

Formulae selectae, or, A collection of prescriptions of eminent physicians, and the most celebrated patent medicines : together with syllabic view of mineral waters and poisons.

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ANNEX

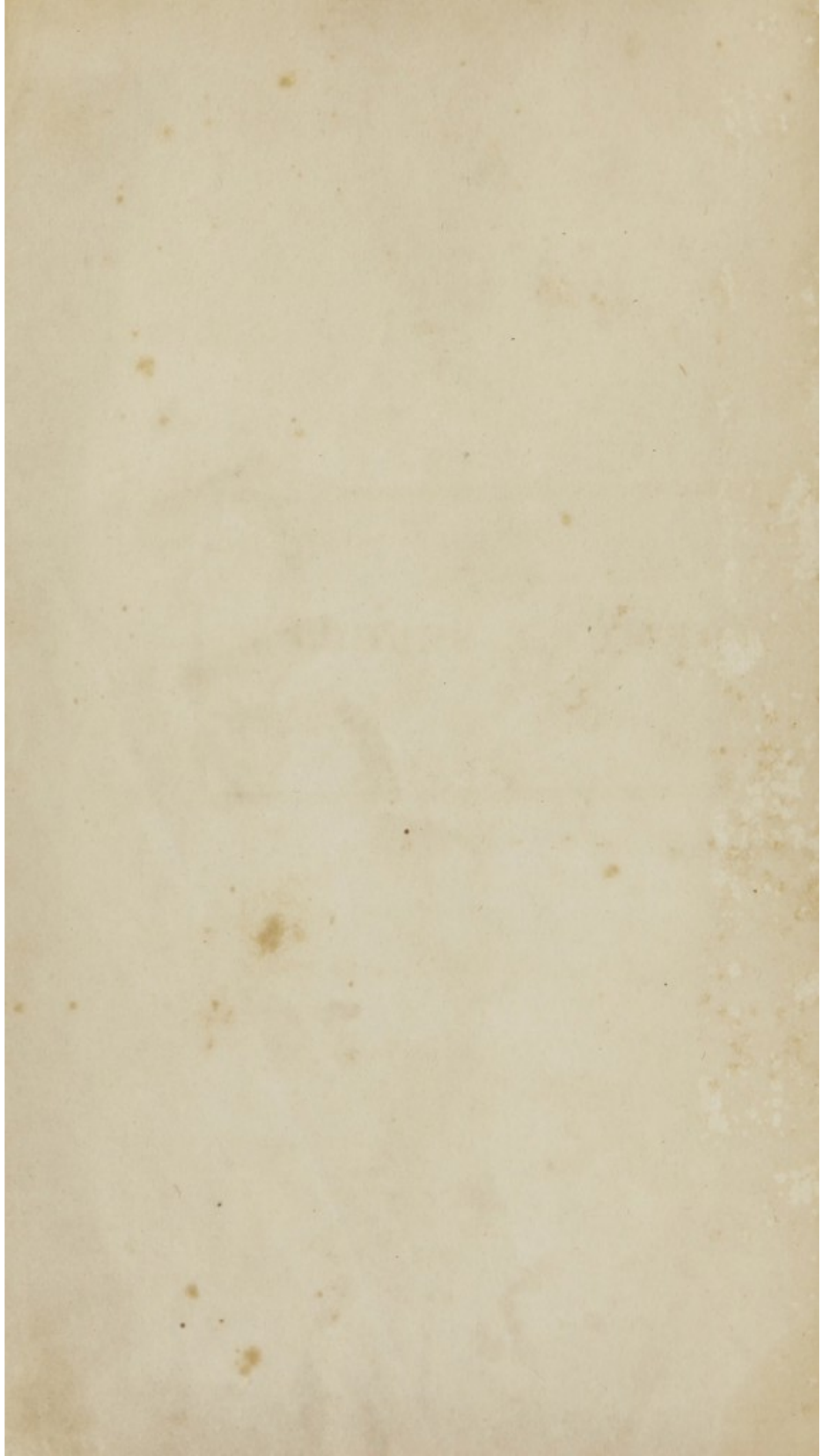
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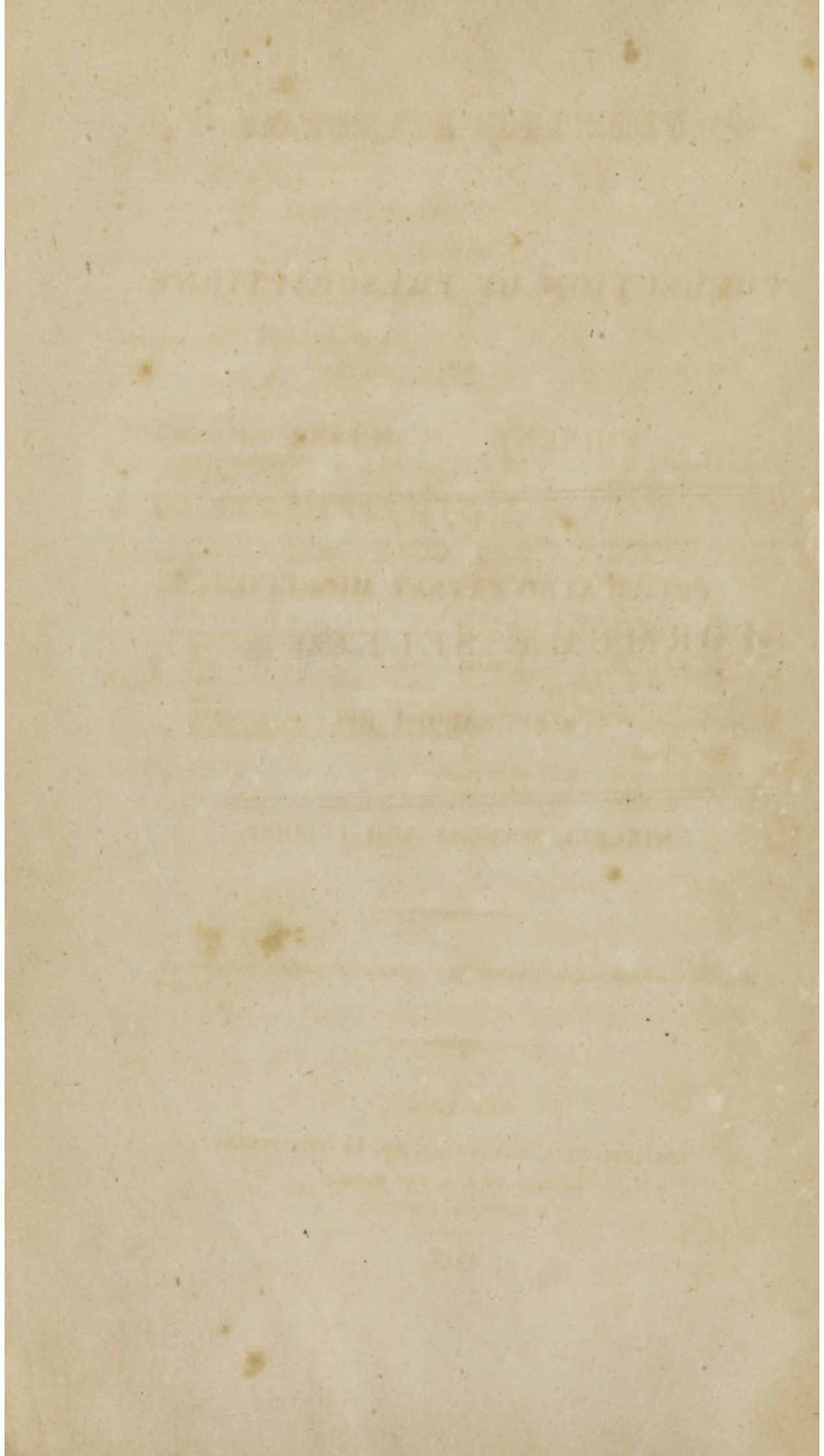
ANNEX Section *Formularies*

No. *101059.*





FORMULÆ SELECTÆ.



V
FORMULÆ SELECTÆ:

OR, A

COLLECTION OF PRESCRIPTIONS

OF

EMINENT PHYSICIANS,

AND THE MOST

CELEBRATED PATENT MEDICINES;

TOGETHER WITH

A SYLLABIC VIEW

OF

MINERAL WATERS AND POISONS.

—
Medici ad ea remedia semper confugient quæ certa experientia prodesse comprobaverit.
Gregory.

—
NEW-YORK:

PUBLISHED BY R. DONALDSON, NO. 45 JOHN STREET.

PRINTED BY C. S. VAN WINKLE,

Printer to the University.

.....
1818.



Southern District of New-York, ss:

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the 10th day of November, in the forty-second year of the Independence of the United States of America, ROBERT DONALDSON, of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit:

"Formulæ Selectæ: or, a collection of prescriptions of eminent physicians, with the most celebrated patent medicines; together with a syllabic view of mineral waters and poisons. 'Medici ad ea remedia semper confugient quæ certa experientia prodesse comprobaverit. Gregory.'"

IN CONFORMITY to the act of Congress of the United States, entitled "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned;" and also, to an act, entitled, "An act supplementary to an act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints."

JAMES DILL,

Clerk of the Southern District of New-York

Robert Donaldson



P R E F A C E .

LORD BACON has declared a multiplicity of remedies to be the child of ignorance. The observation is, no doubt, just ; but if he had been tried by it, he would have put his own reputation at hazard ; for he was as partial to polypharmacy as any of his contemporaries ; who esteemed it a medical axiom, that the more complex a prescription, the more virtues it possessed ; accordingly, it required some scores of simples to form a sovereign remedy. It is obvious enough to the most casual observer, that this is not the opinion of the present day : we run into the other extreme, and are inclined to say that the more simple, nay, the more single the prescription, the more efficient the medicine. Many physicians carry about them all the articles of the *Materia Medica*, which they conceive necessary to enable them to contend with every form of disease, and armed with calomel, opium, tartar emetic, and a lancet, they believe themselves qualified to combat all “the ills that frail flesh is heir to.” This generalising system of practising the profession is believed to be more convenient to the physician, than beneficial to his patient, and which the present improved state of pathology and therapeutics certainly does not warrant.

In the treatment of chronic diseases, and rebellious cases, the anxious practitioner should turn with willingness to the compositions of medicines recommended by eminent men, and to such also as have acquired a reputation, although they may have originated with empirics or nurses.

A work containing a collection of prescriptions of this kind, remains a desideratum in medicine, at least in this country. The books which contain them are not always within reach, the search is tedious, and oftentimes fruitless. In order to remove in some degree these difficulties, the compilers have made a selection of the most celebrated: the number might have been much enlarged, but they presume that they have given as many as most practitioners will require; even of these, there are some, of which from their own knowledge they can say very little; by giving them a place here, they do not pretend to settle their value; the sources whence they are derived are usually indicated by their names, and the discriminating physician can readily judge of their individual merits.

The Formulæ Selectæ is intended to be a companion to the Dispensatory, and not in any way to supersede its use. A recipe may have reputation and deserved celebrity, and yet not find a place

among the officinal preparations, which should be few in number, and retrenched of every thing that could be deemed superfluous.

The physician is sometimes called to visit patients who have previously taken of some patent medicine, and, as it is proper that he should acquaint himself with the composition of these secret remedies, we have inserted such of them as are in most general use in this country.

The difficulty of obtaining the natural mineral waters is sufficient to account for their very limited use. Many of them can be easily and successfully imitated; of these we have chosen out a few, and given the methods of preparing them.

The haste in which the practitioner is required to administer relief to those who either by design or accident have taken poison, denies him time for reading, and almost for reflection. It behooves him, notwithstanding, to meet these cases with promptitude; and, in order that he may refresh his memory as to the mode of exhibiting the antidote, we have given such an abstract, as shall serve his purpose on such an occasion.

The arrangement of the preparations according to their forms, appeared least objectionable, and has been adopted. By this means they may be referred to

without the aid of an index ; but as works of this kind usually abound with them, we have thought proper to comply so far with established custom as to place one at the end of this volume.

Works on pharmacy are now usually given in the vernacular tongue ; and we have pursued this plan, except in the names of the articles composing a prescription ; these are put in the Latin language, because it was thought that it afforded a precision and permanency as a dead language, which no living and improving one can be expected to possess.

The Edinburgh nomenclature has been adopted, as being the most specific. We have departed from it in those cases only where the article was almost unknown by any other name than that given it by the London College, as, *millepedæ*, *sanguis draconis*, and a few others.

With these remarks, we submit the book to American Physicians ; if they are satisfied with the selection and arrangement, we are content ; and frankly apply to ourselves the words of Jovius : “ *Castrant alios ut libros suos per se graciles alieno adipe suffarciant.*”

The first part of the paper is devoted to a general
 consideration of the subject, and to a statement of the
 objects to be attained. It is then divided into three
 parts, the first of which is devoted to a description
 of the nature of the disease, and the second to a
 description of the symptoms. The third part is
 devoted to a description of the treatment, and to a
 statement of the results of the treatment. The paper
 concludes with a summary of the main points, and a
 list of references.

The second part of the paper is devoted to a
 description of the nature of the disease, and to a
 statement of the results of the treatment. The paper
 concludes with a summary of the main points, and a
 list of references.

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FORMULÆ SELECTÆ.

WHEYS.

Wine Whey, (strong.)

℞ Lac. Com. fervent.

Vin. Alb. Hispan. aa ʒi. M.

Separate the whey by straining.

N. B. Weak wine whey is made by using two, three, or four parts of milk, and one of wine.

Vinegar Whey.

℞ Lac. Com. fervent. ʒi.

Acid. Acet. ʒss. M.

Strain off.

Tartar Whey.

℞ Lac. Com. fervent. ʒij.

Sup. Tart. Potass. ʒss. M.

Strain off.

Alum Whey.

℞ Lac. Com. Fervent. ʒi.
Sulph. Alumin. (Pulv.) ʒij. M.

Strain off.

Mustard Whey.

℞ Sem. Sinap. Alb. Contus. ʒss.
Lac. Com. Fervent. ʒi. M.

Boil for ten minutes, and strain off for use.

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DECOCTIONS

Almond Syrup

Almond Syrup
R. Sweet Almond Oil
Syrup of Marshmallows

Directions: Take one ounce for each year of age.
Dose: One ounce three or four times a day.

San-Diagnostic Syrup

San-Diagnostic Syrup
R. Sweet Almond Oil
Syrup of Marshmallows
Syrup of Gum Arabic
Syrup of Marshmallows

Use one third of an ounce for each year of age.
Dose: One ounce three or four times a day.

San Syrup

San Syrup
R. Sweet Almond Oil
Syrup of Marshmallows
Syrup of Gum Arabic

Use slowly for the disease. Used as a cough
syrup in Dysentery, Diarrhea, &c.

DECOCTIONS.

Linseed Ptisan.

℞ Sem. Lin. Contus. ʒi.
 Rad. Glycyrrh. ʒss.
 Aq. Bullient. Oij. M.

Macerate two hours near the fire, and strain for use.

Anti-Dysenteric Ptisan.

℞ Amyl. Com. ʒvi.
 Pulv. Laur. Cinnam. ʒi.
 — Gum. Arabic. ʒss.
 Aq. Bullient. Oij. M.

Boil one third off, and strain for use as an ordinary drink.

Suet Ptisan.

℞ Adip. Ovill. ʒij.
 Lac. Com. Oi.
 Pulv. Amyl. Com. ʒss. M.

Boil slowly for ten minutes. Used as a common drink in Dysentery, Diarrhœa, &c.

Elm Ptisan.

℞ Cort. Ulm Camp. ℥iv.
Aq. Bullient. ℔iv. M.

Boil to ℔ij. strain, and set aside for use.

Dos. ℥ij. to ℥viij. frequently.

Quarin's Ptisan.

℞ Rad. Smilac. Sarsaparill. ℥iv.
Sulphuret. Antim. Præpar. ℥vi.
(Inclosed in a linen cloth.)
Aq. Bullient. ℔xi. M.

Boil to one half, and add

Rad. Glycyrrh. ℥i.
Sem. Pimp. Anis. ℥ij.

Infuse 15 minutes, and strain.

Dos. ℥vi. three or four times a day.

This is a favourite diet drink in Gout.

Vinache's Ptisan.

℞ Rad. Smilac. Sarsaparill. ℥iij.
Lig. Guaiac. Off. ℥iss.
Cort. Laur. Sassafr. ℥ss.
Fol. Cass. Sen. aa ℥ss.
Sulphuret. Antim. Præpar. ℥ij.
(Inclosed in a linen cloth.)
Aq. Bullient. ℔vi. M.

THE HISTORY OF THE

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON
FROM ITS INSTITUTION IN 1660 TO THE PRESENT TIME

BY

JOHN VAN DER HAEGHE, ESQ.
OF THE SOCIETY

LONDON:
PRINTED BY RICHARD CLAY AND COMPANY, LTD.

BUNGAY, SUFFOLK, ENGLAND
1925

PRINTED IN GREAT BRITAIN

BY RICHARD CLAY AND COMPANY, LTD.

BUNGAY, SUFFOLK, ENGLAND

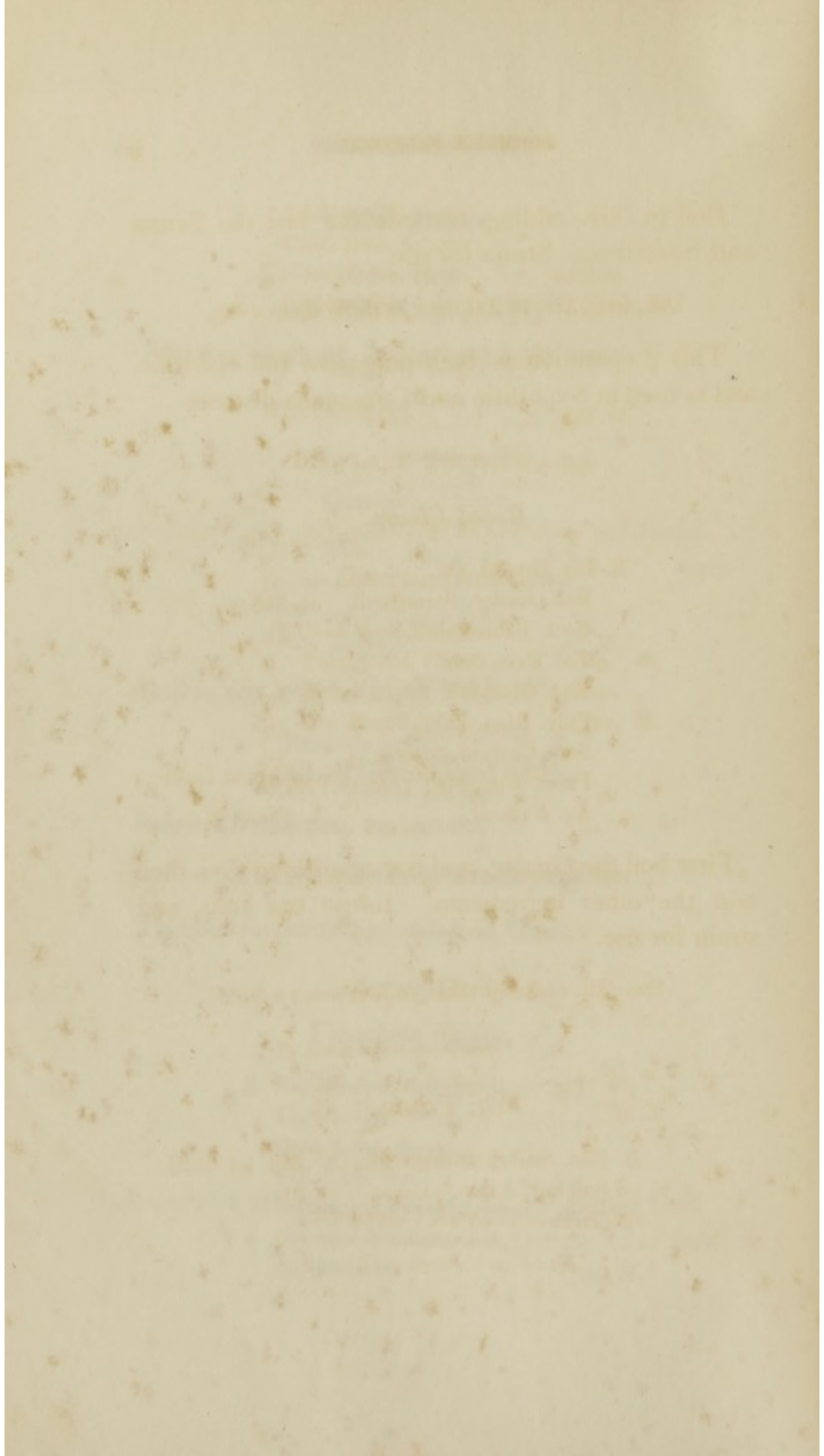
1925

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1925



Boil to Oiv . adding towards the last the Senna and Sassafras. Strain for use.

Dos. from ℥iv . to ℥vi . two or three times a day.

This preparation is both purgative and sudorific, and is used in Syphilitic and Cutaneous diseases.

Royal Ptisan.

℞ Lig. Guaiac. Off.	
Rad. Smilac. Sarsaparill.	aa ℥iss .
Cort. Laur. Sassaf.	℥i .
Fol. Cass. Sen.	
Rad. Glycyrrh.	aa ℥ss .
Pulv. Rhei. Palm.	℥ij .
Sem. Coriand. Sativ.	℥ij .
Fruct. Citr. Med. (succus.)	No. ij .
Aq. Bullient.	Oviiij . M.

First boil the Guaiac. and Sarsaparilla to Ovi . then add the other ingredients. Infuse one hour, and strain for use.

Dos. ℥ij . to ℥viiij . three or four times a day.

Feltz Ptisan.

℞ Rad. Smilac. Sarsaparill.	℥iiij .
Sulphur. Antim. præpar.	℥iv
<i>(Inclosed in a linen cloth)</i>	

Ichthyocoll.
 Cort. Bux. Arbor.
 — Heder. Helic. aa ℥iss.
 Aq. Bullient. ℔xij. M.

Boil to one half, strain, and add

Mur. Hydrarg. gr. iij.

Dos. ℥iv. to ℥vi. thrice a day.

Diuretic Decoction.

℞ Rad. Apii. Petrosel. ℥i.
 Sem. Dauc. Carot. ℥iij.
 Fol. Parietar. Off. ℥ss.
 Aq. Fontan. ℔iv. M.

Boil to one half, strain, and add

Nitr. Potass. ℥i.

Dos. ℥iv. to ℥viij. three times a day.

Juniper Decoction.

℞ Bacc. Junip. Com.
 Rad. Coch. Armor. aa ℥i.
 Aq. Fontan. ℔ij. M.

Boil to ℔i. strain, and add

Supertart. Potass. ℥ij.

Dos. ℥iv. every four hours.

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Compound Squill Decoction.

℞ Sem. Lin. Contus.	ʒi.
— Sinap. Alb.	ʒss.
Rad. Scill. Maritim.	ʒi.
Aq. Fontan.	℞ij. M.

Boil to ℞iss. strain, and add

Carbon. Sod.	ʒi.
--------------	-----

Dos. ʒiv. to ʒvi. every three or four hours.

Adams's Anti-nephritic.

℞ Caps. Papaver. Somnif.	ʒvi.
Aq. Fontan.	℞ij.

Boil to ʒviij. Express very closely, and add to the liquor

Nitr. Potass.	ʒi.
---------------	-----

Dos. ʒij. night and morning, in a cup of linseed ptisan.

This medicine is used with singular benefit in painful affections of the urinary organs.

Hallé's Diuretic Ptisan.

℞ Aq. Apii. Petrosel.	ʒiv.
Acet. Potass.	ʒij.

Ext. Scill. Maritim.	gr. vi.
Syrup. Aneth. Fœnicul.	ʒi. M.

Dos. ʒij. every two hours.

Laxative Ptisan.

℞ Pulp. Cass. Fist.	
Fruct. Tamarind. Ind.	aa ʒi.
Super-tart. Potass.	ʒiij.
Aq. Fontan.	℞viiij. M.

Boil, and add

Syrup. Ros. Gall.	ʒij.
-------------------	------

Dos ʒiv. to ʒvi. every hour until it operates.

Purgative Ptisan.

℞ Fol. Cass. Sen.	ʒiij.
Succ. Frax. Orn.	ʒi.
Sem. Coriand. Sativ.	ʒi.
Aq. Bullient.	℞ij. M.

Macerate for ten minutes, strain, and add

Sulph. Magnes.	ʒiij.
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Dos. ʒvi. every hour until it operates freely.

MEMORANDUM

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FROM : [Illegible]

SUBJECT : [Illegible]

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THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF KING CHARLES THE FIRST

BY JOHN BURNET

IN TWO VOLUMES

LONDON

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1734

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Astringent Ptisan.

℞ Rad. Symphyt. Off.	℥i.
Petal. Ross. Gall.	℥ss.
Aq. Fontan.	○ iv. M.

Boil for ten minutes, strain, and add

Acid. Sulphuric. Aromat. ℥ij.

Dos. ℥iv. two or three times a day.

Used in internal Hemorrhage.

Seneka Expectorant.

℞ Rad. Polygal. Senek.	
— Glycyrrh. Glab.	aa ℥i.
Sem. Pimp. Anis.	℥ij.
Aq. Fontan.	○ ij. M.

Boil for fifteen minutes, and strain.

Dos. ℥ss. every two hours.

Oak Bark Decoction.

℞ Cort. Querc. Rob.	℥i.
Aq. Fontan.	○ iss. M.

Boil to ○ i.

INFUSIONS.

Diuretic Infusion.

℞ Rad. Coch. Armor.	ʒss.
Sem. Sinap. Alb. Contus.	ʒi.
Carbon. Ferri	ʒi.
Succ. Pom. Ferment.	○ iv. M.

Infuse for three days.

Dos. ʒij. to ʒiv. three or four times a day.

Used in Asthenic Dropsy.

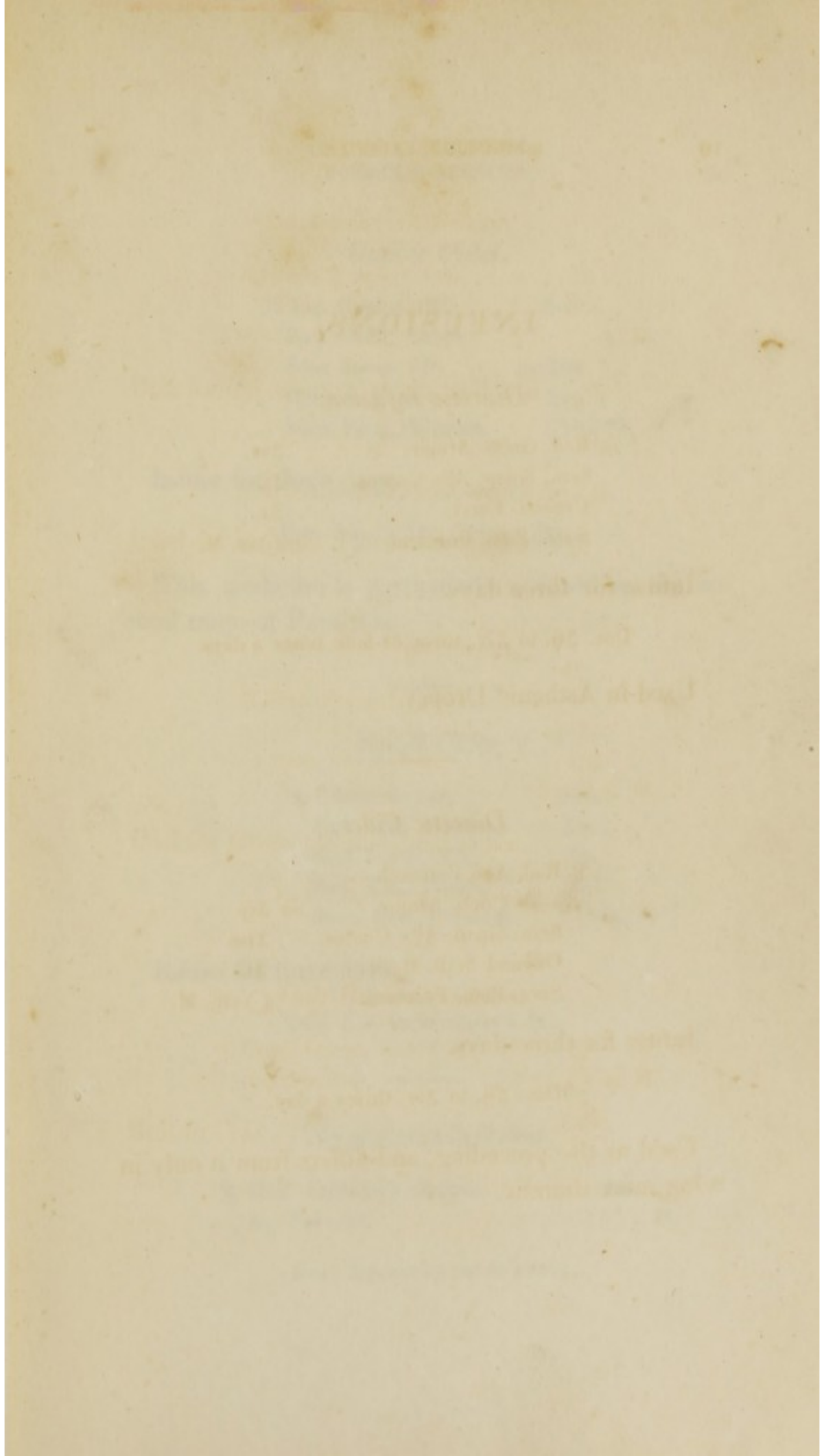
Diuretic Cider.

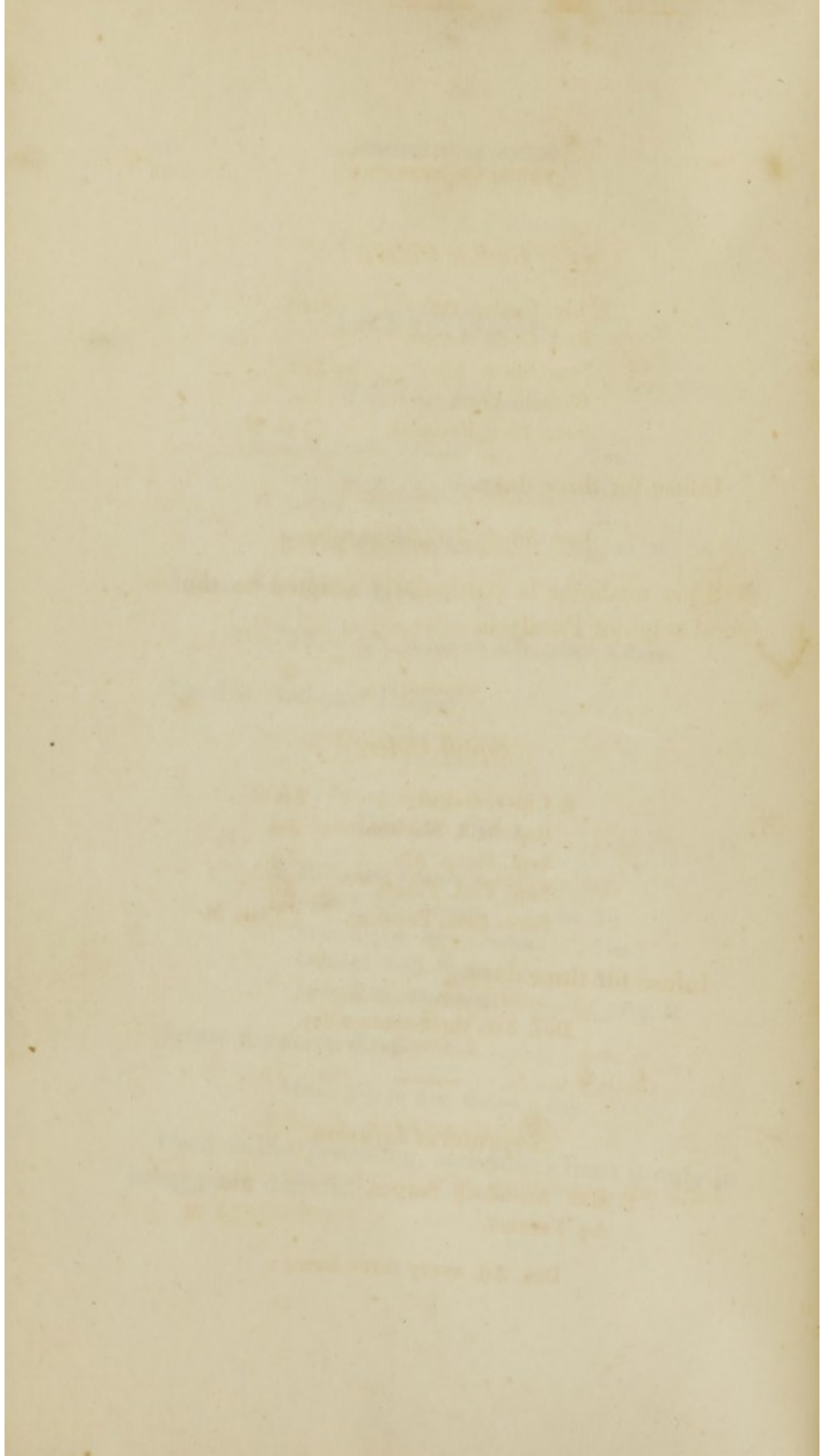
℞ Rad. Apii Petrosel.	
— Coch. Armor.	aa ʒij.
Sem. Sinap. Alb. Contus.	ʒiss.
Oxymel. Scill. Marit.	ʒi.
Succ. Pom. Ferment.	○ viij. M.

Infuse for three days.

Dos. ʒij. to ʒiv. thrice a day.

Used as the preceding, and differs from it only in being more diuretic.





Guaiac Cider.

℞ Lig. Guaiac. Off.	℥iv.
Rad. Coch. Armor.	
Sem. Sinap. Alb.	aa ℥iss.
Carbon. Ferri	℥ss.
Succ. Pom. Ferment.	○ vi. M.

Infuse for three days.

Dos. ℥ij. to ℥iv. thrice a day.

This medicine is particularly adapted to the second stage of Paralysis.

Squill Cider.

℞ Ciner. Genist.	℥iv.
Rad. Scill. Maritim.	℥ss.
Sem. Sinap. Alb.	℥ij.
Sup. Tart. Potass.	℥ij.
Succ. Pom. Ferment.	○ viij. M.

Infuse for three days.

Dos. ℥iv. three times a day.

Serpentaria Infusion.

℞ Rad. Aristoloch. Serpen.	℥ss.
Aq. Fervent.	○ i. M.

Dos. ℥ij. every three hours

Chamomile Infusion.

℞ Flor. Anthem. Nob. ʒss.
 Aq. Fervent. ○ i. M.

Dos. ʒi. to ʒiv. three or four times a day.

Colomba Infusion.

℞ Rad. Colomb. Contus. ʒij.
 Aq. Fervent. ○ i. M.

Dos. ʒi. to ʒiv. twice or thrice a day.

Quassia Infusion.

℞ Lig. Quass. Excel. (Ras.) ʒi.
 Aq. Fervent. ○ i. M.

Dos. ʒi. to ʒiv. twice or thrice a day.

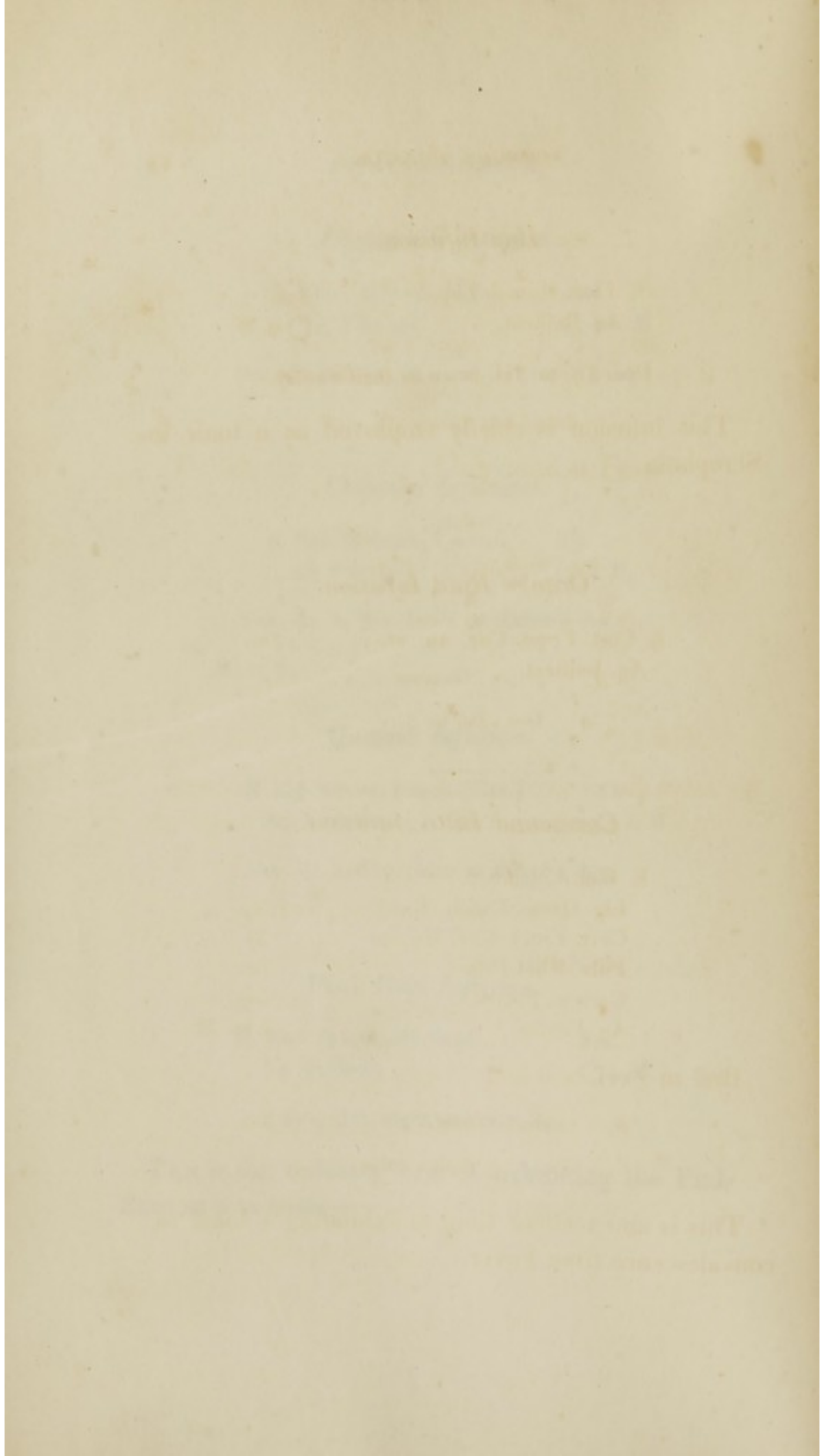
Pink Root Infusion.

℞ Rad. Spigel. Mariland. ʒss.
 Aq. Bullient. ○ i. M.

Dos. ʒvi. night and morning.

This is the ordinary form of exhibiting the Pink Root as a vermifuge.

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Hop Infusion.

℞ Flor. Humul. Lup. ʒss.
 Aq. Bullient. ʒ ij. M.

Dos. ʒ ij. to ʒ vi. twice or thrice a day.

This infusion is chiefly employed as a tonic in Scrophula.

Orange Rind Infusion.

℞ Cort. Fruct. Citr. Aurant. ʒss.
 Aq. Bullient. ʒ i. M.

Dos. ʒ ij. to ʒ iv.

Compound Bitter Infusion.

℞ Rad. Colomb.
 Lig. Quass. Excel. (Ras.) aa ʒ ij.
 Cort. Fruct. Citr. Aurant. ʒ i.
 Pulv. Rhei Palm. ʒ i.
 Carbon. Potass. ʒss.
 Aq. Fontan. ʒ xx. M.

Boil to ʒ xvi. and add

Sps. Lavend. Comp. ʒss.

Dos. ʒ ij. thrice a day.

This is an excellent form of exhibiting a tonic in convalescence from Fever.

Bayley's Bark Infusion.

℞ Pulv. Cinchon. Off.	℥i.
Acid. Citric.	℥ij.
Tinct. Opii Camph.	℥iij.
Aq. Fontan.	℥xij. M.

Dos. ℥ij. every two hours.

During the apyrexia of Intermittent Fever.

Compound Rose Infusion.

℞ Petal. Ros. Gall.	℥ss.
Gum. Kino.	℥ij.
Acid. Sulphuric. Dilut.	℥iij.
Sacch. Alb.	℥iss.
Aq. Bullient.	℥ij ss. M.

Infuse the rose leaves for half an hour, strain off the liquor, and add the other ingredients.

Dos. ℥ij. to ℥vi.

Hartman's Diuretic Infusion.

℞ Bacc. Juniper. Com. Contus.	℥ij.
Aq. Fervent.	℥i. M.

Digest, strain, and add

Nitr. Potass.	℥ij
Syrup. Amom. Zingib.	℥i. M.

Dos. ℥i. to ℥iss. every three hours.

Used in Dropsy.

Rose Infusion

℞ Petal. Ros. Gall. ℥ij
aq Bullient ℥ss
Infuse, then strain and
add Elix: Vitriol ℥j
Dose ℥ss

1847
The City of New York
No. 100
of the
City of New York

1847

The City of New York
No. 100
of the
City of New York

BEERS.*Clark's Porter Beer.*

℞ Cerevis. Opt. (Porter)	○ iv.
Pulv. Amom. Zingib.	℥ij.
Sacch. Alb.	℥viij.
Aq. Fontan.	○ viij. M.

To be kept corked in bottles.

This is Clark's drink in convalescence from Fever.

Stomachic Beer.

℞ Rad. Gentian. Lut.	℥iv.
Cort. Citr. Aurant.	℥iij.
— Canell. Alb.	℥ij.
Cerevis. Com.	○ viij. M.

Infuse three days.

Dos. ○ ss. twice a day.

Prophylactic Beer.

℞ Pulv. Cinchon. Off.	℥ij.
Cort. Canell. Alb.	℥i.
Nuc. Myrist. Moschat.	℥ss.

Sacch. Alb.	℥ i.
Cerevis Opt.	○ xij. ss. M.

Infuse for three days.

Dos. ○ ss. twice or thrice a day.

Valerian Beer.

℞ Rad. Valerian. Off.	℥ iiss.
Sem. Sinap. Alb.	℥ iss.
Rad. Aristoloch. Serp.	℥ ss.
Fol. Salv. Off.	℥ vi.
Cerevis. Opt.	○ xx. M.

Infuse for three days.

Dos. ○ ss. every four hours, in Paralysis, Epilepsy, &c.

Diuretic Beer.

℞ Bacc. Junip. Com.	
Sem. Sinap. Alb.	aa ℥ iv.
— Dauc. Carot.	℥ iij.
Cerevis. Opt.	○ xx. M.

Infuse for three days.

Dos. ○ ss. thrice a day.

Low Beer or Wine of Tar.

Tar 0 lb
Wheat Bran 9 lb
Honey 3 lb
Water Gall. ij

Boil for half an hour, - when
nearly cold add

Goodyear 3 lb - set
it in a warm place - let it
ferment for 36 hours, then strain
off the clear liquor and bottle
for use.

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Anti-Scorbutic Beer.

℞ Rad. Coch. Armor.	ʒij.
Herb. Cochlear. Off.	ʒiss.
Germ. Pin. Abiet.	ʒi.
Cerevis. Opt.	○ iv. M.

Infuse for three days.

Dos. ʒij. three times a day.

TINCTURES.

Fuller's Anti-Hydropic.

℞ Rad. Scill. Maritim.	
— Inul. Helen.	aa ʒiss.
Cort. Sambuc. Ebul.	
— — Nigr.	aa ʒi.
— Canell. Alb.	ʒij.
Rad. Iris. Floren.	
Fol. Cass. Sen.	
Agaric. Chirurg.	
Rad. Hellebor. Nigr.	
— Convolv. Jalap.	aa ʒij.
Vin. Alb. Hispan.	○ iv. M.

Infuse for three days, and strain.

Dos. ʒiv. in the morning.

Diuretic Wine.

℞ Carb. Sod.	
Pulv. Convol. Jalap.	
Rad. Coch. Armorac.	aa ʒi.
Ciner. Genist.	ʒij.
Sem. Sinap. Alb.	ʒi.
Vin. Alb. Hispan.	○ iv. M.

Digest for three days, and strain.

Dos. ʒij. thrice a day.

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REIGN OF KING CHARLES THE FIRST

IN THE YEAR 1649

BY JOHN BURNET

ESQ; OF LINCOLN'S INN

AND OF THE SOCIETY OF BARRISTERS

AT THE END OF THE SECOND VOLUME

OF THE HISTORY OF THE REIGN OF KING CHARLES THE FIRST

IN THE YEAR 1649

BY JOHN BURNET

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ESQ; OF LINCOLN'S INN

English Diuretic Wine.

℞ Rad. Amom. Zingib.	℥ij.
— Scill. Maritim.	
Pulv. Rhei Palm.	
Bacc. Junip. Com.	aa ℥i.
Cort. Laur. Cinnam.	℥iij.
Carb. Potass.	℥iss.
Vin. Alb. Hispan.	℔ viij. M.

Digest for three days, and strain.

Dos. ℥ij. three or four times a day.

Radcliff's Wine.

℞ Sem. Sinap. Alb.	℥iij.
Rad. Gentian. Lut.	℥i.
Sem. Coriand. Sativ.	℥iss.
Pulv. Nuc. Myrist. Moschat.	℥iss.
Vin. Alb. Hispan.	℔ ij. M.

Digest for five days, and filter for use.

This wine was much used by the celebrated Dr. Radcliff; and was by him believed to be particularly adapted to support the vis vitæ, where the constitution had been impaired by the intemperate use of ardent spirits.

Richard's Squill Wine.

℞ Rad. Scill. Marit. ʒi.
 Cort. Citr. Aurant.
 Rad. Calam. Arom. aa ʒij.
 Vin. Alb. Hispan. ʒij. M.

Digest for three days, strain, and add

Oxymel. Scill. ʒij.
 Dos. ʒss. four times a day.

Used in Dropsy.

Lewis's Hellebore Wine.

℞ Lig. Guaiac. Off. (Ras.)
 Rad. Hellebor. Nigr. aa ʒi.
 Sem. Amom. Cardam.
 Cort. Citr. Aurant. aa ʒss.
 Vin. Alb. Hispan. ʒij. M.

Infuse for one week, and strain.

Dos. ʒij. to ʒiij. twice a day.

This wine is employed in Dropsy and chronic Rheumatism.

Bitter Wine.

℞ Flor. Anthem. Nob.
 Pulv. Cinchon. Off. aa ʒss.
 — Rad. Amom. Zingib. ʒij.
 Carb. Potass. ʒiij.
 Vin. Alb. Hispan. ʒij. M.

Digest for three days, and decant.

Dos. ʒss. to ʒi. thrice a day.

Used in Scrophula.

Anthelmintic Wine.

℞ Herb. Artemis. Marit.	℥ij.
Fol. Tanacet. Vulg.	
— Anthem. Nob.	
Herb. Gratiol. Off.	aa ℥i.
Vin. Alb. Hispan.	○ iv. M.

Digest for three days, and strain.

Dos. ℥ij. three times a day fasting.

Sydenham's Vinous Tincture of Opium.

℞ Gum. Opii.	℥ij.
Pulv. Laur. Cinnam.	
— Caryophyll. Arom.	aa ℥i.
Vin. Alb. Hispan.	○ i. M.

Digest without heat for seven days, and filter.

This is the preparation of Opium which Surgeons employ as an application to the eye in chronic Inflammations of that organ.

Fuld's Fœtid Elixir.

℞ Castor. Fib.	℥ss.
Gum. Ferul. Assafœtid.	℥ij.
— Opii.	gr. xxxvi.
Aq. Carbon. Ammon.	℥i.
Alcohol.	℥iv. M.

Digest for four days, and filter.

Dos. ℥i. to ℥iss.

Used in Hysteria.

Spina's Elixir.

℞ Agaric. Chirurg.	
Rad. Amom. Zingib.	
Gum. Myrrh.	aa ʒij.
Gum. Aloe. Soc.	
Theriac. Com.	aa ʒi.
Pulv. Rhei Palm.	ʒvi.
Rad. Gentian. Lut.	ʒss.
Flor. Croc. Sativ.	ʒij.
Sacch. Alb.	ʒiv.
Alcohol. Dilut.	○ ij. M.

Digest for three days, and filter.

Dos. ʒss. to ʒi. thrice a day.

This medicine has had much reputation as a vermifuge.

Cheyne's Stomachic Tincture.

℞ Rad. Rhei Palm. Contus.	ʒxviiij.
Pulv. Cort. Cinchon. Off.	ʒi.
Cort. Citr. Aurant.	ʒss.
Rad. Amom. Zedoar. Contus.	
Bacc. Juniper. Com.	aa ʒij.
Sem. Amom. Cardam.	
Pulv. Cocc. Cac.	aa ʒi.
Vin. Alb. Hispan.	○ ij. M.

Digest for eight days with a gentle heat, and filter for use.

Dos. ʒss. to ʒi. twice or thrice a day.

The first of these is the fact that the
 world is becoming more and more
 united. The distance between
 the most remote parts of the
 globe is being rapidly
 shortened. The progress of
 civilization is everywhere
 making rapid strides. The
 human mind is becoming
 more and more enlightened.
 The human heart is becoming
 more and more generous.
 The human soul is becoming
 more and more noble.

It is the duty of every
 man to contribute his
 share to the progress
 of the world. It is the
 duty of every man to
 strive for the good of
 his fellow-men. It is the
 duty of every man to
 be true to his principles.
 It is the duty of every
 man to be brave in the
 face of adversity. It is
 the duty of every man
 to be patient in the face
 of opposition. It is the
 duty of every man to be
 kind to all men.

This was a favourite tincture of Dr. Cheyne, which he facetiously named *The Bishop*.

—————
Rhanby Tincture.

℞ Rad. Rhei Palm. Contus	ʒi.
Fol. Cass. Sen.	ʒij.
Fruct. Vitis. Vinif.	ʒiv.
Sem. Coriand. Sativ.	
— Aneth. Fœnic.	
Pulv. Cocc. Cac.	aa ʒij.
Flor. Croc. Sativ.	
Rad. Glycyrrh. Glab.	aa ʒi.
Alcohol. Dilut.	○ x. M.

Digest for ten days, and filter for use.

Employed as a cathartic and stomachic in Dyspepsia.

—————
Bishoprick's Compound Vitriolic Tincture.

℞ Sulph. Cupr. Calc.	ʒviij.
Gum. Kino	ʒij.
Alcohol.	○ ij. M.

Let the Sulphate of Copper and Gum Kino be pulverized, and added to the Alcohol. Digest in a sand bath for four days, and decant the tincture for use.

Dos. ℥ XL. to ℥ LX. every four or five hours.

This is one of the most powerful remedies with which we are acquainted, in Menorrhagia, and other

passive hemorrhages. We have given the recipe as published in the Edinburgh Medical Commentaries; but it must appear obvious to the most casual observer, that the alcohol cannot dissolve all the sulphate of copper, and, also, that the heat of a sand bath will destroy the alcoholic character of the tincture.

Fox's Tincture.

℞ Rad. Coch. Armorac. ʒij.
 Sem. Sinap. Alb.
 Rad. Valerian. Sylves. aa ʒij.
 — Rhei Palm. Contus. ʒss.
 Vin. Alb. Hispan. ʒij. M.

Macerate for seven days, and strain off for use.

Dos. ʒi. every four hours.

Used in Paralysis, and chronic Rheumatism.

Italian Elixir.

℞ Nuc. Myrist. Moschat.
 Invol. Myrist. Mosch.
 Caryophyll. Arom.
 Cort. Laur. Cinnam. aa ʒi.
 Alcohol. ʒiv. M.

Digest for seven days, and add

Sacch. Alb. ℞ ij.
 Aq. Fontan. ʒiv.

Sulph. Alumin. ʒiiss.
 Pulv. Cocc. Cac. ʒi.

Filter.

Dos. ʒi. twice a day.

Used in Dyspepsia.

Hop Tincture.

℞ Flor. Humul. Lup. ʒij.
 Alcohol. Dilut. ʒij. M.

Digest for two days, and strain.

Dos. ʒij. to ʒss.

Alkaline Tincture.

℞ Carb. Potass. ʒi.
 Sapon. Venet.
 Gum. Arabic. aa ʒss.
 Alcohol. Dilut. ʒi. M.

Digest for four days.

Dos. ʒi. to ʒiiss. in the morning.

This medicine has had a reputation in the cure of
 Jaundice.

Lobelia Tincture.

℞ Lobel. Inflat. Sicc. ʒij.
 Alcohol. Dilut. ʒi. M.

Digest for seven days.

Dos. ℥xx. to ʒi.

Used in Asthma and Croup with decided benefit.

James's Diuretic Wine.

℞ Rad. Coch. Armorac.
 Sem. Sinap. Alb. aa ʒss.
 Cort. Canell. Alb. Contus.
 Rad. Polyg. Seneg. aa ʒiij.
 Vin. Alb. Hispan. ʒij. M.

Macerate for twenty-four hours.

Dos. ʒij. twice a day.

Peyrilhe's Elixir.

℞ Rad. Gentian. Lut. ʒss.
 Carb. Potass. ʒi.
 Alcohol. Dilut. ʒi. M.

Digest for seven days.

Dos. ʒss. three times a day.

With this Elixir Mons. Peyrilhe obtained great reputation in the treatment of Scrophula.

THE [illegible]

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The first of these is the
 fact that the population
 of the country has
 increased rapidly since
 the year 1850. This
 is due to a number of
 causes, the most
 important of which are
 the discovery of gold
 and silver, the
 opening of the
 Pacific coast, and
 the general
 improvement of
 the country.

Mead's Tincture.

℞ Melo. Vesic. Contus.	3i.
Gum. Guaiac. Off.	gr. XLV.
— Ammon.	3ss.
Pulv. Rhei Palm.	3iss.
— Cocc. Cac.	gr. xv.
Alcohol.	℥xij. M.

Digest for three days, and filter.

Dos. ℥xxx. to ℥l. thrice a day.

Used in Gleet.

Boerhaave's Anti-Asthmatic.

℞ Rad. Asar. Europ.	gr. xvij
— Calam. Arom.	
— Inul. Helen.	aa 3i.
— Iris. Florant.	3ss.
— Glycyrrh. Glab.	3iss.
Sem. Pimp. Anis.	3ss.
Gum. Laur. Camph.	gr. vi.
Alcohol.	℥viiij. M.

Digest for three days. Filter.

Dos. ℥x. to ℥xxx.

Sutcliff's Anti-Pertussis.

℞ Tinc. Cinchon. Comp.	3i.
— Opii. Camph.	3ss.
— Melo. Vesicator.	3i. M.

Dos. ℥ xv. to ℥i. according to the age of the child, to be gradually increased till slight Strangury is produced.

This prescription was first brought into notice by the late Dr. Lettsom, and is a very efficient remedy in the second stage of Pertussis.

Boerhaave's Gout Cordial.

℞ Rad. Rhei Palm. Contus.	℥i.
Fol. Cass. Sen.	℥ij.
Sem. Amom. Cardam.	
— Coriand. Sativ.	aa ℥i.
Fruct. Vitis. Vinif.	℥iij.
Pulv. Cocc. Cac.	
Flor. Croc. Sativ.	aa ℥i.
Vin. Alb. Hispan.	℔i. M.

Digest for seven days, and strain.

Dos ℥ss. to ℥iss.

Eau Medicinale D'Husson.

℞ Rad. Colchic. Autumn.	℥ij.
Alcohol. Dilut.	℥iv.

Digest for five days.

Daffy's Elixir, (Patent.)

R. Fol. Cass. Sen.	3iij.
Pulv. Rhei Palm.	3iss.
Sem. Aneth. Fœnicul.	
Bacc. Juniper. Com.	
* Balsam. Guaiac	aa gr. XLV.
Alcohol.	3viij. M.

Digest for seven days, filter, and add

Sacc. Alb.	3vi.
------------	------

* Balsam of Guaiac is a tincture of Guaiac with Bal. Peru.

Godfrey's Cordial, (Patent.)

R. Gum. Opii.	gr. viij.
Theriac. Com.	3viij.
Alcohol.	3iv.
Aq. Distill.	○i.
Ol. Laur. Sassafr.	℥iij. M. s. a.

Digest for three days.

Dos. 3ij. to an infant.

This medicine is much used as an anodyne for infant children.

Eau de Cologne, (Patent.)

R. Sp. Rosmarin. Off.	℞ iij ss.
* — Meliss. Off. Comp.	℞ ij. ℥iv.
Ol. Citr. Aurant. Dilut. (<i>Burgamot.</i>)	℥iij.
— Flor. Citr. Aurant.	℥iss.
— Citr. Aurant.	℥ij.
— Citr. Med.	℥iij.
— Rosmarin. Off.	℥i.
Alcohol.	○ xij. M.

And in order to obtain a more intimate mixture, the whole should be distilled in a sand bath.

* Sp. Meliss. Off. Comp. is prepared in the following manner :

R. Fol. Meliss. Off. Sicc.	℥iv.
Cort. Citr. Aurant. Sicc.	℥ij.
Nuc. Myrist. Moschat.	
Sem. Coriand. Sativ.	aa ℥i.
Caryophyll. Arom.	
Pulv. Canell. Alb.	
Rad. Angel. Archangel.	aa ℥ss.
Alcohol.	○ ij.
Alcohol. Dilut.	○ i. M.

Macerate for three days, and distil in a sand bath.

Bateman's Drops, (Patent.)

R. Sem. Aneth. Fœnicul.	℥iss.
— Pimp. Anis.	℥iss.
Rad. Glycyrrh. Glab.	℥ss.
Vin. Alb. Hispan.	○ i. M.

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MEMORANDUM

TO: THE DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF REVENUE

FROM: SAC, [illegible]

RE: [illegible]

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Digest with gentle heat for eight days. Strain,
and add

Acid. Benzoic.
Gum. Laur. Camp. aa gr. viij.

Digest for two days, and add the following in
powder :

Gum. Opii.
Castor. Fib. aa ℥ss.
Cocc. Cac. ℥i.

Dos. ℥x. to ℥i.

Hill's Balsam of Honey, (Patent.)

℞ Res. Styrac. Benzoic. ℥i.
Bals. Tolut. ℥ij.
Flor. Croc. Sativ. ℥ss.
Mel. Opt. ℥iv.
Alcohol. ℔i. M.

Dos. ℥i. three times a day.

Jesuit's Drops, (Patent.)

℞ Gum. Guaiac. Off. ℥i.
Bals. Copaib. ℥i.
Mur. Hydrarg. ℥ss.
Alcohol ℥viij.
Ol. Laur. Sassafras. ℥iij. M. s. a.

Dos. ℥xv. to ℥xx. twice a day in a glass of wine.

It is usually coloured with Cochineal.

MIXTURES.*Nitric Acid Drink.*

R̄ Acid. Nitric. Dilut.	ʒij
Aq. Fontan.	℥iss.
Syrup. Com.	ʒij. M.

Used in Fevers as a drink.

Muriatic Acid Drink.

R̄ Acid. Muriatic.	ʒiss.
Aq. Fontan.	℥iss.
Syrup. Com.	ʒij. M.

Used as the preceding.

Sulphuric Acid Drink.

R̄ Acid. Sulphur. Dilut.	ʒss.
Aq. Fontan.	℥iss.
Syrup. Com.	ʒij. M.

Used as the preceding.

Citrate of Morphine Mixture

R Pure Morphine ʒij
Crystals of Citric acid ʒj
Distilled water ℥viij

Mixture of Sulphate of Morphine

R Sulphate of Morphine ʒij
Sulphuric acid . . . ℥xx
Alcohol . . . ʒj
Distilled water . . . ℥viij

Hepatic Mixture

℞ Ferri lact. Precip.	ʒij
Extrakt. Conii	ʒij
— Taraxaci	ʒxx
Syrup Croci	ʒij
Aqua Fontanis	ʒiv

m.

Balsam Copabia Mixture.

℞ Balsam Copabia	ʒij
℞ Trebenth. rec.	ʒij
— Pimento	ʒt̄xxx
Essen Lavand Comp.	ʒj
Sacchar Alb.	ʒj
Muc. G. Arab.	ʒij

m.

Boerhaave's Fever Drink.

℞ Mel. Opt.
 Acid. Acet. Distillat. aa ℥i.
 Aq. Fervent. ○i. M.

Directed to be drank tepid, by cupfulls.

Ether Drink.

℞ Sp. Ether. Nitr. ℥vi.
 Sacch. Alb. ℥ij.
 Aq. Fontan. ○ij. M.

To be kept well corked for use. This is one of the most convenient and agreeable drinks in Fever.

Riverius's Draught.

℞ Carb. Potass. ℥ij.
 Aq. Fontan. ℥iij. M.

Dos. ℥ss. mixed with ℥ss. of Lemon juice, every two hours.

Alkaline Laxative.

℞ Pulv. Rhei Palm. ℥ij
 Carb. Potass. ℥i.
 Aq. Pimp. Anis. ℥xij. M.

Dos. ℥i. every hour until it operates.

Used in Cholera and Diarrhœa.

Absorbent Mixture.

℞ Carb. Calc. Præpar.	ʒij.
Gum. Arabic.	ʒi.
Tinct. Opii Camph.	ʒij.
Aq. Pimp. Anis.	ʒvijss. M.

Dos. ʒss. frequently ; to a child ʒi. or ʒij. every two hours.

Sims's Antacid Mixture.

℞ Magnes. Calc.	
Aq. Carbon. Ammon.	da ʒi.
Aq. Cinnam.	ʒij.
Aq. Font.	ʒvss. M.

Dos. ʒi. every three hours.

Used in Cardialgia.

Anodyne Cathartic.

℞ Pulv. Rhei Palm.	ʒij.
Carb. Sod.	ʒi.
Sacch. Alb.	ʒij.
Tinct. Opii.	ʒi.
Aq. Pimp. Anis.	ʒvi. M.

Dos. ʒss. every hour.

Used in Dysentery.

CHAPTER I

The first part of the history of the world is the history of the creation of the world and the life of the first man, Adam. It is a story of the beginning of all things, of the origin of life and of the fall of man from grace. It is a story of the beginning of the human race and of the beginning of the human condition. It is a story of the beginning of the human journey and of the beginning of the human quest for knowledge and for happiness.

THE CREATION OF THE WORLD

In the beginning, God created the world. He created the heavens and the earth, the sun and the moon, the stars and the planets. He created the land and the sea, the mountains and the valleys, the rivers and the streams. He created the animals and the plants, the birds and the beasts, the fish and the creeping things. He created man in His own image and likeness, and He gave him dominion over all the earth and over all the creatures that are upon it.

THE LIFE OF ADAM

Adam was the first man, and he lived in the Garden of Eden. He was given a beautiful life, with all the pleasures of the earth and the company of his wife, Eve. He was given the knowledge of good and evil, and he was given the power to choose between right and wrong. He chose to disobey God's command, and he was driven out of the Garden of Eden. He and his wife lived in the land of Nod, and they had many children.

THE FALL OF MAN

The fall of man was the beginning of the human condition. It was the beginning of the human struggle against sin and death. It was the beginning of the human journey towards redemption and eternal life. It was the beginning of the human quest for the Kingdom of God on earth and in the hearts of men. It was the beginning of the human story, and it is the story that we tell today.

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1900

Desbois's Emmenagogue Mixture.

℞ Aq. Distillat. Artem. Vulg.	℥v.
Aq. Flor. Citr. Aurant.	℥ss. M.
Ol. Rut. Graviol.	
Junip. Sabin.	aa ℥vi.
Syrup Citr. Aurant.	℥i. M. s. a.

Dos. ℥ij. to ℥ss. twice or thrice a day.

Moselys's Emetic Mixture.

℞ Sulph. Zinc.	℥ij.
—— Alumin.	℥i.
Pulv. Cocc. Cac.	gr. iv.
Aq. Bullient.	℥viij. M.

Dos. ℥ss. every half hour to vomit, or every three hours to nauseate.

Dr. M. was in the habit of using this Mixture in Phthisis Pulmonalis.

Egg Mixture.

℞ Spermaceti.	
Sacch. Alb.	aa ℥ij.
Vitell. Ovi.	No. i. M. s. a.

And add

Tart. Antim.	gr. ij.
Tinct. Opii. Camph.	℥ij.
Aq. Fontan.	℥viij.

Dos. ℥ss. every two or three hours.

Cough Mixture.

℞	Expect. Senek.*	℥vi.
	Tinct. Opii Camph.	
	Syr. Bals. Toluif.	
	Sp. Æther. Nitros.	aa ℥ij. M.

Dos. ℥ss. every two or three hours.

* Vide Decoctions.

Thomas's Expectorant.

℞	Lac. Ammoniac.	℥iv.
	Oxymel. Scill. Marit.	℥iss.
	Vin. Tart. Antim.	℥ij.
	Tinct. Opii. Camph.	℥ss. M.

Dos. ℥ss. three or four times a day.

Refrigerant Cough Mixture.

℞	Spermaceti.	℥ij.
	Vitell. Ovi.	No. i.
	Aq. Fontan.	℥vi.
	Nitr. Potass.	℥i.
	Oxymel. Scill. Marit.	℥ij. M.

Dos. ℥ss. to be repeated as the urgency of Cough requires.

Stimulant Expectorant.

℞.	Vin. Tart Antim.	℥ij.
	Oxymel. Scill. Marit.	
	Tinct. Opii Camph.	aa ℥ss.
	Aq. Carbon. Ammon.	℥i.
	Aq. Fontan.	℥vijss. M.

Dos. ℥ss. every two or three hours.

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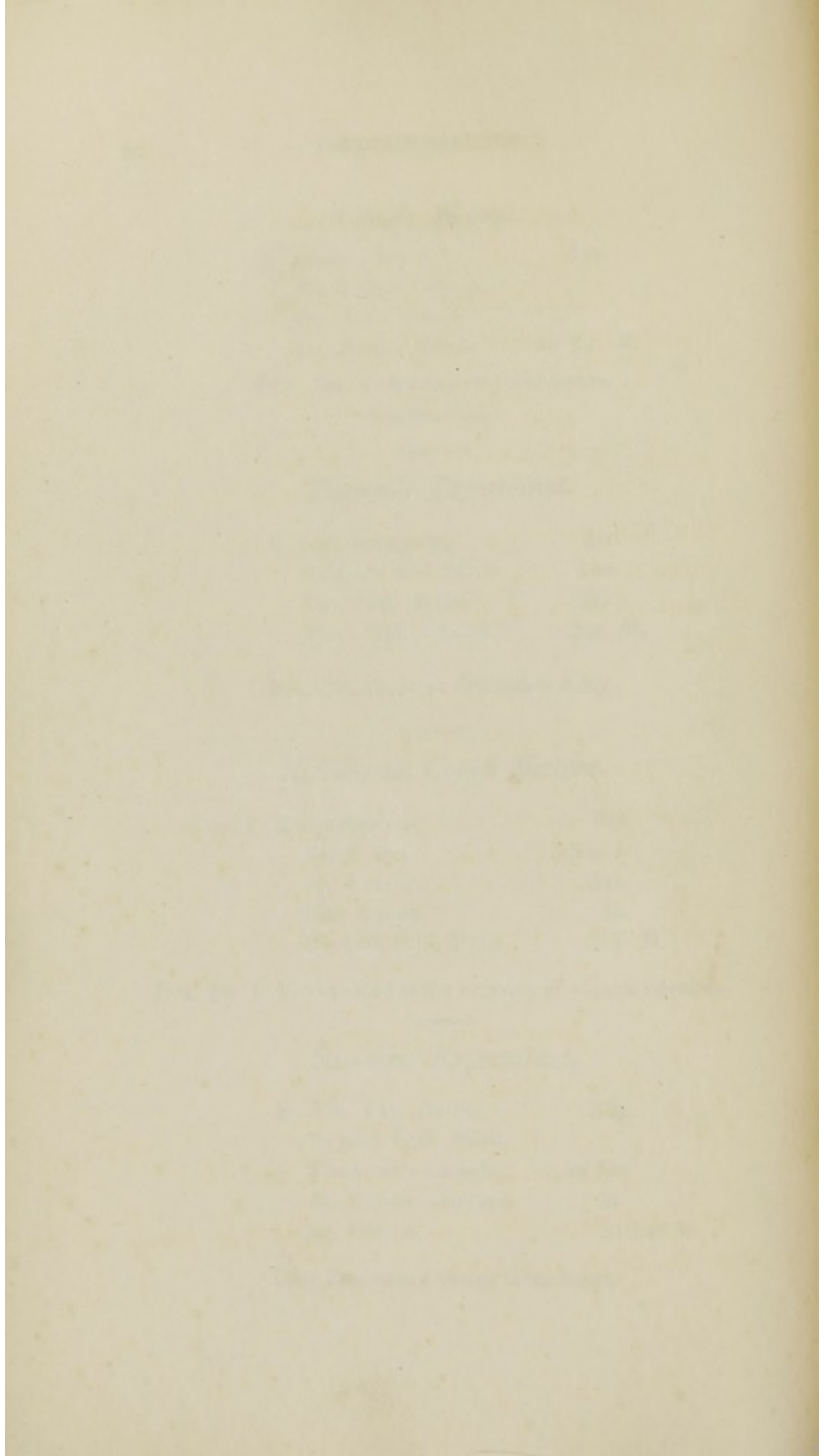
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Griffith's Myrrh Mixture.

℞ Gum. Myrrh.	ʒi.
Aq. Alexiter.	ʒviss.

Dissolve in a marble mortar, and add

Sp. Myrt. Piment.	ʒvi.
Carbon. Potass.	ʒss.
Sulph. Ferri.	gr. xij.
Syrup. Simp.	ʒij. M.

Dos. One fourth part of this mixture is directed to be given in the morning, another at 5 o'clock, and the same quantity at bed time, in Phthisis Pulmonalis.

Pierson's Anti-Pertussis.

℞ Vin Ipecac.	ʒi.
Tinct. Gum. Opii.	ʒiss.
Carbon. Sod.	ʒij.
Aq. Pimp. Anis.	ʒxij. M.

Dos. ʒi. every 4 hours, for children of two years.

Bree's Anti-Asthmatic.

℞ Tinct. Scill. Marit.	℥ x.
Acid. Nitric.	℥ vi.
Extr. Hyosciam. Nig.	gr. ij.
Aq. Fontan.	ʒiss. M.

This draught to be repeated every three or four hours during the paroxysm.

Fournier's Anti-Tetanic.

℞ Mosch.	
Gum. Laur. Camph.	aa ʒi.
Sp. Ammon. Succin.	ʒij.
Infus. Arnic. Mont.	ʒiv. M.

Dos. ʒi. every hour.

The author of this recipe treated Tetanus with great success.

Selle's Anti-Lyssic.

℞ Melo. Vesicator.	No. iij. to vi.
Theriac. Venet.	ʒss.
Carbon. Ammon.	ʒij.
Gum. Laur. Camph.	ʒi.
Aq. Acet. Ammon.	ʒviiij. M.

Dr. Selle recommends this draught in Hydrophobia, and in those cases of extreme disease, which require very free evacuations by the skin and kidneys.

Temple's Remedy.

℞ Aq. Carbon. Ammon.	
Sp. Ammon. Succin.	aa ℥XL. M.

To be taken in any convenient vehicle, and repeated at short intervals, in cases of poisoning by the bite of the viper.

Jackson's Mixture for chronic inflammation
of the Fauces

Rf Kreosote ℥ij
Ammon. Murias ℥j
Leopab. Balsam ℥ss
M℥ ℥iv.

Apply with a large camel-hair
brush one or twice a day.

Woodward's Nerve Mixture

R Alcoholi ~~et~~ Nucis Vomica ℥ss
Rectified Spirits of Wine . ℥iv
Cinnamon Water ℥ij
Compound Spirit, Sassafras aa ℥ij
M

Dose a tea-spoonful three times
a day.

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Fowler's Solution.

℞ Oxyd. Arsenic.
 Carbon. Potass. aa gr. LXIV.
 Aq. Distillat. ℥ viij. M.

Boil gently in a glass vessel until the arsenic is dissolved, and add

Sp. Lavend. Comp. ℥ ss.
 Aq. Distillat. q. s.
 To make of the whole ℥ i.

Dos. ℥ x. to ℥ xij. every eight hours.

Weikard's Drops.

℞ Mur. Hydrarg.
 — Ammon. aa gr. iv.
 Aq. Distillat. ℥ ij.
 Tinct. Gum. Opii. gr. xxxvi.
 Ol. Laur. Cinnam. ℥ i. M. s. a.

Dos. ℥ xxx. to ℥ xl. morning and evening.

This is a good mode of exhibiting Mur. Hydrarg. in Syphilis.

Durande's Mixture.

℞ Æther. Sulphur. ℥ vij.
 Ol. Terebinth. ℥ ss. M.

Dos. ℥ xij. to ℥ xxx. at night, on sugar.

This is the remedy which has been recommended by Durand, Whitt, Cullen, and Quarin, for the solution of biliary calculi.

British Oil, (Patent.)

℞ Ol. Sulphurat.	ʒi.
Ol. Petrol.	ʒiss.
Ol. Succin. Pur.	ʒij.
Ol. Terebinth.	ʒiv. M.

Dos. ℥ xv. to ℥ xx. morning and evening.

Harlaem Oil, (Patent.)

℞ Sulph. Sublim.	ʒij.
Ol. Lini.	℥i.
Ol. Succin.	ʒij.
Ol. Terebinth.	q. s.

Boil the Sulphur in the linseed oil until it be dissolved, then add the Ol. Succin. and as much of the Ol. Terebinth, as shall make it of a proper consistence.

The first of these is the...

CHAPTER I

The first of these is the...

The first of these is the...

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Received of the Treasurer of the State of New York

the sum of Five Hundred Dollars

for the purchase of land

in the County of Albany

for the use of the State

SYRUPS.

Syrup Des Cinq Racines.

℞ Rad. Apii Graveol.	
Aneth. Fœnicul.	
Apii Petrosel.	
Rusci Aculiat.	
Asperag. Off.	aa ℥iv.
Aq. Fontan.	○vi.
Sacch. Com.	q. s. M.

Macerate the root with a gentle heat, add the sugar, and make a syrup according to art.

Dos. ℥ss. to ℥iss. thrice a day.

Used in Dropsy.

Lichen Syrup.

℞ Lichen. Iceland.	℥vi.
Aq. Fontan.	○ij. M.

Boil to one half, and add

Sacch. Com.	℥i.
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Then boil to the consistence of a syrup.

Dos. ℥i. three or four times a day.

Used in Phthisis Pulmonalis.

Chalybeate Syrup.

℞ Sulph. Ferri.	ʒi.
Aq. Bullient.	ʒ viij. M.

Dissolve, filter, and add

Gum. Arabic.	ʒij.
Sacch. Alb.	℥i.

Make a syrup according to art.

Dos. ʒi. to ʒij.

Used in Chlorosis.

Boullay's Syrup.

℞ Pulv. Conv. Ipecac.	ʒij.
Cinchon. Off.	ʒi.
Gum. Opii.	gr. x.
Aq. Fontan.	q. s.

Macerate to extract the virtues of the ipecacuanha, bark, and opium. Filter, and add

Sacch. Alb.	℥i.
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Evaporate in a sand bath, to the consistence of a syrup.

Dos. ʒi. to ʒss. frequently, according to the age of the patient.

Used in Pertussis.

MEMORANDUM

FOR THE RECORD

DATE: [Illegible]

TO: [Illegible]

FROM: [Illegible]

SUBJECT: [Illegible]

[Illegible body text]

CHAPTER IV

The first part of the chapter discusses the general principles of the law of contract, and the second part discusses the law of tort.

The law of contract is a branch of the law which deals with the legal relations between two or more persons who have entered into an agreement.

The law of tort is a branch of the law which deals with the legal liability of one person to another for a wrongful act or omission.

CHAPTER V

The first part of the chapter discusses the law of property, and the second part discusses the law of succession.

The law of property is a branch of the law which deals with the legal rights of a person in a thing.

The law of succession is a branch of the law which deals with the legal rights of a person in the property of another person who has died.

Belét's Syrup.

R. Nitr. Hydrarg. Pur. (<i>Made without heat.</i>)	ʒiiss.
Æther. Nitros.	ʒss.
Syrup. Simp.	℥i.

First dissolve the nitrate of mercury in the least possible quantity of water, and mix with the other ingredients cold.

Dos. ʒss. in the morning, in a cup of water.

This remedy formerly had a reputation for the cure of Scrophula.

Anti-Syphilitic Syrup.

R. Rad. Smilac. Sarsaparill.	
Lig. Guaiac. Off.	aa ℥i.
Petal. Ros. Gall.	
Gum. Mimos. Nilot.	
Fol. Cas. Sen.	aa ʒi.
Rad. Amom. Zingib.	ʒss.
<i>vel,</i>	
Sem. Pimp. Anis.	ʒi.
Aq. Fontan.	○x.

Boil the two first ingredients in the water for one hour, strain, and to the residuum add the same quantity of water as before; boil for two hours, and, to-

ward the end of the boiling, add the other ingredients, strain, and to both decoctions, add

Sacch. Com.
Mel. Opt. aa ℥ ij.

And boil the whole to the consistence of a Syrup.

Dos. ℥ij. to men, ℥i. to females, twice a day.

The patient is directed to take the first dose early in the morning, and the second, four hours after dinner. He is also to take, during the day, twelve tumblers full of the Sarsaparilla Ptisan, seven before dinner, beginning two hours after having taken the first dose of the rob, and five after dinner, beginning also two hours after the second dose.

Sarsaparilla Ptisan.

℞ Rad. Smilac. Sarsap. ℥ij
Aq. Fontan. ○vi. M.

Boil to ○iv.

In Summer.

℞ Rad. Smilac. Sarsap. ℥iss.

For Females.

℞ Rad. Smilac. Sarsap. ℥i.

To the above quantity of water.

This is a recipe for making the celebrated rob of Laffecteur. It is believed to be very like to the origi-

The first part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the general principles of the theory of the structure of the atom. It is shown that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, and that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics.

The second part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the general principles of the theory of the structure of the atom. It is shown that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, and that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics.

The third part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the general principles of the theory of the structure of the atom. It is shown that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, and that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics.

The fourth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the general principles of the theory of the structure of the atom. It is shown that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, and that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics.

The fifth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the general principles of the theory of the structure of the atom. It is shown that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, and that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics.

The sixth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the general principles of the theory of the structure of the atom. It is shown that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, and that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics.

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Fourth block of faint, illegible text, possibly a concluding paragraph or a signature area.

nal, and it has been employed with decided advantage in those anomalous cases of disease which sometimes occur in Scrophulous habits, produced by the improper and irregular exhibition of mercury for the cure of Lues Venerea.

Sirop De Cuisinier.

℞ Rad. Smilac. Off. Sarsaparill.	℥ ij.
Flor. Borag. Off.	
Petal. Ros. Gall.	
Fol. Cass. Sen.	
Sem. Pimp. Anis.	aa ʒ ij.
Sacch. Com.	
Mel. Com.	aa ℥ ij. M.

Boil in sufficient water to extract the virtues of the sarsaparilla completely. Strain, add the sugar and honey, and boil down to the consistence of a syrup. To each pound of the syrup may be added

Mur. Hydrarg. gr. i.

Dos. ʒi. or ʒij. twice a day.

This preparation is in general use in France, as a substitute for the Rob Anti-Syphilitique of Monsieur Laffecteur.

Larrey's Depurative Syrup.

℞ Syr. Smilac. Sarsaparill.
 Syr. De Cuisinier aa ℥ij
 Mur. Hydrarg.
 Mur. Ammon.
 Ext. Gum. Opii aa ʒi.
 Sp. Æther. Vitriol. Comp. ʒij. M.

Dos. ʒi. in the morning, taking, at the same time, a cup of the Sarsaparilla Ptisan.

This is a modification of the preceding recipe, and is applicable to similar cases.

ATTEST

Notary Public

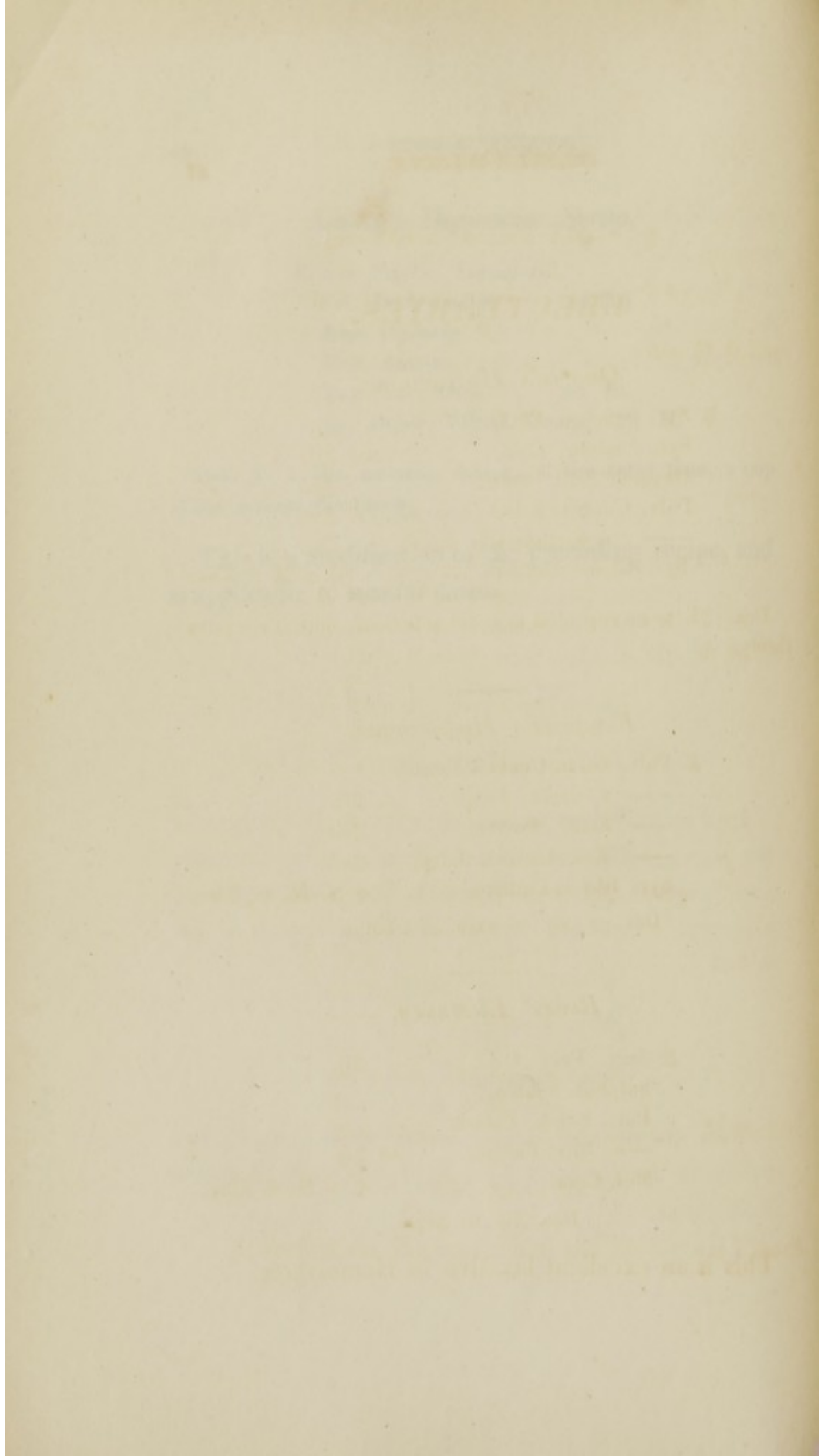
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the _____ day of _____

19__

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This is an unrecorded duplicate of _____



ELECTUARIES.*Quarin's Hydrogogue.*

℞ Syr. Sambuc. Ebul.	
Syr. Juniper. Com.	aa ʒij.
Oxymel. Scill. Marit.	ʒi.
Pulv. Convol. Jalap.	ʒss.
— Sulph. Potass.	ʒij.
Syr. Rham. Cathart.	q. s. M. ft. Elec.

Dos. ʒi. to be repeated at short intervals, until it operates freely.

Fouquier's Hydrogogue.

℞ Pulv. Gum. Convol. Scam.	
— Convolv. Jalap.	aa ʒij.
— Scill. Maritim.	ʒiss.
— Res. Convol. Jalap.	ʒss.
Syr. Rham. Cathart.	q. s. M. ft. Elec.

Dos. gr. xij. to xxiv. in a bolus.

Reuss' Electuary.

℞ Succ. Frax. Orni.	ʒij.
Sulphur. Sublim.	
Pulv. Sulph. Potass.	
— Nitr. Potass.	aa ʒij.
Mel. Com.	q. s. M. ft. Elec.

Dos. ʒij. to ʒiij.

This is an excellent laxative in Hemorrhoids.

Anti-Hemorrhoidal Electuary.

℞ Succ. Frax. Orni.	ʒij.
Ol. Ricin. Com.	ʒi.
Supertart. Potass.	ʒss. M. ft. Elec.

Dos. ʒss. to ʒi.

Nitre Electuary.

℞ Pulv. Nitr. Potass.	ʒij.
— Convol. Jalap.	ʒi.
Elec. Cass. Sen.	ʒi. M. ft. Elec.

Dos. ʒij. as occasion requires.

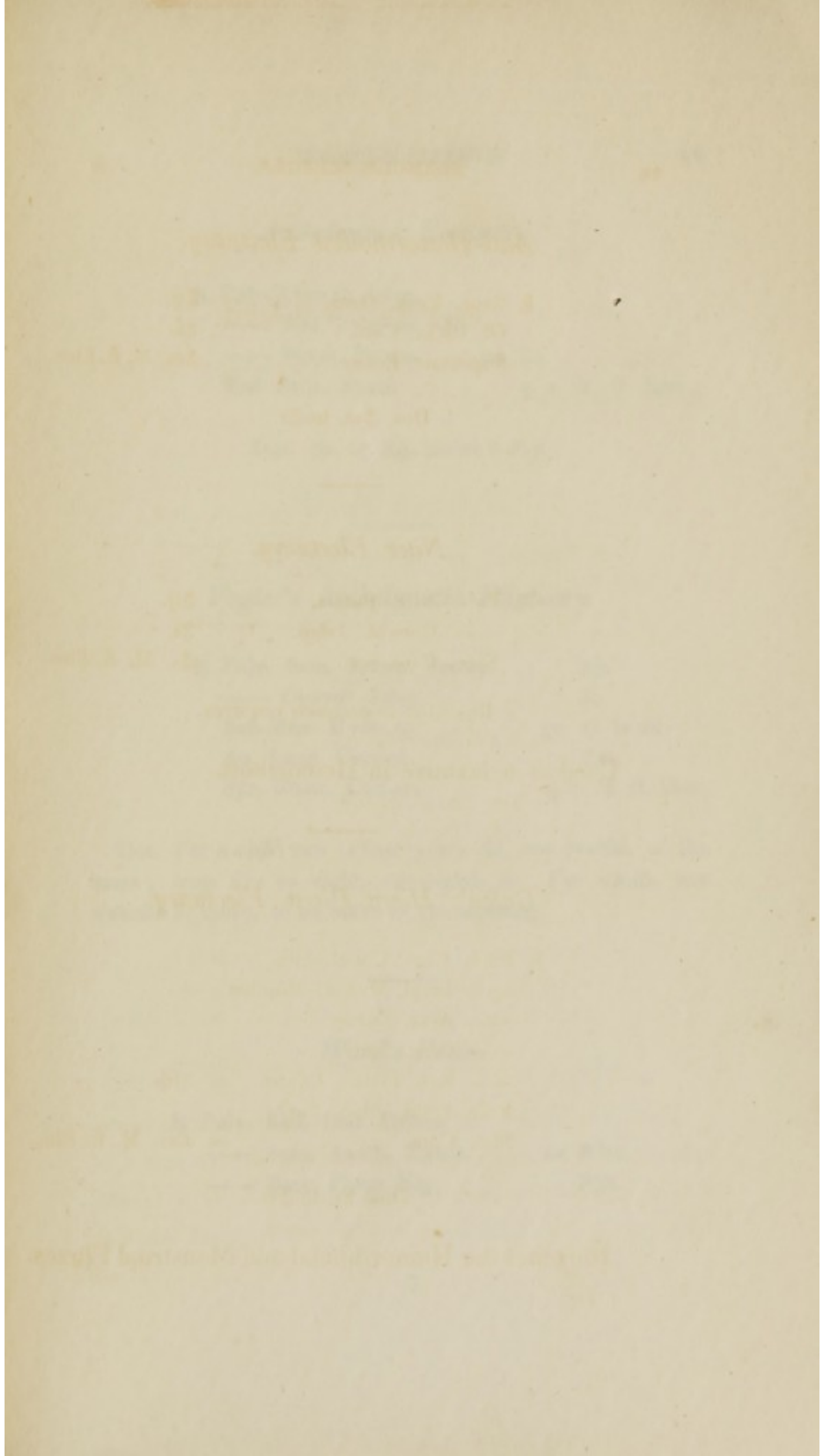
Used as a laxative in Hemorrhoids.

Galen's Hiera Picra. Electuary.

℞ Pulv. Cort. Canel. Alb.	
— Invol. Myrist. Moschat.	
— Asar. Europ.	
— Croc. Sativ.	
— Res. Pistac. Lentis.	aa ʒiij.
Pulv. Gum. Aloe. Soc.	
Mel. Com.	aa ʒvi. M. ft. Elec.

Dos. ʒi. to ʒss.

It excites the Hemorrhoidal and Menstrual Fluxes.



MEMORANDUM

For the purpose of the present investigation, it is necessary to determine the exact nature of the material under consideration.

DESCRIPTION OF THE MATERIAL

The material is a solid, crystalline substance, which is soluble in water and alcohol. It is colorless and has a melting point of approximately 150°C.

It is found in nature as a mineral, and is also produced synthetically. The synthetic material is of a higher purity than the natural one.

The material is used in the manufacture of various dyes and pigments. It is also used in the preparation of certain pharmaceuticals.

The material is a member of the class of organic compounds known as the azo dyes. It is characterized by the presence of the azo group (N=N).

The material is a member of the class of organic compounds known as the azo dyes. It is characterized by the presence of the azo group (N=N).

Anthelmintic Electuary.

℞ Pulv. Convol. Jalap.	
—— Rad. Valerian. Off.	
—— Sulph. Potass.	aa ʒi.
Mel. Scill. Marit.	q. s. M. ft. Elec.

Dos. ʒi. to ʒij. thrice a day.

Vogler's Anthelmintic Electuary.

℞ Pulv. Sem. Artem. Santon.	ʒij.
—— Convol. Jalap.	ʒi.
Sub-Mur. Hydrarg.	gr. vi. to xii.
Aq. Laur. Cinnam.	ʒss.
Syr. Rham. Cathart.	q. s. M. ft. Elec.

Dos. For a child two to four years old, one-twelfth of the mass ; from five to eight, one-eighth do. For adults, one quarter or more, to be taken in the morning.

Ward's Paste.

℞ Pulv. Rad. Inul. Helen.	
—— Sem. Aneth. Fœnic.	aa ℞ iss.
—— Bacc. Piper. Nig.	℞ss.

Sacch. Alb.
 Mel. Com. aa ℥i. M. ft. Elec.

Dos. ʒi. to ʒij. twice or thrice a day.

This is a deservedly celebrated remedy for Hemorrhoidal affections.

—
Edinburgh Treacle.

℞ Pulv. Rad. Aristoloch. Serp.	ʒvi.
— — — Valerian. Off.	
— — — Dorst. Contrajer.	aa ʒiv.
— Castor. Fib.	ʒij.
— Cort. Laur. Cinnam.	
— Invol. Myrist. Moschat.	
— Rad. Amon. Zingib.	
— — — Acor. Calam.	
— — — Gentian. Lut.	
— Bacc. Piper. Nig.	
— Sem. Aneth. Fœnic.	
— Flor. Croc. Sativ.	
— Gum. Opii.	aa ʒi.
Mel. Opt.	℥vi.
Vin. Alb. Hispan.	q. s.
Ad. Solut. Gum. Opii.	M. ft. Elec.

Dos. ʒij. to ʒiv.

This is believed to be the last edition of the once celebrated Edinburgh Treacle. And, although it has lost its reputation both in this country and in Great Britain, as it continues to be much used on the

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continent, we have given it a place; not so much from a persuasion that it will ever redeem its reputation, as from a disposition to record an ancient prescription, and satisfy those who are curious in such matters.

Opiate Electuary.

R. Pulv. Cort. Cinchon. Off.	℥i.
— Carbon. Potass.	℥ss.
Syr. Ros. Gall.	
Mel. Opt.	aa ʒij. M. ft. Elec.

Dos. ʒij. to ʒss.

Used in Intermittent Fever.

Mineral Electuary.

R. Pulv. Cort. Cinchon. Off.	℥i.
— Caryophyll. Arom.	
— Rad. Amom. Zingib.	
Solut. Arsenic. (Fowler.)	aa ʒi.
Cons. Ros. Gall.	q. s. M. ft. Elec.

Dos. ʒi. to ʒij. every three hours, during the apyrexia.

Used in obstinate Intermittents.

Tonic Electuary.

℞ Pulv. Cort. Cinchon. Off.	ʒiij.
— Sulph. Cupr.	gr. x.
— Cort. Laur. Cinnam.	ʒij.
Syr. Ros. Gall.	q. s. M. ft. Elec.

Dos. ʒij. every three hours, during the apyrexia.

Used in Intermittent Fevers.

Mead's Anti-Epileptic.

℞ Pulv. Cort. Cinchon. Off.	ʒi.
— Stanni.	
— Rad. Valerian. Off.	aa ʒss.
Mel. Opt.	q. s. M. ft. Elec.

Dos. ʒi. night and morning.

Tissot's Opiate Electuary.

℞ Cons. Ros. Gall.	ʒiij.
— Rosmarin. Off.	
Pulv. Cort. Cinchon. Off.	aa ʒi.
Invol. Myrist. Moschat.	ʒij.
Ext. Mimos. Catech.	ʒss.
Ol Laur. Cinnam.	ʒiij.
Syr. Citr. Aurant.	q. s. M. ft. Elec.

Dos. ʒij. night and morning.

Used in Leucorrhœa.

MEMORANDUM

TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
SUBJECT: [Illegible]

DATE: [Illegible]

[Illegible text]

[Illegible text]

[Illegible text]

[Illegible text]

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

1. The first part of the course is devoted to the study of the principles of mechanics. This includes the study of kinematics, dynamics, and statics. The second part of the course is devoted to the study of the principles of electricity and magnetism. This includes the study of electrostatics, magnetostatics, and the theory of circuits. The third part of the course is devoted to the study of the principles of optics. This includes the study of geometric optics, physical optics, and the theory of diffraction. The fourth part of the course is devoted to the study of the principles of quantum mechanics. This includes the study of wave mechanics, matrix mechanics, and the theory of atomic structure. The fifth part of the course is devoted to the study of the principles of relativity. This includes the study of special relativity and general relativity.

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

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PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

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Used in Lectures.

Expectorant Electuary.

℞ Pulv. Rad. Inul. Hel.
 ——— Glycyrrh. Glab.
 Sulphur. Sublim. aa ʒi.
 Mel. Opt. ʒiv. M. ft. Elec.

Dos. ʒij. three times a day.

Monro's Electuary.

℞ Pulv. Rad. Valerian. Off. ʒij.
 ——— Cort. Cinchon. Off. ʒss.
 ——— Carb. Ammon. ʒij.
 Syrup. Amom. Zingib. q. s. M.

Dos. ʒi. or ʒij. every three hours.

Used in Hemicrania.

Warren's Electuary.

℞ Pulv. Cort. Cinchon. Off. ʒi.
 ——— Rad. Arist. Serpen. ʒiij.
 ——— Limat. Ferri. ʒi.
 ——— Mur. Ammon. ʒij.
 Syrup. Com. q. s. M.

Dos. ʒi. to ʒij. every two or three hours during the apyrexia
 of Intermittent Fever.

POWDERS.*Nitrous Powder.*

℞ Pulv. Nitr. Potass. 3ij.
 — Gum. Laur. Camph. 3i. M.

Dos. gr. x. to gr. xv. every three hours

A good diaphoretic in ordinary Fevers.

Typhus Febrifuge.

℞ Pulv. Dorsten. Contrajerv. 3ij.
 — Gum. Laur. Camph. 3i.
 — Castor. Fib. 3ss. M.

Dos. gr. x. to ℥i. every three hours.

Typhus Diaphoretic.

℞ Pulv. Gum. Laur. Camph.
 — Sacchar. Alb. aa 3ij.
 Sulphuret. Antim. Præcip. 3i. M.

Dos. gr. x. every three hours.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

TO THE OFFICERS AND MEN

OF THE REGIMENT

OF THE ARMY

IN THE FIELD

The object of these instructions is to explain the duties of the officers and men of the regiment in the field.

It is the duty of the officers to see that the men are properly drilled and that they are in the best of health.

The men are to be kept in the best of health and to be drilled in the most efficient manner.

The officers are to see that the men are properly drilled and that they are in the best of health.

The men are to be kept in the best of health and to be drilled in the most efficient manner.

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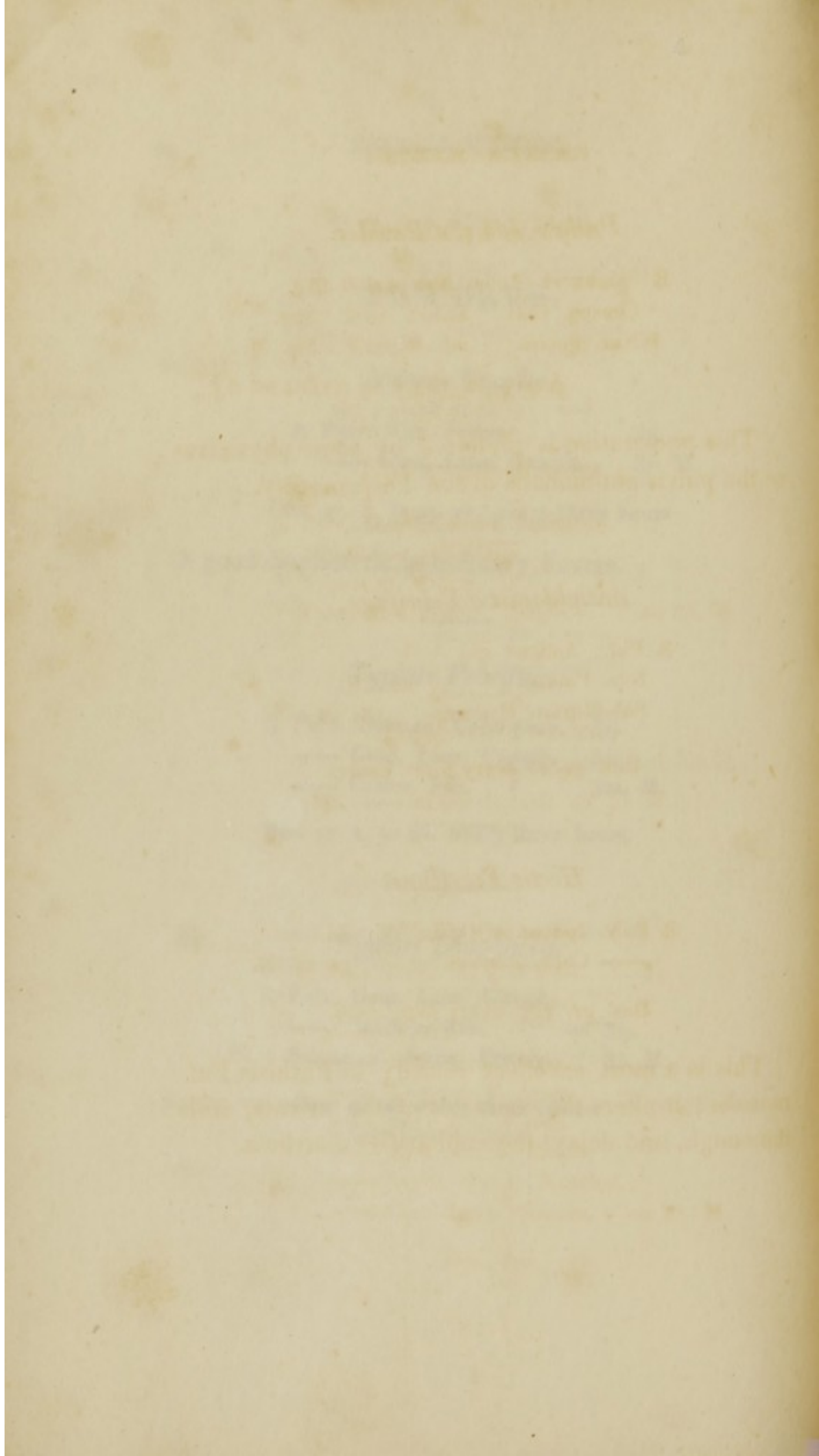
The men are to be kept in the best of health and to be drilled in the most efficient manner.

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The officers are to see that the men are properly drilled and that they are in the best of health.

The men are to be kept in the best of health and to be drilled in the most efficient manner.



Pully's James's Powder.

℞ Sulphuret. Antim. Præpar.	3ij.
Phosph. Calc.	3iss.
Nitr. Potass.	3ss. M.

Dos. ℥i. to 3ss.

This preparation is preferred by some physicians to the pulvis antimonalis of the Dispensatory.

Antiphlogistic Febrifuge.

℞ Pulv. Antim.	
Nitr. Potass.	aa 3ij.
Sub-Muriat. Hydrarg.	3i. M.

Dos. gr. x. every three hours.

Hectic Febrifuge.

℞ Pulv. Ipecac. et Opii.	℥i.
— Carb. Ammon.	gr. xij. M.

Dos. gr. viij. every four hours.

This is a most excellent remedy in Phthisis Pulmonalis; it alters the character of the sweats, stills the cough, and delays the colliquative diarrhœa.

Guindre's Purgative.

℞ Sulph. Sod.	3vi.
Nitr. Potass.	gr. xij.
Tart. Antim.	gr. ss. M.

To be taken in a cup of gruel.

Hydragogue Powder.

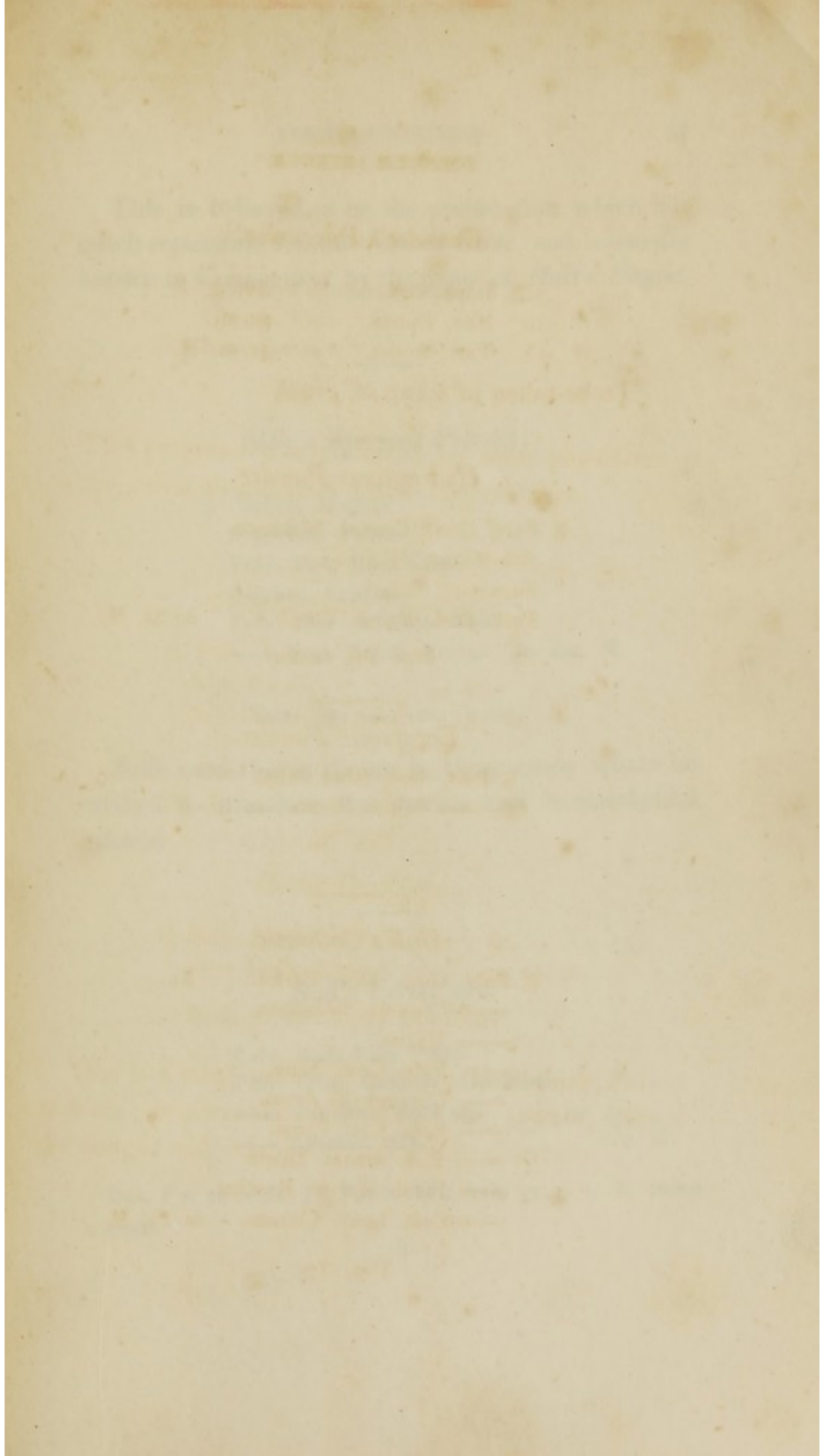
℞ Pulv. Gum. Convol. Scammon.	
Sub-Muriat Hydrarg.	
Supertart. Potass.	
Pulv. Rad. Amom. Zingib.	aa ʒi. M.
Dos.	ʒij. to ʒi.

Eccoprotic Powder.

℞ Pulv. Rad. Rhei Palm.	
— Sulph. Potass.	aa ʒi. M.
Dos.	ʒi.

Hull's Cathartic.

℞ Pulv. Gum. Aloe. Perfol.	ʒi.
— Convolv. Scammon.	
— Myrrh.	
— Flor. Croc. Sativ.	
— Caryophyll. Arom.	
— Sem. Car. Carui.	
— Rad. Amom. Zingib.	
— Invol. Myrist. Moschat.	
— Cort. Laur. Cinnam.	aa ʒi. M.
Dos.	ʒss.



This is believed to be the preparation which has much reputation for the cure of Colic, and is usually known in Connecticut by the name of *Hull's Physic*.

Selle's Aperient Powder.

℞ Carbon. Magnes.
 Supertart. Potass.
 Pulv. Rad. Rhei Palm.
 Sulphur. Sublim.
 Pulv. Flor. Anthem. Nob.
 — Sem. Aneth. Fœnic. aa ʒss. M.

Dos. ʒss. four times a day.

Selle used this medicine in those cases where he wished to stimulate the uterine and hemorrhoidal vessels.

Ball's Vermifuge.

Pulv. Rad. Rhei Palm.
 Pulv. Gum. Convolv. Scammon
 — Sub-Mur. Hydrarg. aa ʒi.
 — Sacchar. Alb. ʒiij. M.

Dos. For an adult, ʒi. For a child, from gr. x. to ʒi. twice a week.

Tin Vermifuge.

℞ Pulv. Stanni. ʒi.
Sulphuret. Hydrarg. Nigr. ʒij. M.

Divide in dos. vi. one to be taken twice a day in syrup ;
after all have been taken, give the following :

℞ Pulv. Rad. Rhei Palm. ʒi.
—— Convolv. Scammon.
Sub-Mur. Hydrarg. aa gr. v. M.

Used for Tænia.

Mad. Nouffer's Remedy for Tænia.

℞ Pulv. Polypod. Filic. Mar. ʒiij.
—————
℞ Sub-Mur. Hydrarg.
Pulv. Gum. Convolv. Scammon aa gr. x.
—— Gum Gambog. gr. vi.
Syrup. Simp. q. s. M.

The patient, the evening preceding, is required to
take largely of a panada for supper ; in the morning,
he is to take the male fern in some decoction, and
two hours afterwards, one third of the purgative
bolus, every fifteen minutes, until the whole be
taken.

The first part of the report is devoted to a general
 description of the country and its resources. It
 is followed by a detailed account of the
 various industries and occupations of the
 people. The third part of the report
 contains a list of the principal towns and
 villages of the country. The fourth part
 contains a list of the principal rivers and
 streams of the country. The fifth part
 contains a list of the principal mountains and
 hills of the country. The sixth part
 contains a list of the principal lakes and
 ponds of the country. The seventh part
 contains a list of the principal forests of
 the country. The eighth part contains a
 list of the principal minerals of the
 country. The ninth part contains a list
 of the principal animals of the country.
 The tenth part contains a list of the
 principal plants of the country. The
 eleventh part contains a list of the
 principal birds of the country. The
 twelfth part contains a list of the
 principal insects of the country. The
 thirteenth part contains a list of the
 principal fishes of the country. The
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 principal reptiles of the country. The
 fifteenth part contains a list of the
 principal amphibians of the country. The
 sixteenth part contains a list of the
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 principal crustaceans of the country. The
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 nineteenth part contains a list of the
 principal fungi of the country. The
 twentieth part contains a list of the
 principal lichens of the country. The
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 principal algae of the country. The
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 principal bacteria of the country. The
 twenty-third part contains a list of the
 principal viruses of the country. The
 twenty-fourth part contains a list of the
 principal protozoans of the country. The
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 principal crustaceans of the country. The
 thirty-fourth part contains a list of the
 principal sponges of the country. The
 thirty-fifth part contains a list of the
 principal fungi of the country. The
 thirty-sixth part contains a list of the
 principal lichens of the country. The
 thirty-seventh part contains a list of the
 principal algae of the country. The
 thirty-eighth part contains a list of the
 principal bacteria of the country. The
 thirty-ninth part contains a list of the
 principal viruses of the country. The
 fortieth part contains a list of the
 principal protozoans of the country.

THE HISTORY OF THE

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Anti-Dysenteric Powder.

R̄ Pulv. Rad. Rhei Palm.	ʒij.
— Ipecacuan.	
— Cort. Canell. Alb.	aa ʒi. M.

Dos. gr. viij. every three hours.

Allen's Anti-Dysenteric.

R̄ Carbon. Calc. Præpar.	ʒij.
Pulv. Ipecac. et Opii.	ʒi.
— Rad. Rhei Palm.	ʒi.
— Gum. Opii.	gr. ij. M.

Divide into four powders, one to be taken night and morning in syrup.

Helvetius's Anodyne Powder.

R̄ Gum. Opii.	ʒij.
— Myrrh.	ʒiss.
Cort. Crot. Eleuther.	ʒi.
Bol. Gallic.	ʒij.
Cort. Laur. Cinnam.	ʒi.
Coral. Rub.	ʒij.

Reduce them separately to a powder, and mix.

Dos. ʒi. to ʒij.

A remedy in Dysentery.

Abernethy's Emetic.

℞ Sulph. Zinc. ʒss.
 ——— Cupr. gr. i. M.

Used in cases of Poisoning.

Senter's Emetic.

℞ Sulph. Cupr. gr. vi.
 Pulv. Rad. Ipecac. gr. x. vel. xv. M.

For Phthisis Pulmonalis.

Marryat's Dry Vomit.

℞ Pulv. Sulph. Cupr.
 Tartar Antim. aa gr. iiss. M.

Directed to be taken at night in half an ounce of water.

Used in Phthisis Pulmonalis.

Quarin's Powder.

℞ Sulphur. Sublim.
 Pulv. Gum. Arabic.
 ——— Tragacanth. aa ʒss.
 ——— Extr. Glycyrrh. Glab.
 Sacchar Alb. aa ʒij.
 Sulph. Stibiat. Fusc. gr. ij. aa gr. iv.

Dos. ʒss. every four hours.

For Convulsive Cough.

Journal of the

Proceedings of the

General Assembly of the

Presbyterian Church in

the United States of

America, held at

the City of New

York, from the

10th to the 25th

of the month of

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the above mentioned subject. I have the pleasure to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration. I am, Sir, very respectfully,
 Your obedient servant,
 J. M. [Name]
 [Address]

Portland Powder.

℞ Rad. Aristoloch. Rotund.
 ——— Gentian. Lut.
 Summit. Chamædry. Min.
 ——— Chamæpit. Lut.
 ——— Chiron. Centaur. Æ. P.

Each to be separately reduced to a powder and mixed.

Dos. ʒi. every morning for the first three months ; gr. xlv. for the ensuing three months ; and ʒss. for the next six months. In the second year ʒss. is to be taken, every second day.

This remedy will, without doubt, in many cases, prevent the recurrence of Gout, but, inasmuch as its long use has been attended with fatal consequences, late Physicians have seldom had recourse to it.

Bonhommes' Powder.

℞ Phosph. Calc.
 Phosph. Sod. aa ʒss. M.

Dos. ʒi. night and morning.

Used for Rachitis.

For his lotion, vide Lotions.

Alterative Powder.

℞ Sulphuret. Antim. Præcip. ʒij.
 Sub-Mur. Hydrarg. ʒi.
 Sacchr. Alb. ʒiij. M.

Dos. gr. iv. night and morning.

Used for Scrophula, *Tinia Capitis*, and other cutaneous affections.

Schmucker's Sternutatory.

℞ Hydrarg. Pur.	
Pulv. Rad. Lill. Alb.	
—— ——— Valerian. Off.	aa ʒi.
Sacch. Alb.	ʒiij. M.

Used for Amaurosis.

Ware's Sternutatory.

℞ Sub-Sulph. Hydrarg. Flav.	gr. x.
Pulv. Rad. Glycyrrh. Glab.	ʒi. M.

Used for Amaurosis.

Scarpa's Sternutatory.

℞ Sub-Sulph. Hydrarg. Flav.	gr. ij.
Pulv. Fol. Beton. Purp.	ʒi. M.

Used for Amaurosis.

Justamond's Arsenical Powder.

℞ Sulphuret. Antim. Præpar.	ʒi.
Oxyd. Arsenic.	ʒss. M.

Melt together ; afterwards pulverize, and add

Pulv. Gum. Opii.	ʒi.
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THE HISTORY OF THE

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON

FROM ITS ORIGIN TO THE PRESENT

BY JOHN VAN DER HAEGHE

IN TWO VOLUMES

VOLUME I

FROM 1660 TO 1700

LONDON

PRINTED BY RICHARD CLAY AND COMPANY

BUNGAY, SUFFOLK

1965

It is a pleasure to announce that the

second volume of the history of the

Royal Society of London is now

available in paperback form.

The price is 10s. 6d.

Applied to the publishers for

Applied to Venereal warts, Fungous ulcers, and Cancer.

Rousselot's Anti-Carcinomatous Powder.

℞ Sulphuret. Hydrarg. Rub.	ʒi.
Resin. Pterocarp. Drac.	ʒss.
Oxyd. Arsenic.	ʒss. M.

Used as the preceding.

Plunket's Powder.

℞ Ranuncul. Scelerat.	ʒi.
Sulphur. Sublim.	ʒv.
Oxyd. Arsenic.	ʒi.
Flor. Anthem. Cotul.	ʒss. M.

Reduce to a very fine powder.

It is applied by mixing with a small quantity of the yolk of an egg.

Vernix's Styptic Powder.

℞ Sulph. Zinci.	
— Cupri.	
— Alumin. Exsicc.	
Ox. Plumb. Alb.	
Ext. Mimos. Catech.	aa ʒss. M.

Applied externally to arrest Hemorrhage.

PILLS.

Clark's Fever Pill.

℞ Sub-Mur. Hydrarg.	gr. xij.
Gum. Opii	gr. ij.
Syrup. Simp.	q. s. M.

Divide into four pills.

Dos. one every three hours..

Brown's Sthenic Pill.

℞ Sulph. Stibiat. Fusc.	gr. xv.
Gum. Opii.	
Sub-Mur. Hydrarg.	aa gr. x.
Bal. Myrox. Peruif.	q. s. M.

Make into pills of gr. i. each.

Dos. i. or ij. night and morning.

PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS

VI. LIQUIDS

1. Tincture of Iodine

Take of Iodine 100 grains
Potassium Iodide 100 grains
Alcohol 1 pint

2. Tincture of Sassafras

Take of Sassafras 100 grains
Alcohol 1 pint

3. Tincture of Nuxvomica

Take of Nuxvomica 100 grains
Alcohol 1 pint

4. Tincture of Digitalis

Take of Digitalis 100 grains
Alcohol 1 pint

Squill Pill.

℞ Pulv. Scill. Maritim. ʒij.
 Sub-Mur. Hydrarg ʒi.
 Syrup. Simp. q. s. M.

Make into pills LX.

Dos. i. or ij. night and morning

Used in Hydropic affections.

Diuretic Pill.

℞ Pulv. Fol. Digital. Purp.
 — Rad. Scill. Maritim. aa ʒi.
 Syrup. Toluif. Bals. q. s. M.

Make into pills cxx.

Dos. i. three or four times a day.

Dupuy's Pill.

℞ Pulv. Fol. Digital. Purp.
 — Gum. Ferul. Assafœet. aa ʒi.
 Extract. Menyanth. Trifol.
 Pulv. Rad. Scill. Maritim. aa ʒiiss M.

Make pills cviii.

Dos. iv. night and morning.

Used for Hydrothorax.

Resolvent Pill.

℞ Extract. Gentian. Lut.	℥ss.
Fell. Bovis	ʒiij.
Pulv. Gum. Convol. Scammon.	ʒij. M.

Divide into pills CLXII.

Dos. iv. to vi.

A cathartic, especially useful in chronic affections of the liver.

London Pill.

℞ Sub-Mur. Hydrarg.	
Pulv. Gum. Gambog.	
— — Aloes. Soc.	aa ʒi.
Mucil. Gum. Arabic.	q. s. M.

Divide into pills LX.

Dos. iij. or iv.

This is one of the best cathartic pills for ordinary purposes.

Connecticut Pill.

℞ Pulv. Gum. Gambog.	ʒi.
— — Aloe. Soc.	ʒss.
— — Convolv. Scam.	ʒss.

MEMORANDUM

TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM THE SECRETARY

DATE: [illegible]

SUBJECT: [illegible]

[illegible text]

[illegible text]

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Sapon. Venet.	3ij.
Pulv. Nitr. Potass.	3i.
Tinct. Aloe. cum Myrr.	q. s. M.

Divide into pills cccc.

Dos. iij. or iv.

This is believed to be the composition of the celebrated Lee's Pill.

Anderson's Pill, (Patent.)

℞ Pulv. Gum. Aloe. Soc.	3i.
— Gum. Gambog.	3ijss.
Extract. Juglan. Ciner.	3ij.
Sulph. Ferri Calc.	3i.
Alcohol.	q. s. M.

Divide into pills, each gr. iv.

Dos. ij. to iv.

Bard's Substitute for Anderson's Pill.

℞ Pulv. Gum. Aloe. Soc.	3ij.
— — Guaiac. Off.	3ss.
Tartar. Antim.	gr. xij.
Syrup. Simp.	q. s. M.

Divide into pills LXX.

Dos. iij. or iv.

Scotch Pill.

℞ Pulv. Gum. Gambog.	
— — — Aloe. Soc.	
— — — Cort. Canell. Alb.	aa ʒi.
Sapon. Venet.	ʒij. M.

Divide into pills, each gr. iv.

Dos. ij. or iij.

Soap Pill.

℞ Sapon. Venet.	ʒij.
Fell. Bovis.	
Pulv. Gum. Aloe. Soc.	
Supertart. Potass.	aa ʒi.
Syrup. Rham. Cathart.	q. s. M.

Divide into pills xcvj.

Dos. ij. to iv.

Drastic Pill.

℞ Ext. Colocynth. Com.	ʒi.
— Jalap.	ʒss.
Tartar. Antim.	gr. vi.
Sapon. Venet.	ʒi.
Ol. Carui.	℥ viij.
Syrup. Mal. Cydon.	q. s. M.

Make the mass into pills XL.

Dos. ij. to iv.

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RECIPE

Take of ...

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Divide into pills ...

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Divide into pills ...

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Make the mass into pills ...

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Pill Des Trois Diabes.

℞ Ext. Colocynth.
 Pulv. Gum. Convolv. Scam. aa ℥ij.
 Sub-Mur. Hydrarg. ℥iv.
 Syrup. Amom. Zingib. q. s. M.

Divide into pills XL.

Dos. iv.

They operate violently, and not more than four should be given at one time. Used for obstinate constipation.

Catholic Pill.

℞ Ext. Aloe. Soc. ℥i.
 — Hellebor. Nig. ℥ij.
 — Colocynth. ℥i.
 Res. Convolv. Jalap.
 — — — Scam. aa ℥iss. M.

Divide into pills, each gr. iv.

Dos. iij. or iv.

This pill is very drastic, and should be employed with caution.

Alibert's Anthelmintic Pill.

℞ Gum. Aloe. Soc. ℥i.
 — Ferul. Assafœt.
 — Myrrh.
 — Laur. Camph. aa ℥ij

Sulph. Ferri.	ʒvi.
Ol. Succin. Pur.	℥ xl.
Syrup. Artim. Absinth.	q. s. M.

Make into pills each gr. ij.

Dos. iij. to iv. daily.

Hooper's Pill, (Patent.)

℞ Gum. Aloe. Soc.	ʒi.
— Myrrh.	ʒss.
Carbon. Ferri.	
Sulph. Ferri Calc.	aa ʒiij
Pulv. Caryophyl. Arom.	ʒss.
Alcohol.	q. s. M.

Divide into pills of ordinary size.

Dos. iij. or iv.

Savine Pill.

℞ Ext. Inul. Helen.	
— Junip. Sabin.	
— Aloe. Soc.	
Limatur. Ferri.	aa gr. xlviij
Ol. Junip. Sabin.	℥ xij.
Syrup. Marrub. Vulg.	q. s. M.

Divide into pills XLVIII.

Dos. iv. morning and evening

Used in Amenorrhœa.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. The first thing to do is to check the weather forecast for the day of the trip. It is important to know what to expect so you can pack accordingly.

2. Make sure you have enough money for the trip. You should have enough to cover your transportation, food, and other expenses.

3. It is also important to check the time of the trip. You should make sure you have enough time to get to the destination and back.

4. You should also check the location of the destination. You should make sure you know where you are going and how to get there.

5. Finally, you should check the condition of your car. You should make sure it is in good working order and that you have enough gas for the trip.

6. You should also check the condition of your luggage. You should make sure it is packed properly and that you have everything you need.

7. It is also important to check the condition of your health. You should make sure you are in good health and that you have enough energy for the trip.

8. You should also check the condition of your clothing. You should make sure you have enough clothes for the trip and that they are clean and comfortable.

9. Finally, you should check the condition of your shoes. You should make sure they are comfortable and that you have enough socks for the trip.

10. You should also check the condition of your car. You should make sure it is in good working order and that you have enough gas for the trip.

11. You should also check the condition of your luggage. You should make sure it is packed properly and that you have everything you need.

12. It is also important to check the condition of your health. You should make sure you are in good health and that you have enough energy for the trip.

13. You should also check the condition of your clothing. You should make sure you have enough clothes for the trip and that they are clean and comfortable.

14. Finally, you should check the condition of your shoes. You should make sure they are comfortable and that you have enough socks for the trip.

Royal Pill.

℞ Carb. Ferri. ʒij.
 Gum. Myrrh.
 — Ammoniac.
 — Galban.
 — Aloe. Soc. aa ʒi.
 Sub-Mur. Hydrarg.
 Sulphur. Antim. Præcip. aa gr. xij. M.

Divide into pills, gr. iij. each.

Dos. iij. morning and night.

This is a safe and efficient emmenagogue pill.

Emmenagogue Pill.

R Gum. Galban.
 — Ferul. Assafœt.
 — Myrrh.
 — Aloe. Soc. aa ʒss.
 Sulph. Ferri. ʒi.
 Tinct. Assafœt. q. s. M.

Divide the mass into pills of gr. iij. each.

Dos. i. or ij. three times a day.

Beddoes' Soda Pill.

℞ Carbon. Sod. Exsicc.	3i.
Sapon. Hispan.	℥iv.
Syrup. Amom. Zingib.	q. s. M.

Divide into pills xxx.

Dos. iij. three times a day.

Used in Calculous affections.

Fuller's Pill.

℞ Gum. Aloe. Soc.	3ss.
— Ferul. Assafoet.	
— Galban.	
— Myrrh.	aa 3i.
Sulph. Ferri.	3vi.
Pulv. Cass. Sen.	3ij.
Flor. Croc. Sativ.	
Pulv. Invol. Myrist. Moschat.	aa 3i.
Ol. Succin. Pur.	℥xl.
Syrup. Artim. Absinth.	q. s. M.

Make into pills, each gr. iij.

Dos. ij. to iv. twice a day.

This pill is commonly known by the name of the *Blessed Pill*, and is one of the most powerful emmenagogues in use.

Warrant of Arrest

For the County of ...

That the said ...
has been ...
and ...
and ...
and ...

Wherefore the said ...

That the said ...

...

Warrant of Arrest

That the said ...
has been ...
and ...
and ...
and ...

Wherefore the said ...

That the said ...

...

Warrant of Arrest

That the said ...
has been ...
and ...
and ...

Wherefore the said ...

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MEMORANDUM

TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE

SUBJECT: [Illegible]

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Anti-Chlorotic Pill.

℞ Sulph. Ferri.	
Gum. Myrrh.	aa ʒi.
— Ferul. Assafœt.	ʒij.
Sub-Carbon. Potass.	ʒi.
Extr. Cort. Cinchon. Off.	ʒij.
Syrup. Simp.	q. s. M.

Divide the mass into pills c.

Dos. ij. three times a day.

Selle's Anti-Hysterical Pill.

℞ Gum. Galban.	
— Ferul. Assafœt.	
Syrup. Angel. Archangel.	aa ʒss.
Pulv. Castor. Fib.	
Flor. Croc. Sativ.	aa ʒi.
Gum. Opii.	ʒss.
Tinct. Castor. Fib.	q. s. M.

Divide into pills, each gr. ij.

Dos. iv. to viij. twice a day.

Fœtid Pill.

℞ Gum. Ferul. Assafœtid.	ʒss.
— Laur. Camph.	
Sapon. Venet.	aa ʒi. M.

Divide in pills, each gr. iv.

Dos. ij. to iv.

Carminative Pill.

℞ Gum. Ferul. Assafœtid. ʒij.
 — Aloe. Soc.
 Carb. Ferri.
 Pulv. Amom. Zingib. aa ʒi.
 Tinct. Aloe. cum Myrrh. q. s. M.

Divide into pills, each gr. iv.

Dos. iij. to v.

Oriental Pill.

℞ Gum. Opii.
 Flor. Croc. Sativ.
 Pulv. Cort. Laur. Cinnam.
 — Nuc. Moschat.
 — Sem. Cardam. Min. aa ʒi.
 Syrup. Citr. Aurant. q. s. M.

Make into pills, each gr. iij.

This is a good anodyne in Hypochondriasis.

Capuron's Astringent Pill.

℞ Ext. Mimos. Catech. gr. xxv.
 Sulph. Alumin. gr. xij.
 Gum. Opii. gr. iv. M.

Divide into pills, each gr. iv.

Dos. i. to iij. thrice a day.

Used in chronic Diarrhœa.

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Anti-Dysenteric Pill.

℞ Pulv. Rad. Ipecac.	3i.
Gum. Opii.	
Sub-Mur. Hydrarg.	aa 3ss.
Syrup. Simp.	q. s. M.

Divide into pills LX.

Dos. i. every four hours.

Expectorant Pill.

℞ Pulv. Scill. Marit.	
Gum. Ammoniac.	
Nitr. Potass.	aa 3ss.
Sapon. Venet.	3ss. M.

Divide in pills, each gr. iv.

Dos. ij. every four hours.

Gum Pill.

℞ Gum. Ammoniac.	
— Ferul. Assafœtid.	aa 3ij.
— Myrrh.	
— Laur. Camph.	
Bals. Myrox. Peruif.	aa 3i. M.

Divide into pills, each gr. iv.

Dos. ij. to iij. thrice a day.

Used for chronic Catarrh.

Tonic Pill.

℞ Carb. Ferri.	3ij.
Pulv. Nuc. Moschat.	
— Cort. Laur. Cinnam.	aa ʒi. M.

Divide into pills, each gr. iv.

Dos. i. to ij. thrice a day.

Griffith's Pill.

℞ Pulv. Gum. Myrrh.	ʒij.
Sulph. Ferri.	ʒi.
Carbon. Potass.	ʒi.
Extr. Gentian. Lut.	ʒiss.
Syrup. Simp.	q. s. M.

Divide into pills LXX.

Dos. iij. three times a day.

For Phthisis Pulmonalis.

Bacher's Tonic Pill.

℞ Ext. Hellebor. Nig.	
— Gum. Myrrh.	aa ʒi.
Pulv. Centaur. Benedict.	ʒiij.
Mucil. Gum. Arabic.	q. s. M.

Divide into pills, each gr. i.

Dos. i. at night.

Used in asthenic Dropsy.

1870

The first of the year was a very dry one, and the crops were much injured. The weather was very hot, and the ground was very dry. The crops were much injured, and the yield was very small. The weather was very hot, and the ground was very dry. The crops were much injured, and the yield was very small.

1871

1871

The second of the year was a very wet one, and the crops were much injured. The weather was very cold, and the ground was very wet. The crops were much injured, and the yield was very small. The weather was very cold, and the ground was very wet. The crops were much injured, and the yield was very small.

1872

1872

The third of the year was a very dry one, and the crops were much injured. The weather was very hot, and the ground was very dry. The crops were much injured, and the yield was very small. The weather was very hot, and the ground was very dry. The crops were much injured, and the yield was very small.

1873

1873

The fourth of the year was a very wet one, and the crops were much injured. The weather was very cold, and the ground was very wet. The crops were much injured, and the yield was very small. The weather was very cold, and the ground was very wet. The crops were much injured, and the yield was very small.

Journal

The first day of the month was spent in
 the city of New York. We arrived at
 the hotel at 10 o'clock and found
 everything in a state of confusion.
 The streets were filled with
 people and the air was thick
 with smoke. The weather was
 very hot and the sun was
 shining brightly. We went
 to the office and found
 the papers in a state of
 confusion. The clerks were
 busy and the work was
 very much delayed. We
 spent the day in the
 office and did not go
 out much. The night was
 very hot and we went
 to bed at 11 o'clock.
 The second day of the month
 was spent in the city of
 New York. We went to the
 office and found everything
 in a state of confusion.
 The streets were filled with
 people and the air was thick
 with smoke. The weather was
 very hot and the sun was
 shining brightly. We went
 to the office and found
 the papers in a state of
 confusion. The clerks were
 busy and the work was
 very much delayed. We
 spent the day in the
 office and did not go
 out much. The night was
 very hot and we went
 to bed at 11 o'clock.

Starkley's Pill.

℞ Ext. Gum. Opii.
 Pulv. Hellebor. Nig.
 — Glycyrrh. Glab. aa ℥i.
 Sapon. Venet. Alb. ℥iij.
 Ol. Terebinth. q. s. M.

Divide into pills, each gr. iv.

Dos. i. to iv. at night.

This pill has much reputation in the treatment of
 Mania.

Attenuant Pill.

℞. Sapon. Venet.
 Carb. Potass.
 — Ferri.
 Pulv. Nuc. Moschat.
 Ext. Gentian. Lut. aa ℥i. M.

Divide into pills, each gr. iv.

Dos. i. to iij. three times a day.

This pill has been used with much benefit in
 Scrophulous diseases.

Barthez' White Pill.

℞ Pulv. Convol. Jalap.	ʒss
Carb. Ferri.	ʒij.
Sub-Mur. Hydrarg.	ʒss.
Pulv. Milleped.	ʒij.
Syrup. Amom. Zingib.	
— Scill. Marit.	aa p. æ. q. s. M.

Divide into pills, each gr. iv.

Dos. i. twice a day.

For Scrophula.

Merat's Pill.

℞ Nitr. Argent.	gr. vi.
Ext. Gum. Opii.	ʒi.
Gum. Laur. Camph.	
Pulv. Nuc. Moschat.	aa ʒij. M.

Divide into pills xc.

Dos. i. morning and evening.

Used in Chorea and Epilepsy.

Meglin's Pill.

℞ Hyoscyam. Nig.	
Pulv. Rad. Valerian. Off.	
Oxyd. Zinc. Pur.	aa ʒij.
Syrup. Simp.	q. s. M.

Divide into pills, each gr. i.

The first part of the history of the world is the history of the human race. It is a history of progress and of the struggle for existence. It is a history of the triumph of the good over the evil, and of the victory of the just over the unjust. It is a history of the growth of the human mind, and of the development of the human soul. It is a history of the expansion of the human empire, and of the conquest of the world. It is a history of the discovery of the laws of nature, and of the establishment of the principles of science. It is a history of the invention of the arts, and of the progress of the human race. It is a history of the rise and fall of empires, and of the change of dynasties. It is a history of the birth and death of nations, and of the growth and decay of civilizations. It is a history of the triumph of the human spirit, and of the conquest of the universe.

The second part of the history of the world is the history of the human mind. It is a history of the development of the human intellect, and of the growth of the human soul. It is a history of the discovery of the laws of nature, and of the establishment of the principles of science. It is a history of the invention of the arts, and of the progress of the human race. It is a history of the rise and fall of empires, and of the change of dynasties. It is a history of the birth and death of nations, and of the growth and decay of civilizations. It is a history of the triumph of the human spirit, and of the conquest of the universe.

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Dos. Beginning with one pill night and morning, gradually increased, to six, or eight, or even ten.

Used in Neuralgia.

Quarin's Anti-Asthmatic Pill

R Spong. Off. Ust.	3ss.
Ext. Fumar. Off.	
Gum. Ammoniac.	
Sulphur. Sublim.	aa ʒij.
Sulph. Antim. Præcip.	ʒi.
Syrup. Simp.	q. s. M. s. a.

Divide into pills, each gr. iij.

Dos. iij. to viij. thrice a day.

Used with much benefit in humid Asthma.

Quarin's Anti-Epileptic Pill.

R Pulv. Rad. Valerian. Off.	ʒvi.
Gum. Galban.	
— Sagapen.	aa ʒiiss.
— Ferul. Assafoetid.	ʒi. M.

Divide into pills, each gr. iij.

Dos. ij. to iv. twice a day.

Schmucker's Pill.

℞ Gum. Sagapen.	
— Galban.	
Sapon. Venet.	aa ʒi.
Pulv. Rhei Palm.	ʒiss.
Tart. Antim.	gr. xvi.
Syrup. Simp.	q. s. M.

Divide into pills, each gr. iv.

Dos. iij. morning and evening.

Used in Amaurosis.

Richter's Pill.

℞ Gum. Ammoniac.	
— Ferul. Assafœtid.	
Sapon. Venet.	
Pulv. Rad. Valerian. Off.	
— Arnic. Montan.	aa ʒij.
Tartar Antim.	gr. xvij.
Syrup. Simp.	q. s. M.

Divide into pills, each gr. iv.

Dos. vi. three times a day.

Used in Amaurosis.

Anti-Arthritic Pill.

℞ Gum. Guaiac. Off.	
Sub-Mur. Hydrarg.	aa ʒi.
Sapon. Venet.	ʒiv.
Fell. Bov.	ʒij.
Pulv. Lig. Guaiac. Off.	q. s. M.

Divide into pills, each gr. iv.

Dos. ij. to iv. night and morning.

THE HISTORY OF THE
REPUBLIC OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the Republic of the United States is a story of growth and progress. It begins with the first settlers who came to this land in search of a better life. They found a land of opportunity and freedom, and they built a nation that has become a model for the world.

The early years of the Republic were marked by the struggle for independence from British rule. The American Revolution was a turning point in the history of the world, and it led to the birth of a new nation. The Constitution was written, and the first President was elected. The Republic was born.

The next century was a time of rapid growth and expansion. The United States became a world power, and its influence was felt in every corner of the globe. The Civil War was a dark chapter in the nation's history, but it was a necessary step towards freedom and equality for all.

The Republic has come a long way since its founding. It has faced many challenges, but it has always emerged stronger and more united. Today, the United States stands as a beacon of hope and freedom for all people.

ANALYSIS OF THE

Schmiedel's Pill

- ℞ Gum Arabic
- Ferul. extract
- Sugar Syrup
- Peps. Acid
- Syrup Marsh

Divide into pills, each gr. iv
 Dose 2 or 3 pills 3 or 4 times a day
 Used in Anasarca

Waller's Pill

- ℞ Gum Arabic
- Ferul. extract
- Sugar Syrup
- Peps. Acid
- Syrup Marsh

Divide into pills, each gr. iv
 Dose 2 or 3 pills 3 or 4 times a day
 Used in Anasarca

Anti-Induric Pill

- ℞ Gum Arabic
- Ferul. extract
- Sugar Syrup
- Peps. Acid
- Syrup Marsh

Divide into pills, each gr. iv
 Dose 2 or 3 pills 3 or 4 times a day

This is a celebrated gout remedy, known by the name of Vicq. d'Azir's Pill.

Lithontriptic Pill.

℞ Sapon. Venet.
 Carb. Potass.
 Pulv. Rad. Polyg. Senek. aa ʒi.
 Ol. Pimp. Anis. ʒi.
 Syrup. Simp. q. s. M.

Divide into Pills, each gr. iij.

Dos. iij. to vi. thrice a day.

Gold Pill.

℞ Deuto-Mur. Auri.* gr. x.
 Pulv. Rad. Glycyrrh. Glab. ʒiij.
 Mucil. Gum. Arabic. q. s. M.

Divide into pills cl.

Dos. i. or ij. thrice a day.

This medicine has lately been recommended by Mons. Chrestien, for the cure of Syphilis and Scrophula.

* This Salt is prepared by dissolving gold coin in the nitro-muriatic acid, boiling the solution to dryness, and adding to the residuum an equal quantity of muriate of soda; after which, a small quantity of distilled water is to be added, and again boiled to dryness. To be preserved in a close stopped vial.

Alterative Pill.

℞ Gum. Guaiac. Off.	ʒij.
Sulphuret. Antim. Præcip.	ʒi.
Sub-Mur. Hydrarg.	gr. viij.
Syrup. Simp.	q. s. M.

Divide into pills LX.

Dos. ij. to iv. a day.

Keyser's Pill.

℞ Acet. Hydrarg.	ʒi.
Sacch. Alb.	ʒiij.
Pulv. Gum. Arabic.	ʒss.
— Rad. Althæ. Off.	
— Amyl. Com.	aa ʒij.
Mucil Gum. Arabic.	q. s. M.

Divide into pills, each gr. iv.

Dos. ij. to iv. in a day.

Beloste's Pills.

℞ Hydrarg. Purif.	ʒss.
Sacch. Alb.	ʒi.
Pulv. Gum. Conv. Scammon.	
— — — Jalap.	aa ʒss.
Vin. Hispan. Alb.	q. s.

REVISED TABLE

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Table No. 10

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Table No. 11

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Table No. 12

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General Instructions

The following instructions are to be observed in the use of the instrument. It is to be held in the right hand, the thumb and index finger being used to grasp the handle. The instrument is to be applied to the surface of the object to be measured, and the reading is to be taken from the scale.

Preparation of the Instrument

1. The instrument should be kept in a dry place, and should not be exposed to moisture or dampness. It should be cleaned with a soft cloth after each use.

2. The instrument should be calibrated before use. This is done by comparing the reading of the instrument with that of a standard instrument of known accuracy.

3. The instrument should be used on a flat surface.

4. The instrument should be used in a steady hand.

Use of the Instrument

1. The instrument is used to measure the length of a straight line. It is applied to the surface of the object to be measured, and the reading is taken from the scale.

The mercury is to be oxydated by trituration with the sugar and scammony. M. s. a.

Divide into pills, each gr. iv.

Dos. ij. to iv. night and morning, in Syphilis, and Cutaneous affections.

Sudorific Pill.

℞ Pulv. Antim.	gr. ʒi.
Sub-Mur. Hydrarg.	gr. x.
Pulv. Rad. Scill. Marit.	gr. v.
Cons. Ros. Gall.	q. s. M.

Divide in pills xx.

Dos. i. every four hours in Pneumonia.

BOLUSES.*Mills's Bolus.*

℞ Gum. Laur. Camph.	ʒi.
Pulv. Antimon.	gr. xxv.
Cons. Ros. Gall.	q. s. M.

Divide into bol. vi.

Dos. i. every three hours.

Used in Typhus.

Typhus Bolus.

℞ Castor. Fib.	gr. x.
Gum. Laur. Camph.	gr. iv.
Gum. Opii.	gr. ss.
Syrup. Simp.	q. s. M. ft. bol.

To be repeated every six hours.

Sudorific Bolus.

℞ Gum. Laur. Camph.	ʒij.
Gum. Opii.	gr. v.
Sulph. Potass.	ʒv.
Cons. Ros. Gall.	q. s. M.

Divide into bol. v.

Dos. i. every six hours.

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MEMORANDUM

General Order No. 100

Approved by the President

March 10, 1870

General Order No. 100

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Anti-Rheumatic Bolus.

℞ Gum. Guaiac. Off. ʒi.
 Sulphur. Sublim. —
 Supertart. Potass. aa ʒij.
 Syrup. Simp. q. s. M.

Divide in bol. xij.

Dos. i. night and morning.

Stomachic Bolus.

℞ Flor. Croc. Sativ.
 Pulv. Cort. Laur. Cinnam. aa gr. iv.
 Magnes. Calc. gr. viij.
 Syrup. Simp. q. s. M.

To be repeated every four hours.

Emmenagogue Bolus.

℞ Gum. Aloe. Soc. ʒij.
 Flor. Croc. Sativ. ʒi.
 Ol. Junip. Sabin. ℥x.
 Cons. Rut. Graveol. q. s. M.

Divide into bol. v.

Dos. i. every night.

Gout Bolus.

℞ Gum. Laur. Camph.
— Ferul. Assafœtid.
Pulv. Mosch. aa gr. iij.
Syrup. Amom. Zingib. q. s. M. ft. bol.

To be repeated every two hours.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

LIBRARY

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INDEX

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LOZENGES.*Pectoral Lozenge.*

℞ Pulv. Rad. Ipecac.	3i.
— Gum Opii.	
— Rad. Scill. Marit.	
Sulphur. Antim. Præcip.	aa ʒss.
Sacch. Alb.	ʒiss.
Mucil. Gum. Tragacanth.	q. s. M.

Make into lozenges cc.

Dos. i. every two hours.

Used in chronic Catarrh.

Sulphur Lozenge.

℞ Sulphur. Sublim.	ʒij.
Sacch. Alb.	ʒiij.
Mucil. Gum. Tragacanth.	q. s. M.

Make into lozenges c.

Dos. vi. to x. daily.

Used in chronic Catarrh.

Chausier's Lozenge.

℞ Gum. Laur. Camph.	gr. xxi.
— Opii.	gr. vi.
Sacch. Alb.	ʒij.
Mucil. Gum. Tragacanth.	q. s. M.

Make into lozenges L.

Dos. iv. to vi. daily.

This remedy is recommended in Phthisis Laryngea.

Dubois's Lozenge.

℞ Pulv. Spong. Ust.	ʒi.
Carbon. Sod.	ʒss.
Pulv. Cort. Laur. Cinnam.	ʒij.
Succ. Glycyrrh. Glab.	ʒij.
Mucil. Gum. Tragacanth.	q. s. M.

Divide into lozenges, each gr. x.

Dos. i. at night.

In Bronchocele.

Barthez' Lozenge.

℞ Sub-Mur. Hydrarg.	ʒi.
Sacch. Alb.	ʒi.
Mucil. Gum. Arab.	q. s. M.

Divide into lozenges, each gr. xij.

CHAPTER I

The first part of the book is devoted to a general survey of the subject. It is divided into two main sections, the first of which deals with the history of the subject, and the second with its present status.

SECTION I

The first section of the book is devoted to a general survey of the subject.

SECTION II

The second section of the book is devoted to a general survey of the subject.

General Ledger

General Ledger

1. Cash	100.00
2. Accounts Receivable	200.00
3. Merchandise Inventory	300.00
4. Accounts Payable	400.00

Balance sheet

Income Statement

The income statement is prepared as follows:

Balance Sheet

1. Cash	100.00
2. Accounts Receivable	200.00
3. Merchandise Inventory	300.00
4. Accounts Payable	400.00
5. Capital	500.00

Income and expenses, each at 25%

Income Statement

to Profit and Loss

Balance Sheet

1. Cash	100.00
2. Accounts Receivable	200.00
3. Merchandise Inventory	300.00
4. Accounts Payable	400.00
5. Capital	500.00

Income and expenses, each at 25%

Dos. For a child ij. daily. For adults vi. to viij. daily.

These contain the same ingredients as Ching's white lozenges, though the quantity of calomel is much less.

Brown Vermifuge Lozenge.

R̄ Resin. Convolv. Jalap.	ʒij.
Sub-Mur. Hydrarg.	ʒi.
Sacch. Alb.	ʒiv.
Mucil. Gum. Arab.	q. s. M.

Make into lozenges, each gr. viij.

Dos. For a child ij. daily.

This is the composition of Ching's brown lozenge.

GARGLES.

Common Gargle.

℞ Decoct. Salv. Off.	℥ viij.
Sulph. Alumin.	℥ i.
Mel. Opt.	℥ i. M.

Rose Gargle.

℞ Infus. Ros. Gall.	℥ vi.
Tinct. Myrrh.	℥ ss.
Mel. Opt.	℥ ss. M.

Sumach Gargle.

℞ Bacc. Rhus. Glab. Sicc	℥ ss.
Aq. Fervent.	○ ss. M.

Infuse for one hour, and strain.

A pleasant acidulous gargle.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHILOSOPHY DEPARTMENT

[The following text is extremely faint and illegible due to the quality of the scan. It appears to be a list of names and titles, possibly a faculty roster or a list of students.]

CHAPTER I

THE CITY OF BOSTON WAS FOUNDED IN 1630 BY THE PURITANS WHO WENT TO THE NEW WORLD IN SEARCH OF A BETTER LIFE.

THE CITY WAS AT FIRST CALLED BOSTON BECAUSE OF THE BOSTON BAY.

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Antiseptic Gargle.

℞ Decoct. Hord. Dist.	℥v.
Mel. Ros. Gall.	℥i.
Tinc. Myrrh.	℥ss.
Acid. Acet.	℥i. M.

Yest Gargle.

℞ Spum. Cerevis.	
Mel. Opt.	aa ℥ij.
Sub-Borat. Sod.	℥ss.
Aq. Fontan.	℥viiij. M.

Currie's Gargle.

℞ Fruct. Capsic. Ann.	gr. vi.
Aq. Fervent.	℥viiij. M.

Used in Cynanche maligna.

Monro's Gargle.

℞ Decoct. Hord. Dist.	℥xij.
Carb. Ammon.	℥i.
Alcohol. Dilut.	℥ij. M.

Used in Cynanche maligna.

Cullen's Astringent Gargle.

℞ Cort. Querc. Rob. Contus.	ʒi.
Aq. Fontan.	℥ iss. M.

Boil for ten minutes, strain, and add

Sulph. Alumin	ʒss.
Alcohol. dilut.	ʒij.

Alibert's Gargle.

℞ Sp. Laur. Camph.	ʒss.
Mel. Ros. Gall.	ʒi.
Acid. Acet.	ʒss.
Aq. Fontan.	ʒ viij. M.

Used in Cynanche maligna.

Muriatic Gargle.

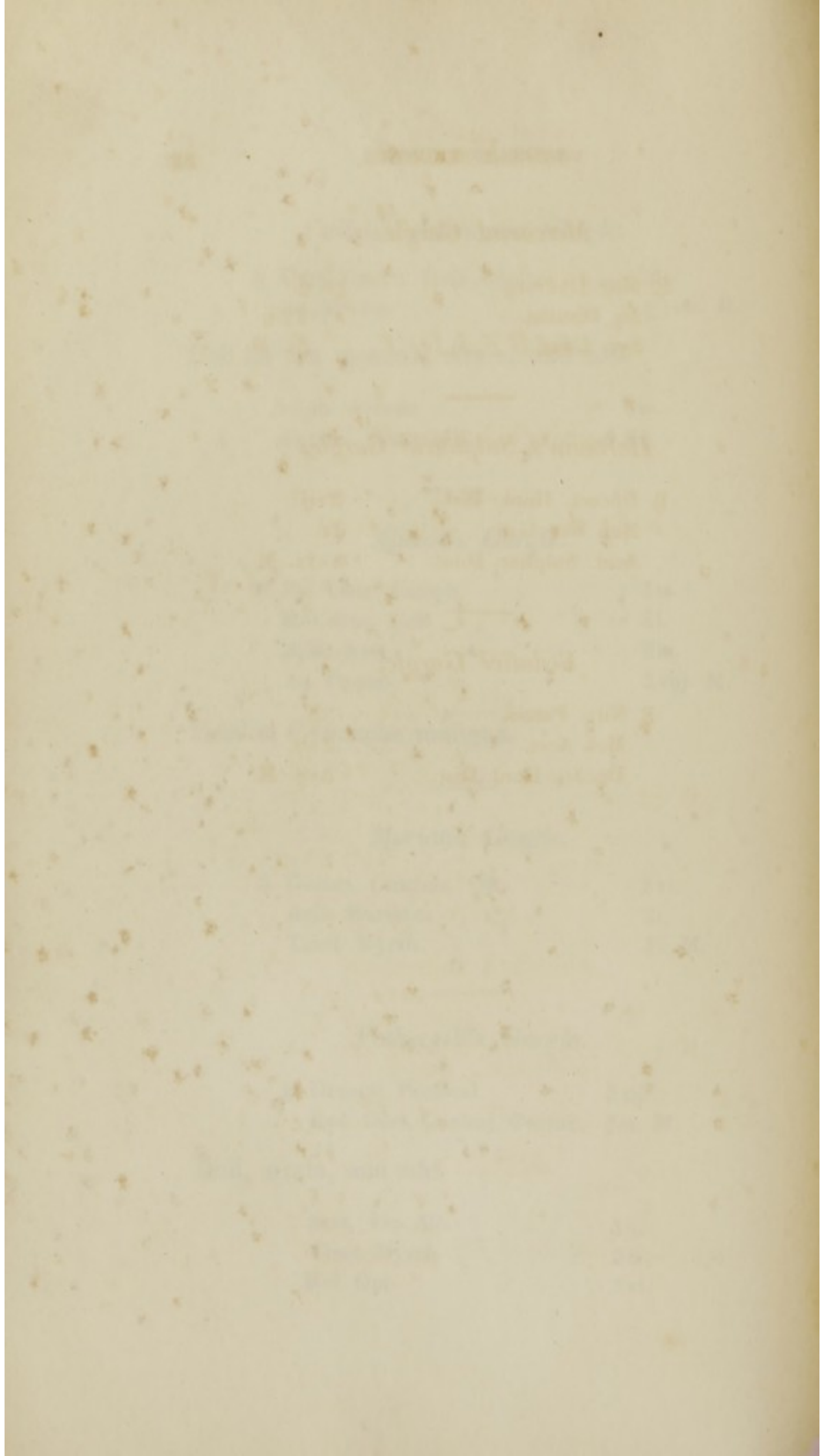
℞ Decoct. Cinchon. Off.	ʒvi.
Acid. Muriatic.	ʒi.
Tinct. Myrrh.	ʒi. M.

Fothergill's Gargle.

℞ Decoct. Pectoral.	ʒxij.
Rad. Dost. Contraj. Contus.	ʒss. M.

Boil, strain, and add

Acet. Vin. Alb.	ʒij.
Tinct. Myrrh.	ʒi.
Mel Opt.	ʒvi.



Mercurial Gargle.

℞ Mur. Hydrarg.	gr. ij.
Aq. Distillat.	℥ viij.
Syr. Com.	℥i. M.

Hartman's Sulphuric Gargle.

℞ Decoct. Hord. Dist.	℥ vij.
Mel. Ros. Gall.	℥i.
Acid. Sulphur. Dilut.	℥ xxx. M.

Sedative Gargle.

℞ Nitr. Potass.	℥ij.
Mel. Acet.	℥ vij.
Decoct. Hord. Dist.	℥ vij. M.

COLLYRIA.

Common Collyrium.

℞ Aq. Acet. Ammon.
Aq. Ros. Gall. aa ℥ij. M.

To be used tepid.

Rose Collyrium.

℞ Aq. Ros. Gall.
Lac. Com. aa ℥ij. M.

To be used tepid.

Saturnine Collyrium.

℞ Acet. Plumb. ℥i.
Aq. Distillat. ℥viij. M.

Zinc Collyrium.

℞ Sulph. Zinc. gr. xij.
Aq. Distillat. ℥viij. M.

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COLLEGE

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Acetated Zinc Collyrium.

℞ Sulph. Zinc.	gr. xij.
Acet. Plumb.	gr. xxiv.
Aq. Distillat.	℥x. M.

Decant clear after the precipitation.

Alum Collyrium.

℞ Sulph. Alumin.	℥i
Aq. Ros. Gall.	℥vi. M.

Anodyne Zinc Collyrium.

℞ Sulph. Zinc.	gr. viij.
Acet. Plumb.	gr. xvi.
Tinct. Opii (Vinous.)	℥ij.
Aq. Distillat.	℥viij. M.

Anodyne Collyrium.

℞ Aq. Acet. Ammon.	℥iv.
Tinct. Opii.	℥i. M.

To be used warm.

Ware's Collyrium.

℞ Fol. Lactuc. Sativ. Rec.	ʒiij.
Aq. Fontan.	ʒss. M.

Digest in a sand bath for half an hour, and express.

Recommended for Chemosis.

Opiate Collyrium.

℞ Ext. Gum. Opii.	gr. x.
Gum. Laur. Camph.	gr. vi.
Aq. Fervent.	ʒxij.

Mix the opium and camphor intimately, and add the water.

Wilson's Collyrium.

℞ Acid. Acet.	ʒi.
Alcohol. Dilut.	ʒss.
Aq. Ros. Gall.	ʒviij. M.

This preparation often requires to be diluted.

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Selle's Collyrium.

℞ Aq. Anthem. Nob. Distil.	℥ viij
Aq. Acet. Plumb.	
Sp. Laur. Camph.	aa ℥ ij.
Sulph. Zinc.	℥ i. M.

This usually requires to be diluted.

Scarpa's Collyrium.

℞ Acet. Plumb.	gr. iij.
Aq. Plantag. Maj.	℥ vi.
Muc. Gum. Tragacanth.	℥ ss.
Sp. Laur. Camph.	℥ xx. M.

Used in chronic Ophthalmia.

Janin's Collyrium.

℞ Aq. Plantag. Maj.	℥ iv.
Sulph. Zinc.	gr. v.
Muc. Sem. Cydon.	℥ ss. M.

For chronic Ophthalmia.

Bates's Camphorated Collyrium.

℞ Sulph. Cupr.	
Bol. Gall.	aa gr. liij.
Gum. Laur. Camph.	gr. xiiij.
Aq. Bullient.	℥ i. M.

Decant clear. Before using to be diluted with at least ten times its weight of water.

Mercurial Collyrium.

℞ Mur. Hydrarg.	gr. i.
Aq. Distillat.	℥ viij. M.

Yvel's Collyrium.

℞ Flor. Croc. Sativ.	℥i.
Sulph. Zinc.	℥iij.
—— Cupr.	℥i.
Gum. Laur. Camph.	℥ij.
Aq. Distillat.	℔ i. M.

Let it digest twenty-four hours with a gentle heat, and decant clear.

Used very much diluted.

Gimbernat's Collyrium.

℞ Potass. Pur.	gr. ij.
Aq. Distillat.	℥i. M.

One or two drops are applied to the eye, for the purpose of removing opacities; the eye is to be washed immediately afterwards with some mucilaginous decoction.

Scarpa's Stimulant Collyrium.

℞ Mur. Ammon.	℥ij.
Sub-Acet. Cupr. Præpar.	gr. iv.
Aq. Calc.	℥ viij. M.

Let it stand twenty-four hours, and filter.

Used to remove Albugo.

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Jacksons Lotion for Nervous Head-ache

R^x Aq. Ammon ℥iv.
Soda Murat ℥j
Pulv. Camphor. ℥v.
Aqua ℥iv.
Aqua Cologne ℥ij

℞ Wet a rag and apply to
Fore head.

LOTIONS.*Saturnine Lotion.*

℞ Acet. Plumb.	ʒij.
Acid. Acet.	ʒi.
Alcohol.	ʒss.
Aq. Fontan.	○i. M.

Used in ordinary cases of topical inflammation.

Zinc Lotion.

℞ Sulph. Zinc.	ʒi.
Aq. Fontan.	○i. M.

Ammoniac Lotion.

℞ Mur. Ammon.	ʒss.
Acid. Acet.	
Alcohol.	
Aq. Fontan.	aa ʒiv. M.

Richter's Lotion.

℞ Mur. Ammon.	ʒi.
Nitr. Potass.	ʒij.
Acid. Acet.	○ss.
Aq. Fontan.	○v. M.

Purmann's Lotion.

℞ Mur. Sod.	℥ ij.
Acid. Acet.	○ i.
Sulph. Cupr.	℥ iss.
— Alumin.	℥ vss.
Fol. Salv. Off.	℥ ss. M.

Boil for half an hour, and strain.

Applied in chronic Inflammation of the joints.

Erysipelas Lotion.

℞ Sp. Laur. Camph.	℥ ss.
Aq. Tepid.	○ i. M.

To be applied warm.

Hey's Hemorrhoidal Lotion.

℞ Aq. Calc.	○ ij.
Cort. Querc. Rob.	℥ iv. M.

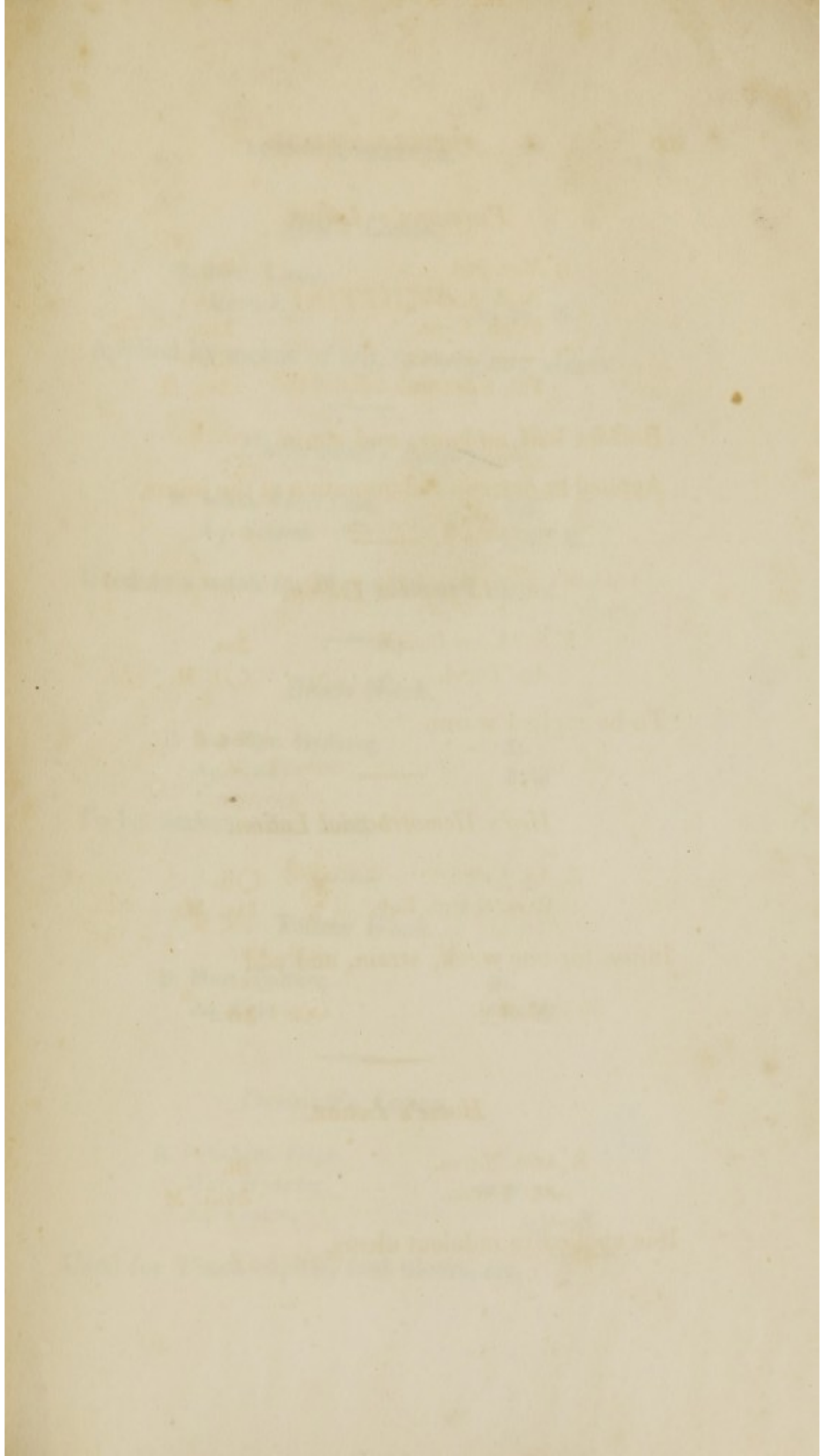
Infuse for one week, strain, and add

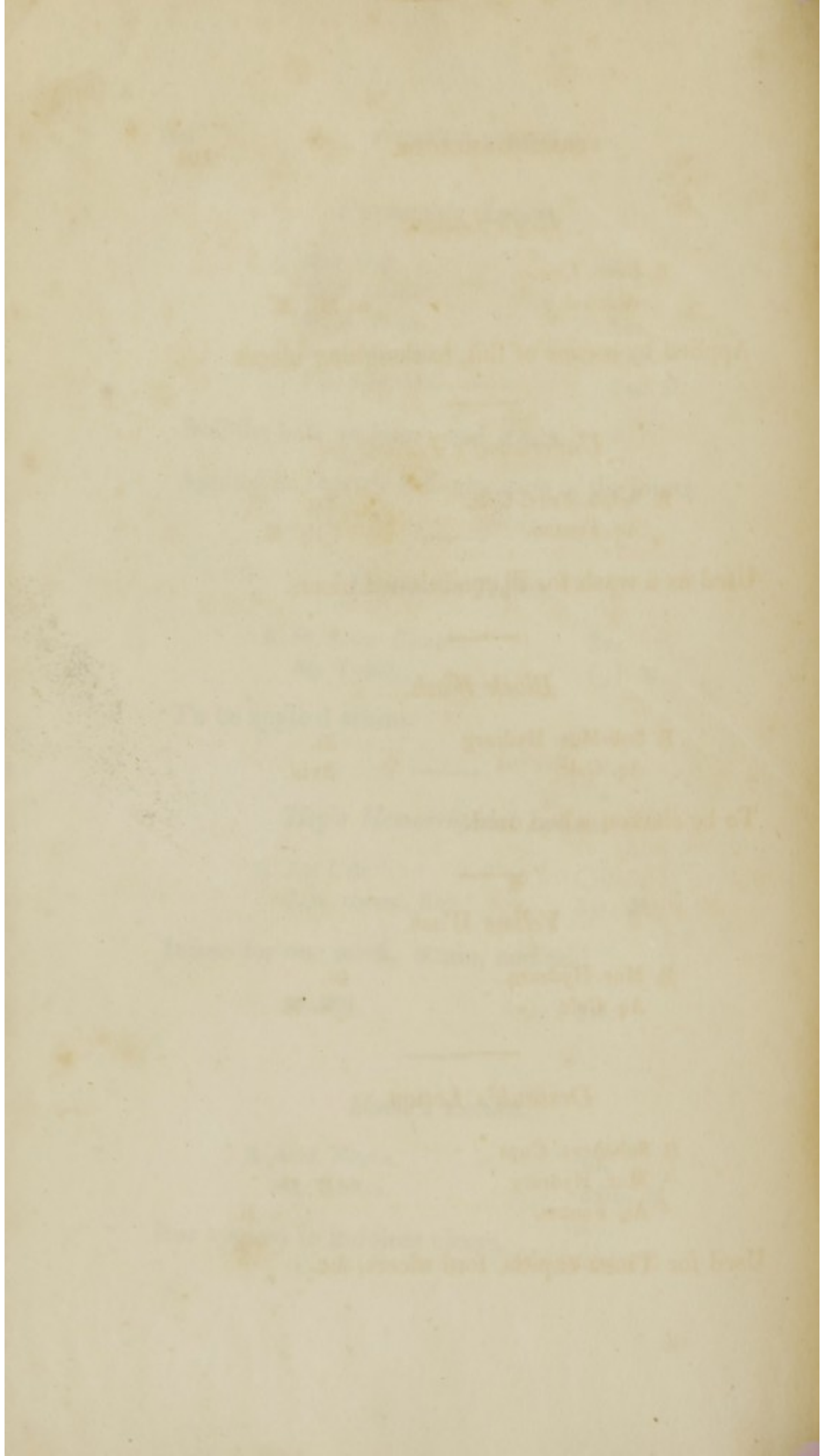
Alcohol.	℥ iv.
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Home's Lotion.

℞ Acid. Nitros.	℥ i.
Aq. Fontan.	℥ viij. M

It is applied to indolent ulcers.





Hey's Lotion.

R. Succ. Limon.
 Alcohol. aa ʒij. M.

Applied by means of lint, to sloughing ulcers.

Underwood's Lotion.

R. Sulph. Ferri Calc. ʒss.
 Aq. Fontan. ʒij. M.

Used as a wash for ill conditioned ulcers.

Black Wash.

R. Sub-Mur. Hydrarg. ʒi.
 Aq. Calc. ʒviij.

To be shaken when used.

Yellow Wash.

R. Mur. Hydrarg. ʒi.
 Aq. Calc. ʒi. M.

Dessault's Lotion.

R. Sub-Acet. Cupr.
 Mur. Hydrarg. aa gr. vi.
 Aq. Fontan. ʒi. M.

Used for Tinea capitis, foul ulcers, &c.

Tinea Lotion.

℞ Sulphuret. Potass.	ʒij.
Aq. Calc.	℥i. M.

Hellebore Lotion.

℞ Decoct. Verat. Alb.	℥i.
Sulphuret. Potass.	ʒss.

Used for Tinea capitis.

Barlow's Lotion.

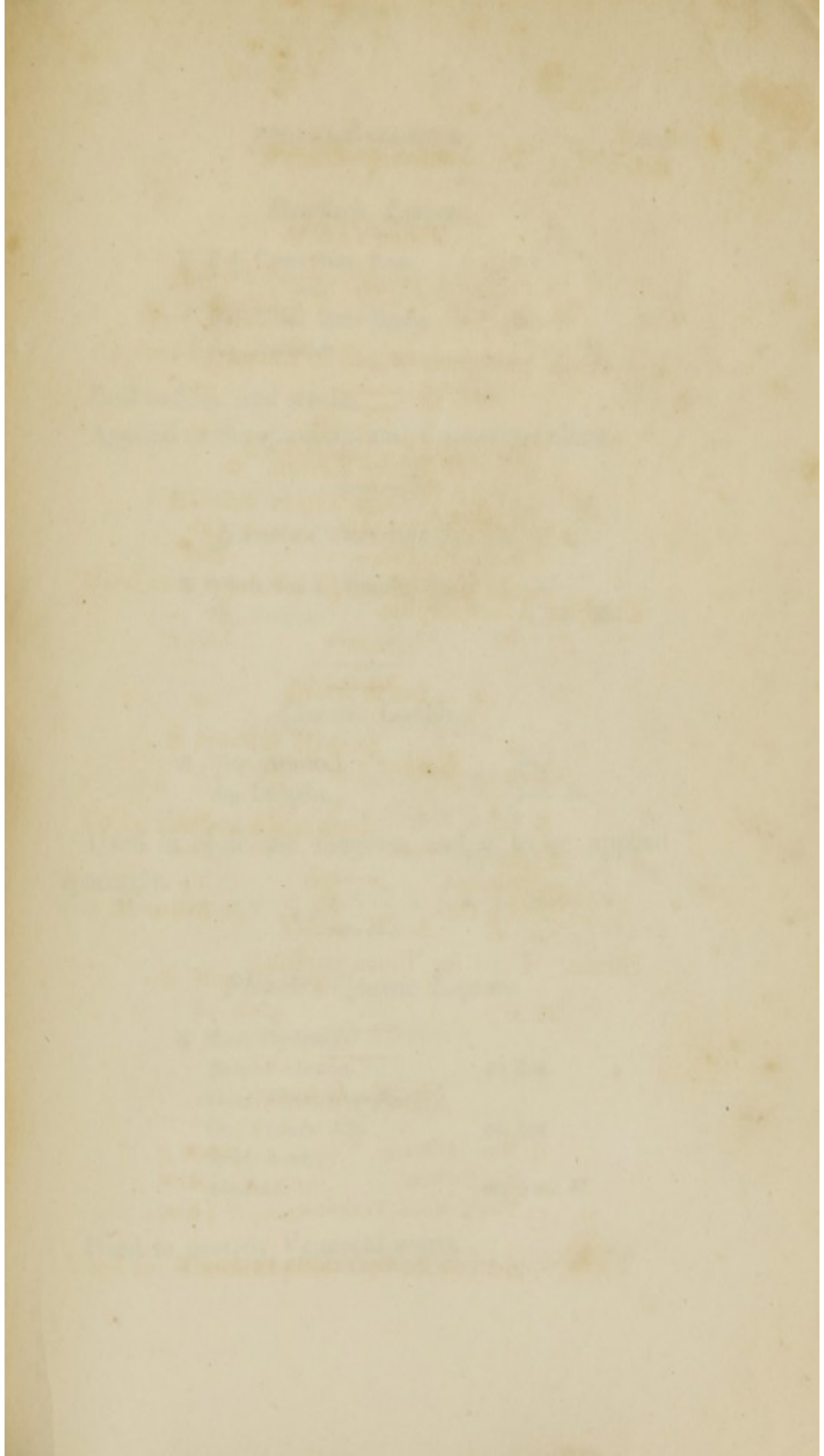
℞ Sulph. Sod.	ʒij.
Sapon. Venet.	ʒiss.
Alcohol.	ʒij.
Aq. Calc.	ʒvijss. M.

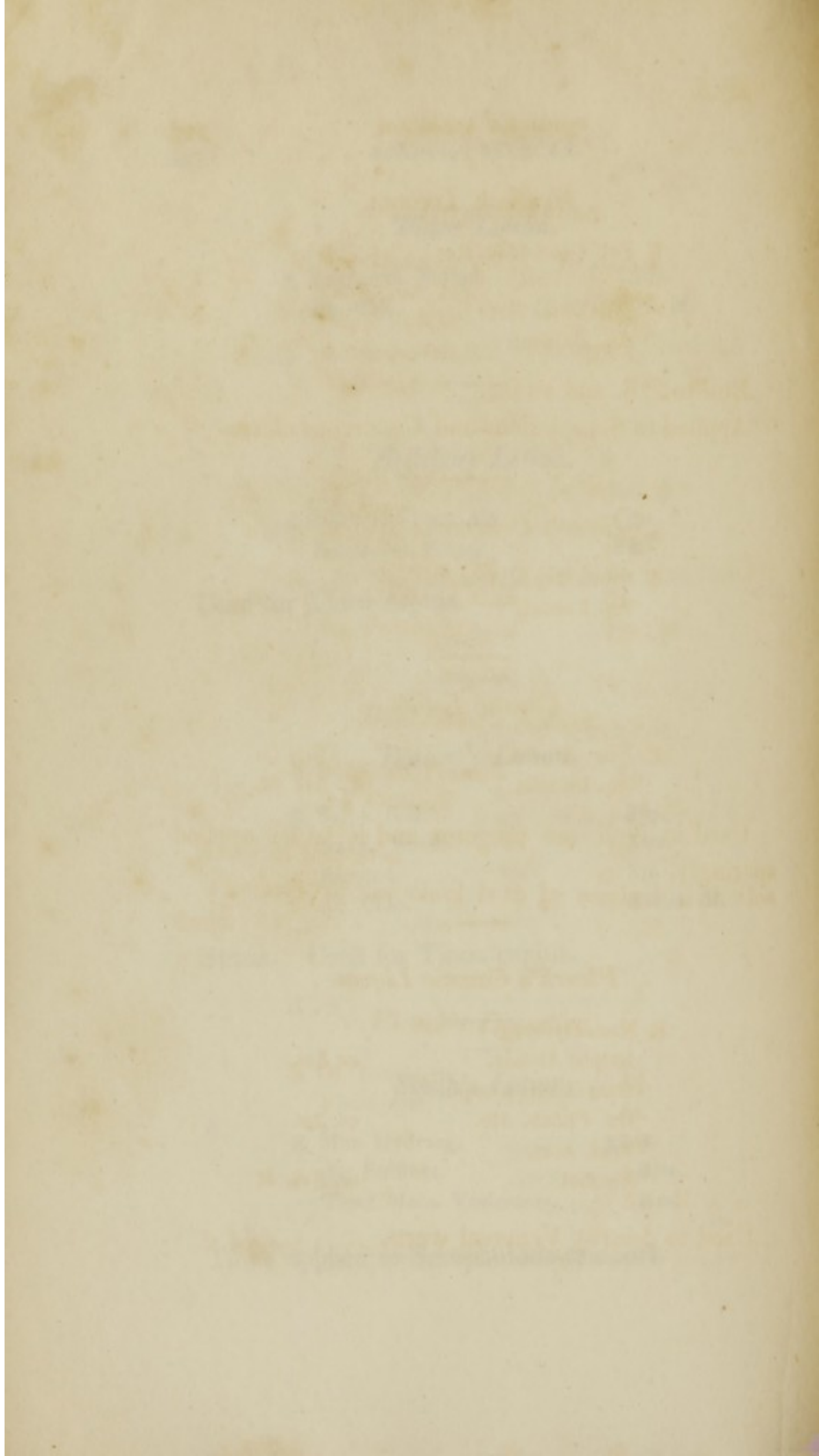
Strain. Used for Tinea capitis.

Smith's Lotion.

℞ Mur. Hydrarg.	gr. x.
Aq. Bullient.	ʒiss.
Tinct. Melo. Vesicator.	ʒss.

To be applied to Scrophulous tumours.





Hemlock Lotion.

℞ Fol. Conii Mac. Rec.	℞ i.
<i>vel,</i>	
Fol. Conii Mac. Exsic.	℥ iij.
Aq. Bullient.	℔ iij. M.

Boil to ℔ iij. and strain.

Applied to Scrophulous and Cancerous ulcers.

Home's Cancerous Lotion.

℞ Solut. Oxyd. Arsenic. Sat.	℥ i.
Aq. Fontan.	℔ iij. M.

Caustic Lotion.

℞ Nitr. Argent.	℞ i.
Aq. Distillat.	℥ ss. M.

Used in *Noli me tangere*, and is to be applied sparingly.

Plenck's Caustic Liquor.

℞ Mur. Hydrarg.	
Sulph. Alumin.	aa ℥ ss.
Gum. Laur. Camph.	
Ox. Plumb. Alb.	aa ℥ ss.
Acid. Acet.	
Alcohol.	aa ℥ vi. M.

Used to destroy Venereal warts.

Anti-Herpetic Lotion.

℞ Mur. Hydrarg.	ʒiss.
Ox. Plumb Alb.	ʒss.
Sulph. Alumin.	ʒij.
Albumen. Ovi.	No. i.
Aq. Ros. Gall.	ʒviij. M.

Hey's Scrophulous Lotion.

℞ Sulph. Zinc.	ʒss.
Sp. Rosmarin. Off.	ʒi.
Tinct. Lavend. Com.	ʒi.
Aq. Fontan.	ʒxv. M.

Bonhomme's Lotion.

℞ Sub-Carb. Potass.	ʒss.
Aq. Fontan.	○ i. M.

Used in Rachitis.

The body of the child is to be washed with this daily.

Plenck's Digestive.

℞ Ol. Terebinth.	ʒij.
Vitell. Ovi.	ʒi.
Mel. Com.	ʒij.
Aq. Fontan.	ʒiv.
Alcohol.	ʒvi. M. s. a.

It is used to cleanse foul ulcers.

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Wash for the Face

1. Olive Oil	1/2
2. Sweet Almonds	1/2
3. Rose Water	1/2
4. Perfume	1/2
5. ...	...
6. ...	...
7. ...	...
8. ...	...
9. ...	...
10. ...	...

Wash for the Neck

1. ...	...
2. ...	...
3. ...	...
4. ...	...
5. ...	...

Wash for the Feet

1. ...	...
2. ...	...
3. ...	...

Use this wash daily. The feet of the child to be washed with this daily.

Wash for the Feet

1. Oil of Turpentine	1/2
2. ...	...
3. ...	...
4. ...	...
5. ...	...
6. ...	...

It is used to cleanse foot ulcers.

Chilblain Lotion.

℞ Sulph. Alumin. 3ij.
Acid. Acet.
Alcohol. Dilut. aa ʒss. M.

INJECTIONS.*Common Injection.*

℞ Sulph. Zinc.	gr. x.
Aq. Pluvial.	℥ viij. M.

Used in Gonorrhœa.

Saturnine Injection.

℞ Acet. Plumb.	℥i.
Aq. Pluvial.	℥ viij. M.

Used as the preceding.

Anodyne Injection.

℞ Sulph. Zinc.	gr. xij.
Acet. Plumb.	gr. xxiv.
Aq. Pluvial.	℥ viij. M.

Pour off the solution after precipitation, and add

Tinct. Opii. (Vin.)	℥i.
---------------------	-----

Gonorrhœa injection.

Alum Injection.

℞ Sulph. Alumin.	℥i.
Aq. Pluvial.	℥ viii. M.

Gonorrhœa injection.

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EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURE

1. Preparation of the solution

2. Precipitation

3. Filtration

4. Washing

5. Drying

6. Weighing

7. Calculation

8. Results

9. Discussion

10. Conclusion

11. References

12. Appendix

13. Bibliography

14. Index

15. Glossary

Copaiba Injection.

℞ Balsam. Capaif. Off.	
Vitell. Ovi.	aa ℥ij.
Aq. Ros. Gall.	℥viij.

Mix the balsam and yolk of egg intimately, and add the rose water.

Used in Gleet.

Opiate Injection.

℞ Tinct. Opii. (Vin.)	℥ij.
Aq. Pluvial.	℥viij. M.

Muriatic Injection.

℞ Acid. Muriatic	℥xvi.
Aq. Pluvial.	℥viij M.

For Gleet.

Mercurial Injection.

℞ Mur. Hydrarg.	gr. ij.
Aq. Pluvial.	℥viij. M.

For Gleet.

Foote's Injection.

℞ Aq. Cupr. Ammoniat. ℥ xx.
 Aq. Ros. Gall. ℥iv. M.

Oak Bark Injection.

℞ Decoct. Quer. Rob. ʒ i.
 Sulph. Alumin. ij.

For Menorrhagia, Prolapsus ani, &c.

Gall Injection.

℞ Gall. Alep. Contus. ℥ ss.
 Aq. Bullient. ʒij. M.

Pour off cold.

Used as the preceding.

MENTHENT

Mentha sylvestris L.
 Mentha aquatica L.
 Mentha piperita L.
 Mentha arvensis L.
 Mentha longifolia L.
 Mentha rotundifolia L.

Mentha is a genus of plants in the family Lamiaceae, and is native to the Mediterranean region. It is a herbaceous perennial plant, and is commonly used as a culinary herb. The leaves are often used in teas, and are also used in perfumes and essential oils.

Less. Mentha

1. Mentha
 2. Mentha
 3. Mentha

Used in burns

For the year ending

To Cash Balance forward 100.00
By Cash 100.00

BY TRANSFER

To Cash Balance forward 100.00
By Cash 100.00
By Cash 100.00

For the year ending

To Cash Balance forward 100.00
By Cash 100.00

For the year ending

To Cash Balance forward 100.00
By Cash 100.00
By Cash 100.00

For of said

Used as the preceding

ended at half

LINIMENTS.

Steer's Opodeldoc, (Patent.)

℞ Sapon. Alb. Opt.	℥iss.
Alcohol.	℥vss.
Aq. Fontan.	℥i.
Gum. Laur. Camph.	℥i. M.

Melt by a gentle heat in a close vessel, and add

Aq. Carbon. Ammon.	℥i.
Ol. Rosmarin. Off.	℥ss.
— Origan.	℥ xx.

Set aside to cool, and preserve for use.

Lime Liniment.

℞ Aq. Calc.	
Ol. Olivar.	aa ℥viiij.
Alcohol.	℥i. M.

Used in burns.

Camphor Liniment.

℞ Gum. Laur. Camph.	ʒi.
Ol. Olivar.	○i.

The camphor is dissolved by warming the oil, and rubbing them well together.

Turpentine Liniment.

℞ Ol. Terebinth.	ʒi.
— Olivar.	ʒij. M.

Camphorated Mercurial Liniment.

℞ Unguent. Hydrarg. Fort.	
Adep. Suill.	aa ʒi.
Gum. Laur. Camph.	
Alcohol.	aa ʒij.
Aq. Carbon. Ammon.	ʒi. M.

Ferriar's Sciatic Liniment.

℞ Sapon. Com.	ʒss.
Cerat. Resin. Flav.	ʒi.
Gum. Laur. Camph.	ʒij.
Pulv. Sem. Sinap. Alb.	ʒi. M.

CHAPTER I

The first part of the history of the world is the history of the human race. It is a history of progress and of the struggle for existence. It is a history of the triumph of the good over the evil, and of the ultimate victory of the just over the unjust.

CHAPTER II

The second part of the history of the world is the history of the human mind. It is a history of the development of the human intellect, and of the progress of human knowledge. It is a history of the discovery of truth, and of the conquest of nature.

CHAPTER III

The third part of the history of the world is the history of the human soul. It is a history of the development of the human spirit, and of the progress of human morality. It is a history of the search for God, and of the attainment of the highest good.

CHAPTER IV

The fourth part of the history of the world is the history of the human body. It is a history of the development of the human form, and of the progress of human science. It is a history of the discovery of the laws of nature, and of the conquest of the elements.

Original Article

1. The first part of the paper discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records in a medical practice.

The second part of the paper discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records in a medical practice. It emphasizes the need for consistency and accuracy in all entries.

Foreign Literature

This section reviews recent foreign literature on the topic of medical records. It highlights several key studies and findings from other countries.

Contributed Abstracts

- 1. Abstract of [Author Name], [Journal Name], [Year].
- 2. Abstract of [Author Name], [Journal Name], [Year].
- 3. Abstract of [Author Name], [Journal Name], [Year].
- 4. Abstract of [Author Name], [Journal Name], [Year].
- 5. Abstract of [Author Name], [Journal Name], [Year].
- 6. Abstract of [Author Name], [Journal Name], [Year].
- 7. Abstract of [Author Name], [Journal Name], [Year].
- 8. Abstract of [Author Name], [Journal Name], [Year].
- 9. Abstract of [Author Name], [Journal Name], [Year].
- 10. Abstract of [Author Name], [Journal Name], [Year].

Bradsley's Sciatic Liniment.

℞ Liniment. Sapon.	3ij.
Aq. Carbon. Ammon.	
Tinct. Melo. Vesic.	
Tinct. Opii.	aa 3ij.
Gum. Laur. Camph.	3i. M.

Essence of Mustard, (Patent.)

℞ Unguent. Melo. Vesic.	3i.
Gum. Laur. Camph.	3ss.
Ol. Terebinth.	3ij. M.

This liniment, although it contains no mustard, has been patented by the name here given, no doubt, with a view to mislead those who should attempt its preparation.

Bath Anodyne Liniment.

℞ Gum. Opii.	3i.
Sapon. Venet. Alb.	3v.
Alcohol.	3xxiv.
Gum. Laur. Camph.	3ij.
Ol. Rosmarin. Off.	3iv. M.

Digest the three first, for three days, then add the other ingredients.

Used in Gout and Rheumatism.

Bard's Opodeldoc.

℞ Sapon. Venet.	ʒij.
Gum. Laur. Camph.	ʒi.
Sp. Vin. Gall. (Fort.)	℥i.

The soap is to be dissolved in the brandy, by exposing them to a gentle heat, and after its solution, the camphor is to be added.

Canada Liniment.

℞ Aq. Carbon. Ammon.	
Ol. Olivar.	
— Terebinth.	
— Menth. Piper.	
Alcohol.	aa ʒi. M.

Used for chronic Rheumatism.

This is one of the neatest and most efficient liniments with which we are acquainted. Its smell is grateful, and its beneficial effects become sensible very soon after its application. It is a perfect rubefacient, but will not vesicate.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

REPORT ON THE PROGRESS OF THE DEPARTMENT
DURING THE YEAR 1900-1901

The report is divided into two parts, the first of which
contains a summary of the work done during the year, and the second
part contains a list of the publications of the department.

CONTENTS

Summary of the work done during the year 1900-1901

Publications

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

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DURING THE YEAR 1900-1901

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part contains a list of the publications of the department.

Canada's Capital

A Special Feature of the ...
... ..
... ..

The way is to be ... in the ... by ...
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Canada's ...

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

Used for chronic Rheumatism

This is one of the most and most efficient ...
... ..
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W. H. ...

... ..

French Liniment.

℞ Sapon. Alb. Opt.	
* Balsam. Fioraventi.	aa ℥ss.
Tinct. Melo. Vesic.	℥i.
Aq. Carbon. Ammon.	℥ss. M.

Let them be rubbed together till they are intimately mixed.

Used in chronic Rheumatism.

* This is the same as the Turlington Balsam, and stands improved in the late Dispensatories under the name of Tinct. Benzoe. Comp.

Stimulant Liniment.

℞ Tinct. Melo. Vesic.	
Sp. Laur. Camph..	aa ℥i. M.

It is to be applied sparingly.

Sulphuric Liniment.

℞ Acid. Sulphur.	℥ij.
Ol. Terebinth.	℥iv.
— Olivar.	℥x. M.

Used for Psora.

Anodyne Liniment.

℞ Ext. Gum. Opii.	
Gum. Laur. Camph.	aa ʒij.
Ol. Olivar.	ʒij. M. s. a.

*Chomel's Tranquil Liniment.*

℞ Fol. Hyoscym. Nigr. Rec.	
— Cynogloss. Off. Rec.	
— Nicot. Tabac.	aa ℥i.
Vin. Alb. Hispan.	○vi. M.

Boil to ○iv. strain, and add

Ol. Olivar.	℥iv.
-------------	------

Boil to one half, and set aside for use.

It is applied externally for Cynanche tonsillaris, and chronic Rheumatism.

Hufeland's Liniment.

℞ Ungt. Althæ.	ʒi.
Fell. Bov. Rec.	
Sapon. Venet.	aa ʒij.
Ol. Petrol.	ʒij.
Gum. Laur. Camph.	ʒi.
Carb. Ammon.	ʒss. M. s. a.

Applied to Scrophulous tumours by friction, every three hours.

1870

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Chondria

Chondria

℞ Chondria ʒss
M. S. S. S.

℞ Chondria ʒss

℞ Chondria ʒss
M. S. S. S.

℞ Chondria ʒss
M. S. S. S.

℞ Chondria ʒss

℞ Chondria ʒss

℞ Chondria ʒss

It is applied externally for Gynecitis, gonorrhoea, and chronic Rheumatism.

Chondria

℞ Chondria ʒss
M. S. S. S.

Applied to scrophulous tumours by friction every three hours.

Smith's Ear Balsam.

℞ Fell. Bov. Rec.	ʒij.
Bals. Myrox. Peru.	ʒi. M.

It is used in Scrophulous ulcerations of the meatus auditorius externus, by dropping in ℥ij. or ℥iv. twice or thrice a day.

Hemorrhoidal Liniment.

℞ Ol. Olivar.	
Mel. Opt.	
Ol. Terebinth.	aa ʒi. M.

Ware's Liniment for the Eye.

℞ Gum. Laur. Camph.	ʒi.
Æther. Sulphur.	ʒss.
Ol. Viper.	ʒij. M. s. a.

Lind's Liniment.

℞ Gum. Laur. Camph.	ʒi.
Tinct. Opii.	ʒss.
Ol. Olivar.	ʒij. M.

Applied to the scrobiculus cordis, in Cholera morbus.

Clark's Liniment.

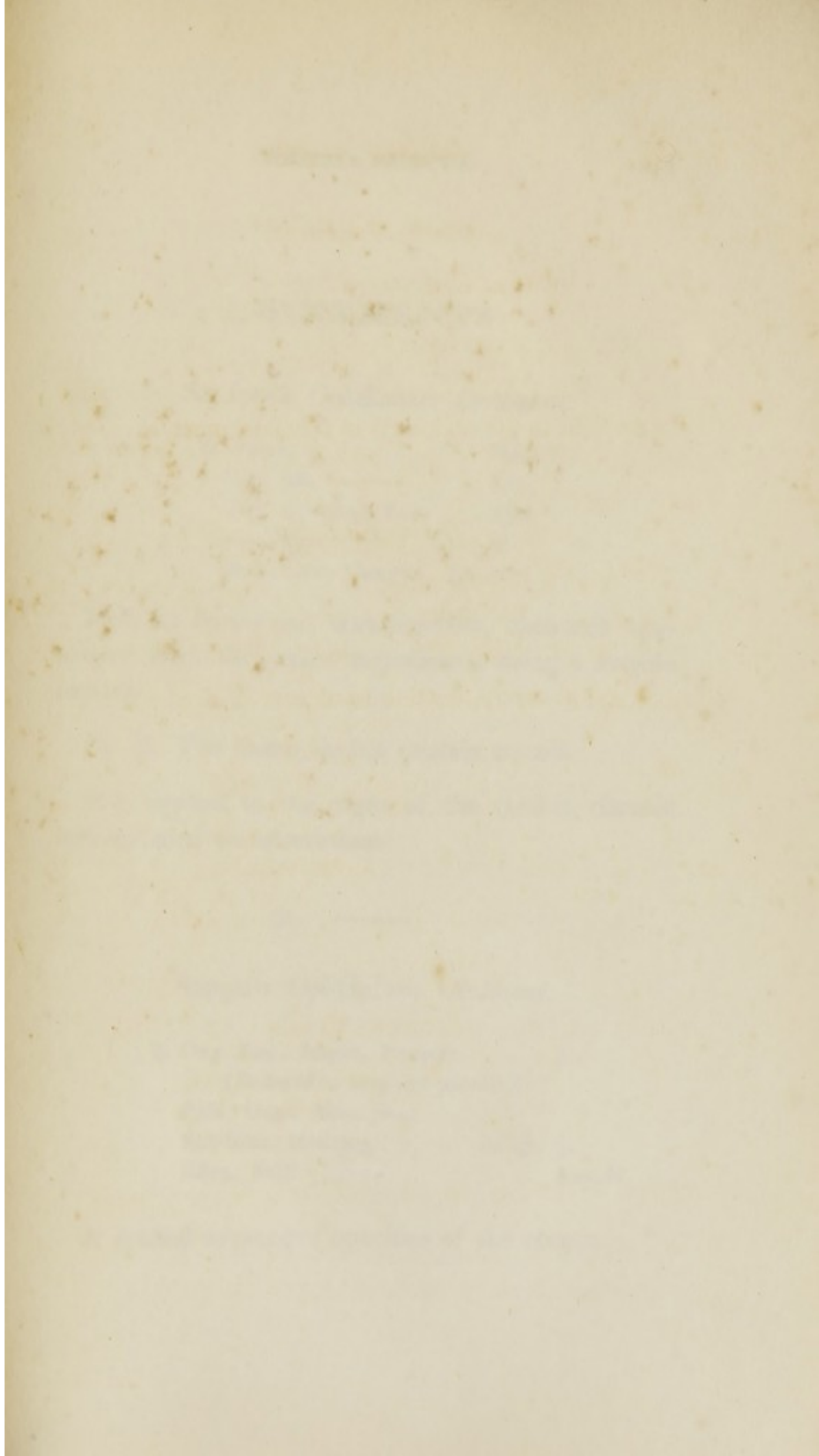
℞ Gum. Laur. Camph.	
Aq. Carbon. Ammon.	aa ʒij.
Tinct. Melo. Vesic.	ʒij.
Ol. Olivar.	ʒi. M.

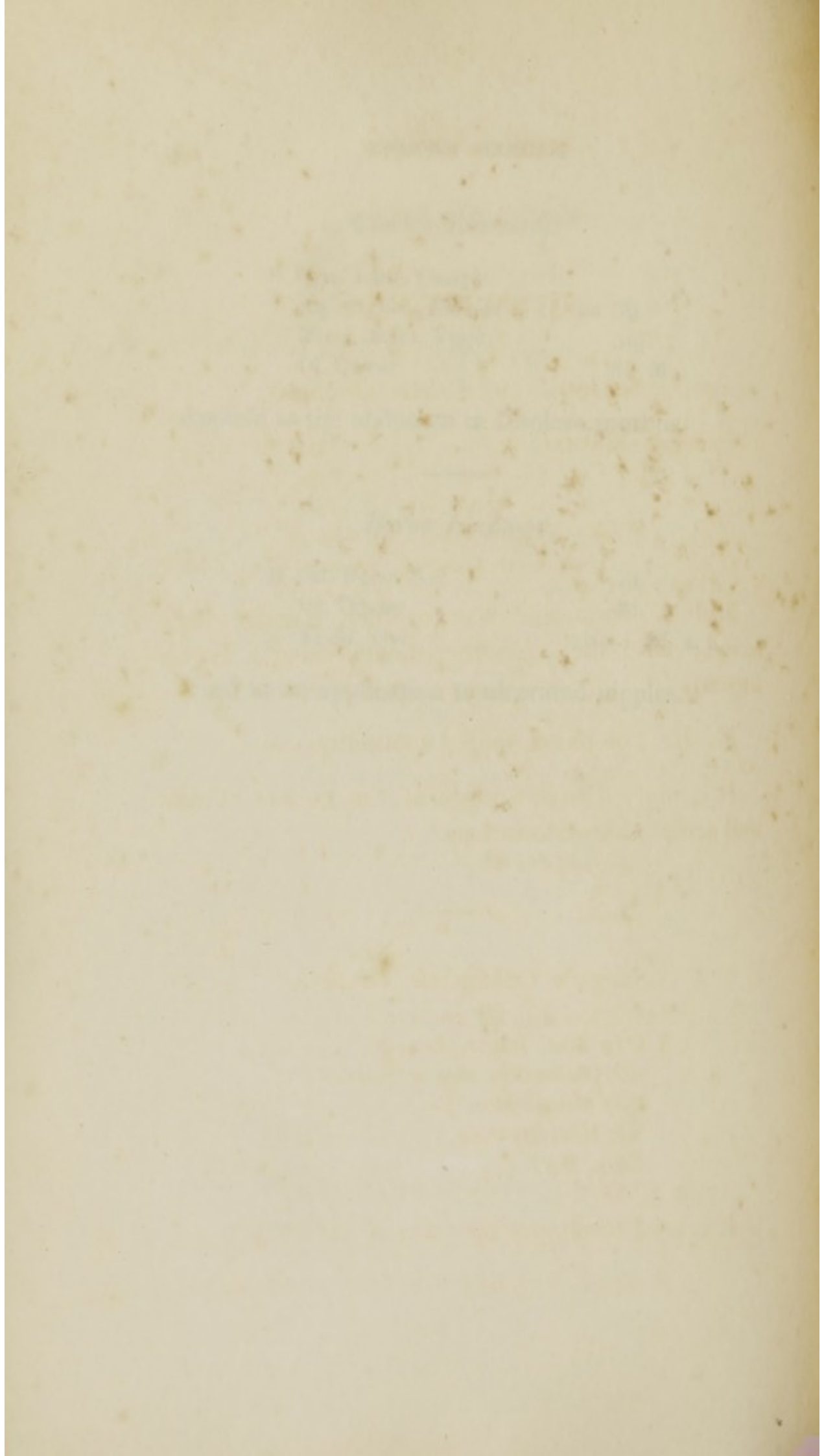
Applied to the abdomen in Cholera morbus.

Borax Liniment.

℞ Sub-Borat. Sod.	ʒi.
Ol. Olivar.	ʒi.
Vitell. Ovi.	No. i. M. s. a.

Used as an application to ulcerated nipples.





OINTMENTS

St. Ives's Ophthalmic Ointment.

R. Butyr.	ʒiij.
Cer. Alb.	ʒss.
Oxy. Hydrarg. Rub.	ʒijss
— Zinc.	ʒi.
Gum. Laur. Camph.	gr. XLV.

Melt the butter and wax together, then mix intimately with the other ingredients, using a marble mortar.

N. B. The butter should contain no salt.

It is applied to the edges of the tarsi in chronic and scrophulous ulcerations.

Scarpa's Ophthalmic Ointment.

R. Oxy. Zinc. Impur. Præpar.	ʒi.
<i>(Reduced to very fine powder.)</i>	
Pulv. Gum. Aloe. Soc.	
Sub-Mur. Hydrarg.	aa gr. ij.
Adep. Suill.	ʒss. M.

It is used to remove opacities of the cornea.

Janins's Ophthalmic Ointment.

℞ Oxy. Zinc. Impur. Præpar.	ʒij.
Calc. Hydrarg. Alb.	ʒi.
Bol. Gall.	ʒij.
(Reduced to very fine powder.)	
Adep. Suill.	ʒss. M.

It is directed when first used to be reduced in strength to one half.

Dessault's Ophthalmic Ointment.

℞ Oxy. Hydrarg. Rub.	
— Plumb. Semivit.	
— Zinc. Impur. Præpar.	
Sulph. Alumin. Calc.	aa ʒi.
(Reduced to very fine powder.)	
Mur. Hydrarg.	gr. xij.
Cerat.	q. s.

To make an ointment of proper strength.

Directed to be made in a marble mortar.

St. Bartholomew's Ophthalmic Ointment.

℞ Oxy. Zinc. Impur. Præpar.	
Carb. — — — —	aa ʒiij.
(Reduced to very fine powder.)	
Gum. Laur. Camph.	ʒi.
Ung. Sambuc. Nigr.	ʒviij. M.

This is an ointment in common use for chronic Ophthalmia in St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

Journal of the

Proceedings of the
General Assembly of the
State of New York

for the year 1875

Assembled at the City of Albany

on the 1st day of January

1875

Published by the

State Printer, Albany

1875

This volume contains the

Proceedings of the

General Assembly

for the year 1875

as held at the City of Albany

on the 1st day of January

1875

Published by the

State Printer, Albany

1875

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the above mentioned matter. I have the pleasure to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
 Yours,
 J. M. [Name]
 [Address]
 [City, State]

This is to certify that the above named person is a member of the [Organization] of [City, State].
 Witness my hand and seal this [Date] day of [Month], 1870.
 [Signature]
 [Title]

Bicker's Ointment.

℞ Sub-Acet. Cupr.	
Sub-Mur. Hydrarg.	aa ʒi.
Cerat. Com.	ʒx. ʒij. M.

It is used in *Tinea capitis*.

Applied night and morning.

Alibert's Ointment.

℞ Sulphur. Sublim.	ʒij.
Pulv. Carbon. (mineral.)	ʒi.
Cerat. Com.	ʒv. M.

This ointment is highly recommended by its author in obstinate cases of *Tinea capitis*.

Compound Sulphur Ointment.

℞ Sulphur. Sublim.	ʒiv.
Pulv. Rad. Verat. Alb.	ʒi.
— Nitr. Potass.	ʒss.
Sapon. Moll.	ʒiv.
Adep. Suill.	ʒxij. M.

Used for *Psora*, *Tinea capitis*, &c.

Common Tinea Ointment.

℞ Unguent. Sulphur.
 Unguent. Pic. aa ℥ij. M.

Alkaline Ointment.

℞ Pulv. Sulphur. Potass.
 Carb. Sod. aa ℥ij.
 Unguent. Ros. Gall. ℥ij. M. s. a.

For Tinea.

Anti-Psoric Ointment.

℞ Sulph. Sublim. ℥i.
 Pulv. Mur. Ammon. ℥ij.
 Adep. Suill. ℥ij. M.

English Itch Ointment.

℞ Sulph. Viv. ℥ij.
 Pulv. Verat. Alb.
 Carb. Potass. Impur. aa ℥ij.
 Ol. Citr. Med. ℥xx.
 Adep. Suill. ℥ij. M. ft. Unguent.

CHAPTER I

THE HISTORY OF THE

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Alibert's Anti-Psoric.

℞ Sub-Carb. Potass.	ʒi.
Sulphur. Sublim.	ʒij.
Adep. Suill.	ʒiv. M.

Scotch Ointment, (Patent.)

℞ Pulv. Mur. Ammon.	ʒij.
— Rad. Verat. Alb.	ʒi.
Sulphur. Viv.	ʒss.
Adep. Suill.	ʒiij.
Resin. Empyreumat.	ʒss.
Ol. Citr. Med.	℥ xx. M. s. a.

Alibert's Turbith Ointment.

℞ Sub-Sulph. Hydrarg. Flav.	ʒi.
Adep. Suill.	℥i.

Pulverize the mineral, and mix with the lard previously melted.

Used in Herpes.

Crowther's Savine Ointment.

℞ Fol. Junip. Sabin. Rec.	
Cer. Flav.	aa ℥i.
Adep. Suill.	℥iv. M.

Boil till the leaves become crisp in the lard, then strain and add the melted wax.

Hemlock Ointment.

℞ Fol. Conii Mac. Rec.	℞ i.
Adep. Suill.	℞ iss. M.

Boil till the leaves become crisp, and strain.

Stramonium Ointment.

℞ Fol. Datur. Stramon. Rec.	℞ i.
Adep. Suill.	℞ iss. M.

Boil till the leaves become crisp, and strain.

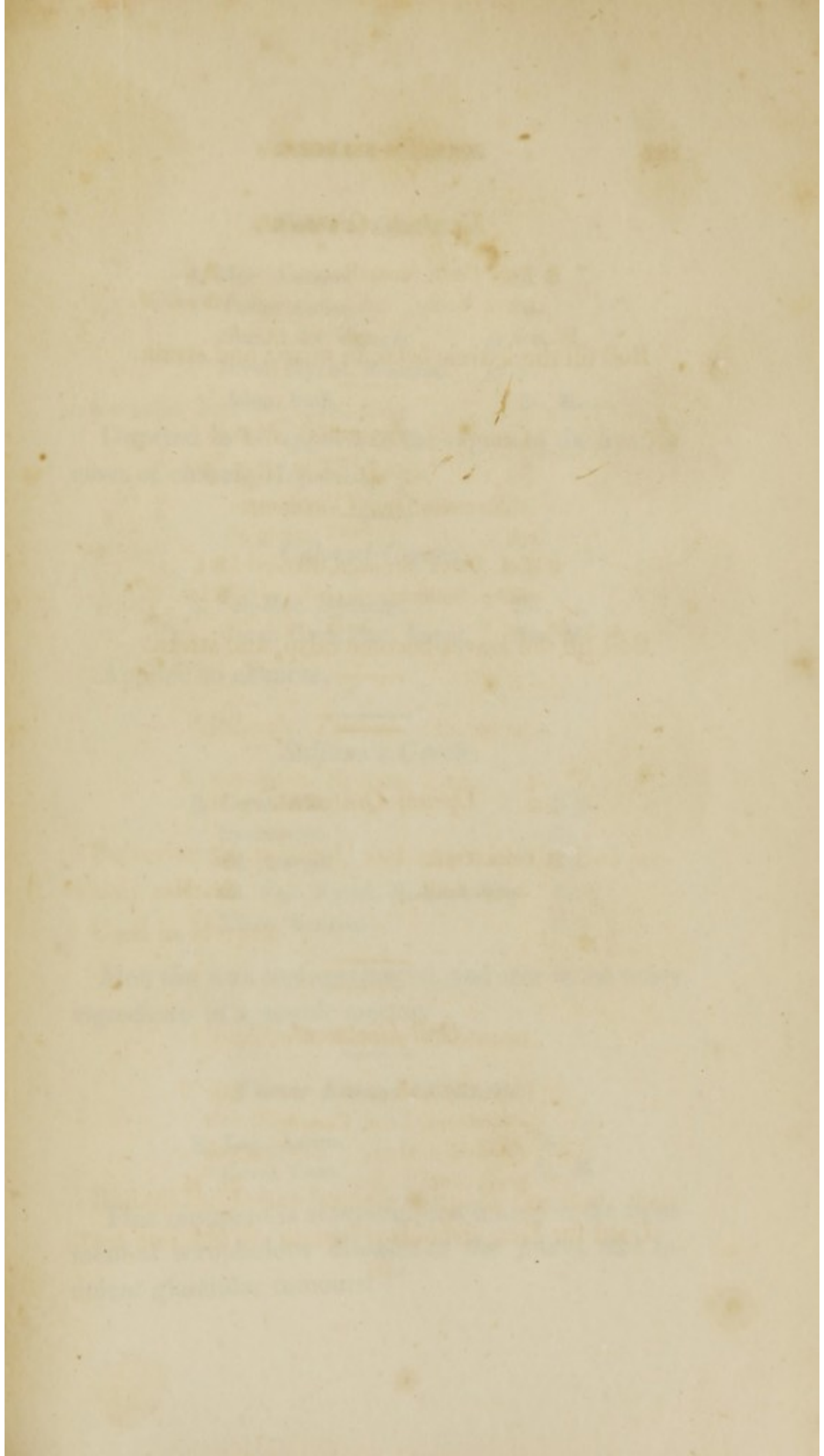
Opium Ointment.

℞ Gum. Opii.	℞ i.
Adep. Suill.	℞ x. M.

Gall Ointment.

℞ Pulv. Gall. Alep.	℞ ij.
— Gum. Laur. Camph.	
— Gum. Opii.	aa ℞ ss.
Adep. Suill.	℞ i. M.

Used for Hemorrhoids.



[The page contains extremely faint, illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the document. The text is too light to transcribe accurately.]

Fabre's Ointment.

R. Mur. Ammon.	ʒi.
Tartar Antim.	ʒss.
Gum. Laur. Camph.	gr. xxv.
Invol. Myrist. Moschat.	gr. x.
Adep. Suill.	ʒi. M.

Directed to be applied to the region of the liver, in cases of chronic Hepatitis.

Calomel Cerate.

R. Sub-Mur. Hydrarg.	ʒi.
Cerat. Carb. Zinc. Impur.	ʒss. M.

Applied to chancre.

Sultana's Cerate.

R. Cerat. Alb.	ʒiij.
Spermacet.	ʒi.
Ol. Amygd.	ʒij.
Ol. Nuc. Myrist. Moschat. Exp.	ʒ xij.
Tinct. Benzoe.	ʒ lx.

Melt the wax and spermaceti, and mix in the other ingredients in a marble mortar.

Tartar Emetic Ointment.

R. Tart. Antim.	ʒi.
Cerat. Com.	ʒi. M.

This ointment is at present much used in the treatment of scrophulous diseases of the joints, and indolent glandular tumours.

Honey Cerate.

℞ Ol. Olivar.
Mel. Opt. aa ℥iv.
Cer. Flav.
Emp. Oxyd. Plum. Semivit. aa ℥ij.

Melt the wax, oil, and litharge, and afterwards
add the honey.

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF

CHARLES THE FIRST

BY

JOHN BURNET

OF

SCOTLAND

IN

SEVEN VOLUMES

THE SECOND

PART

OF

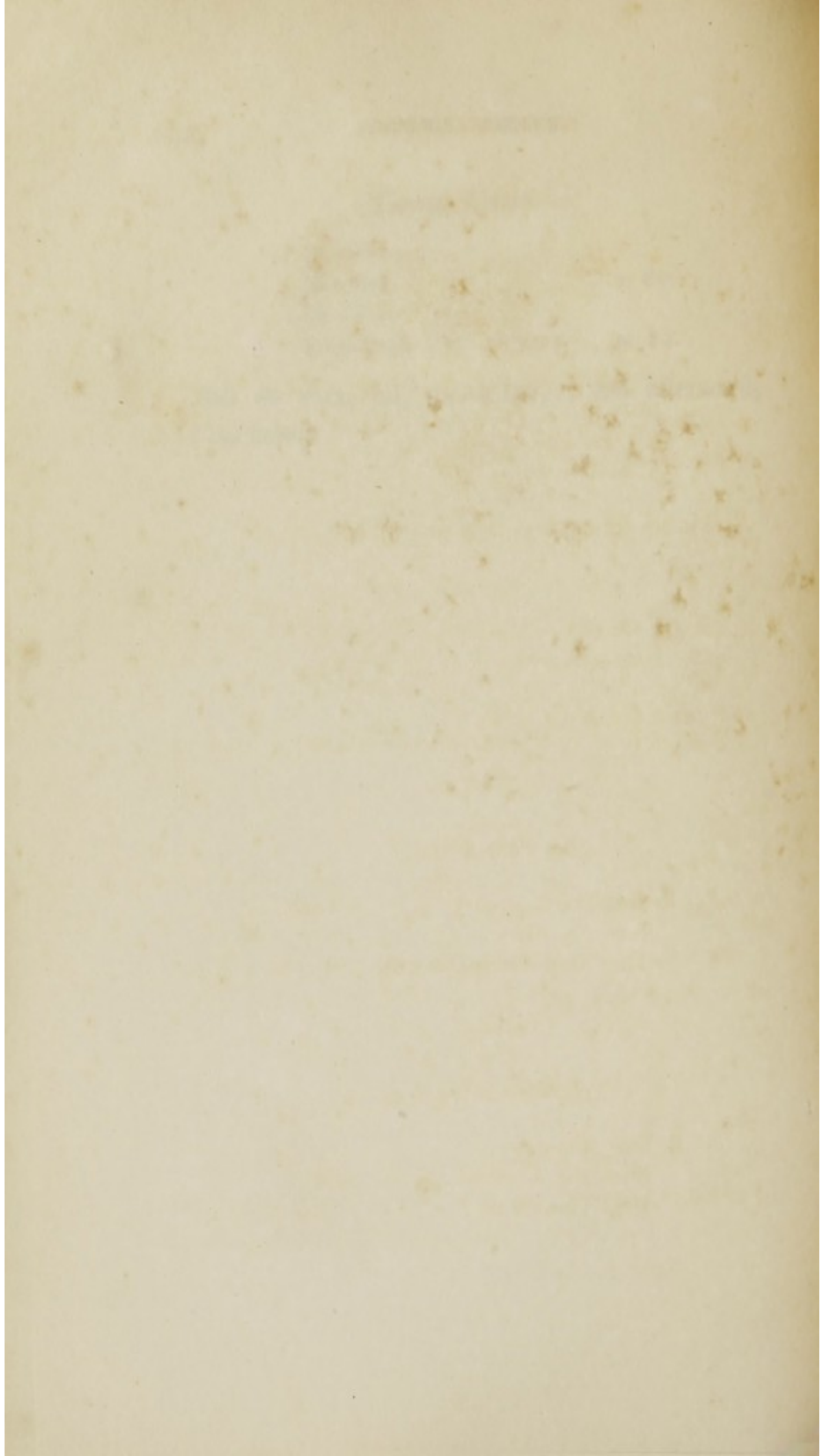
THE HISTORY

OF

THE

REIGN

OF



PLASTERS.

Ford's Scrophulous Plaster.

℞ Gum Ammoniac.
Acid. Acet. aa ℥iij.

Boil in an iron vessel to a proper consistence.

vel,

℞ Gum. Ammoniac. ℥i.
Acet. Scill. Marit. q. s.

to form a plaster.

Anodyne Plaster.

℞ Gum. Opii. ℥ss.
Res. Pin. Abiet. ℥iij.
Emp. Oxy. Plumb. Semivit. ℞i. M. s. a.

Bard's Calefacient.

℞ Emp Gummos.
Emp. Pic. Burgund. aa ℥i.
Ungt. Melo. Vesic. ℥ij. M. s. a.

Camphor Plaster.

℞ Emp. Oxy. Ferr. Rub.	ʒi.
Gum. Laur. Camph.	ʒi.

Reduce the camphor to a powder, and mix with the plaster previously melted whilst it is cooling.

Swediaur's Styptic Plaster.

℞ Oxy. Ferri Rub.	
Resin. Pin. Abiet.	aa ʒss.
Gum. Opii.	ʒij.
Ol. Olivar.	q. s. M. s. a.

Applied to the loins in cases of Leucorrhœa.

Nuremburgh Plaster. (Patent.)

℞ Oxy. Plumb. Rub.	ʒviij.
Ol. Olivar.	ʒix.
Cer. Flav.	℥i.
Adep. Sev. Ovil.	ʒvi.
Pulv. Gum. Laur. Camph.	ʒvi.

Dissolve the lead in the oil by heat, add the wax and suet previously melted, and while the mixture is cooling mix in the camphor.

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Journal of the

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Hemlock Plaster.

℞ Gum. Ammoniac.	ʒiij.
Succ. Conii Maculat.	ʒij.
Aq. Lytharg. Acet.	ʒi.
Acet. Scill. Marit.	q. s.
(To dissolve the Gum. Ammon.)	M.

Boil to the consistence of a plaster.

Fuller's Plaster.

℞ Pulv. Rad. Anthem. Pyreth.	
— Sem. Sinap. Alb.	aa ʒviij.
Gum. Sagapen.	
— Galban.	
— Ammoniac.	aa ʒi.
Cer. Flav.	ʒiij.
Ol. Terebinth.	ʒi. ʒijss.

Melt the wax and turpentine, add the gums, softened by alcohol, and when nearly cold add the other ingredients.

This plaster has been highly recommended for the discussion of Scrophulous tumours.

Janin's Perpetual Epispastic.

℞ Pulv. Melo. Vesic.	ʒss.
— Ext. Euphorb. Off.	ʒij.
Resin. Pistac. Lentis.	
— Pin. Flav.	aa ʒiss. M. s. a.

La Mothe's Plaster.

℞ Cer. Flav.	℥iv.
Ol. Olivar.	℥i. ℥xij.
Pulv. Oxy. Plumb. Rub.	℥i.
— Gum. Laur. Camph.	℥ij.
— Gum. Oliban.	
— Res. Pistac. Lentis.	
— Gum. Myrrh.	
— Sulph. Alumin.	aa ℥ij.
Ol. Terebinth.	
Pulv. Protoxy. Ferri.	aa ℥iss. M. s. a.

Applied to indolent Scrophulous tumours.

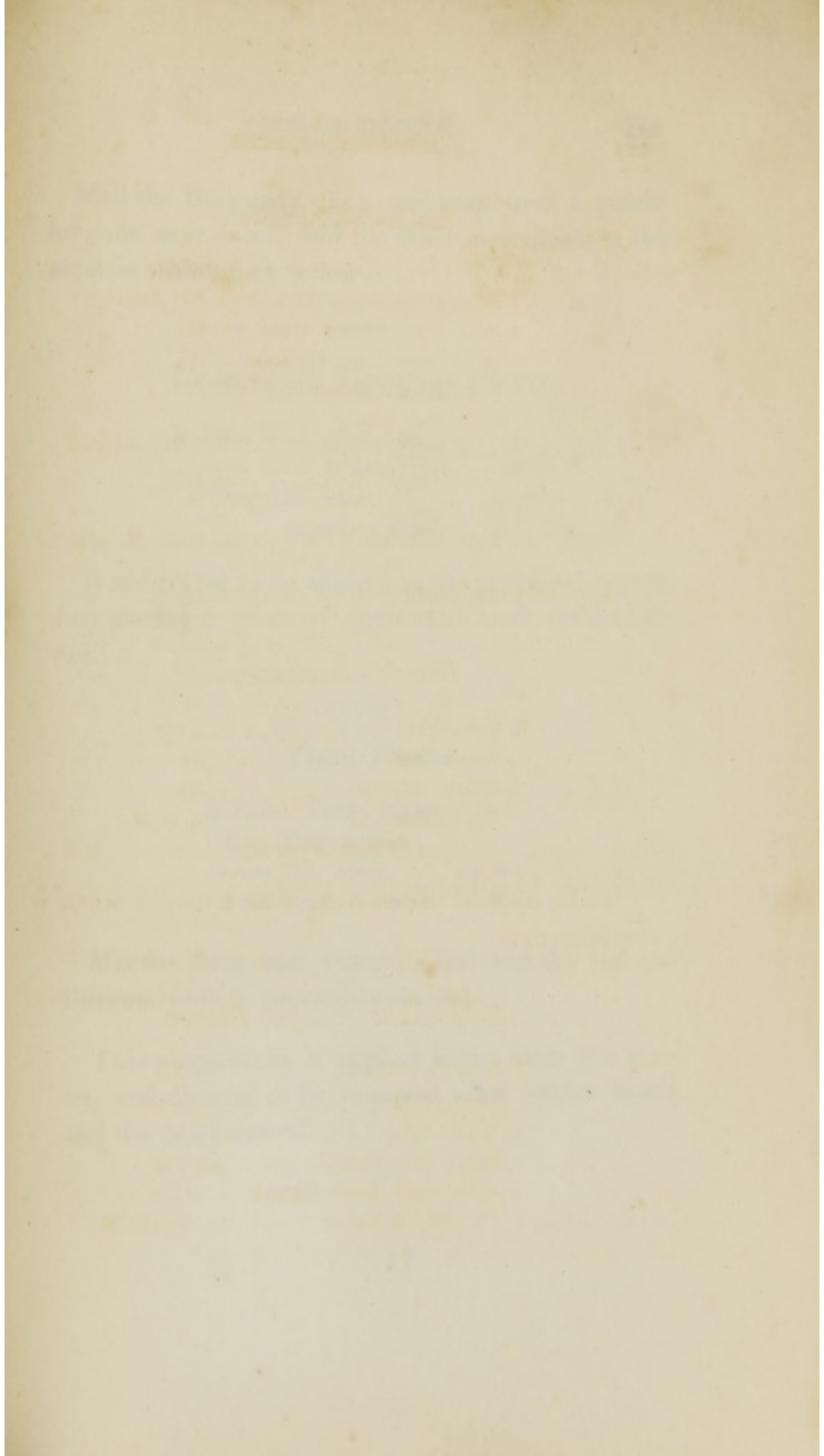
Plenck's Depilatory.

℞ Calc. Viv.	℥vi.
Amyl. Com.	℥v.
Sulph. Arsenic.	℥ss.
Aq. Fontan.	q. s. M.
(To make a paste.)	

To be applied to the part, and removed when it becomes dry.

Rubifacient Anodyne Plaster.

℞ Res. Pin. Abiet.	℥i.
Cer. Flav.	℥ij.
Ungt. Melo. Vesic.	
Pulv. Gum. Opii.	aa ℥i.
— — Laur. Camph.	℥ss.
Ol. Menth. Sativ.	℥xij. M.



Fossil's Inventory

1. Coal	100
2. Iron Ore	20
3. Sulphur	10
4. Lead	5
(Total weight)	135

Total weight of the fossils, and is equal to the weight of the fossils.

Refined and pure Fossils

1. Pure Coal	100
2. Pure Iron Ore	20
3. Pure Sulphur	10
4. Pure Lead	5
(Total weight)	135

Melt the Burgundy pitch and wax over a gentle fire, and as it cools, add the other ingredients in the order in which they follow.

Underwood's Vermifuge Plaster.

℞ Pulv. Gum. Aloe. Soc.
 — Flor. Anthem. Nol. aa ʒi.
 Terebinth. Venet. q. s.
to make a plaster.

It is directed to be applied to the umbilical region, first placing a piece of linen cloth over the umbilicus.

Tinea Plaster.

℞ Farin. Tritic. Hyber.
 Res. Empyreumat.
 — Fin. Abiet. aa ℥i.
 Acid. Acet. Fervent. ℥vi.

Mix the flour and vinegar, and add the tar and Burgundy pitch, previously melted.

This preparation is applied in the form of a plaster, and directed to be removed after twelve hours, and the head shaved.

CATAPLASMS.

Yest Cataplasm.

℞ Pulv. Sem. Lini.	℞ ss.
Spum. Cerevis.	q. s. M.

Expose to a gentle heat till it begins to ferment.

To be applied warm.

Malt Cataplasm.

℞ Farin. Bynes.	℞ ss.
Spum. Cerevis.	q. s. M.

Expose to heat till it ferments.

To be applied warm.

Carrot Cataplasm.

℞ Pulv. Sem. Lini.	℞ i
Succ. Dauc. Carot.	q. s. M.

To be applied warm.

Received of the Treasurer of the
Board of Education the sum of
Twenty Dollars

for the purchase of books
for the use of the
School

This receipt is valid for the
purpose of the purchase of
books for the use of the
School

Wm. C. Chapman

Superintendent of Schools
City of New York

Received of the Treasurer of the
Board of Education the sum of
Twenty Dollars

for the purchase of books
for the use of the
School

This receipt is valid for the
purpose of the purchase of
books for the use of the
School

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

PHYSICS 101

LECTURE 1

MECHANICS

1.1 Kinematics

1.2 Dynamics

1.3 Energy

1.4 Momentum

1.5 Rotational Motion

1.6 Oscillations

1.7 Waves

1.8 Relativity

1.9 Quantum Mechanics

1.10 Modern Physics

1.11 Electromagnetism

1.12 Optics

1.13 Thermodynamics

1.14 Statistical Mechanics

1.15 Fluids

1.16 Solids

1.17 Astrophysics

1.18 Cosmology

1.19 Particle Physics

1.20 Nuclear Physics

1.21 Miscellaneous Topics

1.22 Final Exam

1.23 Honors Exam

1.24 Research

1.25 Other

Carbonic Cataplasm.

℞ Cataplasm. Com. ℥ ss.
 Pulv. Carbon. Lig. ʒij. M.

To be applied warm.

Mustard Cataplasm.

℞ Farin. Tritic.
 Pulv. Sem. Sinap. Alb. aa ℥ ss.
 Acid. Acet. q. s. M.

To be applied warm.

Alum Curd.

℞ Albumin. Ovi. No. ij.
 Sulph. Alumin. q. s. to form a coagulum. M.

Stir well together till it becomes of a proper consistence.

To be applied cold.

Saline Cataplasm.

℞ Farin. Sem. Lini.
 Pic. Pan. aa ℥ ss.
 Aq. Mur. Sod. (Sat. Solut.) q. s. M.

To be applied cold.

Scrophulous Cataplasm.

℞ Mel. Opt.	℥i
Spum. Cerevis.	℥ss.
Vitell. Ovi.	No. i.
Farin. Secal. Cereal.	q. s.

Charmetton's Cataplasm.

℞ Rad. Allii Cep.	
— Lill. Alb.	aa ℥ij.
(Coct. sub. ciner.)	
Fol. Rumic. Acet. Rec.	℥ij.
Mel. Opt.	℥viiij.
Unguent Resinos.	
Spum. Cerevis.	aa ℥ij.

Boil the sorrel in the honey, and afterwards mix in the other ingredients.

This has been celebrated for expediting the suppurative process in Scrophulous tumours,

Stimulant Cataplasm.

℞ Pulv. Sem. Sinap. Alb.	℥ij.
— Rad. Amom. Zingib.	
— Sem. Piper. Nigr.	aa ℥i.
Alcohol. Dilut.	q. s. M.

This cataplasm is applied to the scrobiculus cordis in cases where a powerful excitement is required, as in stupor from poisoning.

Aluminum Chloride

Aluminum Chloride

Aluminum Chloride, $AlCl_3$
Molecular Weight 133.5

Boil to 100° C. in water, and add ...

Yield 100% of a white crystalline ...

Applied to Cancerous Glands.

Diphosphorus Pentoxide

Diphosphorus Pentoxide, P_2O_5
Molecular Weight 142

Boil to 100° C. in water, and add ...

Yield 100% of a white crystalline ...

Lead Chloride

Lead Chloride, $PbCl_2$
Molecular Weight 278.5

Boil to 100° C. in water, and add ...

Applied to ...

General Principles

The first principle is that the law is a system of rules which are applied to the facts of a case. The second principle is that the law is a system of rules which are applied to the facts of a case.

Legal Reasoning

Legal reasoning is the process of applying the law to the facts of a case. It involves the identification of the relevant legal principles and their application to the facts of the case.

- 1. The facts of the case.
- 2. The legal principles applicable to the facts.
- 3. The application of the legal principles to the facts.
- 4. The conclusion reached by the court.

The law is a system of rules which are applied to the facts of a case. The law is a system of rules which are applied to the facts of a case.

The law is a system of rules which are applied to the facts of a case. The law is a system of rules which are applied to the facts of a case.

Legal Principles

- 1. The law is a system of rules which are applied to the facts of a case.
- 2. The law is a system of rules which are applied to the facts of a case.
- 3. The law is a system of rules which are applied to the facts of a case.
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The law is a system of rules which are applied to the facts of a case. The law is a system of rules which are applied to the facts of a case.

Hemlock Cataplasm.

℞ Herb. Conii. Macul. ℥ij.
 Aq. Fontan. ʒij. M.

Boil to ʒi. strain, and add

Farin. Lini. q. s. to make a cataplasm.

Applied to Cancerous ulcers.

Digitalis Cataplasm.

℞ Fol. Digital. Pur. ℥ij.
 Aq. Fontan. ʒij. M.

Boil to ʒi. strain, and add

Farin. Lini. q. s. to make a cataplasm.

Lead Cataplasm.

℞ Aq. Lytharg. Acet. ℥i.
 Aq. Distillat. ʒi.
 Mic. Panis. q. s. M.

Applied cold.

Anthelmintic Cataplasm.

℞ Fol. Artem. Absynth.	
— Tanacet. Vulg.	aa ℥iij.
Pulv. Gum Gambog.	
— — Aloe. Soc.	
— — Ferul. Assafœt.	
— — Oliban.	℥iss.
Ol. Olivar.	q. s. M.

To be applied to the abdominal region.

Pradier's Gout Cataplasm.

℞ Res. Amyr. Gilead.	℥vi.
Pulv. Cinchon. Rub.	℥i.
Flor. Croc. Sativ.	℥ss.
Rad. Smilac. Sarsaparill.	
Herb. Salv. Off.	aa ℥i.
Alcohol.	○ij.

The balsam of Mecca is to be dissolved in one-third part of the alcohol: the other ingredients are to be macerated in the remaining alcohol for forty-eight hours, then filter, and mix the two liquors.

This tincture is to be mixed with twice or thrice its weight of Aq. Calc. by agitation, and applied to the affected part, by pouring a certain quantity of it on a linseed cataplasm, which is to be as warm as the pained member can well support.

This is the remedy for gout, which lately excited much attention in France, and for which the French Emperor paid a high premium.

Journal of the Proceedings

of the General Assembly

of the Synod of the

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHILOSOPHY DEPARTMENT

PHILOSOPHY 101
Lectures on the History of Philosophy

LECTURE 1: THE PRE-SOCRATIC PHILOSOPHERS

1.1. The Milesian School: Thales, Anaximander, Anaximenes

1.2. The Pythagoreans: Numbers and the Cosmos

1.3. Heraclitus: The Logos and the Flux

1.4. Parmenides: Being and Non-Being

1.5. Zeno of Elea: Paradoxes of Motion

1.6. Empedocles: The Four Elements

1.7. Democritus: Atomic Theory

The Pre-Socratic philosophers sought to understand the nature of reality through reason and observation. They laid the foundation for Western philosophy by asking fundamental questions about the universe and human existence.

Thales, the first philosopher, proposed that water was the primary substance of the universe. Anaximander introduced the concept of the infinite, and Anaximenes identified air as the primary substance. The Pythagoreans believed that numbers were the essence of all things. Heraclitus emphasized the unity of opposites and the constant flux of the universe. Parmenides argued that being is eternal and unchanging, while non-being is nothing. Zeno's paradoxes challenged the common-sense view of motion. Empedocles introduced the four classical elements, and Democritus developed the atomic theory of matter.

The Pre-Socratic philosophers' ideas influenced the development of Greek philosophy and science. Their work paved the way for the Sophists, Plato, and Aristotle, who further refined and expanded upon their ideas.

Trotter's Hop Cataplasm.

℞ Strob. Humil. Lup. q. v.
Aq. Fervent. q. s.
to form a Cataplasm.

To be applied to gangrenous and scrophulous
ulcers.

ENEMAS.*Domestic Enema.*

℞ Mur. Sod.	℥ss.
Theriac. Com.	℥ij.
Ol. Olivar.	℥ij.
Aq. Tepid.	○i. M.

Cathartic Enema.

℞ Fol. Cass. Sen.	℥ij
Aq. Bullient.	○i. M.

Let it infuse for fifteen minutes, strain, and add

Sulph. Magnes.	℥i.
Ol. Olivar.	℥ij.

Drastic Enema.

℞ Pulp. Cucum. Colycynth.	℥ij.
Aq. Fontan.	○i. M.

Boil to ℥xij. and add

Ol. Olivar.	℥ij.
Theriac. Com.	℥ij.

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3. Chapter II 21-30
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6. Chapter V 51-60
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8. Chapter VII 71-80

Chapter VIII

9. Chapter VIII 81-90
10. Chapter IX 91-100

11. Chapter X 101-110

Chapter XI

12. Chapter XI 111-120
13. Chapter XII 121-130

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Tobacco Enema.

℞ Fol. Nicot. Tabac. Sic. ℥ss.
 Aq. Bullient. ℔i. M.

Infuse until sufficiently cold, and strain.

Vermifuge Enema.

℞ Rad. Polypod. Filic. Mar. Sic. ℥i.
 Aq. Bullient. ℔i. M.

Infuse for fifteen minutes, strain, and add

Ol. Olivar. ℥i.

Turpentine Enema.

℞ Ol. Terebinth. ℥ss.
 Vitell. Ovi No. i. M.

Rub well together, and add

Infus. Sem. Lin. ℥xij.

Antiseptic Enema.

℞ Acid. Acet. ℥i.
 Spum. Cerevis. ℥i. vel. ℥ij.
 Theriac. Com. ℥i.
 Aq. Tepid. ℔i. M.

Anodyne Enema.

℞ Tinct. Opii. ℥i. vel. ℥ij.
 Infus. Sem. Lin. ℥ij. M.

Astringent Enema.

℞ Gall. Alep. Contus. ℥i.
 Aq. Fontan. 〇 iss. M.

Boil to 〇i. and strain.

Bark Enema.

℞ Pulv. Cinchon. Off. ℥i.
 Aq. Fontan. 〇i. M.

Boil ten minutes, strain, and add

Pulv. Gum. Laur. Camph. ʒi.

Lind's Bark Enema.

℞ Ext. Cinchon. Off. ʒss.
 Aq. Fervent. ʒiv.
 Ol. Olivar. ʒss.
 Tinct. Opii. ℥x. M. ft. Enema.

Tonic Enema.

℞ Decoct. Cinchon. Off. ʒvi.
 Tinct. — — — ʒiij.
 Mucil. Gum. Arabic. ʒss.
 Acid. Sulphuric. Dilut. ℥xx. M.

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BATHS.*Temperature of Baths.*

Cold Bath,	32° to 65°	<i>Fahrenheit.</i>
Tepid Bath,	65° to 85°	
Warm Bath,	85° to 97°	
Hot Bath,	97° to 110°	
Bristol Hot-well,	74°	
Bath Water,	92° to 106°	
Buxton Water,	82°	

Artificial Barèges Bath.

℞ Sulphuret. Potass.	℥ij.
Liquor. Sulphur. Kali.	℥viij.
Sulphuret. Calc. Liquid.	℥viij.
Aq. Fontan.	℥viij.

Dissolve the dry potash in the water, and filter the mixture. The quantity of this liquid for a bath is

℥i. to ℥ij.

Temperature, 120° Fahr.

Tivoli Barèges Bath.

℞ Hydrosulphur. Sod.	℥x.
* Gelat. Salin. Solut.	℥iv.
Aq. Fontan.	q. s. for a bath. M.

** Gelat. Salin. Solut.*

℞ Sulph. Sod.	
Mur. Sod.	aa ℥ss.
Carb. Sod.	
Ichthyocoll.	aa ℥i.
Ol. Petrol.	℥xx.
Aq. Distill.	○i.

Dissolve and filter.

The two preceding baths are recommended in Herpetic affections, Palsies, chronic Rheumatisms, and chronic visceral obstructions, and are used warm.

Sulphurous Bath.

℞ Sulphuret Potass. sic.	℥ss.
Aq. Fontan. Tem. 90°	℥viiij.
Acid. Muriatic.	℥i. M.

In a sufficient quantity of water for one bath.

Jadelot's Antipsoric Bath.

℞ Liq. Sulphuret. Potass.	℥i.
Aq. Fontan. Tem. 90° ad. 100°	q. s. for a bath.

The patient is directed to remain in this bath one hour.

Third Degree Burn

The patient is in a state of shock and requires immediate resuscitation. The burn is extensive and involves the entire body surface.

First Degree Burn

The patient has a first degree burn on the hand. The skin is red and swollen. The patient is in pain and requires analgesia.

The patient is in a state of shock and requires immediate resuscitation. The burn is extensive and involves the entire body surface.

Second Degree Burn

The patient has a second degree burn on the arm. The skin is blistered and swollen. The patient is in pain and requires analgesia.

The patient is in a state of shock and requires immediate resuscitation. The burn is extensive and involves the entire body surface.

The patient is in a state of shock and requires immediate resuscitation. The burn is extensive and involves the entire body surface.

It is necessary to cover these subjects
before in order to defend the party against their
poor

THE HISTORY OF THE

Constitutional History

By the Hon. Mr. Justice
of the Peace

By appointment to a seat

of the Hon. Mr. Justice

of the Hon. Mr. Justice

of the Hon. Mr. Justice

of the Hon. Mr. Justice

of the Hon. Mr. Justice

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of the Hon. Mr. Justice

of the Hon. Mr. Justice

of the Hon. Mr. Justice

N. B. It is necessary to cover these sulphurous baths, in order to defend the lungs against their vapour.

Gondran's Bath.

℞ Acid. Muriatic. ℥iv.
Ol. Petrol. ℥i. M.

By agitation in a vial.

Aq. Fontan. Tem. 97° q. s.

For a partial bath. (Semicupium.)

Used in chronic Rheumatism.

MINERAL WATERS.

Aerated Water.

℞ Pulv. Carb. Calc.	ʒij.
Acid. Sulphuric. Dilut.	
Aq. Fontan.	aa ○ iss.

Mix them gradually in the lowest part of a Nooth's apparatus, and let the gas pass through

Aq. Fontan.	○ vi.
-------------	-------

placed in the upper part.

Aerated Alkaline Water.

℞ Aq. Fontan.	○ x.
Carb. Potass.	ʒi.

Dissolve, and expose the solution to a stream of carbonic acid gas, as directed for aerated water.

Soda Water.

℞ Carbon. Sod.	ʒij.
Aq. Fontan.	○ x. M.

Prepare as directed for aerated alkaline water.

The first of these is the fact that the water is not pure. It contains various impurities, such as iron, calcium, and magnesium, which are present in the water in the form of salts.

METHODS OF PURIFICATION

1. Boiling

Boiling is the most common method of purifying water. It is based on the fact that the boiling point of water is lower than that of most of the impurities present in it. When water is boiled, the impurities are left behind, and the pure water vapor is collected.

2. Distillation

Distillation is a more refined method of purifying water. It involves the boiling of water and the collection of the pure water vapor, which is then condensed back into liquid form.

3. Filtration

Filtration is a method of purifying water by passing it through a filter. The filter traps the impurities, and the pure water passes through.

4. Reverse Osmosis

Reverse osmosis is a method of purifying water by forcing it through a semi-permeable membrane. The membrane allows water to pass through, but it blocks the impurities.

5. Ion Exchange

Ion exchange is a method of purifying water by passing it through a resin bed. The resin bed traps the impurities, and the pure water passes through.

6. Ultraviolet Radiation

Ultraviolet radiation is a method of purifying water by exposing it to UV light. The UV light kills the bacteria and other microorganisms present in the water.

7. Chlorination

Chlorination is a method of purifying water by adding chlorine to it. The chlorine kills the bacteria and other microorganisms present in the water.

ROYAL NAVY

IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY

BY JOHN H. MURPHY

IN TWO VOLUMES

VOLUME THE SECOND

1688-1702

THE HISTORY OF THE ROYAL NAVY IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY, BY JOHN H. MURPHY, ESQ. IN TWO VOLUMES. VOLUME THE SECOND. 1688-1702.

LONDON: PRINTED BY R. CLAY AND COMPANY, BUNGAY, SUFFOLK.

1911.

BY APPOINTMENT TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, HISTORICAL RECORDS OFFICER.

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING, HISTORICAL RECORDS OFFICER.

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Artificial Passy Water.

℞ Sulph. Ferri.	gr. iij.
Aq. Fontan.	○ij. M.

It is tonic and astringent.

Trevez Mineral Water.

℞ Tart. Antim.	gr. ss.
Sulph. Magnes.	ʒi.
Aq. Fontan.	○ij. M.

Artificial Sedlitz Water.

℞ Aq. Fontan.	ʒxx.
Sulph. Magnes.	ʒij.
Acid. Carbon. five times Vol.	Aq.

Artificial Spa Water.

℞ Carbon Ferri.	gr. ss.
——— Calc.	gr. ij.
Magnes.	gr. iv.
Carb. Sod.	gr. ij.
Mur. Sod.	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$.
Aq. Fontan.	ʒxx.
Acid. Carbon. five times Vol.	Aq.

Artificial Pyrmont Water.

℞ Carb. Sod.	gr. iv.
— Ferri.	gr. ij.
Sulph. Sod.	gr. vi.
Mur. Sod.	gr. iv.
Aq. Distill.	○ x.
Acid. Carbon. twice the Vol. Aq.	

Bristol Water.

℞ Mur. Magnes.	gr. vijss.
Mur. Sod.	gr. iv.
Sulph. Sod.	gr. xi.
Sulph. Calc.	gr. xij.
Carbon. Calc.	gr. xijss.
Aq.	○ viij.
Acid. Carbon.	$\frac{1}{7}$ Vol. Aq.
Temperature, 74° Fahr.	

Ballston Water.

℞ Mur. Sod.	gr. xlii.
— Magnes.	gr. $i\frac{3}{4}$.
— Calc.	gr. $ij\frac{1}{4}$.
Carbon. Magnes.	gr. $xi\frac{3}{4}$.
— Calc.	gr. $ix\frac{1}{4}$.
Oxyd. Ferri.	gr. i.
Aq.	○ ij.

Acid carbonic 61 cubic inches, or rather more than the volume of water.

Azotic Gas $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Temperature 52°. Fahr.

The above is the analysis of Dr. Mead.

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The above is the complete list of authors and subjects.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

On 12/15/54, the following items were received from the [illegible] office:

- 1. [illegible] - 1 copy
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- 3. [illegible] - 1 copy
- 4. [illegible] - 1 copy

The above is the receipt of Dr. [illegible]

Saratoga Congress Water.

℞ Mur. Sod.	gr. cūj.
Carbon. Calc.	gr. xxvii ss.
—— Magnes.	gr. xvij.
Mur. Calc.	gr. iij $\frac{1}{4}$.
—— Magnes.	gr. iv $\frac{3}{4}$.
Oxyd. Ferri.	gr. ss.
Aqua.	○ij.
Acid. Carbon. 66 Cub. Inch.	
Azotic Gas. — 2 Cub. Inch.	
Temperature, 52°.	

Cheltenham Water.

℞ Sulph. Magnes.	gr. lxxx.
—— Sod.	gr. xl.
—— Calc.	gr. x.
Mur. Magnes.	gr. vi $\frac{1}{4}$.
—— Sod.	gr. i $\frac{1}{4}$.
Carbon. Ferri.	gr. i $\frac{1}{4}$.
Aqua.	○ij.
Acid. Carbon.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cub. Inch.
Azotic Gas.	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ Cub. Inch.

Seltzer Water.

℞ Carbon. Calc.	gr. iij.
—— Magnes.	gr. v.
—— Sod.	gr. iv.
Mur. Sod.	gr. xvijss.
Aq.	○i.
Acid. Carbon.	17 Cub. Inch.

or rather more than one-half the volume of water.

Tunbridge Water.

℞ Oxyd. Ferri.	gr. i.
Mur. Magnes.	gr. ij $\frac{1}{4}$.
— Sod.	gr. ss.
Sulph. Calc.	gr. i $\frac{1}{4}$.
Acid. Carbon.	10. 6. Cub. Inch
Gas. Azotic.	4. — — —
Aq.	231. — — —

*or one wine gallon.**Harrowgate Water.*

℞ Mur. Sod.	3x.	gr. xvss.
— Calc.		gr. xij.
— Magnes.	3i. ʒi.	gr. xi.
Carbon. Calc.		gr. xvijss.
— Magnes.		gr. vss.
Sulph. Magnes.		gr. xss.
Acid. Carbon.		8 Cub. Inch.
Gas. Azotic.		7 — — —
— Sulphuret. Hydrog.		19 — — —
Aq.		231 — — —

*or one wine gallon.**Aix-la-Chapelle Water.*

℞ Carbon. Calc.	gr. iv $\frac{3}{4}$.
— Sod.	gr. xij.
Mur. Sod.	gr. v.
Aq.	29 Cub. Inch.

or one wine pint.

Temperature, 143°.

TECHNIQUE

The system is essential for qualitative analysis
using on a board...

Chemical analysis is essential for...
The analysis is essential for an accurate result...

The sulphuric acid is added in a glass or china
vessel and the acid gradually added in order to
have an abundant evolution of sulphuric acid
necessary to raise the temperature of the sulphuric acid
by means of a lamp or sand bath.

The quantity of reagent sulphuric acid used
even with advantage in excess of should therefore
always be preferred when the acid remains in the

FUMIGATIONS.*Acetous Fumigation.*

This vapour is extricated by gradually pouring vinegar on a heated iron.

Carmichael Smyth's Fumigation.

R. Acid. Sulphuric.

Nitr. Potass. aa ʒi.

This quantity is sufficient for an apartment twenty feet square.

The sulphuric acid is placed in a glass or china vessel, and the nitre gradually added: in order to have an abundant extrication of nitrous gas, it is necessary to raise the temperature of the sulphuric acid, by means of a lamp or sand bath.

This gas may be respired with perfect safety, and even with advantage in fevers; it should therefore, always be preferred where the sick remain in the room.

Guyton D'Morveau's Fumigation.

℞ Mur. Sod.	℥vij. ℥iij.
Pulv. Oxyd. Manganes.	℥i.
Aq. Fontan.	
Acid. Sulphur.	aa ℥iv. M.

This quantity is sufficient for an apartment twenty feet square.

The ingredients are to be mixed in a glass or porcelain vessel,

The Oxymuriatic acid gas is undoubtedly the best fumigation to destroy the contagious miasmata of uninhabited apartments; but it should be extricated in very small quantities in those cases where the sick are obliged to remain in the room.

Anti-Pestilential Fumigation.

℞ Sulphur. Sublim.	
Pulv. Nitr. Potass.	
— Gum. Myrrh.	aa ℥i. M.

To be gradually sprinkled on burning coals. The vapour is injurious to respiration, and should be used cautiously.

REIGN OF KING CHARLES THE FIRST

IN THE YEAR 1649

The first part of this history is the life of King Charles the first, who was born on the 29th of January 1600, at Windsor, in the reign of King James the first. He was educated at Westminster school, and then at Christ Church college in Oxford. He was crowned King of Great Britain on the 27th of February 1629, at the age of twenty-nine years.

His reign was distinguished by many important events, particularly the civil war between him and his subjects, which ended in his execution on the 30th of January 1649. This was a great misfortune to the nation, and a great loss to the world.

The second part of this history is the reign of King Charles the second, who was born on the 29th of May 1630, at Broome, in Suffolk. He was educated at Westminster school, and then at Christ Church college in Oxford. He was crowned King of Great Britain on the 23rd of February 1660, at the age of twenty-nine years.

Sulphuretted-Hydrogen Fumigation.

R. Sulphuret. Potass.	ʒss.
Aq. Fontan.	ʒ viij.
Acid. Muriatic.	ʒij. M.

The breathing of this gas has been recommended in Phthisis Pulmonalis; it should however be used with great caution, and extricated very sparingly; for if the air should become greatly changed with it, the effects might be fatal.

BOSSON.

POISONS.

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Poisons

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POISONS.

THAT branch of science which has for its object an inquiry into the nature, qualities, and effects, of deleterious substances, with a view to the successful medical treatment of poisoned persons, and the improvement of medical jurisprudence, has of late years occupied so large a share of public attention, been so much expanded, enriched, and enlightened, by the aids of a rational philosophy in the hands of able experimenters, that it might be deemed unnecessary in this place, and in this manner, to say any thing on the subject ; but as we are indebted for the greatest improvements in this science, to the labours of persons who have written in a language not in this country generally read, and as the works themselves are voluminous, we have thought proper to give a very syllabic view of a few of the poisons, tests, antidotes, and methods of treatment. We have done it from a belief that it would comport with the scope of the book, which is compiled not so much with a view to the instruction of the ignorant as to serve as an index of facts to refresh the memory of those who are informed, but whose avocations render it impossible for them to consult, on the spur of an occasion, works professedly treating of this subject. The view which we will give shall, there

fore, be as short as possibly can consist with perspicuity ; (perhaps, in the opinion of the reader, much too short to serve that purpose;) and will include such of the poisons only as are most common, and most frequently the subject of medical treatment.

MINERAL POISONS.

ANTIMONY.

The preparations of this metal can scarcely be considered as poisonous at this day, although the time has been when it was thought expedient to prohibit its use in medicine by royal edict.

Its use is so extensive, and its effects are so well understood, that little danger can be apprehended except from the accidental exhibition of an extraordinary quantity; and even in this case, the invariable emetic tendency of all its preparations generally secures the system against the lesions usually consequent upon the ingestion of metallic corrosive poisons. Emetic tartar is the preparation of this metal most usually employed in medicine.

It is detected, when in solution, by the following marks:

Vegetable blues are changed by it to a red colour.

With the hydrosulphurets, it deposits a yellow precipitate.

With the tincture of galls, it deposits a cream coloured precipitate; and,

With the sulphuric and nitric acids, and lime water, it produces a white precipitate.

Taken into the stomach, it produces an inverted action of that organ, and is so soon expelled, that it is almost superfluous to attempt its decomposition. If at any time medicines with this view are admissible, they are alkalies and bark infusions. The chief dependence will be found to be in the exhibition of large and frequently repeated draughts of tepid water, in mild expressed vegetable oils, milk, and vegetable astringent infusions.

ARSENIC.

This metal, in all its forms and combinations, is a most destructive poison. The white oxyd, being the preparation most generally known, and from that cause, perhaps, most frequently used for the destruction of human life, is the poison, to which, what follows more immediately refers. All that may be said of it will apply with equal propriety to its other preparations.

Its form is that of white opaque masses externally, apparently semivitrified, and transparent within; its taste is acrid and corrosive; its specific gravity 5.000. When burnt, it volatilizes in very dense white vapours, with the odour of garlick.

A solution of it mixed with a solution of vegeta-

The first part of the paper is devoted to an account of the general principles of the theory of the equilibrium of a fluid, and to a discussion of the various cases in which it is applicable. It is shown that the equilibrium of a fluid is determined by the forces acting on it, and that the equilibrium is stable if the forces are conservative. The second part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the equilibrium of a solid, and to a discussion of the various cases in which it is applicable. It is shown that the equilibrium of a solid is determined by the forces acting on it, and that the equilibrium is stable if the forces are conservative. The third part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the equilibrium of a system of particles, and to a discussion of the various cases in which it is applicable. It is shown that the equilibrium of a system of particles is determined by the forces acting on it, and that the equilibrium is stable if the forces are conservative. The fourth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the equilibrium of a system of particles, and to a discussion of the various cases in which it is applicable. It is shown that the equilibrium of a system of particles is determined by the forces acting on it, and that the equilibrium is stable if the forces are conservative. The fifth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the equilibrium of a system of particles, and to a discussion of the various cases in which it is applicable. It is shown that the equilibrium of a system of particles is determined by the forces acting on it, and that the equilibrium is stable if the forces are conservative. The sixth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the equilibrium of a system of particles, and to a discussion of the various cases in which it is applicable. It is shown that the equilibrium of a system of particles is determined by the forces acting on it, and that the equilibrium is stable if the forces are conservative. The seventh part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the equilibrium of a system of particles, and to a discussion of the various cases in which it is applicable. It is shown that the equilibrium of a system of particles is determined by the forces acting on it, and that the equilibrium is stable if the forces are conservative. The eighth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the equilibrium of a system of particles, and to a discussion of the various cases in which it is applicable. It is shown that the equilibrium of a system of particles is determined by the forces acting on it, and that the equilibrium is stable if the forces are conservative. The ninth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the equilibrium of a system of particles, and to a discussion of the various cases in which it is applicable. It is shown that the equilibrium of a system of particles is determined by the forces acting on it, and that the equilibrium is stable if the forces are conservative. The tenth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the equilibrium of a system of particles, and to a discussion of the various cases in which it is applicable. It is shown that the equilibrium of a system of particles is determined by the forces acting on it, and that the equilibrium is stable if the forces are conservative.

The first thing I noticed when I stepped out of the car was the
familiarity of the air. It felt like I had been in a friend's house
all my life. The streets were lined with old buildings, their
windows reflecting the sunlight. I walked down the sidewalk, my
feet hitting the pavement. The sound of my shoes was a comforting
rhythm. I looked up at the sky, and for a moment, I forgot
where I was. It felt like I had been in a dream, a dream I
had lived a thousand times before. The world was so beautiful,
so full of life. I took a deep breath, and the scent of
fresh air filled my lungs. I smiled, and the world smiled
back at me. I was home.

ble alkali, and heated with the sulphate of copper, will cause a deposit of a beautiful green colour.

An alkaline sulphuret will precipitate it from any of its solutions, and this deposit may be submitted to the tests of heated copper, or heated iron.

The Ammoniac-nitrate of silver is said to be capable of detecting the most minute quantity in solution, with which it presents a beautiful yellow precipitate.

The science of chymistry has yet to discover an antidote to the poison of arsenic. Therefore, the attention of the physician should be immediately directed to its expulsion from the system, by means of vegetable emetics, combined with large and repeated doses of tepid water, decoctions of linseed, marsh mallows, milk, solutions of the albumen of eggs, or oily and emollient ptisans; prescribing, as the urgency of the case requires, those medicines which are calculated to relieve or arrest inflammation of the stomach and intestines, which the ingestion of this poison invariably produces.

MERCURY.

All the preparations of this metal are poisonous, differing only in degree. The most active one is the oxymuriate, which is of very general use in medicine, both externally and internally.

It is a beautiful white semi-transparent ponderous salt, whose taste is extremely acrid, styptic, and permanent; and is readily detected in solution by the following tests:

It changes to a green the vegetable blues.

It is precipitated from its solutions by the caustic alkalies in the form of an orange coloured powder, which gradually changes to a red.

It is precipitated by the carbonates of soda and potass, in the form of a powder permanently yellow.

This salt treated with potass in a glass tube by heat, is converted into metallic mercury.

As this is one of the most violent poisons with which we are acquainted, and has been frequently taken with the intention of committing suicide, eminent chymists have been engaged in experiments, which should lead to the discovery of an antidote. It is known to be easily decomposed, and, therefore, it was formerly believed that its effects could be suspended or moderated by most of the substances capable of producing its decomposition. But as all the combinations of mercury with acids, with the exception of the *submuriate*, are very poisonous, its decomposition merely changes the character of the deleterious agent, without controuling its operation, or, at least, without affecting it in any material degree.

The alkaline salts, and earths, the carbonate of potass, and the sulphurets of potass and lime, all ca-

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pable of decomposing it, have been found utterly insufficient to neutralize its poison ; and it is not long since, from the experiments of M. Orfila, that we were warranted in saying, that we had any substance which could claim the character of an antidote. His experiments are very conclusive in favour of Albumen ; that it is not only antidotal, but the *only* substance useful in cases of poisoning by this murderous agent.

The treatment of patients is to be commenced by large and repeated draughts of the albumen of eggs, mixed, or suspended in water, with the triple view of neutralizing, diluting, and evacuating the poison. If the patient cannot swallow, it is to be introduced into the stomach by means of an elastic flexible tube. Enemas of the same description, or of the decoctions of linseed, mallows, or other mild viscid vegetables, are to be frequently exhibited, treating the patient according to the rules of art, when the poison is believed to be completely evacuated.

SILVER.

The nitrate of silver is the only preparation of this metal, whose internal use is admissible in medicine. It is a very corrosive poison ; and externally applied,

it is one of the most instantaneous escharotics with which we are acquainted. It is a salt easily soluble, and readily decomposed. Intentional poisonings by it very rarely occur; accidental ones oftener.

Potass, soda, and lime, will precipitate it from its solution in the form of a very brown powder; and ignited charcoal will so completely decompose it, when brought in simple contact, as to reduce it to its metallic state.

From the facility of its solution, it may, in most cases, (if the treatment be quickly entered upon,) be eliminated from the system, by large and frequently repeated draughts of tepid water. From late experiments, it is believed to be neutralized by muriate of soda; this salt, therefore, has the highest claim to the character of its antidote. The writer of this article was accidentally called to visit a patient, (a lady aged eighteen years,) who was poisoned by lunar caustic, which had been taken by mistake, supposing it to be an opium pill. The quantity received into the stomach, as near as could be ascertained, was ten or twelve grains; its effects, very soon after taking, were apparent from the vomiting of a dark yellowish matter, which left on the bed cloaths a stain similar to that made by indelible marking ink; it blackened the cuticle of the lips and hands, and inflamed the mouth and fauces, to such extent, as to produce a sloughing of the cu-

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ticle lining them two or three days afterwards. The pain in the stomach was intense, and the vomiting incessant. Nothing was done for the patient, except that the vomiting was kept up with little intermission for eight hours, by means of large and repeated draughts of tepid chamomile tea. She recovered with ordinary nursing.

COPPER.

All the preparations of this metal are poisonous, although their uses in medicine, both as external and internal remedies, have proved them to be very valuable; used internally, they require much caution in their exhibition.

The tests of the presence of Copper are the following:

Copper in solution, offers a brown precipitate with the prusiate of potass; a blue one with Ammonia; and a dark brown with the hydrosulphurets.

It will also coat phosphorus and iron with metallic copper, when immersed in it.

When precipitated from its solution, it can be brought back to the state of metal by calcination with charcoal; this observation will apply to the precipitates of all the metallic salts.

There are at present no known substances which can claim the character of antidotes to this poison. Recent experiments have proved that sugar, the prussiate of potass, and prussiate of iron, can decompose it, but they require a much higher temperature than that of the human body to favour their action. Albumen alone has stood the test of experiment, and, without doubt, is the most efficient counter agent at present known.

The treatment, therefore, will principally consist in the exhibition of such substances as will favour its expulsion ; and as most of the poisons of this metal are readily soluble, the most proper emetics are those which are, strictly speaking, diluents, and operate as emetics by their quantity. The albumen of eggs suspended in warm sugar and water, given in large doses frequently repeated, is perhaps the best remedy.

After the poison is believed to be evacuated, the patient's case is properly referable to treatment strictly medical.

LEAD.

The preparations of this metal, although poisonous, are not so much to be dreaded, because not so active as many other metallic oxyds. Poisonings by

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been admitted to the office of the Secretary of the Board of Education, since the last meeting of the Board, on the 1st day of January, 1885.

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R₄ Acid Arthro: —

Ziij

Al. Amber —

Zj

℞. digest 24 hours. Wash well the

Residuum, & distill in Ziij of strong

spirit. Pour 20 to 30 drops.

them are on this account never intentional, but frequently accidental; and they are attended with symptoms in many cases peculiar to themselves. In the late classification of M. Orfila they are called astringent, rather than corrosive poisons.

The only preparation used in medicine, as an internal remedy, is the *acetate*. It is detected in solution very easily, by the hydrosulphuret of potass, which forms with it a brown precipitate, and heated with ignited charcoal, gives back the lead in its metallic form. It is also precipitated from its solution by all the alkaline salts.

From the fact that the sulphate of lead may be received into the stomach in large doses without inconvenience, and also that epsom salt, forms with it an insoluble sulphate, it is fairly inferred, that sulph. magnes. is its true antidote; accordingly, it is the basis of all the treatment of poisoning by it, practised in the hospitals of Paris.

NITRIC, SULPHURIC, AND MURIATIC ACIDS.

These corrosive acids are all most fearful and destructive poisons; and incredible as it may appear, they have not unfrequently been intentionally taken to destroy life, although accidental poisonings by them are much the most frequent. We have not

thought proper to give in this place, the different tests by which they may be distinguished, or even to describe their characters, for these obvious reasons: 1. They are too generally known to require description; and, 2. If they were not, the decision of their characters by submitting them to experiment would require more time, and occasion more delay, than could in any one case properly consist with the safety of patients, who are so unfortunate as to be the subjects of their most murderous operation. Destructive as they undoubtedly are, the cases of poisoning by them are more within the reach of remedy than those of *arsenic*, if early recourse be had to the antidotes: but the relief must come speedily, because hope is not long deferred.

The symptoms of poisoning by these acids are very similar: excessive vomitings, convulsive agitations of the face, (the evidences of the agonizing pain which the patient suffers, from the erosion of parts to which the liquid has been applied,) a heat as of burning coals in the mouth, throat, œsophagus, and stomach, a deathlike coldness of the extremities, a small irregular and intermitting pulse, difficulty of respiration, and an expression of absolute despair, mark the devastating progress of awful disease. As their symptoms are similar, so their treatment does not differ; what is applicable to one case, is alike proper for all. It consists in evacuating the offensive substance, by such means as will dilute, vomit, and neutralize;

such are the alkalies and absorbent earths, either carbonated or calcined, diffused in a great quantity of water, or of oil in the form of soaps. As there can be but little time allowed for the selection of the remedy, that which is most convenient, is undoubtedly the best. After the poison is expelled, the patient will have to contend with inflammation of the mouth, throat, œsophagus, and stomach, to such a fearful extent, as will put in requisition all the art of the most experienced practitioner.

VEGETABLE POISONS.

OPIUM.

Both intentional and accidental poisonings occur more frequently from the use of this article than any other in the materia medica. Infants, indeed, are so sensible to its noxious powers, that even regular practitioners have committed fatal mistakes in exhibiting it to them. The writer of this article knew a case attended with very serious symptoms, where an infant, aged seven months, had taken only two drops. Four grains of opium have been known to prove fatal to healthy adults, but the majority of persons would require more than double that quantity to produce that effect. If the amount taken be very considerable, the dangerous symptoms appear almost immediately; but if it be more moderate, they come on from half an hour to an hour after its ingestion.

Symptoms.—Cephalgy, drowsiness, succeeded by coma; respiration anxious, short, and interrupted; pulse small, slow, and scarcely perceptible; the whole body covered with a sweat cold and clammy; visage cadaverous; eyes half closed, and hag-

The first part of the book is devoted to a general survey of the subject, and to a discussion of the various theories which have been advanced to explain the origin of the human race. The author then proceeds to a detailed examination of the evidence in support of the theory of evolution, and to a consideration of the objections which have been raised against it. The second part of the book is devoted to a study of the human mind, and to an attempt to determine the extent to which the mind is capable of being influenced by external circumstances. The author concludes by a summary of his views on the subject, and by a list of references.

gard, with the balls immoveably fixed upwards; pupils contracted; distortion of the mouth with aphony, and occasional vomiting. Toward the close of the scene, the whole system is agitated with convulsions, and the respiration becomes rattling. Death usually terminates the sufferings of the patient from four to twelve hours, seldom as late as the twenty-fourth from the commencement.

Treatment.—The patient is to be made to vomit freely as soon as possible, and the vomiting is to be repeated from time to time, till his coma has disappeared. Ipecacuanha is the best emetic for this purpose, as, independent of its emetic power, it is believed to possess qualities capable of counteracting the noxious effects of opium. After the patient has vomited sufficiently, he is to drink largely of some diluted vegetable acid, as vinegar or lime juice; he is to be exposed freely to the cool air, and to have sinapisms applied to the wrists, ankles, and scrobiculus cordis: flagellation is also a powerful means of arousing him from his lethargy. The French at present are in the habit of doing the same thing, by sprinkling hot water on different parts of the body. Where the power of deglutition is lost, we may often advantageously have recourse to acrid, stimulating, and purgative glysters, repeated every half hour or hour, until relief be obtained.

After the operation of the opium, the system is left

suffering under great exhaustion and indirect debility, which will require the frequent and cautious exhibition of wine, or some other diffusible stimulus, in small quantities.

It appears to be the opinion of late physiologists that opium proves fatal, by being absorbed and transmitted to the brain and nervous system, which doctrine teaches us to persevere in the use of emetics as long as we have the least suspicion that any opium may remain in the stomach. Alibert relates the dissection of a person who died from the effects of it, where he found that drug in the stomach, although the quantity taken had not been great, and the person survived its ingestion for more than twenty-four hours.

ACONITUM NEOMONTANUM,	<i>The Root.</i>
CONIUM MACULATUM,	<i>The Herb.</i>
CICUTA VIROSA,	<i>The Herb.</i>
ÆTHUSA CYNAPIUM,	<i>The Herb.</i>

The noxious qualities of these plants are so similar, and their effects on the human system so analogous, that they may be treated under the same head.

Symptoms.—Vertigo, dimness of vision, dilatation of the pupils, difficulty of utterance, præcordial anxiety, nausea, violent retchings, remarkable prostration of all the forces, cadaverous countenance,

The first part of the book is devoted to a general
introduction to the subject of the history of the
United States. It is a very interesting and
informative work, and is well worth a
read. The author has done a very
thorough and careful study of the
subject, and has written a very
clear and concise account of the
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The second part of the book is devoted to a
detailed account of the history of the
United States. It is a very interesting and
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United States.

paralysis of the extremities, pain and tumefaction of the abdomen, stupor and death.

Treatment.—In the first instance, the patient is to be made to throw off the narcotic, by the exhibition of a moderate quantity of Ipecacuanha, assisted by diluent and oleaginous drinks. And after the stomach has been well evacuated, the remainder of the poison, and its effects, are to be counteracted by the free use of diluted lime juice or vinegar.

In the last stage, the exhibition of stimulants, and anti-spasmodics, are required to combat the debility, paralysis, and stupor, the necessary result of the combined operation of the disease and previous remedies.

ATROPA BELLADONA,	<i>The Herb.</i>
DATURA STRAMONIUM,	<i>The Herb and Seed.</i>
HYOSCIAMUS NIGER,	<i>The whole Plant.</i>

Symptoms of poisoning by the above plants are the following :

Vertigo, dimness of vision, face pale, eyes haggard, pupils dilated, pulse small and slow, sweats cold and partial, attended with anxiety, tremors, and great prostration. This state is soon succeeded by an opposite condition of the system ; the pulse becomes

hard and frequent, the face suffused, eyes animated and sparkling, high delirium, loquacity, singing, dancing, occasional crying, accompanied with various ridiculous gestures, and alternated with tremors and convulsions.

If the symptoms still proceed, the præcordial anxiety increases, the patient makes frequent and violent efforts to vomit, the convulsions become more severe and constant, the eyes fixed and haggard, the pupils are very much dilated, and toward the close of the scene, tetanic symptoms supervene, attended by blindness and deep coma, which is soon followed by death.

Treatment.—Gentle emetics of ipecacuanha, aided by diluents, until the stomach is well evacuated ; after which, acid and mucilaginous drinks are to be given freely, together with stimulating glysters.

In the third stage our chief dependance is on aromatics, stimulants, and antispasmodics, to be employed both externally and internally.

DIGITALIS PURTREA.—*The Leaves.*

Although we do not know any cases of poisoning by this plant terminating fatally, yet from its power of producing death in animals, and from the symptoms which attend its injudicious exhibition when used as a medicine, we do not doubt its claim to the character of a poison.

The first part of the book is devoted to a general survey of the history of the world, from the beginning of time to the present day. The author discusses the various stages of human civilization, from the primitive state of nature to the development of modern societies. He traces the progress of science, art, and industry, and examines the influence of these factors on the human mind and character. The second part of the book is a detailed account of the history of the United States, from the discovery of the continent to the present day. The author describes the struggles of the early settlers, the growth of the colonies, the revolution, and the establishment of the new nation. He also discusses the various phases of American history, from the era of exploration to the present day.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and progress. It begins with the discovery of the continent by Christopher Columbus in 1492. The early years of the settlement of the continent are marked by the struggles of the pioneers against the elements of nature and the hostility of the Indians. The growth of the colonies is a story of the development of a new society, based on the principles of liberty and self-government. The revolution of 1776 is a turning point in the history of the United States, marking the birth of a new nation. The history of the United States is a story of the triumph of the human spirit over adversity.

Symptoms.—Vertigo, anxiety, syncope, nausea, vomiting, purging, cold sweats, a small, irregular, and scarcely perceptible pulse, delirium, hiccough, gastrodynia, convulsions, tumefaction of the abdomen, and finally, death.

Treatment.—The vomiting is to be assisted by the exhibition of oleaginous diluents, or even a moderate dose of ipecacuanha; in like manner, also, the purging is to be encouraged by the use of an enema which shall be both purgative and stimulating.

The urgency of the symptoms, and the rapidity with which they succeed each other, render it necessary to have early recourse to the use of aromatics, stimulants, and blisters. Small and frequently repeated doses of opium, have been highly extolled as an antidote, and should be given immediately after the patient has been sufficiently evacuated.

Symptoms—Vertigo, anxiety, syncope, nausea, vomiting, purging, cold sweats, a small, irregular, and scarcely perceptible pulse, delirium, hicough, gastrodynia, convulsions, insensibility of the abdomen, and finally, death.

Treatment—The treatment is to be assisted by the exhibition of oleaginous diluents, or even a moderate dose of ipecacuanha; in the interim, also, the purging is to be encouraged by the use of an enema which shall be both purgative and soothing. The urgency of the symptoms, and the rapidity with which they succeed each other, render it necessary to have early recourse to the use of strong stimulant, and blisters. Small and frequent repeated doses of opium, have been highly extolled as an antidote, and should be given immediately after the patient has been sufficiently evacuated.

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 of the government.
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 gives a clear and
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 the state of affairs
 in the country.
 The second part of the
 report deals with the
 financial statement of
 the government for the
 year 1892. It shows
 that the government has
 been able to maintain
 a balanced budget and
 to pay off its debts.
 The third part of the
 report deals with the
 public works and
 the progress of the
 various departments.
 It shows that the
 government has been
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 in improving the
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 being stuck in the city for so long.
 The sun was shining brightly, and
 the birds were chirping happily.
 I took a deep breath and felt
 a sense of peace wash over me.
 The world seemed so much bigger
 and more beautiful here. I
 had found a new home, and I
 was finally at home.

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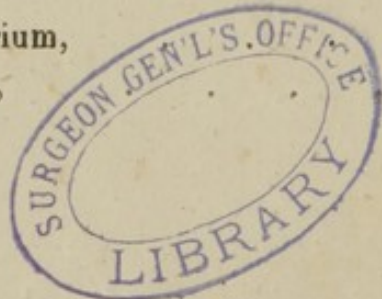
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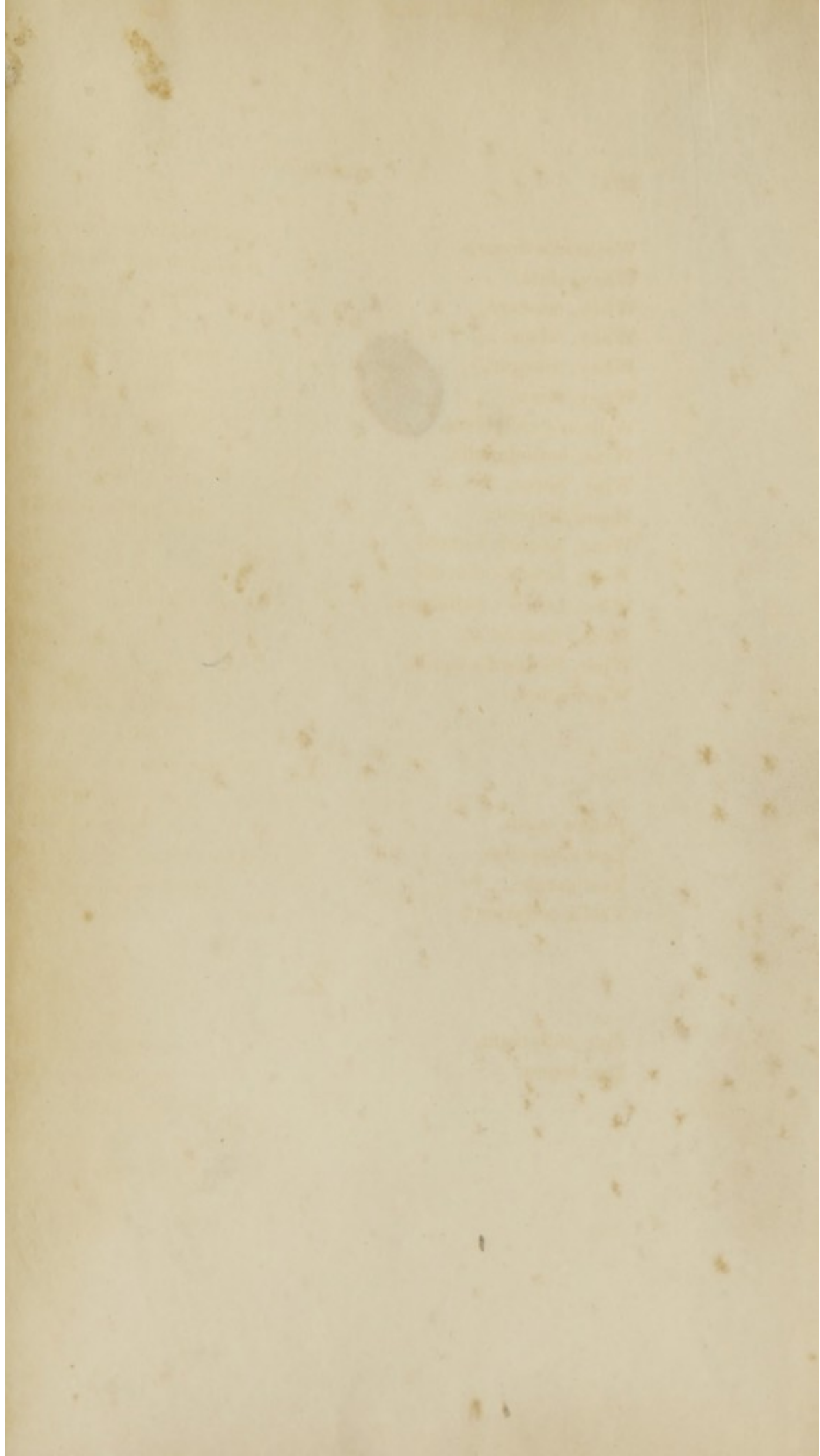
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