum BELLADONNÂ.

℞ Ung. hydrarg. fort. ʒ ij.
Pulv. opii ☽ss.
Extr. belladonnæ gr. xv.

Misce, ft. ung. A little to be rubbed on the temple at night. USE—*In Arthritic Iritis, to dilate the pupil.*

PIL. HYDR. CHLOR. cum QUINÂ.

℞ Hydrarg. chlor. gr. vj.—gr. xij.
Quinæ disulph. gr. xij.
Pulv. opii gr. iij.—gr. vj.
Conf. q. s.

Misce, ft. pil. vj. One, twice or thrice daily. USE—*In Strumous Iritis, also in Amaurosis, but in the latter case, not pushed so far as to cause Ptyalism.*

MIST. TEREBINTH. (*Carmichael.*)

℞ Ol. terebinth. rect. f ʒ j.
Vitellum ovi unius,
Tere simul, et adde gradatim
Emuls. amygd. f ʒ iv.
Syr. aurant. f ʒ iv.
Tinct. lavand. co. f ʒ ij.
Ol. cinnam. ♏ iij.

Misce. Two tablespoonfuls twice or thrice a day. USE—*In cases of Iritis, where Mercury has failed, or where, from Idiosyncrasy, it cannot be given to any extent.*

HAUSTUS SEDATIVUS.

℞ Liq. opii sedativ. ♏ xxx.
Syr. rhœados f ʒ j.
Mist. camph. f ʒ iss.

Misce, ft. haust. USE—*As a Sedative, in Supra-frontal Pain in Iritis, Rheumatic and Gonorrhœal Ophthalmia, and in other Ophthalmic Maladies.*

SOL. BELLADONNÆ.

℞ Extr. belladonnæ ☽j.
Aquæ destill. f ʒ j.

Solve. To be dropped between the eyelids. USE—*To prevent Adhesions between the Iris and the Capsule of the Crystalline Lens in Iritis, by dilating the pupil.*

SOLUTIO ATROPINÆ. (*W. W. Cooper.*)

℞ Atropinæ gr. ij.
Sp. vin. rect. f ʒ j.—Solve :—
Aquæ destill. f ʒ vij.

Misce. USE—*As a substitute for Belladonna, to dilate the Pupil, prior to the operation for Cataract, &c.*

UNG. CAMPH. cum ATROPINÂ. (*Cunier.*)

℞ Camphoræ gr. iv.—gr. viij.
Atropinæ nitrat. gr. j.
Alcoholis q. s.; pro solutione :—
Cerati ʒ iss.

Misce, ft. ung. A piece, the size of a bean, to be rubbed on the forehead and brows *in the Neuralgia accompanying Iritis and Glaucoma, and occasionally consequent on the operation for Cataract.*

SMUCKER'S PILLS.

℞ Sagapeni
Galbani
Sapon. Venet. āā ʒ j.
Pulv. rhei ʒ iss.
Antim. potassio-tart. gr. xvj.
Succ. glycyrrh. ʒ j.

Misce. To be made into pills weighing one grain each; fifteen to be taken evening and morning for a month or six weeks. USE—*In Amaurosis.*

PULV. STERNUTATORIUS. (*Ware.*)

℞ Hydrarg. sulph. gr. j.
Pulv. glycyrrh. ℈ j.

Misce bene. A fourth part to be used as snuff twice or thrice a day. USE—*In Amaurosis.*

UNG. STRYCHNIÆ.

℞ Strychniæ gr. ½.—gr. j.
Ung. cetacei ʒ ss.

Misce, ft. ung. To dress a blister on the temple with, or to rub in on that part. USE—*In Amaurosis.*

COLLYR. STRYCHNIÆ.

℞ Strychniæ gr. j.
Acid. acet. dil. f ʒ j.
Aquæ rosar. f ʒ ij.

Solve. As a collyrium. USE—*In Amaurosis.*

MIST. ANTIM. POTASSIO-TART. (*Scarpa.*)

℞ Antim. potassio-tart. gr. iij.
Aquæ destill. f ℥ iv.

Solve. Two tablespoonfuls to be repeated every half hour, until nausea be induced. USE—*In Amaurosis.*

UNG. AMMONIÆ. (*Pomade de Gondret.*) } (*Codex Gallicus.*)

℞ Ammoniæ liquoris f ℥ ij.
Sevi ovis ℥ j.
Adipis ℥ j.

Melt the lard and suet in a wide-mouthed bottle; add the ammonia, stopper the bottle, and shake them together. Plunge the bottle into cold water, shaking it, while its contents cool. USE—*To rub on the temples as a Counter-Irritant in Amaurosis.*

DISEASES OF THE EAR.

LOTIO ARGENT. NITRAT. (*Harvey.*)

℞ Argenti nitrat. ʒij.
Aquæ destill. f ℥ j.

Solve. To be painted, with a camel-hair brush, over all the inflamed parts. USE—*In Chronic Erysipelas of the Auricle, with thickening of the Integument of the Mucous Membrane of the Meatus.* This application rarely requires to be repeated more than twice.

UNG. HYD. CHLOR. (*Harvey.*)

℞ Hydrarg. chlor. ʒiv.
Adipis ℥ j.

Misce, ft. ung. USE—*In Chronic Erysipelas of the Auricle and Meatus Externus.*

INJ. ACET. ZINCI. (*Harvey.*)

℞ Zinci sulphat. } āā ʒj.
Plumbi acet. }
Ol. creosoti gtt. ij.
Aquæ destillatæ Oij.

Solve, ft. inj. *To be used, tepid,* two or three times a day, *in Otorrhœa.*

LOTIO NIGR. cum ZINCO. (*Harvey.*)

℞ Lotio nigr. f ℥ vij.
Zinci sulph. gr. vj.
Solve, ft. inj. *To be used as the preceding.*

INJ. TANNIN. (*Harvey.*)

℞ Tannin ℈j.
Aquæ destillatæ f ℥ viij.
Solve. USE—*To be used as the preceding, in simple Otorrhœa, or when complicated with Fungoid Excrescences.*

LOTIO ARGENTI NITRATIS. (*Earle, Pilcher, and Dufton.*)

℞ Argenti nitratis gr. ij.—gr. xx.
Aquæ destillatæ f ℥ j.
Solve. USE—*In Otorrhœa, subsequent to Chronic Inflammation, and also in Aphthous, or Herpetic Ulcerations of the external Auditory Passage.* The sulphates of zinc and copper are occasionally used in the treatment of otorrhœa, but Mr. Dufton strongly recommends the nitrate of silver, as preferable to either of those salts. The meatus should be well syringed previous to using any injection, so as to remove as much inspissated matter as possible.

SOLUTIO ACETATIS PLUMBI. (*Kramer.*)

℞ Acet. plumbi gr. j.—gr. x.
Aquæ destillatæ f ℥ j.
Solve. To be dropped into the meatus, twice or thrice a day, the lotion being used either in the cold or tepid state. USE—*In Otorrhœa, with Disease of the Bones, with or without Perforation of the Membrane.* Under its use, Kramer says, the ammoniacal odour of the discharge speedily disappears. He also advises it of the greatest strength, gr. x. ad f ℥ j., in chronic inflammation of the membrana tympani.

LOTIO IODINII COMP. (*Harvey.*)

℞ Tinct. iodinii comp. f ℥ ss.
Acid. acet. fort. f ℥ j.
Aquæ destillatæ f ℥ xij.
Misce, ft. lotio. To be injected into the meatus, warm, and with care, two or three times a day. USE.—*In Strumous and Gouty Otorrhœa.*

INJECTIO ASTRINGENS. (*Pilcher.*)

℞ Argenti nitratis, vel
Plumbi acetatis, vel } āā gr. v.
Zinci sulphatis
Aquæ destillatæ f ℥ j.

Solve. To be injected into the external auditory meatus two or three times a day. USE—*In Chronic Inflammation of the Dermal Membrane, with inordinate secretion,—the Mucous or Catarrhal Otorrhœa of Itard and Andral.*

UNG. HYDRARG. NITR. DIL. (*Harvey.*)

℞ Ung. hydrarg. nit. } āā ℥ j.
Ol. amygdal.

Misce. To be applied at night in the meatus. USE—*In the Chronic Inflammation of the Passage in Children, after the cessation of Otorrhœa.*

VEL (*Dufton.*)

℞ Ung. hydrarg. nit. ℥ j.
—— cetacei ℥ ij.

Misce, ft. ung. USE—*In Chronic Inflammation of the external Auditory Canal.* To be applied twice a day to the diseased parts, by means of a camel-hair pencil, constitutional measures being used at the same time, according to the specialties of the case.

VEL (*Earle.*)

℞ Ung. hydrarg. nitrat. ℥ iv.
Cerati cetacei ℥ iij.
Ol. olivæ f ℥ j.

Misce bene. A little to be introduced with a camel-air brush into the meatus, night and morning. USE—*To stimulate the Ceruminous Glands of the Meatus Auditorius Externus, in Chronic Erythematic Inflammation.*

PULV. ALUMIN. EXSICC. (*Pilcher.*)

℞ Alumin. exsicc. pulv. ℥ j.

A small quantity to be blown into the external auditory passage occasionally or daily. USE—*In cases of Otorrhœa, with Fungoid Growth.* The solution of nitrate of silver, or a few drops of muriate of barytes applied with the aid of a probe two or three times a week, have also been serviceable in similar cases.

GUTTÆ BALS. PERUV. (*Birkett.*)

℞ Bals. Peruv. f ʒ j.
Fellis bovini ʒ iij.

Misce bene. To be dropped into the meatus auditorius externus daily, after syringing with a solution of mild soap. USE —*In cases of Fœtid Discharge from the Meatus.*

PIL. HYDR. CHLOR. cum OPIO. (*Pilcher and Harvey.*)

℞ Hydrarg. chlor. gr. j.—gr. iij.
Pulv. opii gr. ⅓.
Conf. q. s.

Ft. pil. One every two, three, or four hours, continued to ptyalism. USE—*In Acute Otitis Media and Interna, preceded by Bleeding, Leeching, Blistering, and active Catharsis; and also in Syphilitic Affections of the Ear.*

PIL. ACET. COLCHICI. (*Harvey.*)

℞ Extr. acet. colchic. ↄj.
Hydrarg. chlor. gr. x.
Extr. aloes aquos. gr. x.

Misce, ft. pil. xx. Two to be taken with each dose of the following mixture :—

MIST. GUAIACI cum HYDR. POTASS. (*Harvey.*)

℞ Potassæ hydriod. ↄij.
Mist. guaiaci comp. f ʒ viij.

Misce, ft. mist. A tablespoonful twice or thrice a day. USE— *In Rheumatic and Arthritic Affections of the Head and Ear.*

UNG. ACET. COLCHICI. (*Harvey.*)

℞ Ung. cetacei comp. ʒ ss.
Extr. acet. colchici ʒ ss.
Ol. crotonis tiglii ↄj.

Misce, ft. ung. USE—*As a Counter-irritant in Rheumatic and Arthritic Affections of the Ear and vicinal parts.*

UNG. HYDRARG. cum ANTIM. P. TART. (*Harvey.*)

℞ Ung. cetacei comp. ʒ iij.
Antim. potassio-tart. } āā ↄj.
Ung. hydrarg. fort. }

Misce, ft. ung. USE—*As a Counter-irritant in Diseases of the Ear.*

MIST. GUAIACI cum FERRO. (*Harvey.*)

℞ Mist. guaiaci comp.
Dec. aloes comp. } āā f ʒ ij.
Mist. ferri comp.

Misce, ft. mist. A tablespoonful twice a day. USE—*In Irritation of the Mucous Membrane of the Larynx, with Enlarged Tonsils and Deafness in Young Women.*

PIL. GALBAN. cum FERRO. (*Harvey.*)

℞ Pil. galban. comp.
—— aloes cum myrrhâ } āā ℈j.
Ferri sulphat.

Misce, ft. pil. xij. One to be taken twice a day. USE—*In Deafness connected with Struma or Chlorosis.*

GUTTÆ NARCOTICÆ. (*Pilcher.*)

℞ Tinct. opii } āā f ʒ j.
Aquæ destill.

Misce, ft. guttæ. A piece of wool, soaked in the drops, to be introduced into the meatus, and renewed from time to time, as it becomes dry. USE—*In Otalgia.*

VEL

℞ Tinct. opii } āā f ʒ j.
Ol. olivæ

Misce, ft. guttæ. USE—*As the preceding.*

SUPPOS. OPII. (*Pilcher.*)

℞ Pil. saponis cum opio gr. ij.—gr. iv.

Ft. pil. To be introduced into the meatus. USE—*In Otalgia.*

DISEASES OF THE TEETH.

PULV. DENTIFRIC.—TOOTH POWDERS.

℞ Pulv. rad. irid. Florent. ʒ ij.
Cretæ pp. ʒ iv.
Os. sœpiæ ʒ iij.
Moschi gr. ij.
Ol. caryoph. gtt. ij.

Misce bene, ft. pulv.

VEL (*Snell.*)

℞ Cretæ pp. ʒ iij.
Sapon. Venet. ʒ j.
Pulv. rad. irid. Flor. ʒ ij.
Sodæ bicarb. ʒ j.
Misce bene, ft. pulv.

VEL (*Saunders.*)

℞ Cretæ pp. ℥ ij.
Os. sœpiæ ℥ j.
Pulv. irid. Flor. ℥ j.
—— myrrhæ ℥ ss.
Quinæ disulph. gr. x.
Misce, ft. pulv.

VEL (*Regnard.*)

℞ Magnesiæ calcin. ʒ v.
Quinæ disulph. gr. x.
Carminæ ☉ ij.
Ol. menth. pip. gtt. ij.
Misce, ft. pulv.

VEL (*Chapin Harris.*)

℞ Cretæ pp. ℥ iv.
Pulv. irid. Flor. ℥ iv.
—— cinnam. ℥ ss.
Sodæ bicarb. ʒ ss.
Sacch. albi ℥ j.
Ol. limon. gtt. xv.
— rosæ gtt. ij.
Misce, ft. pulv.

VEL (*Robinson.*)

℞ Pulv. irid. Flor. ℥ j.
—— myrrhæ ℥ j.
—— myrist. ☉ iv.
Cretæ pp. ℥ iv.
Misce bene, ft. pulv.

VEL

℞ Carbon. pulv. ℥ ij.
Cinchonæ pulv. ℥ iv.
Sacch. albi ℥ j.
Misce, ft. pulv.

VEL

℞ Pulv. cinchonæ ℥ j.
—— myrrhæ
—— irid. Florent. } āā ℥ ss.
—— rad. rhatani.

Misce, ft. pulv.

VEL

℞ Carbon. pulv. ℥ ij.
Cinchonæ pulv.
Myrrhæ pulv. } āā ℥ ss.

Misce, ft. pulvis.

ELECTUAR. DENTIFRIC.

℞ Cretæ pp. ℥ j.
Myrrhæ pulv.
Rhatani pulv. } āā ℥ ij.
Irid. Florent. pulv. ℥ j.
Mell. rosæ q. s.

Misce bene, ut ft. electuarium.

TINCTURE FOR THE GUMS. (*Ruspini.*)

℞ Sp. vini rect. Oj.
Ess. cochlear. off. Oss.
Aquæ destill. Oss.
Irid. Flor. pulv. ℥ j.
Caryoph.
Ambergrisiæ } āā ℥ ss.
Aluminis
Salviæ fol. ℥ x.

Digest together in a glass bottle for ten days, shaking the contents occasionally, and then filter through blotting-paper.

VEL (*Greenhough.*)

℞ Amygdal. amar. ℔ ss.
Sp. vini rect. Oss.
Aquæ destill. fervent. Oij.
Ess. cochlear. off. f ℥ iv.
Cæsalp. Brazil. ℥ iss.
Cocci cacti ℥ ij.
Caryoph.
Pimentæ baccæ } āā ℥ j.

Let them simmer together for twenty minutes, and then strain through muslin.

LOTIO ASTRINGENS. (*Robinson.*)

℞ Tinct. rhatani f ℥ ij.
Aluminis ℥ ss.
Tinct. pyrethri f ℥ ss.
Eau de Cologne f ℥ ij.

Misce. Add a teaspoonful of this lotion to half a tumbler of water, and brush the teeth and gums with it two or three times a day. *Recommended to be used during and after the Removal of large Deposits of Tartar, the Gums being Diseased, and the Teeth Loose.*

VEL

℞ Tinct. cinchonæ } āā f ℥ ij.
Sp. armoraciæ }

Misce.

VEL (*Bell.*)

℞ Vini rubri f ℥ ij.
Mist. camphoræ f ℥ ij.

BALS. ODONTAL. (*Desforges.*)

℞ Caryoph. cont. }
Myrist. nuc. cont. } āā ℥ j.
Cinnam. cort. cont. }
Bals. Peruv. }
Laudan. liquid. } āā f ℥ j.
Alcoholis Oj.

Digest together for a week, then add
Æther. sulph. f ℥ iss.
Ess. succini gtt. xij.

Misce.

GUTTÆ ODONTALGICÆ. (*Hôtel Dieu de Lyons.*)

℞ Piperis albi }
Cubebæ pulv. } āā ℥ iss.
Sem. staphisagr. }
Rad. pyreth. cont. ℥ ij.
Vini albi generosi f ℥ xij.

Coque, et cola ; colaturæ adde
Aceti gtt. xxx.
Laudani liquidi gtt. xv.

Misce bene. USE—*For the Relief of Toothache,* a small quantity being kept in the mouth for a little while, then spat out, and a fresh dose used, this process being repeated until the pain has ceased.

MIST. ODONTAL.

℞ Ol. caryoph. gtt. viij.
Tinct. opii f ʒ j.
Æther. sulph. f ʒ iij.

Mix, and shake it well each time it is used. A small piece of wool, wetted with it, to be passed into the cavity in the decayed tooth. Use—*In Toothache, from Caries.*

VEL

℞ Tannin ℈j.
Mastiche gr. v.
Ætheris f ʒ ij.

Misce. To be applied on cotton wool, the cavity in the tooth being previously well dried.

EMBROCATIO SEDATIV.

℞ Sp. camphoræ f ℥ j.
Tinct. opii f ʒ iij.

Misce. To be rubbed on the face and at the angles of the jaws several times during the day, or until relief be experienced. Use—*In Toothache.*

VEL

℞ Sp. rorismar. } āā f ℥ j.
—— camphoræ }
Morphiæ hydrochl. gr. iij.

Misce. Use—*As the preceding.*

LOTIO ASTRINGENS.

℞ Nuc. gallæ pulv. ʒ ij.
Irid. Flor. pulv. ʒ j.
Cinchonæ pulv. ʒ ij.
Inf. rosæ comp. f ℥ iv.

Misce. To be used frequently. Use—*In Sponginess of the Gums.*

VEL (*Chapin Harris.*)

℞ Æther. sulph. f ℥ j.
Creosoti f ʒ ss.
Extr. gallæ ʒ j.
Camphoræ ℥ j.

Solve. A piece of lint wetted with this solution to be introduced into the cavity of a decayed tooth.

VEL

℞ Sodæ bibor. ʒij.
Dec. salviæ f ℥ vj.
Mellis ℥ j.

Misce. Use—*As the preceding.*

VEL

℞ Tinct. cinchonæ f ℥ ij.
Mellis despum. ℥ ij.

Misce bene. Use—*As the preceding, also in Ulceration of the Gums.* The tincture of bark may be replaced by the tincture of myrrh, rhatany, or catechu.

VEL

℞ Tannin gr. vj.
Tinct. rhatani } āā f ℥ ij.
——— myrrhæ }
Aq. rosæ f ℥ iv.

Solve. Use frequently during the day. Use—*As the preceding.*

VEL

℞ Tannin ʒj.
Aq. destill. f ℥ iv.

Solve. Use—*As the preceding.*

DENTAL SUCCEDANEUM.

℞ Acid. phosphor. anhydr. gr. xlviii.
Calc. caust. puri gr. lii.

Misce bene et cite in mortario. This mixture soon becomes moist; when prepared, it should be placed in the cavity of the tooth as soon as possible, then well pressed, smoothed, and moistened on the surface. The cavity should be well cleansed and dried prior to using it. It is intended to be employed as a paste for filling hollow teeth.

CHOLERA.

PULV. HYD. CHLOR. (*Ayre.*)

℞ Hyd. chlor. gr. j.—gr. ij.

Ft. pulv. To be taken every ten minutes or a quarter of an hour, with or without five drops of laudanum. Use—*In Asiatic Cholera.*

PULV. HYD. CHLOR. cum IPECAC. (*Tripe.*)

℞ Hyd. chlor. gr. j.
Pulv. ipecac. gr. ½.

Misce, ft. pulv. To be taken every quarter of an hour. USE—*In Cholera.*

PULV. HYD. CHLOR. et OPII. (*Ross.*)

℞ Hyd. chlor. gr. vj.
Pulv. opii gr. ij.

Misce, ft. pulv. USE—*In Choleraic Diarrhœa, previous to the Discharge of Rice-water Evacuations,* to be followed by a mixture containing chalk, kino, and laudanum,—a dose after each loose motion. If rice-water discharges, with prostration, occur, then the following to be given :—

PIL. ARGENT. NITRAT. cum OPIO. (*Ibid.*)

℞ Argent. nitrat. gr. j.—gr. ij.—gr. iij.
Pulv. opii gr. ¼—gr. ½.
Micæ panis q. s.

Misce, ft pil. To be taken after each liquid evacuation. *Recommended by Mr. Ross in Cholera.* If the purging be very frequent, the pills should be given regularly every hour, to the extent of five or six doses, or even more, if necessary. When the evacuations are very profuse, two or three pills have been given at a dose, and repeated until the discharges were partially or wholly arrested. This medicine is not admissible in cases of cholera induced upon gastro-enteritis, or on the remittent fever of children.

PULV. AMMON. CARB. (*Irish Board of Health.*)

℞ Ammon. carb. pulv. ℈ij.

To be dissolved in half a pint of water : two tablespoonfuls every hour. USE—*In Choleraic Diarrhœa, the Premonitory Stage of Cholera.*

PULV. CRETÆ cum OPIO. (*Ibid.*)

℞ Pulv. cretæ cum opio gr. x.

Ft. pulv. One every half-hour, until the looseness ceases.

PILUL. OPII. (*Ibid.*)

℞ Pulv. opii gr. ¼.
—— zingib. gr. ij.
Ol. menth. pip. gtt. j.
Conf. q. s.

Ut ft. pil. USE—*As the preceding.*

PILUL. HYDRARG. cum OPIO. (*Ibid.*)

℞ Hydrarg. chlor. gr. ¼, vel
Hydrarg. cum cretâ gr. ij.
Pulv. opii gr. ¼
Ol. carui gtt. j.
Conf. q. s.

Ut ft. pil. USE—*As the preceding.*

PILUL. ACET. PLUMBI.

(*King's and Queen's Coll. Phys., Dublin.*)

℞ Plumbi acetatis gr. xxiv.
Pulv. opii gr. iij.
Mist. acaciæ q. s.

Ft. pil. x. One, every half hour. USE—*In sudden and violent Choleraic Diarrhœa.* To be labelled Astringent Pills.

PULV. CRETÆ cum OPIO. (*Ibid.*)

℞ Pulv. cretæ comp. gr. ij.
———— cum opio gr. j.

Misce, ft. pulv. One, after a liquid evacuation, but not more frequently than every hour. USE—*In the Choleraic Diarrhœa of Children* one year old; two combined for a child from one to three years old; three for one from three to five years old; and in one from five to ten, the last-named dose may be repeated every half-hour, according to circumstances.

MIST. STIMULANS. (*Ibid.*)

℞ Tinct. cardam. co. f ℥ ij.
Sp. ammon. aromat. f ℥ ij.
Syr. zingiberis f ℥ j.

Misce. Two teaspoonfuls with four of water, every half-hour. USE—*In the commencement of Cholera*, artificial heat being applied at the same time to the body, with friction on the limbs, a large mustard poultice to the epigastrium, and a turpentine epithem to the abdomen. Failing the above, punch, or brandy, or whiskey, with water, may be given at intervals, in moderate quantities.

PILUL. HYD. CHLOR. cum CAMPH. (*Ibid.*)

℞ Camphoræ gr. xij.
Sp. vini rect. gtt. iv.
Rub these well together, and add
Hydrarg. chlor. gr. xij.
Pulv. opii gr. ij.
——— capsici gr. iij.
Conf. aromat. gr. v.
Mist. acaciæ q. s.

Ut ft. pilul. x. One, every half-hour. USE—*In Cholera and Choleraic Diarrhœa.*

MISTURA EFFERVESCENS. (*Parkin.*)

℞ Sodæ bicarb., vel
Potassæ bicarb. } gr. xxx.
Syrupi simpl. f ʒ ij.
Aquæ cyath. vinos.
℞ Acid. citric. vel
Acid. tart. } gr. xx.
Aquæ cyath. vinos. ss.

Solve. To be taken while effervescing, the object being to exhibit the carbonic acid. *Recommended in Cholera.* Two tablespoonfuls of lemon-juice may be substituted for the citric or tartaric acid. In that case, the syrup need not be added.

MIST. TERCHLORID. CARBONIS. (*Boyton.*)

℞ Terchlor. carbonis f ʒ ss.
Tinct. opii f ʒ j.
Mist. camph. f ʒ ij.

Misce. A teaspoonful every quarter of an hour. USE—*In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and the commencement of Cholera.*

MIST. CARBONIS BISULPH. (*Hastings.*)

℞ Carbonis bisulph. ♏ xv.—♏ xx.
Vitellum ovis unius.
Aquæ destill. f ʒ vj.

Misce. Ft. mist. A tablespoonful every hour. USE—*In Cholera.*

MIST. SALIN. (*Stevens.*)

℞ Sodii chlor.
Sodæ phosph. } āā ℥ iss.
Potass. nitrat.
Potassii chlor. ℥ ss.
Aquæ destill. Oj.

Solve, ft. mist. A wineglassful occasionally. USE—*In Cholera, Low Fevers, &c.*

PULV. SALINUS. (*Ibid.*)

℞ Sodii chlorid. ℈j.
Sodæ bicarb. ʒ ss.
Potass. chlorat. gr. vij.

Misce, ft. pulvis. One powder every hour, or every two hours. USE—*In Cholera;* has been found very serviceable by many medical men in the treatment of that pestilence.

MIST. SALIN. (*Bouillaud and Oulmont.*)

℞ Sodii chlor. ℥ iij
Mist. acaciæ f ℥ iij.
Aquæ f ℥ iij.

Solve. To be taken every quarter of an hour by spoonfuls, two or three enemata being exhibited during the day, each containing about five drachms of the salt. USE—*In Cholera.*

MIST. MAGN. SULPH. cum ANT. P. TART. (*Jephson.*)

℞ Magn. sulph. ℥ j.
Antim. potassio-tart. gr. ij.
Aquæ destill. f ℥ viij.

Solve. One ounce every half hour. USE—*In Cholera.* The vomiting and purging often ceased, it is said, after the third or fourth dose.

MIST. ANTIM. P. TART. (*Billing.*)

℞ Antim. pot. tart. gr. ij.
Magnes. sulphat. ℥ ss.
Aquæ destill. Oss.

Solve. A tablespoonful every half hour. USE—*In Cholera,* which Dr. Billing regards as the cold stage of a fever. The dose above given is for an adult. For a child two years old, a teaspoonful is the dose, to be increased proportionately for the intermediate years.

MIST. STIMULANS. (*Cruveilhier.*)

℞ Ætheris sulph. f ʒ v.
Tinct. opii j ʒ j.
Ammon. carb. ʒ j.
Aq. menth. pip. f ʒ viij.

Misce, ft. mist. A tablespoonful every half hour. Use—*In Cholera.*

PULV. BISMUTHI NITRAT. (*Monneret.*)

℞ Bismuthi nitrat. ʒ j.— ʒ ij.— ʒ iv.

Ft. pulv. M. Monneret prescribes the nitrate of bismuth in gradually increasing doses, from two to twelve drachms daily, *in the Simple Diarrhœa following Lactation; in Cholerine; Gastralgia; in Vomiting from Gastric Neurosis, or from Pregnancy or Dysmenorrhœa, &c.* It is best given in powder, mixed with a spoonful of broth or gruel; and is, he says, quite innocuous.

ENEMA BISMUTHI. (*Lévy.*)

℞ Bismuthi nitrat. ℈ j.— ℈ ij.— ℈ iv.
Mist. acaciæ f ʒ j.
Aquæ f ʒ vj.

Misce, ft. enema. To be exhibited every hour. Use—*In Cholera,* to check the vomiting.

PULV. IPECAC. (*Greenwood.*)

℞ Pulv. ipecac. gr. xxv.

Ft. pulv. To be exhibited as an emetic—*In the commencement of Cholera.*

MIST. OL. CAJEPUTI. (*Macleod.*)

℞ Ol. cajeputi gtt. xx.
Mist. acaciæ f ʒ ij.
Aq. cinnamomi f ʒ iss.

Misce, ft. haust. To be taken every hour. Use—*In Cholera.*

MIST. GUACO. (*Chaniac.*)

℞ Tinct. mikan. guaco f ʒ ss.
Aquæ destill. f ʒ iij.—f ʒ iv.

Misce. A spoonful every quarter of an hour, alternated with a similar dose of the decoction of guaco. Use—*In Cholera.* The guaco (*Mikania Guaco* of Humboldt and Bompland)

has a great reputation in South America as a remedy against the bites of venomous reptiles. It has a powerful diaphoretic action. The decoction is prepared by slowly boiling ʒ iiss. of the stems and ʒ j. of the leaves of the plant in a pint and a half of water to a pint.

MIST. OL. TIGLII. (*M'Gregor.*)

℞ Ol. tiglii gtt. v.
Tinct. hyoscyami f ʒ j.
Pulv. opii gr. v.
Aquæ menth. pip. f ℥ j.

Misce, ft. haust. To be taken immediately. USE—*In Cholera.* If spasms continue, and no free vomiting, the following pills are to be administered until it arise, when the skin becomes warm and the other symptoms improve :—

PIL. OL. TIGLII CUM OPIO. (*M'Gregor.*)

℞ Pulv. opii gr. iij.
Ol. tiglii gtt. v.

Misce, ft. pil. Nine grains of opium and fifteen drops of croton oil will produce the best effects; but in one case Dr. M'Gregor gave eighteen grains of opium and twenty-seven drops of the oil before the disease yielded. To prevent a relapse he advises quinine.

MIST. ACIDI SULPHURICI. (*Buxton.*)

℞ Acid. sulph. dil. f ʒ iiss.
Tinct. cardam. comp. f ʒ ij.
Aquæ destill. f ℥ vss.

Misce, fiat mistura. Two tablespoonfuls after every loose stool, or every four hours. USE—*In Passive or Choleraic Diarrhœa.* In cases of collapse in cholera, with a scarcely perceptible pulse, cold clammy sweats, and a constant purging, &c., Mr. Buxton gives three tablespoonfuls every quarter of an hour, till the warmth returns, the purging is arrested, and the pulse becomes stronger, when smaller doses are given, and at longer intervals. Dr. Austin gives hyd. chlor. gr. v. on the second night, and a black draught the next morning, to restore the system to a proper tone.

MIST. ACID. SULPH. (*Sheppard.*)

℞ Sacch. alb. ʒ iv.
Acid. sulph. dil. f ʒ ij.
Tinct. cardam. comp. f ʒ iv.
Aquæ menth. pip. f ℥ vi.

Solve. A fourth part to be taken every four hours. USE—*In Simple and Choleraic Diarrhœa, and in English Cholera.* Mr. Sheppard says it is more efficacious than alcalies, opium, and astringents, and much more rapid in its action. He generally gives cold, or even iced water at the same time, or previously to employing the acid. Of course the remedy is not suited for cases of inflammatory diarrhœa.

MISTURA CREOSOTI. (*Richardson.*)

℞ Creosoti gtt. vj.
Syr. tolut. f ʒ iij.
Tinct. cardam. c. f ʒ iss.
Aquæ anethi f ℥ iiiss.

Misce, fiat mistura. A third part to be taken every two hours, *in Passive and Choleraic Diarrhœa.* If sickness be induced, one or two drops of hydrocyanic acid may be added. If there be much debility, sulphuric ether, or the decoction of bark, may be used in combination with the creosote. When a dry, white, or filmy state of the tongue is produced, with other signs of fever, the creosote should be suspended, or altogether abandoned. The dose of creosote for a child under two years of age is from $\frac{1}{8}$th—$\frac{1}{6}$th to $\frac{1}{4}$th of a drop.

LINIM. AMMONIÆ. (*Evenius, of Moscow.*)

℞ Linim. ammon. comp. f ℥ ij.
Tinct. capsici
Liq. ammon. caust. } āā f ℥ j.
Tinct. opii f ʒ ij.

Misce, fiat linim. USE—*In Frictions on the Body and Limbs in Cholera,* from ten to fifteen drops of the following mixture being given internally every quarter of an hour:—

(*Ibid.*)

℞ Tinct. valer. æth. f ℥ j.
——— opii f ℥ ss.

Misce.

HAUST. CHLOROFORM. (*Brady.*)

℞ Chloroform. gtt. vj.
Ol. ricini f ʒ iij.
Tinct. opii ♏xx.
Aquæ menth. pip. f ʒ iss.

Misce, ft. haust. USE—*In Choleraic Diarrhœa.*

LINIM. CHLOROFORM. (*Brady.*)

℞ Chloroform. f ʒ ss.
Olei terebinth. f ʒ ij.
Linim. saponis comp. f ʒ j.

Misce, ft. linim. To be rubbed freely over the spine, abdomen, and region of the heart.

HAUST. OLEI RICINI. (*Johnson.*)

℞ Olei ricini f ʒ ss.
Aq. menth. vir., vel pip. f ʒ iss.

Misce, ft. haust. To be taken every half hour, until the action of the bowels be well established, a mustard poultice being also applied over the region of the stomach. USE—*In Choleraic Diarrhœa and Cholera.* Dr. George Johnson considers the purging in cholera to be mainly an effort of the organism to throw off the virulent principle which is at the root of the disease. The castor-oil treatment in his hands appears to have been very successful, and some other practitioners also report in its favor, but the great mass of practical evidence is against it. In the weekly report furnished by the registrar, there are many cases recorded in which the taking a dose of castor-oil either converted an attack of diarrhœa into cholera, ending fatally, or else induced an attack of the epidemic while the person was, at least apparently, in good health. During the epidemic of 1832, and probably at other periods, some physicians were in the habit of prescribing repeated doses of croton oil, their object being apparently the same as that of Dr. Johnson.

PILUL. ACETATIS PLUMBI. (*Graves.*)

℞ Acetatis plumbi ↄj.
Pulv. opii gr. j.

Misce, ft. pil. xij. One every half hour. USE—*In Asiatic Cholera.* The pills to be given every half hour until the rice-water discharges from the stomach and bowels begin to diminish, the interval being then made longer.

PIL. PLUMBI COMP. (*Streeter.*)

℞ Plumbi superacet. }
Pulv. capsici }
—— opii } āā gr. j.
Hyd. chlor. }

Misce, ft. pil. One to be taken after each liquid stool. *Recommended in Choleraic Diarrhœa.*

MIST. ARGENT. NITRAT. (*Canstatt.*)

℞ Argent. nitrat. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$—gr. $\frac{1}{5}$.
Aquæ destill. f ℥ ij.
Gum. mimos. ʒ ij.
Sacch. alb. ℥ ij.

Solve. A teaspoonful or two every second hour. USE—*In obstinate Diarrhœa.*

MIST. STRYCHNIÆ. (*Bouchardat.*)

℞ Strychniæ gr. $\frac{1}{5}$.
Aquæ f ℥ iv.
Acid. acet. dil. ♏ xx.

Misce, fiat mist. A tablespoonful for a dose. USE—*In obstinate Vomiting, especially of Cholera.*

MIST. VALER. CUM NUCE VOMICÂ. (*Evenius of Moscow.*)

℞ Tinct. valer. æth. f ℥ j.
———nucis vomicæ f ℥ ss.
Sp. æth. sulph. c. f ℥ j.
Tint. arnicæ f ℥ ss.
Ol. menth. pip. f ℥ ij.
Tinct. opii f ℥ vj.

Misce. *Recommended in Cholera.* DOSE—From twenty to forty drops in a little peppermint infusion, given frequently.

MIST. ACONITI. (*Franceschi.*)

℞ Tinct. aconiti f ℥ iij.
Tinct. opii f ℥ iss.
Extr. aloes ℥ j.

Misce. Ten drops to be taken every morning in a spoonful of Madeira or coffee. USE—*As Prophylactic of Cholera.*

MEDICAL TERMS FREQUENTLY USED.

A. Āā. Ana. Of each.
Abd. Abdom. Abdomen. The belly.
Abradatur capillitium, or abradantur capilli. Let the hair of the head be shaved off.
Abs. febr. Absente febre. In the absence of fever.
Ad alvum solvendam, or movendam. To open the bowels.
Ad deliquium, or ad syncopen. To fainting.
Ad dolorem leniendum. To mitigate pain.
Ad 2 vic. Ad duas vices. At twice taking.
Ad tres vices. At thrice taking.
Ad quartem vicem. Up to the fourth time.
Ad gr. acid. Ad gratum aciditatem. To an agreeable acidity.
Ad hanc formam, magnitudinem. To this form or size.
Ad libit. Ad libitum. At pleasure.
Add. Adde, or Addantur. Add.
Addendus. To be added.
Addendo. By adding.
Ad magnitudinem nucis moschatæ. To the size of a nutmeg.
Admov. Admoveatur or Admoveantur. Apply.
Ad somnum conciliandum. To procure sleep.
Adst. febr. Adstante febre. When the fever is on.
Ad vomitum concitandum. To excite vomiting.
——— compescendum. To allay vomiting.
Aggred. febr. Aggrediente febre. While the fever is coming on.
Altern. horis. Alternis horis. Every other hour.
Alternis noctibus. Every other night.
Aluta. Leather.
Alvo adst. Alvo adstrictâ. When the belly is bound.
Aq. bull. Aqua bulliens. } Boiling water.
Aq. ferv. Aqua fervens. }
Aqua fluviatilis. River water.
——— pluviatilis. Rain water.
——— communis. Common water.
——— fontis or fontana. Spring water.
——— nivalis. Snow water.
——— tosti panis. Toast and water.
Avellana, ad molem avellanæ. To the size of a filbert.
Bis ind. Bis indies. Twice a day.

B. m. Balneum maris. A water-bath.
Bull. Bulliat. It should boil.
Bulliant. They should boil.
B. v. Balneum vaporis. A vapor-bath.
Calvaria. The skull.
Cap. Capiat. Take.
Cerevisia. Beer.
C. m. Cras mane. To-morrow morning.
Capill. abrad. Capillitium abradatur. Let the head be shaved.
Coch. ampl. Cochleare amplum. A tablespoonful. About f ℥ ss.
Coch. infant. Cochleare infantis. A child's spoonful. About f ʒ iss.
Coch. magn. Cochleare magnum. A tablespoonful.
Coch. med. Cochleare mediocre or medium. A dessert spoonful. About f ʒ ij.
Coch. parv. Cochleare parvum. A teaspoonful. About f ʒ j.
Cœrul. Cœruleus. Blue.
Col. Colatus. Strained.
Colet. Coletur. It should be strained.
Colat. Colaturæ. Of, or to be strained liquor.
Colent. Colentur. They should be strained.
Cong. Congius. A gallon.
Comp. Compositus. Compound or compounded.
Conterantur probe. Let them be well rubbed together.
Cont. med. Continuantur medicamenta. The medicines should be continued.
Contr. Contritus. Ground to a fine powder.
Coq. Coque. Boil.
Coquantur. They should boil.
Coxa. The hip.
Coxæluvium. The hip-bath.
Crast. Crastinus. To-morrow.
C. m. s. Cras mane sumendus. To be taken to-morrow morning.
Cucurbit. cruent. Cucurbitulæ cruentæ. This expression is used when blood is to be drawn by scarification and cupping.
Cucurbitulas affigere. To apply cupping-glasses.
Cuj. Cujus. Of which.
Cujusl. Cujuslibet. Of any.
Cyath. theæ. Cyatho theæ. In a cup of tea.

Cyathus. Cyathus vinosus. A wine-glass. Contains about f ℥ iss.
Deaur. pil. Let the pills be gilded.
Deb. spiss. Debita spissitudo. A proper consistence.
Decoct. hordei. Barley-water.
Decub. Decubitus. Of lying down.
De d. in d. De die in diem. From day to day.
Dej. alvi. Dejectiones alvi. Stools.
Det. Detur. It should be given.
Devoret. Let him swallow.
Dieb. alt. Diebus alternis. Every other day.
Dieb. tert. Diebus tertiis. Every third day.
Digitus. A finger.
Digitus pedis. A toe.
Diluculo. Early in the morning.
Dim. Dimidius. One-half.
Dir. prop. Directione propriâ. With a proper direction.
Dividatur massa. Let the mass be divided.
Donec. alv. bis dej. Donec alvus bis dejiciat. Until two stools have been obtained.
Donec. alv. sol. fuer. Donec alvus soluta fuerit. Until a stool has been obtained.
Donec. alvus probe responderit. Donec alvus sit soluta. Donec alvus commode purgetur. Until the bowels be well purged or opened.
Donec supervenerit vomitus. Until vomiting ensue, or shall occur.
Durante dolore. During the pain.
Durante dyspneâ. Whilst the difficulty of breathing continues.
Durante paroxysmo. During the paroxysm or fit.
Ejusd. Ejusdem. Of the same.
Elect. Electuarium. The electuary.
Emplastrum. Empl. A plaster.
Enem. Enema. A clyster.
Enemata. Clysters.
Ex quovis vehiculo crasso. In any thick vehicle or menstruum.
Ex quovis vehiculo idoneo. In any proper vehicle.
Ext. sup. alut. Extende super alutam. Spread upon leather.
Ft. pil. xij. Fac or fiat pilulas duodecim. Make twelve pills.
Feb. dur. Febre durante. During the fever.
Fel. bile.

Fem. intern. Femoribus internis. On the inner part of the thighs.
Fermentum. Yeast.
Ft. h. Fiat haustus. Let a draught be made.
F. s. a. Fiat secundum artem. Make according to art.
F. venæs. Fiat venæsectio. Bleed. Let a vein be opened.
Fiat massa. Let a mass be made.
Fist. arm. Fistula armata. A clyster pipe and bladder fitted for use.
Fl. Fluidus. Liquid; also by measure.
Fonticulus, vel fontinella fiat. Let an issue be established.
Fotus. A fomentation.
Gel. quav. Gelatinâ quavis. In any kind of jelly.
Gelatina ribesiæ. Currant jelly.
Gelatina vituli. Calves' foot jelly.
Genu. The knee.
G. g. g. Gummi guttæ gambogiæ. Gamboge.
Gr. Granum. A grain. Grana. Grains.
Gtt. Gutta. A drop. Guttæ. Drops. Gutt. quibusd. Guttis quibusdam. With a few drops. Gutfat. Guttatim. Drop by drop.
Har. pil. sum. iij. Harum pilularum sumantur tres. Three of these pills should be taken.
Hepar. The liver.
Hirudines applicentur, or admoveantur. Let leeches be applied.
Horis alternis. Every second hour. Horis tertiis. Every third hour. Hor. decub. Horâ decubitûs. At going to bed. Hor. som. Horâ somni. Just before going to sleep, or on retiring to rest. Hor. un. spatio. Horæ uñius spatio. At the expiration of an hour. Hor. interm. Horis intermediis. At the intermediate hours between what has been ordered at stated times.
Impluvium. The shower-bath.
Ind. Indies. From day to day.
Infundibulum. A funnel.
Infusum carnis bubuli. Beef-tea.
Inguen. The groin.
In impetu effervescentiæ. In the act of effervescence.
Inj. enem. Injiciatur enema. A clyster should be given.
In lagenâ bene obturatâ. In a well-stoppered flask.
In pulm. In pulmento, In gruel.
In pulv. tere. Rub into a powder. In pulv. subtiliss. tere, vel tritura. Rub to a very fine powder.

Inspergē, or inspergatur paullulum. Spread a little, or let a little be spread.
Inter effervescendum. During effervescence.
Inter terendum. During trituration.
Invadente paroxysmo caloris. When the hot stage is coming on.
Jecur. The liver. Jecinoris. Of the liver.
Juglandis instar. The size of a walnut.
Jusculum avenæ, or avenaceum. Gruel.
Jusculum pullinum. Chicken-broth.
Jus vitulinum. Veal-broth.
Lac asinorum. Asses' milk.
Lac caprinum. Goats' milk.
Lat. dol. Lateri dolenti. To the side that is affected.
Lb. Libra. A pound weight, or a wine pint.
Lumbus. The loin.
Malleolus. The ancle.
Maneat in lecto. Let him stay in bed.
M. Misce. Mix.
Mensurâ. By measure.
M. Manipulus. A handful.
Mane pr. Mane primo. Very early in the morning.
Min. Minimum. The sixtieth part of a drachm measure.
Mtt. Mitte. Send.
Mistura. A mixture.
Mittatur. } There should be sent.
Mittantur. }
Mitt. sang. ad ℥ xij. saltem. Mittatur sanguis ad uncias duodecim saltem. Let blood be taken away to twelve ounces at least.
Mod. presc. Modo prescripto. In the manner directed.
Moles. The bulk.
Mor. sol. More solito. In the usual manner.
Multo mane. Early in the morning.
Nucha. The nape of the neck.
N. t. s. n. Ne tradas sine nummo. Do not deliver the medicine, unless paid for it.
N. m. Nux moschata. A nutmeg.
Obturatur vas. Let the vessel be stoppered.
O. Octarius. A pint; twenty ounces.
Ol. lini s. i. Oleum lini sine igne. Cold drawn linseed oil.
Omn. hor. Omni horâ. Every hour. Omn. bid. Omni biduo. Every two days. Omn. bih. Omn. bihorio. Every two hours. Omn. man. Omni mane. Every

morning. Omn. noct. Omni nocte. Every night. Omni quadr. hor. Omni quadrante horæ. Every quarter of an hour.

O. o. o. Oleum olivæ optimum. Best olive-oil.

Ope. By means of. As, ope pencilli camellini. By means of camel-hair pencil.

P. Pondere. By weight.

Palma. The palm of the hand.

Part. vic. Partitis vicibus. Partitis dosibus. In divided times or doses, instead of all at once.

Per. op. emet. Peractâ operatione emetici. When the operation of the emetic is finished.

P. Æ. Partes æquales. Equal parts or quantities.

Pediluvium. A foot-bath.

Per biduum, per triduum. For two or three days.

Phialâ prius bene agitatâ. The bottle being first well shaken.

Pleno rivo. In a full stream.

Pollux. The thumb.

Poples. the ham.

Post. sing. sed. liq. Post singulas sedes liquidas. After every loose stool.

P. r. n. Pro re nata. According to circumstances; occasionally.

P. rat. æt. Pro ratione ætatis. According to the age of the patient.

Pug. Pugillus. A pinch between the forefinger and thumb.

Pulv. Pulvis. A powder.

Pyxis. Pixida. A pill-box.

Q. p. Quantum placet. As much as you please.

Q. s. Quantum sufficit. As much as may suffice.

Quor. Of which.

℞. Recipe. Take.

Recidivum. A relapse.

Red. in pulv. Redactus in pulverem. Powdered.

Redig. in pulv. Redigatur in pulverem. It should be reduced to powder.

Reg. umbil. Regio umbilici. The parts about the navel.

Ren. The kidney.

Repet. Repetatur. It should be continued. Repetantur. They should be continued.

Retinaculum. A truss.

Sanguis mittatur, or detrahatur. Let blood be drawn.

S. a. Secundum artem. According to art.

Semicupium. A half-bath, or hip-bath.

Semidr. Semidrachma. Half-a-drachm.
Ss. Semisse. A half—as, Drachma cum semisse. A drachm and a-half.
Semih. Semihora. Half-an-hour.
Sesquih. Sesquihora. An hour and a-half.
Sesunc. Sesuncia. Sesquiuncia. An ounce and a-half.
Sesquidrachma. A drachm and a-half.
Setaceum. A seton.
Serum lactis. Whey.
Si n. val. Si non valeat. If it do not answer.
Si op. sit. Si opus sit. If necessary.
Si vir. perm. Si vires permittant. If the strength will allow.
Sgn. n. pr. Signetur nomine proprio. Write upon it the usual name.
Sing. Singulorum. Of each.
Singultus. Hiccough.
Spina dorsi. Spine of the back, back-bone.
St. Stet. It should stand.
Stent. They should stand.
Sub fin. coct. Sub finem coctionis. When the boiling is nearly finished.
Sum. tal. Sumat talem. Take one like this.
S. v. Spiritus vini. Ardent spirit of any strength.
S. v. G. Sp. Vini Gallici. French brandy.
S. v. r. Spiritus vini rectificatus. Spirit of wine.
S. v. t. Spiritus vini tenuior. Proof-spirit, or half alcohol and half water.
Subinde. Now and then.
Summo mane. Early in the morning.
Sypho. A syringe.
Temp. dext. Tempori dextro. To the right temple.
Trit. Tritus. Ground to powder.
Ult. prescr. Ultimo prescripto. The last ordered.
Urgenti flatu. Flatulence being troublesome.
Urgenti tusse. The cough increasing.
V. s. Venæsectio. Bleeding from a vein.
Ventriculo jejuno. The stomach being empty.
Vesicatorium applicetur, or admoveatur. Let a blister be applied.
Vasculum pro theâ (a tea cup) contains about f ℥ iij.
Vulnus curare. To dress a wound.
V. o. s. Vitello ovi solutus. Dissolved in the yolk of an egg.
Vom. urg. Vomitione urgente. When the vomiting begins.
—— suppr. Vomitu suppresso. The vomiting being stopped.

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