

**A formulary of selected remedies : with therapeutic annotations, and a copious index of diseases and remedies, diet tables, etc. : a hand-book for prescribers / by E.A. Kirby.**

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A FORMULARY  
OF  
SELECTED REMEDIES  
—❧—  
KIRBY.







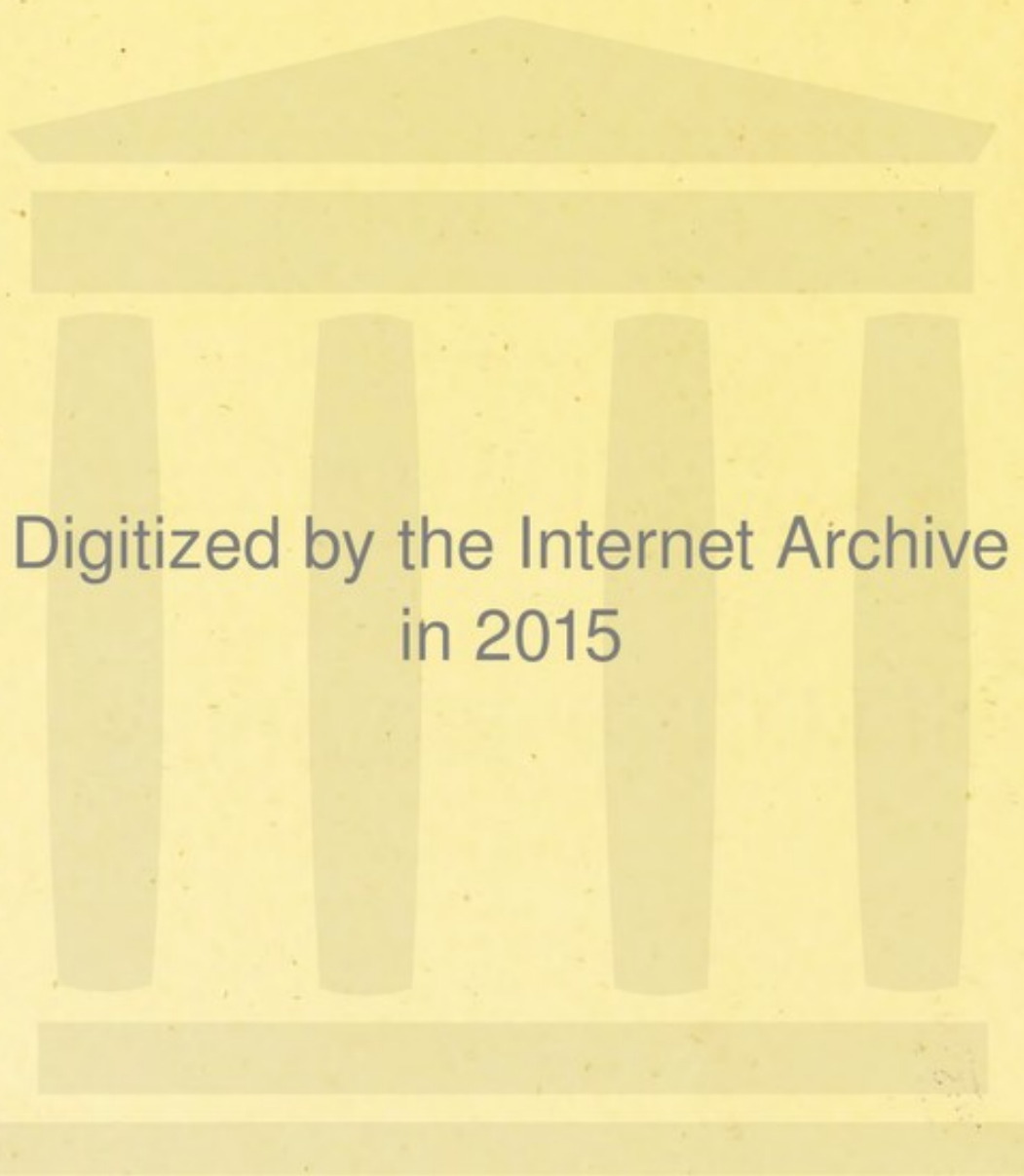
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A FORMULARY  
OF  
SELECTED REMEDIES

WITH  
*THERAPEUTIC ANNOTATIONS.*

AND  
A COPIOUS INDEX OF DISEASES AND REMEDIES,  
DIET TABLES, Etc.

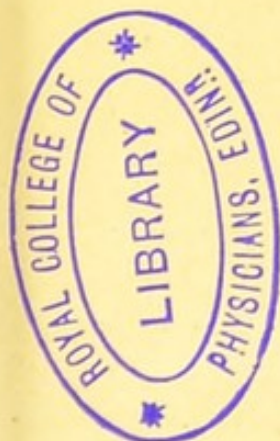
**A Hand-Book for Prescribers.**

BY  
E. A. KIRBY, M.D., M.R.C.S.ENG.,  
*Late Physician to the City Dispensary.*

—  
FIFTH EDITION.  
—

LONDON :  
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—  
1880.





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## PREFACE TO FOURTH EDITION.

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**A Formulary** or Pharmacopœia more or less complete is employed in all the Metropolitan Hospitals. These Formularies are usually compiled by the Medical Officers with a particular regard to the requirements of the Institution in which they are used. Special Hospitals, such as the Skin and Throat, have Formulæ for medicines adapted for the special forms of disease for which they are established to treat, and these are not found in the Formularies used in the General Hospitals.

The convenience of these works to the Physicians and Surgeons is very great; they save much time in writing prescriptions, and they enable the dispenser to keep ready for his use all the medicines usually prescribed in the Hospital. By this means he can accomplish a large amount of work in a short time.

A saving, too, is effected in drugs and other materials, and the dispensing expenses of the Institution are considerably economized.

**In private practice** it is felt to be very desirable to lessen all pharmaceutical operations as much as is practicable, and of late years it has become very general to keep ready for use certain stock medicines, concentrated mixtures, solutions, and pills, prepared according to the formulæ of the practitioner, and to others approved by him, and generally to adopt the plan pursued in hospital practice.

The object of this work is to assist the practitioner to accomplish this successfully. It aims to put into his hands Formulæ of the most efficient remedies for the general treatment of disease, all the more useful to him because, in addition to their being well adapted to supply the every-day requirements of practice, the various compounds may be purchased already prepared to his hand. Dispensing is always an irksome occupation, the more so as it usually comes after a fatiguing round of visits and at the close of the day, when the mind is anxious and interested in matters of a higher and more purely professional character.

The Formulary will be found to comprise all the essentials of the Pharmacopœia; many of the forms in which the Selected Remedies are prepared have the advantage of portability. These Medicines are exceedingly convenient to the practitioner, the more so because those commonly in use may easily be packed in a small travelling case (a Miniature Dispensary) made for the purpose, and be taken with him on his rounds, and dispensed as occasion may require, with obvious advantage to himself and patient.

The *Medicinal* necessities of modern practice are comparatively few and simple; the reader will, I believe, find that I have provided most amply for all the requirements of every-day practice. If his *Materia Medica* is limited to the Medicines I have selected, he will rarely find himself at a loss for a remedy.

E. A. KIRBY.

LONDON.

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## INTRODUCTION.

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THE limits of medicine and the cognate sciences are constantly widening, and thus it has become necessary to aid the busy practitioner, engaged in multifarious and extended pursuits, in economizing time and administering more quickly to the relief of his patients. This may be done in two ways : by facilitating the art of prescribing, and by assisting in lessening the drudgery of pharmacy.

The modern school of medicine has more than ever tended towards a more limited use of drugs ; and it is generally acknowledged that the requirements of medical practice, as a rule, are not so very extended, and therefore in a very large number of cases the indications of treatment will be perfectly fulfilled without resorting to anything approaching to the unlimited drugging indulged in by practitioners of a past age. It will be acknowledged also that the dispensing of medicine, not only imposes much additional labour upon professional men, but greatly encroaches upon their limited period of rest, and deprives them of that leisure so essential to health and domestic comfort. This is avoided in some instances by calling in the aid of an assistant, who is often

found to be costly, or not a desirable addition to the household. Under very favourable circumstances "dispensing expenses" absorb a considerable portion of a hardly-earned income. It is not at all surprising, then, that medical men should be anxious to abandon, so far as may be fairly done, the compounding of their own prescriptions. This will, however, in some instances be quite impracticable. The country practitioner must be prepared to supply his patients with medicines; whilst the colonial practitioner must find this still more necessary. All educated persons readily acknowledge the obligation they are under to pay for the doctor's skill, rather than for his medicine. The remuneration for medical services in this country is happily based upon a more dignified, as well as a more just foundation than heretofore; and while the professional man's skill is thought worthy of the highest consideration, he is no longer expected to make his patients swallow an unlimited number of draughts and pills to entitle him to make legal claim for payment. He now orders precisely that amount of medicine the exigency of the case requires. In what manner he supplies it, is entirely a matter for his own consideration and determination.

The old method of dispensing, still much in vogue in country towns and districts, is needlessly troublesome and expensive; and, while it confers neither advantage nor benefit upon the patient, throws an immense amount of labour unnecessarily upon the medical practitioner.

With the object of relieving the medical man of as much care and trouble as possible, and lightening the load of his daily toil, the "Ready Method of Dispensing" has been especially devised and arranged; and when adopted it will bring him many precious moments of rest and comfort.

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THE Forms in which Medicines are most conveniently administered are as follows:—

**I. For Fluid Medicines:—**

Drops (Guttæ).  
Mixtures.  
Drinks (Ptisanæ).  
Syrups.  
Elixirs, or Córdials.

**II. For Solid Medicines:—**

Pills.  
Granules.  
Lozenges.  
Glycecols.

**III. For Inhalations:—**

Medicated Solutions.  
Spray Mixtures, for Atomising.

**IV. For External or Topical Application:—**

Baths.  
Poultices.  
Fomentations.  
Paints (Pigmenta).  
Injections.  
Liniments.



Lotions.  
Ointments.  
Caustic Pastes.  
Pessaries, Suppositories, and Bougies.  
Collyria.  
Collunaria and Gargles.

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**Guttæ.**—This form is selected when, for the sake of economy or the convenience of portability, it is desirable to employ fluid medicines in a concentrated form. It is suitable for the mineral acids, tinctures, and strong solutions. A dose—a given number of drops—is ordered to be dropped into a wine-glassful of water. For general use it is better and safer to adopt the “teaspoon” as the measure, and to dilute the medicament by the addition of water or syrup to make up the dose to sixty drops, equivalent to one drachm or small teaspoonful, and direct it to be given in three parts of a wine-glassful of water. This form is also applicable for the administration of elixirs, expressed juices, etc. These should be supplied to the patient in one- or two-ounce vials, graduated in 10, 12, or 16 drachms (teaspoons). These vials may be had now at all bottle warehouses.

**Misturæ.**—For the administration of some kinds of medicines, the mixture is indispensable, although drops may often be substituted with considerable advantage; and it cannot be denied that mixtures are frequently prescribed more from habit or custom than from necessity.

The medicines administered in this form are those which are sparingly soluble, and require free dilution. The salts of magnesia, soda, potash, etc., may be cited as examples; infusions, decoctions, and a few other medicaments, can hardly be prescribed in any other form. Mixtures are a favourite form of medicine; they are largely employed in hospital and dispensary practice. Hospital patients evidently believe that a large and imposing bottle of medicine will prove more efficacious than either pills or drops, it is therefore popular. A similar prejudice exists among club and parish patients, to the great inconvenience of the medical officer, who finds it necessary to study the whims and fancies of his patients with as much care as their maladies. Many practitioners consequently employ a simple

expectant mixture, and rely on the pilular form of medicine for the more active and essential part of treatment.

In the hospital Pharmacopœias numerous formulæ for mixtures are given. Some confusion has arisen from the fact that mixtures called by the same name represent at the various hospitals quite different combinations. In some instances the variations are only slight, but in others they are very material. The formulæ given under this head, pages 135-142, might have been made very numerous, had it not been of some importance to avoid an *embarras de richesse*, and for all ordinary purposes they will be found sufficient.

**Pilulæ.**—Of all forms of medicine this is not only the most popular, but by far the most useful. I have found it convenient to divide this form into three classes according to the size of the pill—pills, pilules, and granules. They may by a suitable coating be made quite tasteless, and in one or other of these forms a host of the most valuable drugs may be administered. The term pilule being of course understood as a *diminutive*, denoting a small pill; while *granule*, or grain, as its name implies, does not exceed a grain in weight. For patients who object altogether to the common form of pills, the pilule or granule will be found a most convenient substitute.

Of the various forms of medicines which have hitherto been devised, these *pilules* and *granules* are to the practitioner the most convenient, and the most popular with his patients. Neither the activity nor potency of the old form of pill is sacrificed; and therefore their manufacture has received a very considerable share of attention since my "Ready Method of Dispensing" was first introduced to the notice of the profession, and pill-making has become an important and perfectly distinct branch of pharmacy; this is no doubt owing to the improvements in their manufacture. From time immemorial pill-making has been regarded as both unpleasant and unprofitable, although a very necessary part of dispensing. Now, however, pills in almost endless variety can be had ready prepared far better than it was possible for the practitioner to prepare them himself.

**Granules.**—Although this form was introduced into English practice nearly twelve years since, and is now getting more generally adopted, it is not so fully appreciated as, I think, it deserves to be; a large number of the most active

and useful remedies of the Pharmacopœia can be in this elegant form most advantageously administered. All the alkaloids, aconite, and many extracts, also belladonna, morphia, nux vomica, etc., are quite, if not more, efficacious administered in granules than in any other form. They are certainly very convenient. A list of many of the most useful will be found on page 111.

**Glycecols.**--This is a new and very convenient form of medicines, it is fully described at page 122. Glycecols offer an effective and elegant, as well as a convenient, mode of applying certain agents locally to the throat, and they supersede advantageously the use of gargles. They have become also an attractive vehicle for the administration of powders to children.

**Sprays.**--Medicated fluids, atomized by means of suitable apparatus, have of late come pretty generally in use, and deserve more attention than they have received from the general practitioner. They are suitable in affections of the mouth, fauces, throat, and air passages.

**Hypodermic Injection** is now very commonly practised as a means of administering active agents. Solutions of Morphia, Atropine, and Aconitine are employed for the purpose in cases of advanced cancer, tetanus, rheumatism, neuralgia, etc. Formulæ for those in more frequent use are given at page 186.

## PLEASANT FORMS OF MEDICINE FOR CHILDREN.

It is much to be desired that medicines intended for children should be made palatable, and when possible tasteless. With this end in view I have selected for them formulæ capable of being prepared in forms which possess these advantages, viz., Granules, Glycecols, and Palatable Mixtures. Granules and pilules can be prepared so small and attractive-looking that the nurse or parent may administer them to our very young patients without their detecting them. Older children, from two years old and upwards, are easily induced to "taste and try;" and opposition ceases as soon as the medicine is found to be tasteless or palatable. To very young children and infants the granules or pilules may be given whole in

their food, pressed flat or cut in slices, or they may be given in fruit preserve or some such substance, in the same way as powders would be administered. If it be necessary to cut the pills in pieces still they are not half so nauseous as powders. Again, many of the pills may be broken up and given in warm gruel sweetened. The advantage of coated pills is, that in place of a soft pappy mass of unpleasant odour and taste, the child is given an attractive object, as tasteless, if not quite as pretty, as a pearl, which a pill now properly prepared very much resembles. Children who are old enough to understand and to follow directions should be instructed to masticate a piece of biscuit, or indeed any solid substance, and just before the act of swallowing it the pill should be put on the tongue; with a little management it will be easily mixed up with the food and swallowed with it unperceived, a draught of milk and water, tea or coffee, may be taken afterwards: Few persons know how much easier it is to swallow pills with dry than with liquid food.

When it is necessary to administer a powder, the glycecol offers an admirable vehicle for administration. Glycecols will be found especially valuable for infants and young children who cannot be educated to swallow pills or pilules. At pages 124-131 the practitioner will find a number of useful formulæ ready to his hand, in all of which the taste of the drug is thoroughly concealed. Under the heading *Misturæ*, page 141, also several specially devised formulæ will be found for the treatment of those diseases most common to childhood. It will therefore be seen that it is now really not necessary to give nauseous medicines to children.

## ADVANTAGES OF PILLS AND PILL COATING.

The value of the pilular form of medicine has been immensely increased, and its general applicability extended by the process of coating or enamelling, introduced by me. Pill-coating well and skilfully done effectually protects pills from atmospheric influence, and preserves them in a *fresh and moderately moist condition*, ensuring activity for a considerable length of time. Moreover, the coating conceals the taste of the drug and gives a pleasant appearance in place of a repulsive one, whereby they become acceptable to those

who otherwise could not be induced to take them. The materials employed, French Chalk and Gums in aqueous or alcoholic solutions, are in themselves perfectly harmless, and cannot possibly exert a deleterious influence. The secret of successful coating is sought in the manner in which the ingredients are employed in the process of pill manufacture. It is a very simple matter indeed to moisten a pill, with mucilage, roll it about in French Chalk until it assumes a white pearly appearance, and to pronounce it coated. This kind of coating, although used by some makers, is not permanent, but very perishable ; its inexpensiveness, however, causes it to be attractive, while its demerits are covered by a confident assurance of its *immediate solubility*. Every practitioner knows full well that there are some conditions in which pills, like other substances, meat, fruit, etc., are hurried through the bowels unchanged ; this is, however, an accident which depends more on the stomach than on the substance ingested. The most absurd tests of solubility are constantly held out as a bait intended to mislead the judgment of the purchaser. It is quite possible for a coating to wash off in cold water in a few moments, and yet the substance of the pill itself may remain inoperative. The conditions governing solubility in the stomach are *not exactly* comparable with those of cold water in a tumbler. Temperature and the solvent powers of the gastric secretions have to be taken *into account*, and the efficiency of a coated pill can only be judged by its effect. It may be made a cloak for defective manufacture ; but, after all, the quality of the pill itself is of far more importance than the coating ; and this should be tested by its degree of hardness, its uniform consistence, and, if necessary, by chemical and microscopical examination. The ancient process of coating with GOLD AND SILVER LEAF has recently been revived. It is doubtless an elegant mode, but costly, and it is not so effective a preservative as other materials.

SUGAR COATING.—This is accomplished by a process which is similar to that used in comfit making ; it necessarily enlarges the pill ; but the chief objection to it is, that the pill must be dried and exposed to considerable heat, thereby impairing the quality of the ingredients, and rendering the pill insoluble by depriving it of moisture, for obvious reasons very unsuitable for pills containing free phosphorus.

## DISPENSING BY MEANS OF READY REMEDIES AND PORTABLE MINIA-TURE DISPENSARIES.

By "Ready Remedies" I mean Pharmacopœial Medicines prepared in various convenient forms, ready for administration. These are of two kinds—1stly, Official Drugs (Simple and Pharmacopœic Compounds, see p. 111), prepared in the Pilular form, in definite doses; and, 2ndly, Non-Official Combinations, prepared according to Formulæ approved by long experience, selected from Hospital Pharmacopœia and other sources.

The advantages of prescribing medicines so prepared are, that the Practitioner is relieved from all pharmaceutical manipulation, which is transferred to the Chemist, and always finds ready to his hand the medicine to dispense to his patient.

In all Metropolitan Hospitals it is customary to prescribe Medicines which are kept in a state of "*readiness*" for the patient; and it has been my endeavour to afford facilities for the adoption of a like method in private practice. To ensure success, it was necessary that a formula should be compiled adapted to meet the requirements of general practice, and that the medicines so formulated should be readily obtained, accurately prepared, and thoroughly reliable.

I have already said that this formulary was written for the purpose of aiding this object, and a Laboratory was established in 1866 for the express purpose of preparing the necessary remedies in the then new forms selected. The result of 12 years' experience has been to confirm me in the belief that such a method of dispensing is alike practicable and advantageous. The medicines are necessarily much better prepared by a pharmacist, with all the appliances of a well arranged Laboratory, than they possibly could be in the Surgery of a busy practitioner, whose whole mind and attention is absorbed in his professional duties.

An important feature and great advantage of prescribing "Ready Remedies," is that many of them are prepared in the pilular form. These remedies are so portable that a considerable number of them may be packed into a small space, and so carried with the practitioner while he is visit-

ing; and thus, having the medicines to his hand, he is enabled to administer relief to his patient much more speedily than he otherwise could. The Miniature Dispensary (a name which I gave to the contrivance) consists of a neat box or case, divided into compartments, each of which is fitted with a suitable tube or bottle, properly labelled, these being filled with a selection of the medicines that the practitioner is in the habit of prescribing, and finds the most useful at the bedside of his patient. This method, which has been called the "Ready Method" of dispensing, is found to be in every way most conducive to the convenience of the practitioner, and the comfort and benefit of the patient, and has only to be more thoroughly understood to be more generally adopted.

Another advantage which *this* method offers, is, that it enables the practitioner to supply most of the medicinal requirements of his patients at the moment they are seen, whether it be at the bedside, far away, or in his own consulting room. Those actively engaged in general practice can appreciate how great a desideratum has been thus supplied, and what an amount of labour it saves. To return home from a long round, with all or nearly all his patients supplied with medicine; to be spared the mental work of recalling the particular requirements of each case, and the labour of dispensing for all, is a boon which is worth being at some pains to secure. Moreover, patients put at its proper value the prompt manner in which relief is obtained by this *Ready Method*; and however opinions may differ as to the *power of drugs to cure disease*, there can be no doubt as to their power to *alleviate* pain and suffering. The value of the attendance is more highly appreciated when alleviation of suffering follows quickly on the doctor's visit. Country practitioners often visit patients many miles from home, taking no medicine with them, so that the patient, after waiting, it may be, many hours for the doctor, has to undergo the further delay and inconvenience by sending perhaps miles for a remedy, however urgently needed—it may be a styptic to arrest hæmorrhage which threatens life, or a narcotic to relieve intolerable suffering.

The Ready Method may necessitate some change in the mode of prescribing, which at the commencement may demand thought and care; but the result fully repays all concerned for any amount of trouble taken.

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## MINIATURE DISPENSARIES.

THE VADE MECUM is both new in form and construction, and well adapted to accomplish all that is desired. It is portable and strong, although not conspicuously large, yet affording safe stowage for a sufficient variety of medicines to enable the practitioner to properly and efficiently treat any case he may meet with in the routine of practice.

The Medicines I have selected may be varied; it has been made chiefly with a view to the treatment of acute affections, and to provide for the common exigencies of every-day practice. *Tonics* and *Alteratives* being most frequently employed in the treatment of chronic diseases, and not usually required immediately, are not so numerous provided. These may be sent to the patient after the visit, in the usual way; or, if at a distance, by post—a practice a good deal adopted in London. The practitioner should furnish his Dispensary daily with such medicines as he thinks he may require on his rounds, leaving others to be supplied at his next visit.

A few Instruments used in Therapeutics, such as Spray Apparatus, Hypodermic and Composite Syringes, should always be carried, because they serve to administer many important medicines.

Any unexpected requirements can be provided on his return.

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### THE CONTENTS OF THE VADE MECUM.

The following is a selection of Remedies which, I believe, is well adapted to meet the common wants of every-day practice; and the colonial or country practitioner will find it an immense comfort to himself to have them always with him. The numbers refer to the Formulæ in this work.

#### I. Medicines for Internal Administration.\*

**Antacids.**—Liq. Ammoniaë Fort. Liq. Potassæ, vel Pot. Bicarb. Soda Carb. Pulv. Astringens.

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\* In order to make the classification as complete as possible, it has been necessary to repeat a few of the medicines in several classes.



**Anthelmintics.**—Santonin. Calomel, Jalap, and Scammony; F. 41. Turpentine.

**Antispasmodics.**—Tinct. Lobeliæ Inflat. Ext. Stramonium Granules. Pil. Assafoetidæ Co. Zinci Valerian, 2 gr. Pilules. Æther. Rect. Chlorodyne.

**Astringents.**—Acid. Sulph. Aromat. Alumen. Pulv. Acid. Gallic. in Powder. Acid. Tannic. strong Solution. Liq. Ferri Perchlor. Fort. Pil. Astringens:—Camph., Opii, et Capsici; F. 138. Plumbi c. Opii, Pil. gr. 2½. Pulv. Astringens; page 130.

**Emmenagogues.**—Ext. Ergotæ Liq. B.P. Pil. Al. c. Myrrhâ et Ferri, F. 68.

**Expectorants.**—Pil. Ipecac., Scilla, et Hyoscy. F. 166. Ipecac., Granules, gr. ½. Antim. Tartaratum, Granules, gr. ¼. Lobelia Tinct.

**Narcotics.**—Ext. Belladonnæ, Granules, gr. ¼. Ext. Cannabis Ind., gr. ½ Granules. Chlorodyne. Chloroform. Opium Granules, gr. ¼ and gr. j. Liq. Opii Sed. Morphia Hydr., gr. ¼ Granules. Morphia, *Hypodermic Solution of*, gr. x. ad. ʒj.

**Sedatives, or Contra Stimulants.**—Aconiti Tinct. Veratri Viridis Tinct. Conii Succus. Antimonium Tart., gr. ½ Granules. Antimonium Tart., c. Opii Granules. F. 135. Antimonium Tart., c. Opii et Calomel. F. 134. Cerii Oxalas, gr. ij. Granules. Acid. Hydrocyanicum Dil. Digitalis Pulv., gr. j. Granules. Chloroform.

**Stimulants.**—Ammoniaë Liq. Fort. Ammoniaë Sp. Aromat. Camphor. Sp. Conc. Phosphorus, gr. ʒʒ, Pilules.

**Cathartics.**—Pil. Coloc. Comp., 5 gr. Pil. *b.* Pil. Hydrarg. 3 gr. Pil. *b.* Calomel, 1 gr. Gran. and 3 gr. Pil. *b.* Pil. Cathartic Co.; F. 51. *d.* Pil. Crotonis Co.; F. 17. *d.* Ol. Crotonis Capsules. *d.* Elaterium; F. 52. Pil. Coloc. Hyd. et Hyos.; F. 141. Pulv. Salinaë Effervescens. Mist. Rosæ Aperiens Conc.; No. 3. Cathartic Granules; F. 51A.

*a.* Anthelmintic. *b.* Cholagogue. *c.* Emmenagogue. *d.* Hydragogue.

**Diaphoretics.**—Liq. Ammon. Acet. Conc. Antim. Tartaratum, gr. ⅓ Granules. Ant. Tart. c. P. Doveri; F. 98. Ant. Tart. c. Ipecac. et Pot. Nit.; F. 99. Pil. Diaphoretic Co.; F. 165. Antimony and Opium; F. 135. Pulv. Ipecac. c. Opii, gr. 2½ Pilules. Pulv. Doveri c. Calomel; F. 110. Mist. Diaphoretica; No. 13.

**Diuretics.**—Digitalis Pulv., gr. i. Granules. Digitalis c. Scillâ; F. 101. Ext. Colchici Acet., gr. i. Pilules. Sp. Æther. Nitrosi.

**Emetics.**—Ipecacuanha Pulv. Antim. Tartaratum. Zinci Sulph. Cryst.

**Alteratives and Resolvents** (*Special Stimulants*).—Calomel c. Opio; F. 1 & 5. Pil. Alterativa; F. 163. Calomel, gr. i. Granules. Hyd. c. Cretâ, 3 gr. Pilules. Pil. Hyd., gr. 3. Pil. Alterativa Infantes; F. 28. Potassii Iodid., gr. iij. Pilules.

**Tonics**.—Phosphorus Pills, gr.  $\frac{1}{3}$ . Quiniæ Sulph. Pilules 2 gr. Quiniæ S. c. Ferri S. et Nucis Vom.; F. 81. Liq. Cinchon. Flav. Acid. Nitro-Hydrochlor. Dil. Acid Arsenious; F. 121. Ext. Nucis Vom. Granules, gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$ . Bismuth. Nitras, Pilules, 5 gr. Bismuth. Nitras, c. Hyoscy.; F. 49. Pilules.

## II. Remedies for External and Topical Application.

Styptic Colloid. Acid. Carbolic Liq. Acid. Tannic. Alumen. Sol. Argent. Nit. Liq. Ferri Perchlor. Glycerine. Liq. Epispasticus. Pigmentum Iodi. Cupri Sulph. Cryst. Morphiæ Acet. Sol. Hypodermic. Tinct. Iodi. Sol. Potassæ Permangan. Many of these are useful for making Spray Solutions.

## III. A few Necessaries for Dispensing, etc.

Such as: Small Glass Measures. Set of Scales and Weights. Pill Boxes, 3 sizes. Blank Labels. Camel's Hair Pencils. Half-ounce and Ounce Bottles, graduated in 4 to 8 parts. Test Tubes and Holder. Litmus Paper. Spirit Lamp. Paper for Prescriptions and Powders.

## IV. Clinical Instruments and Surgical Appliances frequently required.

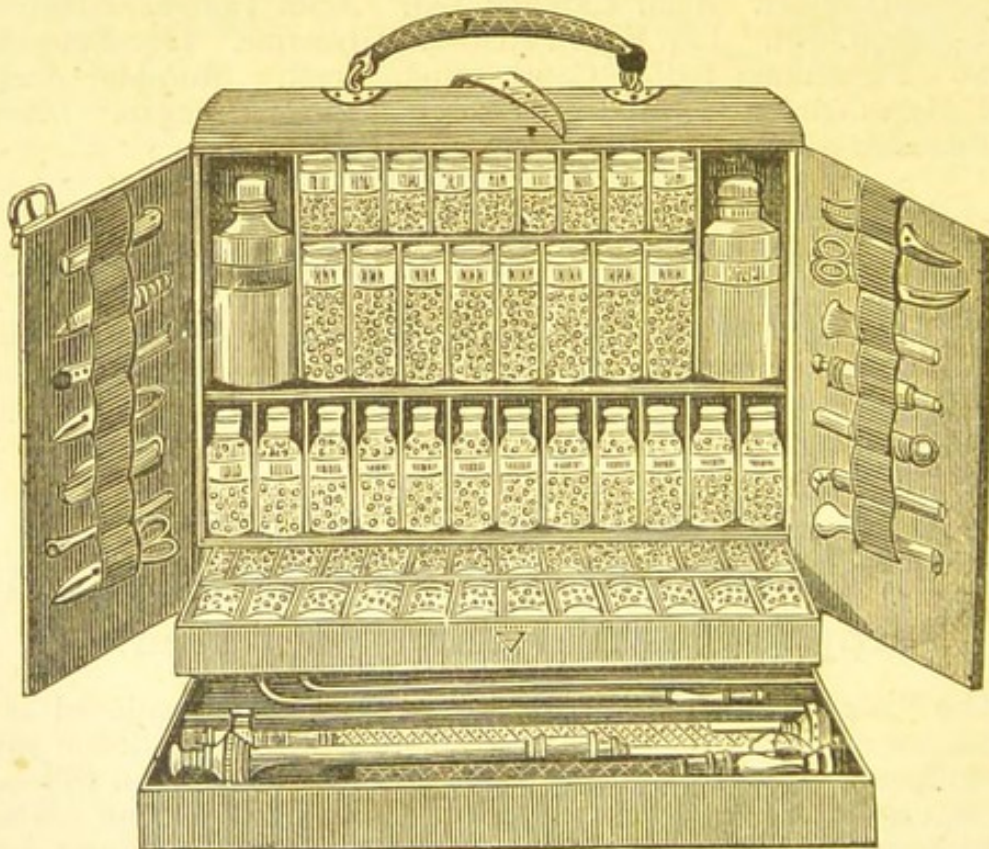
The Vade Mecum is contrived to carry the undermentioned Instruments or others (of the same size), to suit the practice of the practitioner. In country and colonial practice the addition will be found very valuable, and it makes the outfit very complete. The Hypodermic and Composite Syringes and the Spray Producer are really necessaries, and add materially to the practical utility of the contrivance.

A Hypodermic Syringe. A Clinical Thermometer. A set of Elastic and Silver Catheters. A Silver Female Catheter. A Probang. A Uterine Sound. A long Caustic and Lint Holder, with Scarifier, in one case. Kirby's Composite Enema Syringe, with

Rectum, Ear, and Vagina Tubes. A Vulcanite Spray Tube and Bellows. Curved Scissors. Frænum Scissors. A Needle Pouch, containing Suture Needles, Silk, Silver Wire, etc. Straight Bistoury. Curved Bistoury. Scalpel. Tenaculum. Dressing Forceps. Artery Forceps. Director and Probes. Syme's Knife and Gum Lancet, in one handle. Lancets, bleeding and vaccine. Silver Caustic Case. Plated Spatula. Short Midwifery Forceps and Vectis. Blunt Hook. Lint, Cotton Wool, Oiled Silk. Adhesive Plaister.

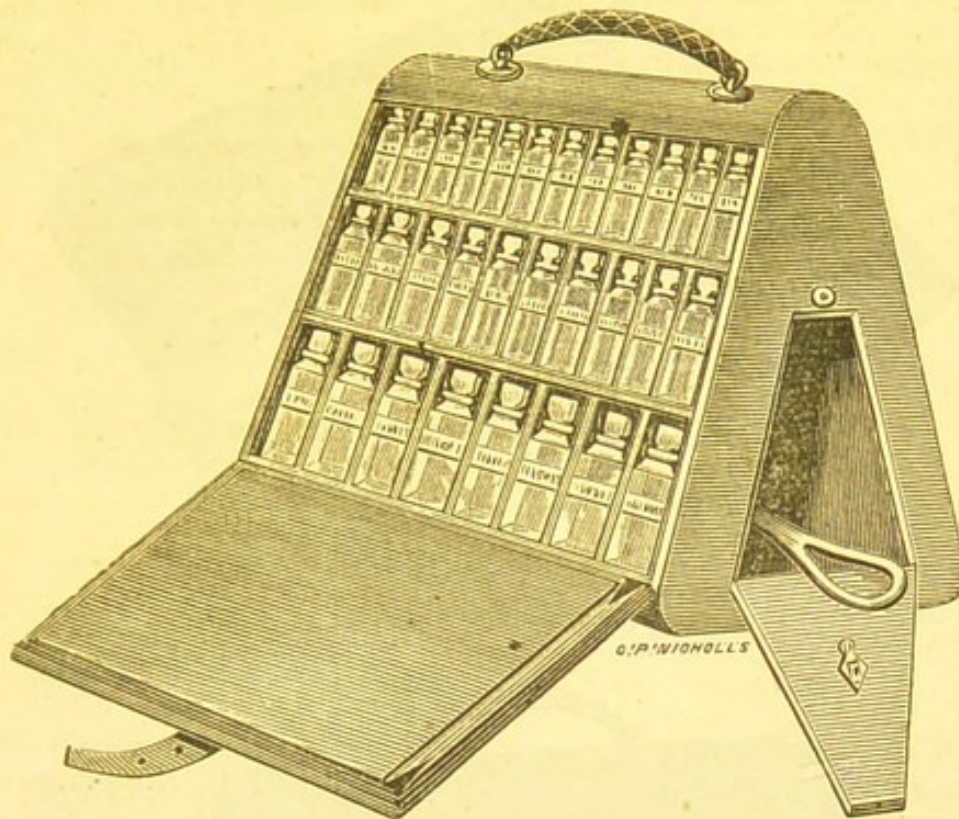
The following sketches will give a very good idea of these useful contrivances.

### THE VADE MECUM.



View of Right Side open, showing arrangement of Instruments, Spray and Chloroform Bottles, Pill Tubes, etc.

N.B.—The second row of Pill Tubes is now replaced by eight Tube Bottles, Capped and Stoppered, for Epispastic, Caustic, and other external applications.



View of Left Side, showing central compartment for Midwifery Instruments, and Stopped Bottles for Fluids.

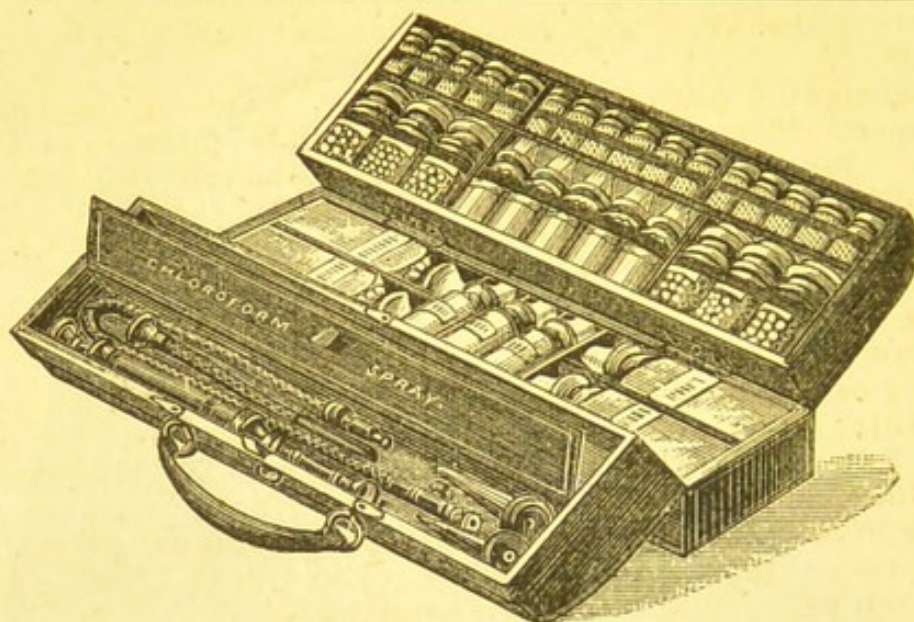
DIMENSIONS.—When closed—height,  $12\frac{1}{2}$  inches ; width, 7 inches at base,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches at apex ; length, 13 inches.

## THE HAND VADE MECUM.

This is a much smaller contrivance, but of a similar design to the one already fully described. It carries a selection of 34 Medicines, and all the Instruments and Appliances usually required in cases of urgency.

Its outward appearance is that of a small Hand Bag, which it very much resembles when it is closed. *SIZE* :—Height,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches ; Width at base,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches ; Weight, when completely furnished with Medicines, about 4 lbs.

Messrs. H. & T. KIRBY & Co. manufacture these Miniature Dispensaries, and many others of various patterns, some of which are suitable for saddle practice.



VIEW WHEN OPEN.



CLOSED.

The Frame should be strongly made of well-seasoned Pine, and covered with Morocco; fitted with a stout solid leather bag-handle, fastened on silver-plated fittings. Every Bottle packed in a velvet-lined groove, to prevent breakage. It will carry Twelve Stopped Bottles, narrow and wide mouths, viz. :—4 2-oz. cut Chest Squares, 7  $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. hand-made Rounds, 1 2-dram hand-made Round; 6 3-dram Round Boxwood Capped Bottles, and 16 Tubes for Pills and Granules, *ready remedies*.

One-half of the upper part of the Case is reserved for Surgical Instruments, and is divided into two compartments; the lower (size  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in.  $\times$  2 in.  $\times$  12 in.) is constructed to carry Hand Bellows, for Spray, etc., or Messrs. H. & T. KIRBY & Co.'s COMPOSITE

ENEMA APPARATUS, with Rectum, Ear, and Vagina Tubes. *See page 18.*

The upper division (size  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in.  $\times$   $1\frac{1}{4}$  in.  $\times$  12 in). contains an Instrument Flap, which, being separate, can be taken in and out of the Case and filled with any small instruments that may be required.

THE CONTENTS SHOULD BE AS FOLLOWS :—

In the **Four 2-oz. Cut Squares**, MIST. ROSÆ APER. ; CHLOROFORM ; MIST. SALINÆ CO. ; SP. AMMON. AROMAT.

**Two  $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. Capped Bottles**, with Glass Brushes, STYPTIC COLLOID, *vel* IODINE PAINT ; and LIQ. EPISPASTICUS.

**One 2-Dram Bottle**, SOL. MORPHIÆ ACET., for Hypodermic Injections.

In the **Five  $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. Hand-made Stoppered Rounds**, ACID. HYDROCYANIC. ; TINCT. ACONITI ; LIQ. SECALÆ COR. ; LIQ. OPII SED. ; TINCT. FERRI PERCHLOR.

In the **Six 3-dram Boxwood-capped Bottles**, PIL. OPII CAMPH. ET CAPS., F. 138 ; PIL. DIAPHORETIC, F. 165 ; PIL. SODÆ C. RHEO, F. 50 ; PIL. COLOC. CO., gr. iv. ; PIL. COLOC. HYOS. ET PODOPH., F. 60 ; PIL. CATHARTIC CO., F. 51.

The **Sixteen Ivory-capped Tubes**, the following Pilules—HYD. C. CRETA, gr. iij. ; ANTIM. TART., gr. j. ; DOVER'S POWDER, gr. ijss. ; MORPHIA MUR., gr.  $\frac{1}{8}$  ; EXT. COLCHICI ACET., gr. j. ; CALOMEL C. OPIO, gr. ij. and gr. j. ; PULV. OPII, gr. j. ; PULV. JACOBI, gr. ij. ; HYD. C. CRETA ET DOVERI, F. 39 ; CATHARTIC GRANULES, F. 51a ; HYD. C. RHEO ET IPECAC., F. 28 ; IPECAC. POT. NIT. ET PAPAVER., F. 102 ; OL. CROTONIS, m,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ; PIL. HYDRÆRG., gr. iij. ; OPIAT. GRANULES, F. 91 ; QUINÆ S. ET FERRI S., F. 86.

SMALLER INSTRUMENTS.

A Composite Syringe, shown on p. 18.

Syme's Knife and Gum Lancet, in one handle.

Dressing Scissors.

Artery Forceps.

Hypodermic Syringe.

Clinical Registering Thermometer, in Case, 4 inch.

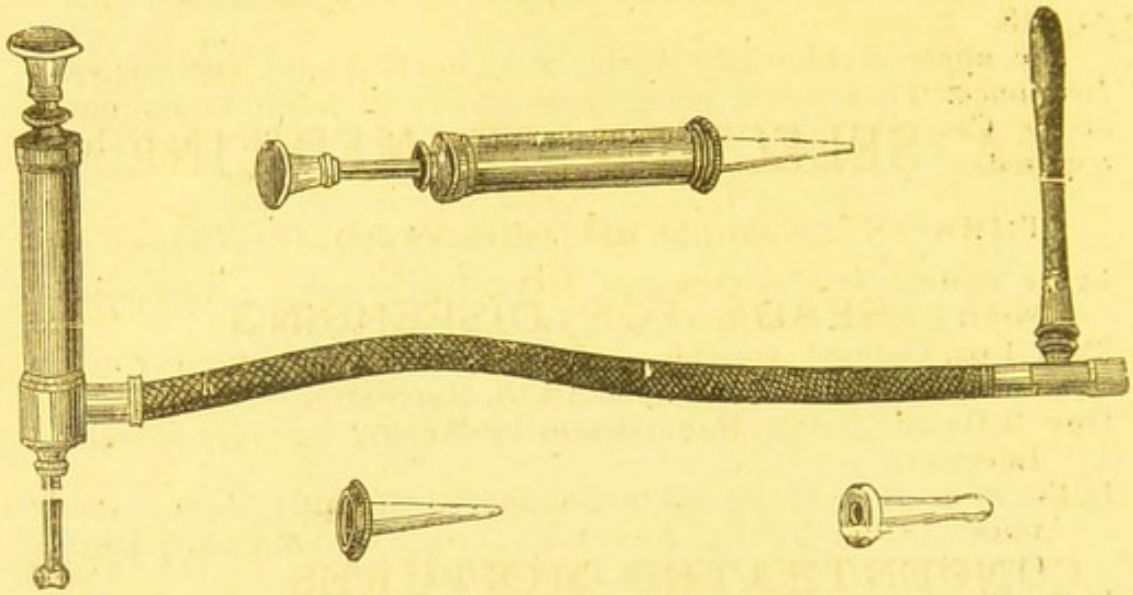
Catheters (Gum, Elastic, M. & F.).

Frœnum Scissors.

Pouch, containing Curved Needles, Silk, and Silver Wire.

Richardson's Spray Tube, with Bellows and Extra Jets, may be substituted for the Composite Syringe, the space occupied by each being about equal.

## COMPOSITE SYRINGE.



This Instrument, besides being a complete Enema, is easily converted into an ordinary Syringe, and may be used for all purposes for which a Syringe is required.

# A SELECTION OF MEDICINES

WHICH MAY BE PREPARED

READY FOR DISPENSING.

*Adapted for a Cottage Hospital, Small Dispensary, or for a Medical Man commencing practice.*

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## CONCENTRATED MIXTURES.

Mist. Albæ; F. 2. Mist. Rosæ; F. 3. Mist. Ammoniaë Acet. Composita; F. 13. Mist. Acidi Nitro-Hydrochlor. c. Ferro et Strychnia; F. 7. Mist. Cinchonæ Acid.; F. 21. Mist. Cinchonæ Ammon. et Chloroformi F. 22. Mist. Chirataë Composita; F. 20. Mist. Alkalina (Potash) c. Gentianâ; F. 8. Mist. Alkalina (Soda c. Calumbâ; F. 9. Mist. Alkalina Aromatica c. Rheo; F. 11. Mist. Ammoniaë Effervescens; F. 14. Mist. Cascarillaë Composita; F. 18. Mist. Ammoniaë c. Senegâ; F. 15. Mist. Diuretica; F. 25. Mist. Copaibæ Composita; F. 24.

*Suitable for Children.*

Mist. Carminativa Antacid; F. 31. Mist. Carminativa Aperient; F. 32. Mist. Ipecacuanhæ; F. 33. Mist. Astringens (*Infants*); F. 34.

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## TINCTURES.

Tinct. Aconite, B.P. Tinct. Belladonnæ. Tinct. Capsici. Tinct. Catechu Comp. Tinct. Chirataë. Tinct. Hyoseyami. Tinct. Nucis Vomicaë. Tinct.



Chloroformi c. Opio. Tinct. Colchici *Etherea* (American form.) Tinct. Guaiaci *Etherea* (American form.) Tinct. Opii *Etherea*. Tinct. Veratri *Viridis*, U.S.P. Tinct. Quina c. Card. Conc.

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### CONCENTRATED INFUSIONS.

Infusum Sennæ (1 part to 7 of water). Infusum Gentianæ Co. (1 part to 7 of water). Infusum Gentianæ Simp. (1 part to 15 of water). Infusum Quassiæ (1 part to 7 of water).

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### LIQUORS, EXPRESSED JUICES, Etc.

Liquor Ferri Perchloridi. Liquor Ammon. Acet. (Concentrated 1 to 7). Liquor Opii Sedativus. Liquor Secale Corn. (3j.=3j. of the powder). Liquor Potassæ. Liquor Chlori.

Succus Belladonnæ. Succus Conii. Succus Taraxaci. Succus Digitalis. Spiritus Ammon. Aromat. Spiritus Æther Nit. Spiritus Camphor. Spiritus Vini Rect. Ether, Chloroform, Glycerine.

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### LINIMENTS, OINTMENTS, PIGMENTS.

Linimentum Aconiti. Linimentum Belladonnæ. Linimentum Saponis. Linimentum Terebinth.

Unguentum Hydrargyri. Unguentum Zinci. Unguentum Hydrargyri Nit. Oxidi. Unguentum Petrolei. Unguentum Simplicis.

Solution Argent. Nit. Solution Carbolic Acid. Solution Atropiæ. Solution Strychnia. Solution Morphia (Hypodermic).

## PILLS.

Pil. Ferri Iodidi. Quinæ et Bell., F. 21. Quinæ et Doveri, F. 20. Camph. Lupuli et Hyos., F. 88. Camph. et Bellad., F. 89. Colch. et Coloc., F. 116. Colch. et Doveri, F. 114. Colch. et Bell., F. 115. Aconite Granules, F. 213. Belladonna Granules ( $\frac{1}{4}$  gr. Ext.). Cupri Sulph. c. Opio, F. 38. Opium, gr. j., gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$ , and gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ . Quinæ Arsen., gr.  $\frac{1}{8}$ . Elaterii, gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$  vel F. 52. Nux Vomica Gran., F. 172. Ext. Cannab. Indic., gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$ . Arsenici, gr.  $\frac{1}{30}$ , F. 24 ( $\frac{1}{30}$ ), F. 121, or F. 127. Hyd. Bichlor., F. 8. Argent. Nit., F. 37 or F. 25. Strychniæ, F. 77 or F. 85. Plumbi c. Opio, gr. iv. vel gr. ijss. Morphicæ Mur. or Acet., gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{1}{4}$ , or  $\frac{1}{8}$ . Zinci Val., gr. ij. Sulphide Calcium, F. 210. Croton Chloral, gr. ij., F. 209. Ext. Fellis Bovis, gr. iij. Calomel c. Opio, F. 5 or F. 1. Cerii Oxalatis, F. 214. Opii et Belladonnæ, F. 95. Assaf. et Opii, F. 40. Assaf. et Val., F. 34. Acid Carboic, gr. j. Bismuth Nit., gr. v., F. 49, or F. 156. Pepsin et Aloes, F. 45. Pepsin et Ferri, F. 76. Pepsin Porci, gr. j. or gr. iij. Cathartic Granules, F. 51A. Aperient Granules, F. 137. Ferri et Quassicæ, F. 44. Sodæ c. Rheo, F. 50. Hyd. c. Rheo, F. 28. Hyd. c. Cretæ et Rhei, F. 27. Hyd. c. Cretæ, gr. iij. Hyd. c. Cretæ et Doveri, F. 39, F. 92, or F. 149. Santonin, gr. ij. Santonin et Scammon., F. 43. Aloetic Granules, gr. j. vel gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$ . Antim. Tart., gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{1}{8}$ , or  $\frac{1}{16}$ . Calomel, gr. j. or gr. ij. Zinci et Belladonnæ, F. 31. Quinæ Sulph., gr. j. vel gr. ij. Coloc. et Rhei, F. 65. Antim. Tart. et Doveri, F. 98. Pot. Iodidi et Colch., F. 30 vel F. 11. Pot. Iodidi, gr. v. or gr. iij. Pil. Chloral Co., F. 186. Pil. Antineuralgie, F. 122. Pil. Phosph., gr.  $\frac{1}{3}$  or  $\frac{1}{10}$ . Pil. Phosph. et Nux, F. 194. Pil. Phosph. Co., F. 197. Pil. Antistyptic, F. 169. Pil. Crotonis Co., F. 126 or F. 56. Pil. Phosph. Iron et Nux, F. 193. Pil. Creosote, F. 15. Pil. Acid Gallic, F. 35, F. 36, or F. 130. Pil. Aperiens, F. 164 or F. 232. Pil. Aperiens c. Cal., F. 164 or F. 233. Pil. Rhei Co., gr. iv. or v.

Pil. Coloc. et Podop., F. 60, or Rhei et Podop., F. 119, F. 53. Pil. Camph. Opii et Capsici, F. 138. Pil. Pepsin Co., F. 48. Pil. Tonici, F. 81, F. 144 or F. 173. Pil. Doveri, gr. ijss. or gr. v. Pil. Scillæ et Morph., F. 96 or F. 117. Pil. Scillæ Co., gr. v. or gr. iv. Pil. Ipecac. et Scillæ. Pil. Coloc. et Hyoscy., gr. iv. or gr. v. Pil. Coloc. et Hydrargyri, F. 61 or F. 61A. Pil. Coloc. Hydrargyri et Hyos., F. 141. Pil. Ferri Cit. c. Quinæ, gr. ijss. Pil. Ferri Redacti, gr. iij. Pil. Cathartic Co., F. 51. Pil. Expectorans, F. 166. Pil. Diaphoretic, F. 165. Pil. Alterativa, F. 163. Pil. Aloes et Assafœtidæ, gr. iv. or gr. v. Pil. Aloes et Myrrh, B.P., gr. v., gr. iv., or gr. iij. Pil. Aloes, Myrrh et Ferri, F. 68 or Pil. Emmenagogue, F. 107. Pil. Coloc. Hyd. c. Rheo, F. 142 or F. 63. Pil. Coloc. et Cal., F. 62 or F. 228. Pil. Hydrargyri, gr. v. or gr. iij. Pil. Aloes et Nucis Vomic., F. 170 vel F. 118.

## COMPOUND POWDERS.

Pulv. Salinæ (Sodæ Citrotart.) Effervescens. Pulv. Astringens.

## CRUDE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, ETC.

Acid Tannic. Potassæ Bicarb. Potassium Iodide. Acid Phosph. Dil. Potassæ Acetas. Potassium Bromide. Acid Nitric Fort. Potassæ Nit. Ammon. Carb. Acid Hydrochloric Fort. Potassæ Chloras. Alum Pulv. Acid Sulphuric Fort. Potassæ Citras. Opium Pulv. Acid Hydrocyanic Dil. Sodæ Bicarb. Ipecacuanha Pulv. Calomel, Hyd. c. Creta. Plumbi Acet. Hydrargyri Bichlor. Zinci Oxidi. Cupri Sulph. Argent. Nit. Xt. Argent Nit. Fusa. Zinci Sulph. Potassæ Permang. Sulphur.

PART I.

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REMEDIES FOR INTERNAL  
ADMINISTRATION.

CLASSIFICATION OF FORMS

1. *Forma* (Form) - The shape or appearance of an object, often used in art and design to describe the overall structure and proportions of a work.

2. *Forma* (Form) - The process of creating a work of art, often used in literature and drama to describe the structure and organization of a story or play.

3. *Forma* (Form) - The style or manner of a work of art, often used in music and dance to describe the specific techniques and conventions used in a performance.

4. *Forma* (Form) - The content or subject matter of a work of art, often used in philosophy and religion to describe the underlying meaning and purpose of a work.

## CLASSIFICATION OF FORMULÆ.

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- Alteratives and Resolvents.**—Pilulæ, F. 1 to 8, 10 to 14, 16, 17, 24, 27\* to 30, 39, 92, 104, 124, 127, 129, 133, 148, 149, 150, 155, 163, 175, 188; Misturæ, F. 28, 29, 30.
- Antacids, Antilithics, and Absorbents.**—Pilulæ, F. 50, 109, 147\*, 159, 188\*; Misturæ, F. 8, 9, 11, 31.
- Anthelmintics.**—Pilulæ, F. 42, 43, 44, 51; Mistura, F. 27.
- Antiperiodic Tonics.**—Pilulæ, F. 12, 13, 20, 21, 44\*, 47, 64, 70 to 86\*, 113, 120 to 122, 127, 128, 132, 143 to 145, 150, 157, 160, 161, 168 to 170, 172, 173, 178, 179, 184, 189 to 200; Misturæ, F. 5, 6, 7, 20, 21, 22, 23; Elixirs, 35, 36, 39, 40. Tinctura, No. 41.
- Antispasmodics.**—Pilulæ, F. 18, 26, 31\* to 34, 40, 93, 105, 106, 120, 136, 152, 153, 158, 182, 185, 217; Tincturæ, F. 42, 45.
- Astringents.**—Pilulæ, F. 25, 35 to 38, 40, 130, 138; Misturæ, F. 4, 17, 34; Pulv. Astringens. Syrupus, No. 48.
- Cathartics, Cholagogues and Hydragogues.**—Pilulæ, F. 19, 22, 23, 41\* to 43\*, 51, 51A\* to 56, 60 to 63\*, 65, 66\*, 67\*, 87, 116, 118, 119, 126, 131, 137\*, 141, 142, 147, 154, 164, 164A, 171, 174, 187; Misturæ, F. 1, 2, 3, 32. Syrupus, No. 50.
- Diaphoretics and Salines.**—Pilulæ, F. 98 to 100, 102\*, 110, 112, 133, 148, 149, 165, 167; Misturæ, F. 12, 13, 14; Pulv. Salinæ Effervescens.
- Digestants.**—Pilulæ, F. 45, 48, 49, 50, 76, 151, 156, 172, 180; Misturæ, F. 11, 5, 37, 38.
- Diuretics.**—Pilulæ, F. 9, 101, 104, 162, 181; Misturæ, F. 24, 13.
- Emmenagogues.**—Pilulæ, F. 68, 69, 87, 105, 106, 107, 168, 217; Mistura, F. 26.

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\* Formulæ marked thus (\*) are medicines for children. See also GLYCECOLS, page 98.

**Expectorants, Sedative and Stimulating.**—Pilulæ, F. 96, 111, 117, 123, 166, 183; Misturæ, F. 16, 15, 18, 33. Syrupi, 49, 51.

**Narcotics, Anodynes, Hypnotics, and Soporifics.**—Pilulæ, F. 35, 36, 88, 91\*, 95, 117, 123, 130, 139, 140, 153, 176, 177, 186; Tincts. F. 42, 45.

**Sedatives and Depressants.**—Pilulæ, F. 89, 90, 91\*, 92, 114, 115, 133 to 135, 167; (Arterial) Tinct. Veratri Viridis, No. 46; U.S.P.—Antimony; Aconite; Mistura, F. 13.

**Stimulants, Cardiac.**—Alcohol, Ammonia, Turpentine Enemata; preparations of Belladonna and Digitalis with Phosphorus.

**Stimulants, Special.**—Pilulæ, F. 57, 58, 93, 125, 146, 189 to 200.  
See also ALTERATIVES.

# GENERAL INDEX TO FORMULÆ.

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FORMULA

TITOL

Historia Institutione...

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# FORMULÆ.

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## PILULÆ.

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(1.)

### Hydrarg. Subchlor. c. Opio.

(*Westminster Ophthalmic.*)

℞ Hyd. Subchlor., gr. iij. ; Pulv. Opii, gr. j. M. ft. pil.

CALOMEL, although not so largely employed as formerly, is still held to be a very valuable antiphlogistic in inflammatory and febrile affections—a sheet anchor in the treatment of inflammation of membranes, especially *serous* membranes, *peritonitis*, *pleurisy*, *pericarditis*, also in inflammation of the tissues of the eye, *iritis*, etc. OPIUM promotes its antiphlogistic powers, and prevents its acting on the bowels. In whatever way Calomel and Opium may be employed, one or other of the following six formulæ will most conveniently meet the requirements of the case.

*See also F. 2 to 6.*

(2.)

### Hydrarg. Subchlor. c. Opio.

(*London Ophthalmic.*)

℞ Hyd. Subchlor., gr. ij ; Pulv. Opii., gr. j. M. ft. pil.

A useful remedy at the commencement of an attack of cholera and diarrhœa, one or two doses being sufficient in most cases to relieve vomiting and pain.

(3.)

### Hydrarg. Subchlor. c. Opio.

(*St. Thomas'.*)

℞ Hyd. Subchlor., gr. ij. ; Pulv. Opii., gr. ½. M. ft. pil.

To produce ptyalism. One pill every three or four hours.

(4.)

**Hydrarg. Subchlor. c. Opio.***(Consumption.)*

℞ Hyd. Subchlor., gr. ij. ; Pulv. Opii, gr. ¼. M. ft. pil.

To be preferred when full doses of opium are *contra-indicated*.

(5.)

**Hydrarg. Subchlor. c. Opio.***(London Ophthalmic.)*

℞ Hyd. Subchlor., gr. j. ; Pulv. Opii, gr. ½. M. ft. pil.

To produce rapid ptyalism, with very little disturbance of the system generally. One every two hours, for 12 or 24 hours, watching the effect.

(6.)

**Hydrarg. Subchlor. c. Opio.***(Westminster.)*

℞ Hyd. Subchlor., gr. j. ; Pulv. Opii, gr. ¼. M. ft. pil.

The same as above. One may be taken every hour until salivation is produced.

<i>See Calomel and Antimony</i>	.	.	F. 133
„	„	<i>with Opium</i>	F. 134
„	<i>and Dover's Powder</i>	.	F. 110
„	<i>and James' Powder</i>	.	F. 112

The above are all useful remedies in the treatment of acute inflammations of the sthenic type.

*See also Aconite and Opium, F. 90.*

(7.)

**Hyd. c. Cretâ et Hyoscyami.***(Great Northern.)*

℞ Hyd. c. Cretâ, gr. iij. ; Ext. Hyoscyami, gr. ij. M. ft. pil.

A very useful form for bringing the system mildly under the influence of Mercury, *in syphilitic affections*, etc.

<i>See Grey Powder with Dover's Powder</i>	.	F. 92 and 149.
<i>Blue Pill and Opium</i>	.	F. 29 and 148.

(8.)

**Hydrarg. Perchlor.**

℞ Hydrarg. Perchlor., Ammon. Chlorid., aa. gr. xij.  
Ft. gran. 240.

PILULÆ SUBLIMAT. CORROSIV. (*Dzondi.*) Prescribed with excellent effect in *syphilitic secondary affections, chronic skin diseases,* and in cases where the *alterative* effect of Mercury is desired. It is less likely to produce ptyalism than other mercurial preparations.

Dose, one three times a day, increased gradually until six or eight pills are taken daily.

*See Corrosive Sublimate with Quinine, F. 146.*

(9.)

**Pil. Hydrarg., Scillæ, et Digitalis.**

℞ Pil. Hydrarg., gr. iij. ; Pulv. Digitalis, gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$  ; Pulv. Scillæ, gr. jss. M. ft. pil.

A useful alterative and diuretic in hepatic and cardiac dropsy.

*See Digitalis and Squills . . . . . F. 101*  
" " and Calomel . . . . . F. 104

(10.)

**Podophylli et Ipecac.**

℞ Podophylli Res., gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$  ; Pulv. Ipecac., gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$  ; Ext. Hyoscyami, gr. ij. ; Pulv. Capsici, gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$ . M. ft. pil.

PODOPHYLLUM PELTATUM is a powerful cholagogue and alterative. It is given with excellent effect in suppression or partial suppression of the secretion of bile, is useful in *hepatic enlargements, dropsy,* and other disorders in persons who have resided in hot climates. The above formula will be found very efficient when the alterative action of the drug is desired.

"As a simple alterative it is as valuable as Mercury, without possessing any injurious qualities."—DR. TANNER.

*Dose*—One, twice or thrice a day. An occasional dose of *Friedricshalle Water* taken fasting (during a course of Podophyllin) produces copious bilious evacuations.

*See Podophyllin with Compound Colocynth . . . F. 60*  
" " Compound Rhubarb . . . F. 119  
" " Rhubarb and Henbane . . . F. 53

Also Podophyllin Granules (lactinated) containing gr.  $\frac{1}{30}$ . Alterative for infantile constipation.

(11.)

**Pot. Iodid. et Colchici.**

℞ Pot. Iodid., gr. ijss. ; P. Sem. Colchici, gr. ij. ; Ext. Aconiti, B.P., gr. ½. M. ft. pil.

This and the two following formulæ are recommended as a convenient and pleasant mode of administering Iodide of Potassium. Efficacious in the treatment of chronic *gout* and *rheumatism*, especially so when complicated with *constitutional syphilis*, *syphilitic iritis*, and *retinitis*.

See F. 30.

(12.)

**Pot. Iodid. c. Quinâ.**

℞ Pot. Iodid., gr. ijss. ; Quinæ Sulph., gr. j. M. ft. pil.

Useful in removing "pains," vaguely described as "rheumatics flying about," in cases of debility where Colchicum is contra-indicated. For sudden attacks of muscular rheumatism, for pleurodynia, etc., this combination is almost a specific.

(13.)

**Pot. Iodid. et Ferri Cit. c. Quinâ.**

℞ Pot. Iodid., gr. ij. ; Ferri Cit. c. Quinâ, gr. ijss. M. ft. pil.\*

As above, and in secondary and tertiary syphilis in weak and anæmic subjects.

*Dose*—One or two three times a day.

*Note*—IODIDE OF POTASSIUM (*simple*) is conveniently prescribed in the form of Pearl Coated Pills, each containing either three or five grains. Patients who will not take it in solution, readily submit to a course of Iodide when prescribed in this manner. These pills have the further advantage of portability, and will keep in any climate.

See F. 155.

(14.)

**Hyd. Iodid. Vir. c. Hyoscyamo.**

℞ Hyd. Iodid. Vir., gr. j. ; Ext. Hyoscy., gr. ij. M. ft. pil.

An elegant and efficacious mode of administering a very useful alterative. It is given with the best effect in pustular and tubercular diseases of the skin and in constitutional syphilis.

*Dose*—One night and morning.

See *Iodide of Mercury with Soda*, F. 124. Alterative for children in skin diseases.

\* Half this strength it is a useful remedy for the pustular keratitis of children.

(15.)

**Creasoti.**

℞ Creasote, min. xx. ; P. Aromat., gr. lxxx. M. ft. pil. 20.

Creasote is employed to check nausea and retching occurring in various diseases, in sea-sickness, pregnancy, etc. Sometimes Creasote affords great relief by arresting the vomiting caused by malignant disease of the stomach. In the form of pills it is easily taken. It will be found to check profuse expectoration in chronic bronchitis.

*Dose*—One pill three or four times a day.

Small doses, *often repeated*, act more efficaciously than large ones. This remark applies to a large number of medicines. We are too much bound by habit and custom in this respect. There is much to be said in favour of the gradual introduction of active medicines into the system.

(16.)

**Hyd. Iodid. et Morphiæ.**

℞ Hyd. Iodid. Rub., gr. jss. ; Morphiæ Hydroch., gr. j. M. ft. pil. 12.

An anodyne alterative, useful in ulcerous and tubercular diseases of the skin, especially in syphilitic constitutions.

*Dose*—One night and morning.

*See also F. 80.*

(17.)

**Hyd. Iodid. et Arsenici.**

℞ Hydrarg. Iodid. Rub., gr. j. ; Arsenici Iodid., gr. j. ; Potass. Iodid., gr. xx. M. ft. pil. 20.

Intended to be employed as a convenient substitute for Donovan's Solution, and is a very favourite remedy with many practitioners. It is given with excellent effect in psoriasis, and in obstinate squamous and ulcerous diseases of the skin, as well as in cachectic cases, in which both iodine and arsenic in minute doses are very successful.

*Dose*—One three times a day, after food.

(18.)

**Ammon. Brom. et Valer.**

℞ Ammon. Bromid., gr. iij. ; Ext. Valerianæ, gr. j. M. ft. pil.

Useful in functional diseases of the nervous system, hysteria, etc. It tranquillizes the pulse, and induces sleep in restless cases of nervous excitement. Also a valuable absorbent in glandular enlargements. A good sedative in whooping cough.

*Dose*—One three times a day. To produce sleep, three at bedtime.

(19.)

**Aloin et Podophylli.**

℞ Aloin, gr. j. ; Podophylli Res., gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$  ; Olei Zingib.,  
 ℥  $\frac{1}{8}$ . M. ft. pil.

An American remedy for constipation, said to act well when taken at dinner time.

*Dose*—One at dinner time.

(20.)

**Ipecac. et Quinæ.**

℞ Quinæ Sulph., gr. vij. ; Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ, gr. xxiv. ;  
 P. Ipecac. c. Opio, gr. xxx. M. ft. pil. 18.

This combination is useful in sub-acute dysentery and in affections of the mucous surface. It is given in chronic bronchitis when debility is setting in, and the cough severe.

(21.)

**Quinæ et Belladon.**

℞ Quinæ Sulph., gr. ij. ; Ext. Belladonnæ, gr.  $\frac{1}{3}$  ; Ext. Opii,  
 gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$  ; Ext. Hyoscyami, gr. ij. M. ft. pil.

A useful "*Pain Killer*" in neuralgic affections and carcinoma, also a sedative in pruritis of the vulva.

*Dose*—One every six or eight hours.

*N.B.*—*Extract of Opium is fully one third stronger than crude Opium.*

*See also F. 71, and note to 95.*

(22.)

**Calomel, Colchici, et Aloes.**

℞ Hydr. Subchlor., Ext. Colchici. Acet., Ext. Aloes. Barb.,  
Pulv. Ipecac., aa. gr. j. M. ft. pil.

*See Gout Pills, F. 116 and 187.*

Given to relieve portal congestion. A useful purgative in general plethora, dropsy, and other congestive conditions. Also in gout and rheumatism.

*Dose*—One every four hours until the bowels are thoroughly relieved.

(23.)

**Colchici et Pil. Hydrarg.**

℞ Ext. Colchici Acet., gr. j. ; Ext. Aconiti Alc., gr.  $\frac{1}{8}$  ;  
Pil. Hydrarg., gr. iij. M. ft. pil.

For gout and rheumatism, with deficient action of the liver. The efficacy of this pill is increased when followed by a dose of Friedrichshalle water.

*Dose*—One or two at bedtime.

(24.)

**Arsenici.** (*Skin Hospital.*)

℞ Acid Arseniosi, gr. v. ; Pulv. Acaciæ, gr. xxx. ; P.  
Cinnam. Co., gr. xxx. ; Ext. Jalapæ, gr. cxx. M. ft. mass,  
et divid. in pilulæ 100.

In psoriasis and chronic eczema. Extensively used in India in the treatment of lepra and other scaly diseases of the skin. May be substituted in most cases for Fowler's Solution.

*Dose*—One three times a day.

*See also F. 121 and 127.*

(25.)

**Argent. Nit. et Hyoscyami.**

℞ Argent. Nit., gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$  ; Ext. Hyoscyami, gr. iij. M. ft. pil.

Nitrate of Silver has been found most useful in the treatment of many obstinate forms of dyspepsia ; it lessens the sensibility of the nerves of the stomach. It has also been extensively employed in diseases of the nervous system, in obstinate and chronic forms of diarrhœa, and in the diarrhœa of typhoid.

*Dose*—One pill twice or three times a day. May be continued for three or four weeks. If continued for too long a period it is said to discolour the skin. This never occurs in less than three months, and it is not often desirable to give it more than half that time without interruption.

*See Nitrate of Silver with Opium, F. 37.*



(26.)

**Pot. Bromid. et Valerian.**

℞ Potassii Bromid., gr. iv. ; Ext. Valerian., gr. j. M. ft. pil.

A useful form in which to administer the Bromide when small doses are indicated. A good remedy for hysteria and epileptic affections, especially in subjects exhibiting extraordinary excitement of the sexual organs. Bromide of Ammonium may be usefully substituted, and in the same affections.

*See F. 18 and 155.*

*Dose*—Two three times a day, or oftener.

(27.)

**Hyd. c. Cretâ et Rhei.**

℞ Hyd. c. Cretâ, gr. ij. ; Ext. Rhei, gr. j. ; Ipecac., gr. ¼.  
M. ft. pil.

This and the following formula are well adapted for children. They are mildly aperient and alterative in their action, and relieve the practitioner from prescribing powders, which are not only nauseating, but excite little patients to rebel. In order to reduce the bulk of the pill, Ext. Rhei, gr. j. (equal to at least three of the powder,) has been substituted for the Pulv. Rhei. F. 28 is rather the more active of the two.

*Dose*—One or two at bedtime.

*See F. 188.*

(28.)

**Pil. Hydrarg. et Rhei.**

℞ Pil. Hydrarg., Ext. Rhei, aa. gr. j. ; P. Ipecac., gr. ¼.  
M. ft. pil.

*Dose*—One or two at bedtime.

(29.)

**Pil. Hydrarg. c. Opio.**

℞ Pil. Hydrarg., gr. iij. ; Pulv. Opii, gr. ½. M. ft. pil.

Useful in primary syphilis, and in some other affections when necessary to bring the system under the influence of Mercury.

*Dose*—One, twice or three times a day, watching the gums.

(30.)

**Pot. Iodid. et Colchici**

℞ Pot. Iodid., gr. iij. ; Ext. Colchici, B.P., gr. j. M. ft. pil.

A useful remedy in gout and rheumatism. The Mist. Alkalina Aromat. may be taken with advantage with these pills.

See F. 11.

(31.)

**Zinci Sulph. et Belladonnæ**

℞ Zinci Sulph., gr. viij. ; Ext. Belladon., gr. ij. M. ft. gran. 8.

A very efficacious remedy for whooping-cough. Tasteless and small (mere granules). Children take them readily.

*Dose*—For a child above three years of age, one every six hours; every other day the remedy may be increased by an additional dose: the action of the Belladonna should of course be watched. These granules are valuable in incontinence of urine in childhood, irritability of urinary organs, etc.

See F. 136.

(32.)

**Quinæ Valer. et Quassia.\***

℞ Quinæ Valer., gr. j. ; Ext. Quassia, gr. ij. M. ft. pil.

Very useful in hysteria and analogous nervous disorders. In facial neuralgia it is particularly efficacious.

*Dose*—One or two, three times a day, or oftener in severe cases.

(33.)

**Stramonii et Belladonnæ.**

℞ Ext. Stramonii, gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ; Ext. Belladonnæ, gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ; M. ft. gran.

In asthma, the combination of Stramonium and Belladonna often relieves when either drug administered separately fails.

*Dose*—One every four hours.

See also F. 152, 153, 158.

\* In intermittent neuralgia, hemicrania, etc., Dr. Neligan says, "This is a very excellent preparation. It fulfils two effects very often indicated in this class of disease. It certainly is one of the most efficient of the chemical nutritive tonics which, in accordance with improved methods of treating chronic diseases, have become so desirable to the physician."

"Of great value in the treatment of all forms of strumous disease and in general debility."—Dr. TANNER.

(34.)

**Assafoetidæ et Valerian.**

℞ Assafoetidæ Colat., gr. iij. ; Zinci Valer., gr. j. M. ft. pil.

A very useful medicine in hysteria.

*Dose*—Two or three twice or thrice a day.

(35.)

**Acid. Gallic. et Cannabis Ind.***(Consumption.)*

℞ Acidi Gallici, gr. iv. ; Ext. Cannabis Ind., gr. j. M. ft. pil.

Astringent, anodyne. To check night-sweats in phthisis. Very useful in bloody urine, dysuria, and strangury.

*Dose*—One at bedtime.

(36.)

**Acid. Gallic. et Morphixæ.***(Consumption.)*

℞ Acidi Gallici, gr. ijss. ; Morphixæ Hydroch., gr.  $\frac{1}{8}$ . M. ft. pil.

Use as above, also in hæmoptysis and some other hæmorrhages.

*Dose*—Two or three every four or six hours.

*See F.* 130.

(37.)

**Argent. Nit. c. Opio.**

℞ Argent. Nit., gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$  ; Ext. Opii, gr. j. M. ft. pil.

A very useful remedy in obstinate chronic diarrhœa, chronic gastritis, etc. Checks pain and vomiting. *See Note to F.* 25.

*Dose*—One night and morning, or oftener.

(38.)

**Cupri Sulph. c. Opio.***(Guy's.)*

℞ Cupri Sulph., gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$  ; Ext. Opii, gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$  ; Ext. Gentian., gr. j. M. ft. pil.

In obstinate diarrhœa, in phthisis, typhoid fever, etc.

*Dose*—One repeated every four hours.

(39.)

**Hyd. c. Cretâ et P. Doveri.**

℞ Hyd. c. Cretâ, gr. j. ; P. Ipecac. Co., gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$  ; Sodæ Carb. Ex., gr. j. M. ft. pil.

A useful remedy in infantile diarrhœa, etc. It promotes the secreting action of the liver, corrects acidity, relieves griping, and diminishes the frequency of the stools. Each pilule contains Opium gr.  $\frac{1}{8}$ .

*Dose*—According to age : one to a child six or eight months old.

*See F. 92 for double strength.*

(40.)

**Assafœtidæ, Opii, et Capsici.**

℞ Assafœtidæ Colat., gr. ij. ; P. Opii, gr. j. ; P. Capsici, gr. jss. M. ft. pil.

Useful in colic, and other affections of the bowels attended with pain and spasms.

*See also F. 138.*

(41.)

**Hyd. Subchlor. et Scammon.**

℞ Hyd. Subchlor., gr. j. ; P. Scammon. Virg., gr. ij. ; Jalapinæ, gr. jss. M. ft. pil.

A useful purge for children, especially when suspected to be suffering from intestinal worms.

*Dose*—One or two at bedtime.

*See also following Formula and Glycecols.*

(42.)

**Hyd. Subchlor. et Scammon.**

℞ Hyd. Subchlor., gr. j. ; P. Scammon. Virg., gr. ij. ; P. Zingib., gr. j. M. ft. pil.

Use as above.

*Dose*—One or two at bedtime.

*See also F. 51A.*

(43.)

**Santonin et Scammon.**

℞ Santonin, gr. ij. ; Scammon. Res., gr. iv. M. ft. pil. ij.

An excellent anthelmintic for children. Contains no Mercury, and may be safely repeated.

*Dose*—Two or three at bedtime on an empty stomach. A dose of castor oil should be given the following morning.

(44.)

**Ferri et Quassiaë.**

℞ Ferri Sulph. Exsic., gr. jss. ; Ext. Quassiaë, gr. ij. M. ft. pil.

A very useful tonic for children suffering from ascarides. One pilule twice or thrice daily, with an occasional dose of F. 43.

It may be given to children of two years old and upwards.

(45.)

**Pepsinæ et Aloes.**

℞ Pepsinæ Porci, gr. iij. ; Ext. Aloes Barb., gr. j. M. ft. pil.

An excellent remedy for atonic dyspepsia with constipation ; also in certain forms of suppressed menstruation. Each pill is equal to twenty grains of the pepsine of commerce. Twelve dozen of these pills contain one ounce of pepsina porci, and are therefore costly, although not so expensive as formerly.

(46.)

**Ipecac., Rhei, et Argent. Oxid.**

℞ P. Ipecac. Ver., Argent. Oxid., aa. gr. j. ; Ext. Rhei, gr. j. M. ft. pil.

A good dinner pill when there is a sense of oppression and uneasiness after food—the effect of slow digestion.

*Note*—The Oxide of Silver is said never to cause discoloration of the skin.

*See Note to F. 25.*

(47.)

**Quinæ et Rhei.**

℞ Quinæ Sulph., gr. j. ; Pil. Rhei Co., gr. jss. ; Ext. Lupuli, gr. viij. M. ft. pil. 2.

A useful tonic and mild aperient in many forms of dyspepsia.

*Dose*—One or two every day *with* dinner.

(48.)

**Pil. Pepsinæ Co.***Pil. Digestiv.*

℞ Pepsinæ Porci, gr. j.; Ext. Rhei, Ext. Aloes Soc., P. Capsici, aa. gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; P. Canellæ Cort., Ext. Gentian., aa. gr. j. M. ft. pil.

This pill has long been a favourite remedy for the commoner forms of indigestion. The dose of Pepsine has been increased and is thereby calculated to materially aid its efficacy.

*Dose*—One or two with the principal meals.

(49.)

**Bismuthi et Hyoscyami.**

℞ Bismuth. Subnit., gr. ijss.; Ext. Rhei, Ext. Hyosc., aa. gr. j. M. ft. pil.

Useful in gastralgia, pyrosis, pleurodynia, etc.

*Dose*—Two or three *before* meals.

*See Bismuth and Iron, F. 156.*

(50.)

**Sodæ, Rhei, et Chirataæ.**

℞ Sodæ Carb., gr. ij.; Ext. Rhei, gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; P. Zingib., gr. j.; Ext. Chirataæ, gr. j. M. ft. pil.

An excellent antacid, and tonic aperient medicine for children as well as adults. A useful remedy for stomach derangements occurring in children, associated with herpes, eczema.

*Dose*—One, two, or three, half an hour before food.

(51.)

**Pil. Cathartic Co.***United States Pharmacopœia.*

℞ Hyd. Subchlor., gr. j.; Ext. Coloc. Co., gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ; Ext. Jalapæ, gr. j.; P. Gambogæ, gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ; Gingerinæ, gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$ . M. ft. pil.

An excellent purgative, combining efficiency of action and comparative mildness with smallness of bulk. It is a capital antibilious pill. The following modified formula will commend itself to those who have experienced the inconvenience of administering bulky powders to children.

(51A.)

℞ Hydrarg. Subchlor., gr. ij. ; Ext. Aloes Pur., gr. ij. ; Ext. Jalapæ, gr. j. ; Gingerinæ, q.s. M. ft. gran. 2.

These pills, on account of their smallness, are known as Cathartic *Granules*. They are admirably adapted for children of all ages; and in cases where a mercurial is admissible, no better can be employed. Quite as efficient as Calomel and Jalap Powder, and far more pleasant and convenient.

*Dose*—One or two, according to the age of the patient.

*See also F. 66, Aperient Granules.*

(52.)

### Pil. Elaterii Co.

℞ Elaterii gr. jss. ; Pulv. Capsici, gr. ix. ; Hyd. Subchlor., gr. xij. ; Ext. Hyoscy., gr. xvij. M. ft. pil. 12.

A good hydragogue cathartic. The Capsicum prevents the nausea which Elaterium is known to excite.

*Dose*—Two or three.

(53.)

### Podophylli et Rhei.

℞ Podophylli Res., gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$  ; Pulv. Rhei, gr. ijss. ; Ext. Hyoscy., gr. jss. ; P. Capsici, gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$ . M. ft. pil.

A useful alterative and mild aperient in jaundice from suppression, torpid liver, in dropsy from cardiac, renal and hepatic diseases.

*Dose*—Two every night at bedtime.

(54.)

### Nucis Vomicae et Rhei.

℞ Ext. Nucis Vom., gr. iij. ; Pulv. Ipecac., gr. vj. ; Pil. Rhei Co., gr. xl. M. ft. pil. 12.

In habitual constipation from atony of the coats of the bowels, with deficient secretions of intestinal mucus.

*Dose*—Two every other night at bedtime.

(55.)

**Nucis Vomicae et Coloc. Co.**

℞ Ext. Nucis Vom., gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ; P. Coloc. Co., gr. ij.; Ext. Hyoscy., gr. j.; Ext. Aloes Aquos, gr. j. M. ft. pil.

An excellent Pill, in habitual constipation.

(56.)

**Pil. Crotonis Co.**

℞ Ol. Crotonis, min. ij.; Pil. Coloc. Co., gr. xxx.; Pil. Assafœtidæ Co., gr. xxx. M. ft. pil. 12.

A brisk cathartic. Useful in cerebral congestion, apoplexy, visceral obstructions, and in cases of sciatica depending upon loaded colon, etc.

*Dose*—Two or three at bedtime for a few nights.

*See F.* 126.

(57.)

**Fellis et Ammon. Carb.**

℞ Fellis Bovis Pur., gr. xxxvj.; Ammon. Carb., gr. xxiv. M. ft. pil. 12.

Useful in some forms of functional dyspepsia, especially when vomiting occurs after food.—DR. TANNER.

(58.)

**Fellis et Coloc.**

℞ Fellis Bovis, Pil. Coloc. et Hyosc., Ext. Lupuli. aa. gr. xx., M. ft. pil. 12.

A mild laxative and tonic; may be employed in the same case as that recommended in formula 57, attended with deficient excretion of biliary matter.

(59.)

**Coloc. et Assafœtidæ.**

℞ Pil. Coloc. et Hyoscy., Pil. Assafœtidæ Co., aa. ijss. M. ft. pil.

A useful aperient in hysteria with flatulence.



(60.)

**Pil. Coloc., Hyosc., et Podoph.**

℞ Pil. Coloc. et Hyoscy., gr. iv. ; Podophylli Res., gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ .  
M. ft. pil.

A very favourite formula. A certain and safe cathartic without Mercury. A good pill to entrust to patients for occasional use as an aperient.

(61.)

**Pil. Hydrarg. et Coloc.**

℞ Pil. Hydrarg., Pil. Coloc. Co., aa. gr. ij. M. ft. pil.  
A mild aperient and antibilious pill.

*See Blue Pill, Colocynth, and Henbane, F. 141.*

(62.)

**Calomel c. Coloc.**

℞ Hyd. Subchlor., gr. j. ; Pil. Coloc. et Hyoscy., gr. iv.  
M. ft. pil.

A good form of giving Calomel as a cholagogue and purgative. The Henbane prevents griping.

*Dose*—Two at bedtime.

(63.)

**Hydrarg., Coloc., et Rhei.**

℞ Pil. Hydrarg., gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$  ; Pil. Coloc. Co., Pil. Rhei Co., aa.  
gr. j. M. ft. pil.

A very useful *little* pill. Acts exceedingly well upon children and aged persons.

*Dose*—One, two, or three, at bedtime.

*For the same pill, double strength, see F. 142.*

(64.)

**Quinæ et Nucis Vom.**

℞ Quinæ Sulph., gr. j. ; Pil. Rhei. Co., gr. ij. ; Pulv. Capsici,  
gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$  ; Ext. Nucis Vom., gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ . M. ft. pil.

An excellent tonic and mild laxative. Useful in a host of cases in which Quinine is indicated.

(65.)

**Coloc. Co. et Rhei Co.**

℞ Pil. Coloc. Co., Pil. Rhei Co., aa. gr. ijss. M. ft. pil.

A favourite combination of some practitioners.

(66.)

**Jalapinæ et Aloes.**

℞ Ext. Aloes Soc., gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Jalapinæ,  $\frac{1}{2}$  gr.; Pulv. Ipecac., gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ; Saponis Mollis, q.s. M. ft. pil.

An effective aperient for infants and children of all ages.

*See also 51A, and Aloetic Granules, F. 171.*

(67.)

**Aloes et Nucis Vomicae.**

℞ Ext. Aloes Soc., gr. j.; P. Ipecac., gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ; Ext. Nucis Vom., gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$ . M. ft. pil.

Jalapine, originally in this formula, is now omitted, and the pure Extract of Aloes used, whereby the efficiency of the pilule has been increased, and its bulk reduced. A very suitable medicine for children suffering with habitual constipation.

(68.)

**Aloes et Myrrh. c. Ferro.**

℞ Pil. Aloes et Myrrhæ, gr. iij.; Ferri Sulph. Exsic., gr. jss.; Ext. Nucis Vom., gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ . M. ft. pil.

This form has been improved by the addition of a small dose of Nux. It will be found exceedingly useful in chlorosis, amenorrhœa, hysteria, debility, etc.

*Dose*—One twice or thrice daily after food, or two every night at bedtime.

(69.)

**Ferri Iodid. et Assaf.**

℞ Pil. Ferri Iodid., gr. iij.; Pil. Aloes et Assafœtidæ, gr. iij.; Ext. Aloes Barb., gr. j. M. ft. pil. 2.

A useful tonic, alterative, and laxative, in the treatment of chlorosis and amenorrhœa in strumous patients.

*Dose*—One or two, three times a day, with food.

(70.)

**Quinæ, Ferri, et Hyoscyami.**

℞ Quinæ Sulph., Ferri Sulph. Exsic., Ext. Hyoscy., aa. gr. xx. M. ft. pil. 12.

A favourite combination,—useful in debility and irritability of the nervous system.

*Dose*—One twice a day.

(71.)

**Quinæ et Belladonnæ.**

℞ Quinæ Sulph., gr. xxiv. ; Ext. Belladonnæ, gr. iv. ; Camphoræ, gr. xxx. M. ft. pil. 12.\*—DR. TANNER.

A capital tonic and sedative in painful affections, neuralgia, dysmenorrhœa, cancer, etc., when a sedative and tonic are needed.

*Dose*—One pill twice or three times a day.

*See also F. 21.*

(72.)

**Zinci et Quassiæ.**

℞ Zinci Sulph., gr. j. ; Ext. Quassiæ, gr. ij. M. ft. pil.

A very useful tonic in cases where iron is contra-indicated.

*Dose*—One twice or three times a day.

(73.)

**Quinæ et Ipecac.**

℞ Quinæ Sulph., gr. j. ; Pulv. Ipecac., gr. j. ; Ext. Gentian., gr. ij. M. ft. pil.

*See F. 20.*

In cases of slow digestion.

*Dose*—One with meals—DR. TANNER.

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\* It is desirable to divide these quantities into 24 instead of 12 pills. For general purposes the dose given above is too large.

(74.)

**Ferri Carb. c. Quinâ.**

℞ Quinæ Sulphatis, gr. j. ; Pil. Ferri Carb., gr. iij. M. ft. pil.

Useful in anæmia and chlorosis.

*Dose*—One twice or thrice daily.

(75.)

**Quinæ et Nucis Vomicae.**

℞ Quinæ Sulph., gr. xvij. ; Ext. Nucis Vom., gr. iij. ; Ext. Gentian., gr. xvij. ; Pulv. Capsici, gr. vj. M. ft. pil. 12.

An excellent combination ; a good form for the exhibition of Quinine in debility and constipation.—DR. TANNER.

(76.)

**Pepsinæ et Ferri.**

℞ Ferri Redacti, gr. xxxvj. ; Pepsinæ Porci, gr. xxxvj. ; Zinci Phosphatis, gr. xvij. M. ft. pil. 24.

Recommended by Dr. Tanner in anæmia, etc., with weakness of the digestive organs.

*See Note to F. 45.*

(77.)

**Strychniæ et Ferri.**

℞ Ferri Redacti, gr. xl. ; Zinci Valer., gr. xx. ; Strychniæ, gr. j. M. ft. pil. 20.

In hypochondriasis and great nervous depression.

*See F. 85 ; also Pil. Phosphori Comp., F. 197.*

(78.)

**Zinci Valer. et Quinæ.**

℞ Zinci Valer., gr. xij. ; Quinæ Sulph., gr. xij. ; Pil. Rhei Co., gr. xvij. ; Ext. Anthemidis, q.s. M. ft. pil.

A useful combination in debility, with hysteria, neuralgia, etc.

*Dose*—One three times a day.

(79.)

**Zinci Sulph. et Aconiti.**

℞ Zinci Sulph., gr. ij.; Ext. Aconiti, B.P., gr. j.; Ext. Quassia, q.s. M. ft. pil.

A good nervine, tonic, and astringent, useful in epilepsy, neuralgic pains, lumbago, pleurodynia, etc.

*Dose*—One three times a day.

(80.)

**Anti Malarial Pill.**

℞ Quinæ Sulph., gr. j.; Ferri Sulph. Exsic., gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ; Ol. Res. Pip. Nig., gr.  $\frac{1}{16}$ ; Acidi Arseniosi, gr.  $\frac{1}{80}$ ; Podophyllin, gr.  $\frac{1}{8}$ . M. ft. pil.

*Dose*—Two pills three times a day.

*See* DR. LIVINGSTONE'S *Pill*, F. 178.

(81.) \*

**Ferri, Quinæ, et Nucis Vom.**

(*Pil. Tonici c. Quinâ.*)

℞ Quinæ Sulph., gr. xij.; Ferri Sulph. Ex., gr. xij.; Ext. Nucis Vom. gr. vj.; Ext. Quassia, gr. vj. M. ft. pil. 12.

A very favourite formula and largely prescribed. A happy combination, fulfilling many indications in medical practice.

*Dose*—One or two twice or three times daily with food.

(82.)

**Ferri Iodid. et Quinæ.**

℞ Pil. Ferri Iodid., gr. jss.; Quinæ Sulph., gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$ . M. ft. pil.

A useful tonic in debility for strumous children, in amenorrhœa and chlorosis, chronic rheumatism, goitre and other glandular swellings.

(83.)

**Zinci Sulph. et Calumbæ.**

℞ Zinci Sulph., gr. j.; Ext. Calumbæ, gr. ij. M. ft. pil.

A useful tonic for some forms of stomachic derangement.

*Dose*—One twice or three times a day before food.

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\* For a similar but less expensive combination, see F. 173.

(84.)

**Aconiti et Quinæ.**

℞ Ext. Aconiti Alcohol., gr.  $\frac{1}{8}$ ; Quinæ Sulph., gr. j. M. ft. gran.—DR. PROSSER JAMES.

These granules are exceeding valuable in tic and other *acute* neuralgic affections, affording speedy relief to pain and soothing the general system.

*Dose*—One may be taken and repeated in an hour, after which one every two, three, or four hours. In a severe case two may be taken for the first dose. As soon as the effects of the Aconite are observed, they should be omitted and pills of Quinine alone substituted.

(85.)

**Ferri Hypophos. et Strychniæ.**

℞ Ferri Hypophosphitis, gr. xl.; Strychniæ, gr. j.; Ext. Quassia, q.s. M. ft. pil. 20.

A very good "pick up." A favourite tonic. Useful in hypochondriasis, neuralgia, and mental depression. *This is a very small pill*, and can be prescribed for ladies who object to bulky medicines.

(86.)

**Ferri, Quassia, et Quinæ.**

℞ Ferri Sulph. Exsic., gr. j.; Ext. Quassia, gr. j.; Quinæ Sulph., gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ . M. ft. pil.

A very useful tonic for delicate children, especially those suffering with ascarides.

(87.)

**Ferri, Galbani, et Coloc.**

℞ Ferri Sulph. Ex., Pil. Galban. Co., aa. gr. jss.; Pil. Coloc. Co., gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ . M. ft. pil.

A capital pill for hysterical and nervous females suffering from irregular menstruation, costive bowels, flatulence, etc.

(88.)

**Hyosc., Camphor., et Lupulinæ.**

℞ Ext. Hyoscyami, Camphoræ, Lupulinæ, aa. gr. xx. M.  
ft. pil. 12.

A very useful general sedative and hypnotic. Prescribed with advantage for hysterical and hypochondriacal patients suffering from sleeplessness, and in cases where Opium and its compounds are not well borne.

*Dose*—Two at bedtime.

(89.)

**Camphoræ et Belladonnæ.**

℞ Camphoræ, gr. v. ; Ext. Belladonnæ, gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$  ; Ext. Hyosc.,  
gr. iij. M. ft. pil. 2.

A useful antispasmodic and sedative in spermatorrhœa, chordee, and for the relief of spasms of the air passages, etc., irritability of the urinary organs, and in spasmodic cough.

*Dose*—Two at bedtime.

(90.)

**Aconiti et Opii.**

℞ Ext. Opii Pur., gr. j. ; Ext. Aconiti, gr. j. M. ft. pil.

Useful in acute inflammations, peritonitis, pleurisy, ovaritis, etc.

*Dose*—One every four, six, or eight hours.—DR. TANNER.

(91.)

**Opiate Granules for Infants.**

℞ Pulv. Ipecac. Co., gr. j. ; Sacch. Lactis, gr. iij. M. ft.  
gran. 4.

“May be given safely to infants from two to six weeks old.”—  
DR. TANNER.

*Dose*—One dissolved in warm milk at night, or when required.

(92.)

**Hyd. c. Cretâ et P. Doveri.**

℞ Hyd. c. Cretâ, gr. ij. ; P. Ipecac. Co., gr. j. M. ft. pil.

Alterative, sedative, and diaphoretic. A useful combination in the treatment of inflammatory affections of the mucous surfaces of the bowels—enteritis, dysentery, and some forms of diarrhœa.

*Dose*—One every few hours, followed by a small dose of castor oil.

*See also F. 39 and 149.*

(93.)

**Pot. Bromid. et Belladon.**

℞ Pot. Bromid., gr. ij. ; Ext. Belladonnæ, P. Ipecac., aa. gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ .  
M. ft. pil.

A useful remedy for whooping-cough.

*See F. 31 ; also Glycecols. page 130.*

(94.)

**Codeiæ et Assafœtidæ.**

℞ Codeiæ, gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$  ; Pil. Assafœtidæ Co., gr. iv. M. ft. pil.

Especially useful in spasmodic cough and dyspepsia.

(95.)

**Opii et Belladonnæ.**

℞ Pulv. Opii, gr. j. ; Ext. Belladonnæ, gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$ . M. ft. pil.

Valuable in cases where it is desirable to relieve pain by opium without inducing constipation.

*Dose*—One every six hours.

The Belladonna overcomes the astringency of the Opium without destroying its anodyne effects.

Opium and Belladonna are said to be *antagonistic* in their effects. Notwithstanding, this has long been a favourite formula, and is prescribed with great advantage.



(96.)

**Morphiæ, Scillæ, et Ipecac.***(Cough Granules.)*

℞ Morphiæ Hydroch., gr.  $\frac{1}{8}$ ; Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ, gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Bals. Tolu, gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ; Pulv. Scillæ, gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Sacch. Alb., q.s. M. ft. pil.

These granules are intended as substitutes for Trochisci Morphicæ et Ipecac. of the P.B. The addition of the Squills it is believed increases their expectorant properties, and renders them far more useful in a larger number of cases. Each granule contains gr.  $\frac{1}{8}$  Morphia, and gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$  each of Squills and Ipecacuan. One, therefore, would be a dose for a child 2 years old, two for 5 to 7 years, three for 9 years, while the adult dose would be from two to six, according to the requirements of the case and the frequency of the repetitions. They will be found exceedingly efficacious in the treatment of almost every kind of cough.

*See also Pil. Scillæ c. Morphiâ, F. 117.*

(97.)

**Camphoræ Comp.***(Paregoric Granules.)*

℞ Pulv. Opii, gr. xvij.; Acid. Benzoici, gr. xvij.; Camphoræ, gr. xv.; Ol. Anisi, gr. xij.; Pulv. Altheæ, gr. clxxx. M. ft. gran. 288.

Each granule contains gr.  $\frac{1}{6}$  of P. Opii, and is equal to min. xv. of *Tinct. Camph. c. Opio.*

(98.)

**Pil. Salinæ et Doveri.**

℞ Antim. Pot. Tart., gr.  $\frac{1}{8}$ ; P. Ipecac. c. Opio, gr. ijss.; Pot. Nitratis Exsic., gr. ij. M. ft. pil.

The following combinations of Antimony, Dover's Powder, and Nitre, have been devised with a view to supply useful diaphoretic sedatives in a *portable* form, so that the practitioner, being always provided with them on his rounds, is enabled to administer suitable remedies in every acute case he may be called upon to prescribe

for. Useful in *inflammation of the mucous membranes, catarrh, tonsillitis, bronchitis*; also in *acute rheumatism* and various *febrile states*.

The Dover's Powder in all of these preparations is made with Potassæ Nitras in place of Potassæ Sulphas. "It is preferable to the officinal powder, as the nitrate acts better than the sulphate."—  
DR. TANNER.

*Dose*—One or two pills every three, four, or six hours.

*See Mist. Diaphoretica and Mist. Ammon. Acet.*  
*Also Pil.* ,, *F. 165.*

(99.)

### Pil. Salinæ et Ipecac.

℞ Antim. Pot. Tart., gr.  $\frac{1}{10}$ ; P. Ipecac., gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; P. Pot. Nitratis Ex., gr. iv. M. ft. pil.

A useful expectorant and diaphoretic in *catarrh, bronchitis*, etc.

*Dose*—One or two every two, three, or four hours, according to age, sex, and the effect desired.

(100.)

### Antim. P. Tart. et P. Doveri.

℞ Antim. Pot. Tart., gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ; P. Ipecac. c. Opio, gr. v. M. ft. pil.

*Double the strength of F. 98.*

A very useful sedative diaphoretic.

*Dose*—One every three, four, or six hours. Will be well borne after a few doses of the milder preparation.

*See F. 98.*

(101.)

### Digitalis et Scillæ.

*(Consumption.)*

℞ Pulv. Digitalis, Pulv. Scillæ, aa. gr. j.; Ext. Conii., gr. ij. M. ft. pil.

Sedative and diuretic. In dropsy, heart disease, etc.

*Dose*—One or two twice or thrice daily.

(102.)

**Ipecac., Pot. Nit., et Papav.**

℞ Pulv. Ipecac., gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Pot. Nitratis, gr. iij.; Ext. Papav., gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ . M. ft. pil.

A simple expectorant, diaphoretic, mildly depressant, and anodyne. Very useful for children, in catarrh and bronchitis, pneumonia, and in febrile conditions depending on painful dentition. A good substitute for saline expectorant mixtures.

*Dose*—For an infant *one*, for a child two to five years old *two*, repeated every two, three, four, or six hours, according to age and symptoms, dissolved in warm milk or gruel if it cannot be given whole. See *Glycecols*, page 107.

(103.)

**Pot. Chlor. c. Ipecac. et Aconiti.**

℞ Pot. Chlor., gr. iv.; Ipecac., gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Ext. Aconiti Alcoholic, gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$ . M. ft. pil.

Chlorate of Potash resembles Nitre in its therapeutic action, inasmuch as it is refrigerant and diuretic; but it has also a special action of its own on the mucous membrane. It is not a depressant. Indeed, it is believed by many to be a restorative, acting by giving up its large supply of oxygen to the blood. It is, therefore, to be preferred in low fevers, scarlatina, typhus, etc. The Aconite gives to this remedy sedative and diaphoretic properties. It will be found highly useful in low forms of inflammation, sore throat, sub-acute rheumatism, etc.

*Dose*—One pill frequently repeated every three or four hours until the effect of the aconite is produced.

(104.)

**Digitalis et Hyd. Subchlor.***(St. Thomas's Hospital.)*

℞ P. Digitalis, Hyd. Subchlor., P. Scillæ, aa. gr. j.; Ext. Hyosc., gr. jss. M. ft. pil.

A useful combination; when Calomel is not contra-indicated, this is the best form in which it can be prescribed, as the Calomel *increases* the diuretic power of digitalis and squill.

*See also F. 101 and 9.*

(105.)

**Ferri Foetidæ.***(St. Bartholomew's.)*

℞ Ferri Carb. Sacch., gr. iij. ; Pil. Assafoetidæ Co., gr. ij.  
M. ft. pil.

A useful remedy in hysteria, well adapted for young persons who cannot bear the stronger preparations of iron.

*Dose*—One or two three times a day.

(106.)

**Aloes c. Ferro et Nucis Vom.**

℞ Pil. Aloes c. Ferro, gr. iv. ; Ext. Nucis Vom., gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ . M.  
ft. pil.

The addition of Nux Vomica to the Pharmacopœial preparation is considered to increase its emmenagogue properties.

(107.)

**Emmenagog. Comp.**

℞ Ferri Sulph. Exsic., gr. xxiv. ; Aloes Soc., gr. vj. ; P.  
Canellæ, gr. xij. ; Ol. Sabinæ, min. vj. ; Terebinth., U.S.P.,  
q.s. M. ft. pil. xvij.

A useful stimulating emmenagogue. Employed with advantage in suppressed, absent, or deficient menstruation, after a general plan of treatment has been adopted for the removal of a morbid state of the system,—anæmia, plethora, etc.

(108.)

**Pil. Copaibæ Comp.**

℞ Ol. Copaibæ, ℥ j. ; P. Cubebæ, gr. ij. ; Terebinth. Alb., q.s. ;  
Ferri Sulph., gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$ . M. ft. pil.

In gonorrhœa and gleet. Quite as efficient and less objectionable than Copaiba Capsules.

*Dose*—Two or three twice or thrice daily.

(109.)

**Sodæ Carbonatis.**

℞ Sodæ Carb. Exsic., gr. xlij.; Ol. Carui, min. iij.; Pulv. Zingib., gr. vj.; Saponis, gr. vj. M. ft. pil. 12.

Antacid and corrective in heartburn, flatulence, etc. A useful form for prescribing an alkali when a solution might prove inconvenient.

*See Bicarbonate of Potash with Colchicum, F. 159 and 50.*

(110.)

**Hydrarg. Subchlor. et P. Doveri.**

℞ Hyd. Subchlor., gr. j.; P. Ipecac. c. Opio, gr. iv. M. ft. pil.

A very useful combination of calomel and opium. Acting as a sedative, alterative, and diaphoretic. This form should be preferred to formulæ 1 to 6, when the alterative rather than the specific action of the calomel is the object to be obtained.

Useful in inflammations of the mucous tract and other febrile conditions.

*Dose*—One every four or six hours, watching the gums; in mild cases, one or two at bedtime.

(111.)

**Aconiti et Ipecac.**

℞ Ext. Aconiti Alc., gr. jss.; Pulv. Ipecac., gr. vj.; Ext. Glycyrr., q.s. M. ft. pil. 12.

In the treatment of phthisis when an expectorant is needed and the pulse high, the combination of Ipecac. with Aconite will be found of service. This is also a good pill in acute bronchitis.

(112.)

**Hyd. Subchlor. et P. Antim.**

℞ Pulv. Antimonialis, gr. ij.; Hyd. Subchlor., gr. j. M. ft. pil.

Sudorific and resolvent. In inflammatory affections.

*Dose*—One for children, two for adults.

(113.)

**Ferri et Chiratae.**

℞ Ext. Chiratae, gr. ij.; Ferri Sulph. Ex., gr. j. M. ft. pil.

A very useful tonic.

*Dose*—One or two with meals.

(114.)

**Colchici et P. Doveri.**

℞ Ext. Colchici Acet., gr. j.; Pulv. Ipecac. c. Opio, gr. iij.  
M. ft. pil.

Antarthritic and sudorific. A valuable combination; found efficacious in both acute and chronic cases. Similar formulæ used at *King's College, St. George's, Middlesex, and London Hospitals*. Known as Dr. Vance's Gout and Rheumatic Pills.

(115.)

**Colchici et Belladon.**

(*St. Thomas' Hospital.*)

℞ Ext. Colchici Acet., gr. j.; Ext. Belladonnæ, gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Ext. Anthemidis, q.s. M. ft. pil.

Antarthritic and anodyne.

(116.)

**Colchici et Colocynth.**

℞ Ext. Colchici Acet., gr. j.; Pil. Coloc. Co., gr. ij.; Ext. Belladonnæ, gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ . M. ft. pil.

A useful purgative in gout and rheumatism.

*Dose*—One twice or thrice daily, according to the action on the bowels.

(117.)

**Scillæ et Morphicæ.**

℞ Pil. Scillæ Co., gr. ijss.; Morphicæ Hydroch., gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$ . M. ft. pil.

Expectorant anodyne. A very useful cough pill; small in size and most efficient.

*Dose*—One twice a day, and *two* at bedtime.

(118.)

**Aloes et Nucis Vom.**

℞ Ext. Aloes Soc., gr. ij.; Ext. Nucis Vom., gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ; Ext. Hyoscyami, gr. j.; Saponis Dur., gr. j. M. ft. pil.

A very useful pill in certain forms of constipation.

*See Note to F. 169.*

*Dose*—One at bedtime or after dinner.

*A similar formula is used at St. Thomas' and University College Hospitals.*

(119.)

**Podophylli et Rhei.**

℞ Podophylli Res., gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ; Pil. Rhei Co., gr. iij.; Ext. Hyosc., gr. j. M. ft. pil.

Successfully prescribed in constipation depending on a diminished excretion of bile.

One pill taken every morning or every other morning, with breakfast, usually acts mildly and efficiently the *following morning*.

*Dose*—One or two.

*See also F. 10, 53.*

(120.)

**Quassia, Zinci, et Galbani.**

℞ Ext. Quassia, gr. jss.; Zinci Sulph., gr. j.; Pil. Galban. Co., gr. ij. M. ft. pil.

A useful tonic and antispasmodic in cases where the salts of iron disturb digestion.

*See Galbanum and Quassia, F. 87.*

(121.)

**Pil. Asiaticæ.**

℞ Acid. Arseniosi, gr. lx.; Pip. Nig., ℥ix.; Acacia, q.s. M. ft. pil. 800.

“An excellent combination, highly esteemed in the East Indies as a remedy for lepra, psoriasis, and syphilitic eruptions; especially useful in languid habits of body.”—NELIGAN. 702.

*Dose*—One or two daily.

*See also F. 24 and 127.*

(122.)

**Antineuralgic Pills.***(Dr. Gross, Philadelphia.)*

℞ Quinæ Sulph., gr. ij. ; Morphię Sulph., gr.  $\frac{1}{30}$  ; Ext. Aconiti Alc., gr.  $\frac{1}{30}$  ; Strychniæ, gr.  $\frac{1}{30}$  ; Arsenici Alb., gr.  $\frac{1}{30}$ . M. ft. pil.

*Dose*—One every four or six hours. A powerful remedy ; given with caution, it is safe and highly successful.

(123.)

**Opii, Camphoræ, et Ipecac.**

The same form as 97, with the addition of Ipecac., gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

A very useful anti-cough medicine, possessing the therapeutic action of Tinct. Camph. c. Opio, plus Ipecacuan.

*Dose*—One every three, four, or six hours.

(124.)

**Hyd. Iodid. Vir. et Sodæ.**

℞ Hyd. Iodid. Vir., gr. j. ; Sodæ Carb. Exsic., gr. xvj. ; Pulv. Cretæ Aromat., gr. xvj. ; Ext. Sarsæ, q.s. M. ft. pil. 16.

As an alterative in the treatment of skin diseases with syphilitic taint.

*Dose*—One or two twice or three times a day, according to age.

(125.)

**Quinæ et Ammonię.**

℞ Quinæ Sulphatis, gr. j. ; Ammoniæ Carb., gr. iij. M. ft. pil.

In cases of debility, low fever, and exhaustion, and in all cases where bark and ammonia are prescribed.

(126.)

**Pil. Crotonis Co.***(London Ophthalmic and Middlesex Hospitals.)*

℞ Ol. Crotonis, ℥ iij. ; Ext. Coloc. Co., gr. lx. M. ft. pil. xij.

A powerful cathartic, acting quickly. Useful in some forms of sciatica.

*Dose*—Two, may be repeated if needful.

*See P. 171.*



(127.)

**Pil. Arsenici Rub.***(Dr. Wickham's Formula.)*

℞ Arsenici Alb., gr. vj. ; P. Glycyrrhizæ, gr. xxx. ; Antim. Sulph., gr. xc. ; Ext. Gent., gr. lx. ; Saponis Dur., gr. xx. M. secundum artem, et ft. pil. 48.

Each pill contains  $\frac{1}{8}$  of a grain of arsenic.

Dr. Wickham has employed this formula for forty years in scaly affections of the skin, with the utmost success. Although the dose, gr.  $\frac{1}{8}$ , is apparently a large one, he has never seen any bad result from it.

*Dose*—One three times a day with meals.

This pill being coated in a transparent coating, its colour serves to distinguish it from all others, so that a mistake cannot occur.

(128.)

**Podophylli et Quinæ.**

℞ Podophylli Res., gr. ij. ; Quinæ Sulphatis, gr. xij. ; Pulv. Capsici, gr. vj. ; Ext. Hyoscyam., gr. xij. M. ft. pil. xij.

This is an excellent form for combining the alterative effects of Podophyllin with the tonic properties of Quinine.

A very useful remedy for jaundice or suppression of bile in patients who have resided in tropical climates.

*Dose*—One or two three times a day.

(129.)

**Podophyllin et Belladon.***(American.)*

℞ Podophylli Res., gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$  ; Ext. Belladonnæ, gr.  $\frac{1}{8}$  ; Pulv. Capsici, gr. j. ; Sacch. Lactis, gr. j. M. ft. pil.

Very useful in some forms of habitual constipation.

(130.)

**Acid. Gallic. c. Opio.**

℞ Acidi Gallici, gr. iv. ; P. Opii, gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ . M. ft. pil.

A useful astringent in phthisis, to check night sweats, hæmoptysis, and other hæmorrhages.

*Dose*—Two for first dose, and one repeated frequently.

(131.)

**Aloes et Nucis Vom. c. Hyosc.***(St. Thomas' Hospital.)*

℞ Ext. Aloes Soc., gr. j. ; Ext. Nucis Vom., gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$  ; Ext. Hyoscyami, gr. j. ; Saponis Dur., gr. j. M. ft. pil.

This and the following are very useful remedies for habitual constipation.

*See also F. 132, 118, 168 ; and Note to F. 169.*

(132.)

**Aloes, Ferri, et Quinæ.**

℞ Ext. Aloes Pur., gr. j. ; Ferri Sulph. Exsic., gr. j. ; Quinæ Sulph., gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$ . M. ft. pil.

*See Note, F. 168 and 169.*

(133.)

**Hyd. Subchlor. et Antim. Tart.**

℞ Hyd. Subchlor., gr. j. ; Antim. Pot. Tart., gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ . M. ft. pil.

This and the two following formulæ are active and invaluable agents in the treatment of sthenic inflammations, especially of the serous membranes. They should always find a place in the "Pocket Vade Mecum" of every practitioner for the relief of suffering and cure of disease, since they are all-powerful.

(134.)

**Hyd. Subchlor., Antim. Tart. c. Opio.**

℞ Hyd. Subchlor., gr. j. ; Antim. Tart., gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$  ; P. Opii, gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$ . M. ft. pil.

(135.)

**Antim. Tart. c. Opio.***(Guy's.)*

℞ Antim. Tart., gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$  ; Pulv. Opii, gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$ . M. ft. granul.

(136.)

**Belladon. et Ipecac.**

℞ Ext. Belladonnæ, gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ; Pulv. Ipecac. Ver., gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ . M. ft. granul.

A useful remedy for whooping-cough, and may be given to young children alternately with Formula 31.

(137.)

**Calomel et Coloc. Aperient Granules.**

℞ Hyd. Subchlor., gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ; Ext. Coloc. Co., gr.  $\frac{3}{4}$ . Ft. granul.

For this formula we are indebted to Dr. Ballard, who has found it a most efficient aperient for young children. These granules are exceedingly small and easily administered even to infants.

*Dose*—One for an infant, two for young children.

For a more active medicine, see F. 51A.

(138.)

**Camphor, Capsici, c. Opio.**

℞ Camphor, gr. ij. ; P. Capsici, gr. jss. ; P. Opii, gr. j. M. ft. pil.

A READY REMEDY for *cholera, diarrhœa, colic pains, spasms*, etc., is at all times exceedingly useful to have at hand, and invaluable when these diseases are epidemic.

This combination operates as an anodyne, astringent, and anti-spasmodic, and fulfils many indications. It has been extensively employed, both in this country and in India, and has been known to arrest choleraic and premonitory diarrhœa very speedily. For *cholera morbus*, or summer cholera, it is a most efficient remedy. It should invariably find a place in the *Vade mecum* and in the domestic medicine chest. One of the few medicines which it is necessary for persons travelling to have by them.

*Dose*—In severe cases two for the first dose, and one every two, three, or four hours afterwards. Two or three doses generally suffice to give relief. When not contra-indicated, a little hot brandy and water may be advantageously administered after each dose.

*See also F. 40.*

(139.)

**Cannabis Ind. c. Opio.**

℞ Ext. Cannabis Ind. Alc., Pulv. Opii, aa. gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ . M. ft. gran.

*Dose*—One.

A very useful combination, to relieve pain and to procure sleep.

(140.)

**Cannabis Ind., Belladon., et Ipecac.**

℞ Ext. Cannabis Ind. Alc., gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ; Ext. Belladonnæ, gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
Ext. Opii, gr.  $\frac{1}{8}$ ; Pulv. Ipecac., gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ . M. ft. gran.

*Dose*—One twice a day.

(141.)

**Coloc., Hydrarg., et Hyosc.**

℞ Pil. Coloc. Comp., gr. ij.; Pil. Hydrarg., Ext. Hyoscyam.,  
aa. gr. jss. Ft. pil.

A favourite combination; operates mildly, without griping.

(142.)

**Coloc., Hydrarg., et Rhei.**

℞ Pil. Coloc. Co., Pil. Hydrarg., Pil. Rhei Co., aa. gr. x.  
M. ft. pil. 6.

Equal parts of Compound Colocynth and Compound Rhubarb (F. 65) is with many practitioners a very favourite aperient pill. The addition of Blue Pill gives the formula a larger scope of usefulness. In this form it is a capital antibilious pill. Five grains for young persons and aged folk is an efficient aperient.

*See F. 63 and 147.*

(143.)

**Ferri Hypophos. et Quinæ.**

℞ Ferri Hypophosphitis, gr. iij.; Quinæ Sulph., gr. j.; Ext.  
Nucis Vom., gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ . M. ft. pil.

*Dose*—One three times a day.

This is one of the best forms in which hypophosphite of iron and quinine can be administered.

(144.)

**Ferri et Quinæ Sulph.***(Chest.)*

℞ Quinæ Sulph., Ferri Sulph., aa. gr. j.; Ext. Anthem.,  
gr. j. M. ft. pil.

*See also F. 81, 70, and 173.*

*Dose*—One or two three times a day.

The two sulphates act well together in numerous cases.

(145.)

**Ferri Valer. et Quinæ.**

℞ Ferri Valer., gr. j. ; Quinæ Sulph., gr. ½. M. ft. pil.  
 Valerianate of iron is most useful in hysterical anæmic patients.  
*Dose*—One twice or three times a day.

(146.)

**Hyd. Perchlor., Belladon., et Quinæ.**

℞ Hydrarg. Perchlor., gr. ⅙; Ext. Belladonnæ, gr. ¼;  
 Quinæ Sulph., gr. ½. M. ft. pil.

In confirmed constitutional syphilis, as well as in some forms of eczema and other skin affections. A powerful alterative and tonic in disorders dependent on a venereal taint.

*Dose*—One three times a day, gradually increased to six pills daily.

In combination with Bark, Perchloride of Mercury was prescribed by Sir W. Wilde; and although said to be incompatible, it has been found to act very satisfactorily. The substitution of Quinine, forming a compatible preparation, is an obvious advantage.

(147.)

**Hydrarg. et Rhei Co.**

℞ Pil. Hydrarg., Pil. Rhei Co., aa. gr. ij.; Ext. Hyoseyami, gr. j. M. ft. pil.

*See also F. 63 and 142.*

A favourite combination.

(148.)

**Hydrarg. et P. Doveri.**

℞ Pil. Hydrarg., gr. ij.; P. Ipecac. c. Opio, gr. iij. M. ft. pil.

*See also F. 39, 92, and 149.*

Milder than combinations of Calomel and Dover's powder.

(149.)

**Hyd. c. Cretâ et P. Doveri.**

℞ Hyd. c. Cretâ, P. Ipecac. c. Opio, aa. gr. ijss. M. ft. pil.

*See also F. 39, 92, and 148.*

Still milder than the preceding form.

(150.)

**Hyd. c. Cretâ et Quinæ.**

℞ Hyd. c. Cretâ, gr. ij. ; Quinæ Sulph., gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$  ; P. Rhei, gr. ij. M. ft. pil.

A very useful combination of bitter and nauseous medicines in a pleasant form, especially well adapted for children. In strumous ophthalmia, and in scrofulous forms of disease, where there is defective action of liver and other secretions.

*Dose*—One three times a day.

*For a similar remedy without grey powder, see F. 157.*

(151.)

**Aloes, Mastic, et Ipecac.**

*Pil. Prandii.*

℞ P. Aloes Soc., gr. jss. ; P. Mastic, gr. jss. ; P. Ipecac., gr. j. ; Ol. Carui,  $\text{m} \frac{1}{4}$ . M. ft. pil.

A good anti-dyspeptic pill.

(152.)

**Stramonii et Hyoscy.**

℞ Ext. Stramonii, gr. iij. ; Ext. Hyoscyami, gr. xx. ; Ext. Lupuli, gr. xl. M. ft. pil. 12.

“In chronic disorders attended with suffering, in diseases of the nervous system, with pain and restlessness, and in the dyspnœa of phthisis and emphysema.”—DR. TANNER.

*Dose*—One every four hours, until relief is obtained.

(153.)

**Morphiæ et Stramonii.**

℞ Morphiæ Hydroch., gr.  $\frac{1}{8}$  ; Ext. Stramonii, gr.  $\frac{1}{8}$  ; Lupulinæ, gr. ij. M. ft. pil.

Use, the same as above. This is a more powerful sedative, because of the addition of the morphia. Stramonium has recently been recommended to relieve *dysmenorrhœa*. It might be tried in this form. *Dose*—Two at first and one every four hours afterwards, until relief is afforded.

(154.)

**Nucis Vomice, Coloc., et Rhei.***(London Hospital.)*

℞ Ext. Nucis Vom., gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ; Pil. Coloc. Co., Pil. Rhei Co.,  
Ext. Hyosc., aa. gr. j. M. ft. pil.

A very favourite remedy for constipation : acts mildly and may be continued for ten days.

*See F. 170, et seq.*

(155.)

**Pot. Iodid. et Pot. Bromid.**

℞ Potass. Iodid., gr. jss. ; Potass. Bromid., gr. ijss. M.

A very convenient form for the administration of these valuable agents when only small doses of Bromides are required.

*Dose*—Two or three twice or three times a day.

(156.)

**Bismuth c. Ferro.**

℞ Bismuth. Sub. Nit., gr. vij. ; Ferri Redacti, gr. ij. ; Ext. Hyoscyami, gr. ij. M. ft. pil. 2.

A very useful remedy in some forms of dyspepsia with anæmia.

*Dose*—One or two with food.

(157.)

**Quinæ, Rhei, et Sodæ Carb.**

℞ Quinæ Sulph., gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Ext. Rhei, gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ; Sodæ Carb. Exsic., gr. ijss. M. ft. pil.

A very useful remedy for the treatment of the diseases of childhood.

*See also F. 50.*

(158.)

**Scillæ et Ipecac. et Stramonii.***(Chest Hospital.)*

℞ Pil. Scillæ et Ipecac., gr. iv. ; Ext. Stramonii, gr. ½. M. ft. pil.

Affords speedy relief in asthma.

*Dose*—One only. It may, however, be repeated after an interval of some hours.

*See Stramonium, Lupulin, and Morpiba, F. 153.*

(159.)

**Pot. Bicarb. et Colchici.***(Anti-Lithic Pill.)*

℞ Potass. Bicarb., gr. v. ; Ext. Colchici, gr. ½ ; Ex. Aconit. Alcoholic., gr. ʒʒ. M. ft. pil.

This formula, it is believed, will be found a convenient and very efficacious remedy for acute attacks of rheumatism, gout, and other painful affections dependent on a lithic acid diathesis.

*Dose*—In acute attacks two for the first dose, one every hour for three hours, and then one every two, three, or four hours, according to the circumstances of the case.

(160.)

**Zinci Ox. c. Morphiâ.**

℞ Zinci Oxid., gr. ij. ; Morphiæ Hydroch., gr. ʒʒ. M. ft. pil.

*Oxide of Zinc* is very useful in *chorea*, and in combination with Hemlock and Belladonna it is highly spoken of as a remedy for whooping-cough.

In chronic dysentery and in epilepsy, it is questionable if it has any advantage over the sulphate. *See F. 31.*

According to Dr. Marcet, it is the proper remedy for the nervous symptoms present in *chronic alcoholism*.

(161.)

**Zinci Ox. et Hyoscyami.**

℞ Zinci Oxid., gr. ijss. ; Ext. Hyoscy., gr. ij. M. ft. pil.

For the relief of night sweats in phthisis and other exhausting diseases, there are few remedies more useful than Oxide of Zinc. Hyoscyamus is here substituted for the Morphia.



(162.)

**Terebinth. et Rhei.***(Guy's Hospital.)*

℞ Ol. Terebinth., gr. ijss.; Saponis Dur., gr. j.; Pulv. Rhei,  
gr. j. M. ft. pil.

(163.)

**Pil. Alterativæ.***(London Hospital.)*

℞ Pil. Coloc. et Hyosc., gr. iij.; Pil. Hydrarg., gr. jss.;  
Pulv. Ipecac., gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ; Ext. Colchici Acet., gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ . M. ft. pil.

(164.)

**Pil. Aperientes.**

℞ P. Aloes Barb., gr. xxxvj.; P. Jalapæ, gr. xxiv.; P.  
Colocynth., gr. xij.; Cambogiæ, gr. vij.; Saponis Dur., gr.  
xij.; Ol. Carui, ℥ vj. Ft. pil. 24.

(164A.)

**Pil. Aper. c. Cal.**

As above, with gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$  of Calomel in each pill.

The Extracts of Colocynth and Jalap of standard quality are very costly, and the above formula is devised to furnish an efficient aperient and antibilious pill, of good and cheap materials, for the common requirements of club and parish practice.

*Dose*—Two or three at bedtime.

*See F. 174.*

(165.)

**Pil. Diaphoretic. Co.**

℞ Camphoræ, gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Antim. Tart., gr.  $\frac{1}{8}$ ; Potassæ Nitratis  
Exsic., gr. ivss. Ft. pil.

*Dose*—For adults, one or two every hour for the first four hours, then every two hours for eight hours, and afterwards repeat every four hours; for children from seven to twelve years of age, one every three or four hours, either whole or dissolved in warm gruel. It must be remembered that children are very sensitive to Antimony, and after a few doses Ipecac. should be substituted.

*See F. 98 and 102.*

(166.)

**Pil. Expectorans.***(London Hospital.)*

℞ P. Ipecac., gr. j. ; P. Scillæ, gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$  ; Ext. Hyoscyami, gr. jss. M. ft. pil.

*Dose*—One every three or four hours.

(167.)

**Pulv. Antim. et P. Doveri.**

℞ Pulv. Antimonialis, gr. ij. ; Pulv. Ipecac. c. Opio, gr. iij. M. ft. pil.

An active sudorific.

*Dose*—Two for the first dose, and one every four hours afterwards.

*See F. 110.*

(168.)

**Aloes, Ferri, et Quinæ.**

℞ Ferri Sulph. Ex., gr. ij. ; Quinæ Sulph., gr. j. ; Ext. Aloes Aquos, gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$ . M. ft. pil.

The action of Aloes is heightened by the Sulphate of Iron. This pill is a useful combination in the *atonic* forms of constipation associated with anæmia and debility. It is also successfully prescribed in amenorrhœa and deficient menstruation.

*Dose*—One twice a day, with food.

(169.)

**Aloes et Atropiæ.**

*(Dr. Macario ; Pil. Antistyptic No. 1.)*

℞ Ext. Aloes Soc., 5 centigrammes ; Ferri Sulph., 10 centigrammes ; Atropine,  $\frac{1}{3}$  of a milligramme.

In a communication to the *Lyon Médical*, Dr. Macario, of Nice, observes, that "in treating constipation most practitioners confine themselves to enemata, laxatives, or more or less irritating purgatives, which do more harm than good," and wishes to make known a remedy which he says may be truly termed "heroic," one which he has employed during twelve years with constant success, and therefore regards as infallible.

Macario refers particularly to two common forms of constipation : 1st. *Nervous*, produced by intestinal excitement, with *deficient secretion*. 2nd. *Atonic*, produced by deficient contraction of the

muscular coat of the intestine, which bad anti-hygienic habits have induced to keep up.

For nervous constipation he recommends the above pill.

In the atonic form, one centigramme of powdered *Nux Vomica* is substituted for the Atropine.

By the aid of these pills, regular stools may be procured, even in obstinate constipation, dependent on cerebral disturbance, paraplegia, etc.

Dr. Macario gives from one to three of these pills immediately after dinner, the object being to produce an easy, natural, non-diarrhœic evacuation. The use of these "*Antistyptic*" pills should not be long continued without an interval, as it is of importance to allow the organs to resume their peristaltic action without any auxiliary.

(170.)

### Aloes et Nucis Vomicae.

(*Dr. Macario ; Pil. Antistyptic No. 2.*)

The same as above, with 1 centigramme of powdered *Nux Vomica* in place of the Atropine.

*For other remedies for habitual constipation, see F. 118, 131, 132, 168.*

(171.)

### Aloetic Granules.

Containing simply one grain of pure Aqueous Extract of Aloes, free from resin.

"Few medicines," says Dr. West, "act more mildly or more certainly in children than Aloes." The bitterness and bulkiness of the decoction and powder oppose great difficulty to its administration to young children. *Castor Oil*, *Senna*, and *Jalap*, for a like reason, and also on account of the nausea and griping which they occasion, are frequently inadmissible. While the habitual use of calomel and grey powder, simply to overcome constipation, is highly injurious. These granules, prepared with the finest aloes that can be obtained, will be found by far the most efficient and convenient aperient that can be devised for young children; they may be given at all ages, and are especially useful in the treatment of those obstinate forms of constipation which so often occur in infancy. In every case where a *mercurial* is not indicated, they may be employed with great advantage. Being perfectly *tasteless*, there is no difficulty in giving them whole or in parts in a sweet preserve, to children who are too young to be taught to swallow them. In adults

who suffer simply from sluggish bowels, one granule taken daily with dinner secures comfortable relief.

- See *Aloes and Iron* . . . . . F. 68, 169, 170.  
 " " " and *Quinine* . . . . . F. 132, 168, 134.  
 " " " and *Nux Vom.* . . . . . F. 118, 131.  
 And *Glycecol of Aloes.*

(172.)

**Nux Vomica Granules.**

These are prepared with the Alcoholic Extract, half a grain in each, in such a manner as to *ensure immediate solution and diffusion* over the mucous coat of the stomach.

*Dose*—One granule three times a day with meals.

*Use*—In constipation depending upon want of tone and sluggish propelling power of the colon, *Nux Vomica*, either alone or combined, is a very efficient remedy. Besides its action on the muscular coat of the bowel, it acts as a stimulant to the spinal cord, and more directly on the mucous coat of the stomach; it also increases appetite, promotes digestion, and greatly assists in thoroughly unloading the bowels. In headaches, especially congestive headaches, morning sickness in pregnancy, in depression consequent upon over-stimulation, it is very valuable. In gastralgia, pyrosis, chronic catarrh of the stomach, and dyspepsia, attended with coated tongue, flatulence, acidity, heartburn, the simple *Nux Vomica Granules* will afford considerable relief. One may be taken half an hour before meals, two or three times a day.

- See *Nux Vomica with Aloes* . . . . . F. 118, 131.  
 " " " and *Iron* . . . . . F. 170.  
 " " with *Quinine* . . . . . F. 75.  
 " " " and *Iron*. . . . . F. 81.  
 " " with *Comp. Rhubarb* . . . . . F. 54.  
 " " " *Colocynth* . . . . . F. 55.  
 " " " " . . . . . F. 154.

*For combinations with Phosphorus, see F. 190, et seq.*

(173.)

**Pil. Tonici c. Cinchonin.**

℞ Ferri Sulph. Exsic., gr. jss.; Pulv. Nucis Vom., gr. j.;  
 Cinchon. Sulph., gr. j.; Aloes Soc., gr. ½. M. ft. pil.

*Dose*—One or two three times a day, with or after food.

A very useful and efficient tonic and excellent substitute for quinine, devised for parish and club practice. In many cases as effective as quinine and more costly medicines.

(174.)

**Pil. Crotonis c. Hydrargyro.**

℞ Ol. Crotonis ʒss. ; Calomel, gr. 144 ; Ext. Jalapæ, gr. 144 ;  
Ext. Coloc. Comp., gr. 360 ; Ext. Hyoscyami, gr. 72 ; Gin-  
gerinæ, gr. x. M. ft. pil. 144.

*Dose*—Two at bedtime.

A very efficient purgative and antibilious pill ; may be prescribed when an *active* cathartic is indicated.

(175.)

**Pil. Ferri Iodid. Comp.**

(*Dr. Buckler, Baltimore.*)

℞ Potassii Iodid., gr. ij. ; Ferri Iodid., gr. j. ; Iodi, gr. ʒv ;  
Ext. Conii, gr. j. M. ft. pil.

*Dose*—One-three times a day, soon after food.

Useful in *scrofulous* and *strumous* affections of the glands in *cachectic* subjects, in constitutional syphilis affecting the bones and periosteum, also in *chronic rheumatic arthritis*.

(176.)

**Pil. Camphoræ et Opii.**

(*St. Mary's.*)

℞ Camphoræ, gr. ij. ; Pulv. Opii, gr. j.

*Dose*—One at bedtime.

Useful in restlessness, with irritability of sexual organs. Also in venereal affections, especially if chordee or chancre be present, or nocturnal emissions. *See F.* 97.

(177.)

**Pil. Camphoræ et Hyoscyami.**

(*Fever.*)

℞ Camphoræ, gr. ij. ; Ext. Hyoscyami, gr. iij. M. ft. pil.

*Dose*—As above.

In spasmodic affections of the uterus, bladder, and urethra, and in the affections above described. It is, however, to be preferred when congestion of the liver or constipation is present. In some cases 4 grs. of blue pill may be administered with each dose of either preparation.

(178.)

**Dr. Livingstone's Fever Pill.**

℞ Jalapæ Res., P. Rhei, aa. gr. vj. ; Calomel, gr. iij. ; Quinæ Sulph., gr. iij. M. ft. pil. iv.

*Dose*—Two or three pills may be taken for a single dose ; if repeated frequently, these pills may induce salivation.

(179.)

**Quinæ et Ferri Lact. c. Ignat. Amar.**

℞ Quinæ Sulph., gr. j.; Ext. Ignat. Amar., gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Ferri Lactatis, gr. ij. M. ft. pil.

This is a very excellent combination of the Lactate of Iron with Quinine. It may be used in cases where the Sulphate is not well borne.

*Dose*—One three times a day.

(180.)

**Anthemidis Rhei c. Zingib.**

℞ Ext. Anthemidis, gr. iij.; Ext. Rhei, gr. ij.; P. Zingib., gr. ij. M. ft. pil. ij.

*Dose*—Two twice or one three times a day.

A useful vegetable tonic and stomachic in many forms of dyspepsia.

(181.)

**Scillæ c. Colchici.***(Skin.)*

℞ Pil. Scillæ Co., gr. iij.; P. Colchici, gr. j.; P. Opii, gr.  $\frac{3}{4}$ . M. ft. pil.

*Dose*—One twice a day in thoracic complications in gouty and rheumatic constitutions.

(182.)

**Zinci Valer. Comp.***(London.)*

℞ Zinci Valer., gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Quinæ Sulph., gr.  $\frac{1}{3}$ ; Pil. Rhei Co., gr. j.; Ext. Gent., gr. ij. M. ft. pil.

*Dose*—One or two twice or thrice daily.

A capital combination in many hysterical cases.

(183.)

**Pil. Expector. c. Ammonio.**

℞ Ammoniaë Carb., gr. iij.; Pil. Scillæ Comp., gr. iij.; Pulv. Lobeliaë, gr. j.; Pulv. Ipecac. c. Opio, gr. ijss. M. ft. pil. 2.

A useful stimulating expectorant and antispasmodic, in chronic catarrh, bronchitis, asthma, etc. Relieves the dyspnoea in bronchial congestion.

*Dose*—One every three or four hours.

(184.)

**Quinæ Arsenitis c. Ferro.**

℞ Quinæ Arsenitis, gr.  $\frac{1}{8}$ ; Ferri Redacti, gr. iij. M. ft. pil.

Useful in neuralgia, also in chronic skin diseases; a powerful hæmatinic and nerve tonic.

*See Antineuralgic Pills, F. 122.*

(185.)

**Zinci Val., Camph., et Belladonnæ.**

℞ Zinci Valer., gr. j.; Camphoræ, gr. ij.; Ext. Belladonnæ, gr.  $\frac{1}{3}$ .

A soothing nervine tonic, suitable in hysterical and epileptic cases where there is much irritability with sleeplessness.

*Dose*—One or two three times a day.

(186.)

**Chloral c. Morphiâ et Cannabis Ind.**

℞ Chloral Hydratis, gr. v.; Morphiæ Hydroch., gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Ext. Cannabis. Ind., gr.  $\frac{1}{3}$ . M. ft. pil.

*Dose*—One or two at bedtime, or when required.

A convenient substitute for Chlorodyne.

A very useful and powerful remedy, and should always be found in the *Vade Mecum*.

(187.)

**Hydrarg., Colchici, et Rhei Co.**

℞ Pil. Hydrarg., gr. j.; Pil. Rhei Co., gr. iij.; Ext. Colchici, gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Ext. Hyoscyam., gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$ . M. ft. pil.

A mild alterative, aperient, and diuretic medicine, very useful in cases of rheumatism, gout, and their complications.

*Dose*—One or two every night at bedtime.

(188.)

**Hyd. c. Cretâ, Rheo et Sodâ.**

℞ Hyd. c. Cretâ, Soda Carb. Exsic., aa. gr. ij.; Ext. Rhei, gr. j. M. ft. pil. 2.

*Dose*—One or two twice or three times a day.

An excellent alterative for children; given with benefit in liver and stomach disorders.

(189.)

**Pil. Phosphori Pur.**

℞ Pil. Phosphori Mollis,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  gr. ; Pulv. Gent., q.s. ft. pil. (=  $\frac{1}{33}$ .)

*Dose*—One or two twice or three times a day, always with food.

The gentian is only used as an excipient, and Phosphorus may be prescribed in the pilular form in any dose from the  $\frac{1}{10}$  to the  $\frac{1}{100}$  of a grain.

*For THERAPEUTICS, see pages 115 to 118.*

(190.)

**Pil. Phosphori et Nucis Vomicae.**

℞ Pil. Phosphori Mollis,  $\frac{1}{2}$  gr. ; Ext. Nucis Vomicae,  $\frac{1}{4}$  gr. M. ft. pil. (=  $\frac{1}{100}$ .)

*Dose*—One or two pilules three times a day, after meals.

THERAPEUTICS.—PHOSPHORUS with NUX VOMICA, in these proportions, is a very mild but valuable remedy. As a nutritive tonic and stimulant to the nervous system, especially the spinal cord, these pills are admirably adapted for the treatment of a large number of nervous disorders dependent on defective nutrition and debility. They increase appetite and promote digestion, and may be safely given in those diseases of childhood in which the hypophosphites are ordered.

*See also Formulæ 192, 193, 194, 197.*

(191.)

**Pil. Phosphori c. Quinâ.**

℞ Pil. Phosphori Mollis, 1 gr. ; Quinæ Sulph., 1 gr. M. ft. pil. (gr. = 1-50th Phosphorus.)

THERAPEUTICS.—PHOSPHORIZED QUININE is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. Acting as a nutrient tonic to the entire nervous system, it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, and to the functions presided over by the organic nervous centres. Whilst imparting tone to the digestive organs, it strengthens and improves the condition of the whole system. As a nutritive tonic, this pill is one of the best that can be devised. In most cases where Quinine is indicated, it may be prescribed with much advantage, being more active in this form than it is when administered alone. See page 118.

*Dose for children from 7 to 10 years*—One pilule three times a day. *For adults*—Two twice or three times a day, at meals.



(192.)

**Pil. Phosphori c. Quinâ et Nuce Vomica.**

℞ Pil. Phosphori Mollis, 1 gr. ; Quinæ Sulph., 1 gr. ; Ext. Nucis Vomica.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  gr. M. ft. pil. (= 1-50th.)

The use of this valuable combination is given in the therapeutical annotations to F. 191 and 194.

*For a similar but more active combination, see F. 197.*

*Dose—Adults*—One or two twice or three times a day, with food.  
*For children*—One pilule twice or three times a day.

(193.)

**Pil. Phosphori c. Ferro et Nuce Vom.**

℞ Pil. Phosphori Mollis,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  gr. ; Ferri Redacti, 3 gr. ; Ext. Nucis Vom.,  $\frac{1}{3}$  gr. M. ft. pil. (=  $\frac{1}{3}$ rd.)

*Dose*—One or two pilules three times a day, with food.

THERAPEUTICS.—See F. 194 and Pil. Ferri Phosphorati. See page 119.

(194.)

**Pil. Phosphori et Nucis Vom. Fort.**

℞ Pil. Phosphori Mollis,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  gr. ; Ext. Nucis Vom.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  gr. M. ft. pil. (=  $\frac{1}{3}$ rd.)

*Dose*—One or two three times a day, with food. Two pills equal about the  $\frac{1}{10}$  gr. of Phosphorus, and are a full dose.

THERAPEUTICS.—This combination is especially indicated in atonic dyspepsia, lowness of spirits, and in that condition of nervous depression and loss of power popularly known as "below par," also in "breakdown" from over-work or mental fatigue. Phosphorus and Nux Vomica are probably the only medicines that can be relied upon as sexual stimulants, possessing real aphrodisiac power. Their administration, however, with this view requires circumspection. Large doses are not necessary nor desirable, neither should they be long continued; one or two pills twice or three times a day, according to the circumstances of the case, may with safety be prescribed for two or three weeks in succession. In cases of impotence occurring in old and debilitated subjects the twentieth or twenty-fifth of a grain of Phosphorus, either alone or in combination with Quinine (see Formulæ 191 and 220), may be administered in like manner with the best results. For seminal weakness, spermatorrhœa, and loss of power which follows excesses, these and the formulæ named are excellent remedies.

(195.)

**Pil. Phosphori c. Ferro.**

℞ Pil. Phosphori Mollis, 1 gr. ; Ferri Redacti, 3 gr. M. ft. pil. (= 1-50th.)

**THERAPEUTICS.**—Phosphorus and Iron, as it has already been said, is a powerful nervine tonic and blood restorer. It is especially valuable in TUBERCULAR DISEASES, consumption, tabes mesenterica, scrofula, the strumous diseases and cachectic conditions generally of childhood. It is given with great advantage in anæmia, chlorosis, in sciatica, and other neuralgic affections ; also in furuncular inflammations, carbuncles, boils, etc. This pill is excellent "*Chemical Food*" for anæmic children, and an admirable adjuvant to Cod Liver Oil.

*Dose for adults*—One or two twice or three times a day, with food. *For children between 7 and 12 years of age*—One twice or thrice daily, with food.

(196.)

**Pil. Phosphori c. Ferro et Quinâ.**

℞ Pil. Phosphori Mollis, 1 gr. ; Ferri Redacti, 3 gr. ; Quinæ Sulph.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  gr. M. ft. pil. (= 1-50th.)

**THERAPEUTICS.**—The uses of Iron and Quinine in combination are well known. Phosphorus intensifies their action, while it imparts nerve force by stimulating the nutrition of the nervous system. This is an excellent tonic in general debility, and a valuable combination in cerebral anæmia and spinal irritation. This pill may be prescribed in all cases for which *Pil. Phosphori Co. F. 197* is recommended, when *Strychnia* is undesirable.

*Dose*—As above.

(197.)

**Pil. Phosphori Comp.**

℞ Pil. Phosphori Mollis, 1 gr. ; Ferri Redacti, 3 gr. ; Quinæ Sulph.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  gr. ; Strychniæ, 1-40th gr. M. ft. pil. (= 1-50th.)

**THERAPEUTICS.**—This is a valuable and highly efficient combination of nerve tonics. It will be found exceedingly efficacious in a numerous class of disorders characterised by the impoverished state of the blood, with diminished nerve power, often induced by over-work, by dissipation, and by excesses of various kinds. Cases of the kind are greatly benefited by Iron and Phosphorus. It will be obvious that this combination is admirably adapted to effect the purposes for which powerful therapeutic agents such as these are prescribed separately. This pill will be found more efficacious than

the hypophosphites and other feeble modes of exhibiting Phosphorus.

It is unnecessary to particularise every condition in which a combination of the kind is useful. But it may be said generally, that it is a valuable remedy in all anæmic conditions. There can be no doubt that these tonics when combined act in a special manner, fulfil many indications, and act more powerfully than when administered separately. In constitutional syphilis it has been found exceedingly useful in improving the condition of the blood.

As a tonic for CONVALESCENTS recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases, the Compound Phosphorus Pill is found exceedingly useful. See *Note to Formulæ 193 and 195.*

*Dose*—One or two pills twice or three times a day, with food, or one twice a day and two with the mid-day meal.

(198.)

### Pil. Phosphori c. Morphiâ.

℞ Pil. Phosphori Mollis, 2 gr. ; Morphiæ Hydroch.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  gr. ; Zinci Valer., 1 gr. M. ft. pil. ( $=\frac{1}{2}$ ss.)

THERAPEUTICS.—In phthisis, when accompanied with hysterical irritability and troublesome cough, and with but little febrile disturbance, it both soothes and supports. *Nervous cough*—one of the innumerable manifestations of hysteria—is relieved by this pill. It may with some advantage be administered with *Cod Liver Oil*. I have seen cases in which a marked improvement has taken place from a combination of the kind. In the early stages of *phthisis*, Phosphorus should be taken in *small doses*.

Free Phosphorus is a far more efficient and reliable remedy for the cure of consumption than the hypophosphites, recommended by Dr. Churchill.

*Dose*—One twice or thrice daily, or two at bedtime.

See *Formulæ 192, 195, and 196, which are also frequently prescribed in the various stages of consumption.*

(199.)

### Pil. Phosphori c. Cannabis Ind.

℞ Pil. Phosphori Mollis, 2 gr. ; Ext. Cannabis Ind.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  gr. ( $=\frac{1}{2}$ ss.)

As above, when Morphia is contra-indicated, and to produce sleep.

A good aphrodisiac in some cases where the combination with *Nux Vomica* fails, or is contra-indicated.

*Dose*—One or two twice or three times a day, with food.

(200.)

**Pil. Phosphori et Aconiti.**

℞ Pil. Phosphor. Mollis, 1 gr. ; Ext. Aconiti Alc.,  $\frac{1}{8}$  gr.  
M. ft. pil. (=  $\frac{1}{6}$ .)

This combination was suggested by Dr. Prosser James. It has been found very useful in the treatment of phthisis with pyrexia.

*Dose*—One every four hours.

(201.)

**Pil. Phosphori c. Aloes et Nuce Vomica<sup>â</sup>.**

℞ Pil. Phosphori Mollis,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  gr. ; Ext. Aloes Aquos,  $\frac{1}{2}$  gr. ;  
Ext. Nucis Vomicae,  $\frac{1}{2}$  gr. M. ft. pil. (= 1-20th.)

**THERAPEUTICS.**—This pill is indicated in the atonic form of dyspepsia and neuroses of the stomach, hypochondria, and other nervous affections associated with habitual constipation. It will be advantageously employed as an occasional substitute for combinations with iron in constitutions in which iron produces constipation. When a course of Phosphorus and Iron or Phosphorus and Quinine is thought necessary, this pill may be also taken once a day as the mid-day dose ; and it will not at all interfere with the course of Phosphorus.

As a dinner-pill, it fulfils many indications.

*Dose*—One every day with or immediately after luncheon or dinner, or both.

(202.)

**Pil. Phosphori et Zinci.**

℞ Pil. Phosphori Mollis,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  gr. ; Zinci Sulphatis, 1 gr. ;  
Ext. Valerianæ, 2 gr. M. ft. pil. (= 1-40th.)

**THERAPEUTICS.**—This combination has been found exceedingly useful in the treatment of the diseases peculiar to women, uterine disturbances, torpidity of function, with leucorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa, and hysteria ; in melancholia, and other *mental* derangements, occurring on the appearance and cessation of the menses. Phosphorus and Sulphate of Zinc have been found highly useful in the treatment of chorea and epilepsy. In these cases it must be given boldly, two pills three times a day for six or eight weeks.

*Dose for adults*—One or two three times a day. *For children*—One or two three times a day.

(203.)

**Pil. Phosphori c. Ferro et Aloes.**

℞ Pil. Aloes Phosphor., 2 gr. ; Ferri Sulph. Exsic., 1½ gr. ;  
Strychniæ,  $\frac{1}{30}$  gr. M. ft. pil. (=  $\frac{1}{30}$ .)

*Dose*—One every day, with dinner or luncheon, or both.

*Uses*—As a dinner-pill in the manner already prescribed, *Formula 201*. This preparation contains *one grain* of Aloes, and is a more active aperient. It may be given with advantage in *chlorosis*, *anæmia*, *amenorrhœa*, and *dysmenorrhœa*, and in *nervous atony simulating paralysis*.

(204.)

**Heim's Pills.**

℞ Pulv. Digitalis, gr. x. ; Pulv. Ipecac., gr. v. ; Pulv. Opii,  
gr. v. ; Ext. Helenii, q.s. ft. pil. xx.

*Dose*—One pill three times a day.

*Use*—As an antipyretic in phthisis these pills give excellent results. Fever being a most active source of exhaustion, remedies which have the power of controlling it, lessening its intensity and duration, are exceedingly valuable. Dr. Niemeyer, in his "Practical Medicine," speaks highly of this combination and the following.

(205.)

**Heim's Pills with Quinine.**

℞ Quinæ Sulph., gr. xx. ; Pulv. Digitalis, gr. x. ; Pulv.  
Ipecac., gr. v. ; Pulv. Opii, gr. v. ; Ext. Helenii, q.s. ft.  
pil. xx.

*Dose*—One three times a day.

Digitalis and Quinine have a well-merited reputation as a means of arresting abnormal calorification and reducing animal heat. This preparation is especially appropriate in cases of phthisis, when fever of a periodic type, marked by chills and evening exacerbations, is present. The effect of these pills, like that of other preparations containing digitalis, must be watched. They should be suspended when a distinct reduction of temperature and the frequency of the pulse is apparent, and resumed as occasion may require.

(206.)

**Dr. Martini's Anti-Hysterical Pills.**

℞ Auri et Sodii Chloridi, gr. v. ; Pulv. Tragacanth et Sacchari, q.s. ft. pil. xl.

*Dose*—One pill to be taken an hour after dinner and supper. Afterwards two pills at these hours, and gradually increase the dose up to eight pills daily.

This remedy is mentioned also by Dr. Niemeyer as a *nervine* of great efficacy in hysteria, and he has used it with signal effect in many cases in which there was no indication for the local treatment of uterine affections.

(207.)

**Ricord's Pills.**

℞ Hydrargyri Protoiodidi, Lactucarii, aa. ʒjss. ; Ext. Opii Aquosæ, gr. ix. ; Ext. Guaiaci Aquosæ, ʒj. Ft. pil. lxxii.

*Dose*—One twice or thrice a day.

*Use*—An excellent remedy for constitutional syphilis.

Prepared according to the original prescription, Ricord's pills were found to produce severe pain in the bowels. This was entirely the fault of the excessive dose of mercury. These pills (being half the strength of the original formula) are found to produce excellent results. Formula 14 is, however, a milder preparation.

(208.)

**Blaud's Pills.**

℞ Ferri Sulph. Pur., Potassæ Carb. Pur., aa. ʒss. ; Pulv. Tragacanth, q.s. ft. pil. xcvi.

(The original recipe orders 48 pills.)

*Use*—Said to be a specific in chlorosis.

“For twenty years,” says Dr. Niemeyer, “I have used *Blaud's* pills in chlorosis, and have witnessed such brilliant results that I have found no opportunity to experiment with any other preparation.”

*Dose*—Three pills, increased to four or five ; if well borne, thrice daily.

(209.)

**Croton Chloral Pills.**

℞ Croton Chloral, gr. xxiv. ; Pulv. Tragacanth, gr. vj. ; Ext. Gentianæ, q.s. ft. pil. xij. =gr. ij. in each pill.

A new remedy, for which we are indebted to Liebreich. Employed to produce anæsthesia of the fifth nerve, it has been found exceedingly useful in trigeminal neuralgia. Sometimes employed as a soporific, in doses of five or ten grains. Dr. Berney Yeo recommends it in irritative night cough in phthisis, in acute neuralgia, in doses of from two to five grains every hour or the smaller dose every half-hour until 15 grs. have been taken.

*Dose*—From one to three pills.

For full description of this remedy, see Dr. B. Yeo's paper in the *Lancet*, July 31, 1874.

(210.)

**Sulphide Calcium Pills.**

℞ Calcii Sulph., gr. ij. ; Pulv. Tragacanth et Ext. Gentianæ, q.s. ft. pil. xx.

*Dose*—One pill every two or three hours.

*Use*—"The sulphides appear often to arrest suppuration. In inflammation threatening to end in suppuration they reduce the inflammatory action and avert the formation of pus. In *boils* and *carbuncles* they yield excellent results. A tenth of a grain of Sulphide of Calcium given every two or three hours generally prevents the formation of fresh boils, while it lessens the inflammation and reduces the area of the existing boils, and quickly liquefies the core, so that its separation is much more speedy, thus considerably curtailing the course of the boil."—RINGER'S *Therapeutics*.

See the *Lancet*, Feb. 21, 1874.

(211.)

**Cinchonine Pills.**

℞ Cinchoninæ Hydrochlor., gr. xxiv. ; Pulv. Capsici, gr. iv. ; Ext. Gentianæ, q.s. ft. pil. xij.

*Dose*—One to two pills once or twice daily.

It is a matter of clinical experience that Capsicum increases the action of the Cinchona alkaloids. It certainly aids their rapid

diffusion when given in a pilular form. The present high price of Quinine adds additional value to Cinchonines, and as a substitute they deserve to be largely employed. "A commission having in 1866 been appointed in the Madras Presidency to examine the antiperiodic powers of Cinchonine, Cinchonidine, and Quinidine, supplies of these alkaloids were placed at the disposal of medical officers at 'noted malarious stations,' and were tested by 1145 cases of paroxysmal fevers of all types. . . . The main conclusion which the members of the commission have derived from the data before them is, 'that these alkaloids, hitherto little valued in medicine, are scarcely, if at all, inferior as therapeutical agents to Quinine. As a general rule it appears that those experiments were the most successful in which *medium* doses (gr. ij. to gr. v.) were administered in a single dose daily, the cases recovering more expeditiously than when larger or smaller quantities were employed."—*Pharmacopæia of India*, 1868.

*For combination with Iron and Nux Vomica, see F. 173.*

(212.)

## Bromide Mercury Pills.

*(Hospital for Women.)*

℞ Hydrargyri Bromidi, gr. vj. ; Confect. Rosæ, q.s. ft. pil. xij.  
Dose—One or two pills.

This must not be confounded with the *Bibromide of Mercury*, a preparation stated to be analogous in its action to Corrosive Sublimate.

(213.)

## Aconite Granules = Ext. Aconiti Alcoholic gr. 1-16th.

The virtues of Aconite as a febrifuge are becoming daily more appreciated. It is acknowledged by all therapeutists to be a remedy of very great value. The granules, which are of definite and uniform strength, afford a convenient mode of administering it accurately. The officinal extract (prepared from the leaves) is a very *uncertain* preparation, a disadvantage which is not noticed when it is prepared from the root by alcoholic exhaustion. The granules are made with this extract, and they are found to be very uniform in their operation.

*See Ringer's Therapeutics.*



(214.)

**Oxalate of Cerium Pills.**

℞ Cerii Oxalatis, gr. xxiv. ; Sacchari Lactis, gr. xij. ; Ext. Glycyrrhizæ, q.s. ft. pil. xij.

*Uses*—In irritable dyspepsia, attended with gastrodynia, pyrosis, vomiting, especially the vomiting of pregnancy. In chorea, epilepsy, and other allied convulsive affections.

*Dose*—One or two pills. Often found to succeed in cases where Nitrate of Silver and Bismuth have failed.

(215.)

**Black Snake Root Pills.**

℞ Ext. Acteæ Racemosæ Alcoholic., gr. xxxvj. ; Pulv. Tragacanth et Glycyrrhizæ, q.s. ft. pil. xij.

This medicine is highly esteemed in America ; the root from which it is prepared, although not officinal, has been used in England.

Its properties are said to be *alterative, antispasmodic, diaphoretic, expectorant, resolvent, emmenagogue, parturient, etc.*

*Dose*—One pill three times a day.

This remedy was employed by Dr. James Simpson, of Edinburgh, and Dr. Neligan thinks it deserving of a trial.

(216.)

**Iridin or Irisin Pills.**

(Derived from *Iris Versicolor.*)

℞ Iridin, gr. xij. ; Sacchari Lactis, gr. xij. ; Ext. Glycyrrhizæ, q.s. ft. pil. xij.

*Uses*—In *scrofula, syphilis, gonorrhœa, dropsy, rheumatism, glandular swelling, eruptions of skin, and affections of liver or spleen.*

*Dose*—One or two pills three times a day. "Irisin is justly," says Dr. Glover Coe, "esteemed as one of our most valuable remedies. It is eminently resolvent, and exercises a marked influence over the whole glandular system, quickening the activity of the secreting apparatus, and promoting depuration."

(217.)

**Dr. McIntosh's Pills for Dysmenorrhœa.**

℞ Ext. Stramon., B.P.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  gr. ; Quinæ Sulph., 1 gr. ; Ext. Opii,  $\frac{1}{4}$  gr. ; Camphor, 1 gr. Pulv. Ipecac.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  gr. M. ft. pil.

*Dose*—One, in some cases two, three times a day for five days, beginning three days *before* the catamenial discharge, and continuing for two days *after* its inception.

The same treatment should be adopted every monthly period for from four to eight months. Where there is *no mechanical obstruction* a regular, painless monthly flow will be secured.

This treatment should be continued with such emmenagogue and ferruginous medicines as an anæmic or other condition may indicate.

(218.)

**Pil. Phosphori Comp. Fort.**

℞ Pil. Phosphori Mollis, gr. ij. ; Quinæ Sulph., gr. j. ; Ferri Redacti, gr. ij. ; Ext. Nucis Vom., gr.  $\frac{1}{3}$ . M. ft. pil.  
= Phosphorus Pur., gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

*Dose*—One or two pills three times a day. The prescriber will observe that six of these pills contain about *a quarter of a grain of Pure Phosphorus* ; double the strength, as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, of Formula 197 ; and should be prescribed where the larger doses of these agents are required.

*For Therapeutics, see F. 197.*

(219.)

**Pil. Phosphori c. Quinâ et Aloes.**

℞ Pil. Phosphori Mollis, gr. jss. ; Ext. Aloes Pur., gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$  ; Quinæ Sulph., gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$  ; Ext. Nucis Vom., gr.  $\frac{1}{3}$ . M. ft. pil.  
= Phosphorus Pur., gr.  $\frac{1}{3}$ .

In chlorosis, anæmia, amenorrhœa, and dysmenorrhœa, and in nervous atony, simulating paralysis. As a dinner-pill, in the same manner as Formula 201.

*For Therapeutics, see F. 191, 192, and 203.*

*Dose*—One or two pills twice or three times a day.

(220.)

**Pil. Phosphori et Digitalis.**

℞ Pil. Phosphori Mollis, gr. jss. ; Pulv. Digitalis, gr. j. ;  
Ext. Hyoscyami, gr. ij. M. ft. pil. j. = Phosphorus Pur.,  
gr.  $\frac{1}{3}$ .

**THERAPEUTICS.**—The action of Digitalis on the involuntary muscular fibre is analogous to that of Strychnia and Nux Vomica on the voluntary muscles ; viz., it certainly increases contractile force. “We must be guided,” says Dr. John Harley, “by this fundamental fact, that it directly promotes constriction of the involuntary muscular fibre.” The combination of Phosphorus with Digitalis is a very happy one, the effect being to promote increase of nerve and muscular power. As a **HEART TONIC**, it is a valuable medicine in those conditions of debility of the muscular fibre which are so commonly induced by persistent mental and physical overwork, and of which irregular or intermittent action is often the indication. It is useful also as a sedative to control undue action from general nervous irritability, and in the palpitation attending debility, exophthalmic goitre, valvular disease, and aneurism. On account of its power to increase the contractile force of the muscle, Digitalis has been called the “Quinine of the heart.”

As a diuretic, the combination is effective. It is indicated in cardiac and renal dropsy, and in Bright's Disease. Digitalis acts directly on the kidneys as well as through its effects on the heart ; the flow of urine is often copious, and the relief afforded very striking.

*Dose*—The administration of Digitalis requires some care. One pill may be taken twice or thrice in twenty-four hours. It is well to allow an interval of six or eight hours between each dose, and when it is long continued it is necessary to examine the pulse (in the sitting and erect posture) every few days. This combination should only be given when medical supervision is practicable.

(221.)

**Pil. Phosphori et Cantharidis.**

℞ Pil. Phosphori Mollis, gr. jss. ; Sol. Cantharides, min. j. ;  
Pulv. Nucis Vom., gr. j. M. ft. pil. = Phosphorus Pur.,  
gr.  $\frac{1}{3}$ , et Tinctura Cantharidis, min. 5.

**THERAPEUTICS.**—The employment of Cantharides, internally, has been much overlooked. It is highly spoken of by modern writers on Therapeutics, and in certain cases it possesses very remarkable properties. When administered in this form it does not

produce any irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. In Bright's Disease, when the acute symptoms have subsided, this preparation with the Perchloride of Iron operates very beneficially. It is useful also in chronic urethral discharges, obstinate gleet, etc. It is especially useful in atony or paralysis of the bladder, producing incontinence or retention of urine, and in the dysuria of old men. It has been employed with much success in premature failure of sexual power resulting from excesses or self-abuse in early life, and in impotence induced by passive seminal discharges.

As a stimulating emmenagogue and diuretic, it is useful in obstinate cases of amenorrhœa, and also in atony of the uterus and leucorrhœal discharges. In certain forms of chronic skin diseases, eczema, and psoriasis, for instance, this combination promises to be very useful. Middle-aged women frequently suffer much from weakness of the sphincter of the bladder—are unable to "hold their water," and are troubled by a constant desire to pass it. These cases are much relieved by small doses of Cantharides and Phosphorus, the latter increasing nerve power.

*Dose*—One or two pills twice or three times a day, with food.

(222.)

### Pil. Phosphori c. Ferro et Digitalis.

℞ Pil. Phosphori Mollis, gr. jss. ; Pulv. Digitalis, gr. j. ;  
Ferri Redacti, gr. iij. M. ft. pil. = Phosphorus Pur., gr.  $\frac{1}{3}$ .

**THERAPEUTICS.**—The remedial value of Phosphorus has been frequently alluded to, and in its combination with Digitalis we have an admirable tonic that cannot fail to be useful in the treatment of many forms of heart disease. It is administered as a tonic to the heart with great advantage in all anæmic conditions associated with feeble and irregular action, palpitation, etc.

*Dose*—One pill three or four times a day, with or after food.

(223.)

### Pil. Phosphori c. Quinâ et Digitalis.

℞ Pil. Phosphori Mollis, gr. j. ; Quinæ Sulph., gr. ss. ; Pulv.  
Digitalis, gr. ss. ; Pulv. Opii, gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$  ; Pulv. Ipecac., gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ .  
M. ft. pil. = Phosphorus Pur., gr.  $\frac{1}{5}$ .

*Dose*—One or two pills every six or eight hours, with food.

**THERAPEUTICS.**—This and the following formula (both without Phosphorus) are known as HEIM'S PILLS.

Dr. Niemeyer, in his "Practical Medicine," highly commends

this combination in the treatment of consumption; it is recommended as an antipyretic. *Digitalis and Quinine* have a well-merited reputation as a means of arresting abnormal calorification and reducing animal heat. This preparation is especially appropriate in cases of phthisis, when fever of a periodic type, marked by chills and evening exacerbations, is present.

The addition of Phosphorus in small doses, operating as a *nutritive tonic*, cannot fail to give additional value to these medicines.

(224.)

### Pil. Phosphori c. Opio et Digitalis.

℞ Pil. Phosphori Mollis, gr. jss. ; Pulv. Digitalis, gr. ss. ; Pulv. Ipecac., gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$  ; Pulv. Opii, gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ . M. ft. pil. = Phosphorus Pur., gr.  $\frac{1}{3}$ .

*Dose*—One or two pills every six or eight hours.

**THERAPEUTICS.**—The same as above, for cases in which Quinine is inadmissible.

(225.)

### Pil. Phosphori et Strychniæ.

℞ Pil. Phosphori Mollis gr. ij. ; Strychniæ, gr.  $\frac{1}{30}$ . M. ft. pil. = Phosphorus Pur., gr.  $\frac{1}{3}$ .

**THERAPEUTICS.**—This combination may be used in place of Formula 194 in cases where a stronger dose of Phosphorus is indicated.

*Dose*—One twice or thrice a day.

(226.)

### Pil. Phosphori et Belladonnæ.

℞ Pil. Phosphori Mollis, gr.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ; Ext. Belladonnæ, gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ . M. ft. pil. = Phosphorus Pur., gr.  $\frac{1}{3}$ .

*Dose*—One pill twice or three times a day.

In cases of extreme nervous exhaustion two pills may be taken for a dose, and repeated every three, four, or six hours, according to the urgency of the symptoms.

**THERAPEUTICS.**—The action of Belladonna is that of a direct and powerful stimulant on the *sympathetic nervous system*. Under the influence of this drug the whole circulation is increased in force and rapidity. In small doses Belladonna acts on the liver and kidneys as a cholagogue or diuretic.

This combination is therefore a *nervo-cardiac stimulant*, and its employment is indicated in all cases where there is depression of the sympathetic nerve force.

## HOSPITAL PILLS.

The following formulæ will be found very useful and well adapted for club and parish practice. They have been selected from the HOSPITAL PHARMACOPŒIAS, and are for the most part composed of inexpensive materials.

(227.)

### Pil. Aloes c. Ferro.

(*Middlesex.*)

℞ Ext. of Aloes, Sulphate of Iron, Ginger, aa. gr. j.

(228.)

### Pil. Coloc. c. Hydr. Sub.

(*Westminster, Guy's, London, Women, St. Thomas', and London Ophthalmic.*)

℞ Pil. Coloc. Co., 4 gr. ; Calomel, 1 gr.

(229.)

### Pil. Aloes c. Nuce Vomica<sup>^</sup>.

(*St. Bartholomew.*)

℞ Pil. Aloes Barb., 4½ gr. ; Ext. Nuc. Vomicae, ¼ gr.

(230.)

### Pil. Alterativa No. 2.

(*Samaritan.*)

℞ Ext. Coloc. Co., 1 gr. ; Ext. Hyos., 1 gr. ; Pil. Hydr., 1 gr. ;  
P. Ipecac., ¼ gr.

(231.)

### Pil. Antimon. c. Calomelane et Opio.

(*Westminster.*)

℞ Antim. Tart., ¼ gr. ; P. Opii, ½ gr. ; Opii. Conf., 1½ gr. ;  
Hyd. Subchlor., 1 gr.

(232.)

**Pil. Aperiens.***(Great Northern.)*

℞ Gamboge, 120 gr. ; Soft Soap, 1 oz. ; Aloes B., 4 oz. ; Jalap, 4 oz. ; P. Coloc., 1½ oz. ; Ginger, 60 gr. ; Olive Oil, 2 drams ; Oil of Cloves, 1 dram. M. ft. Mass. et divide in Pil. gr. v.

(233.)

**Pil. Aper. c. Cal.**

℞ As above, with ½ gr. Calomel in each pill.

(234.)

**Pil. Arsenici et Ferri.***(University.)*

℞ Acid Arsenios,  $\frac{1}{20}$  gr. ; Ferri Sulph. Exsic., 2 gr. ; Syrupi, ½ m.

(235.)

**Pil. Assafœt. Aloetica.***(Middlesex.)*

℞ Ext. Aloes, 1 gr. ; Soap, 1 gr. ; Assafœt., 3 gr.

(236.)

**Pil. Assafœt. c. Ferro.***(London, Women.)*

℞ Pil. Assafœt. Co., 4 gr. ; Ferri Sulph. Exsic., 1 gr.

(237.)

**Pil. Belladonnæ Co.***(Women.)*

℞ Ext. Belladon., ¼ gr. ; Aloes Soc., 1 gr. ; Pil. Rhei. Co., 2 gr.

(238.)

**Pil. Coloc. c. Hyos.***(Middlesex.)*

℞ Pil. Coloc. Co., 3 gr. ; Ext. Hyos., 2 gr.

(239.)

**Pil. Cinchoninæ c. Ferro.***(Middlesex.)*

℞ Cinchonin Sulph., 1 gr. ; Ferri Sulph., 1 gr. ; Conf. Rosæ 3 gr.

(240.)

**Pil. Colchici c. Ipecac.***(London.)*℞ Ext. Colch. Acet.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  gr. ; P. Doveri, 4 gr.

(241.)

**Pil. Coloc. c. Assafœtida.***(Consumption.)*

℞ Pil. Coloc. Co., 2 gr. ; Pil. Assaf. Co., 3 gr.

(242.)

**Pil. Ferri et Aloes.***(St. George's.)*℞ Ferri Sulph., 1 gr. ; Pil. Aloes and Myrrh (*Sine Croci.*),  
4 gr.

(243.)

**Pil. Ferri et Quiniæ.***(Chest.)*℞ Ferri Sulph.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  gr. ; P. Ipecac., 1 gr. ; Ext. Conii, 1 gr. ;  
Quiniæ Sulph.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  gr. ; Pil. Scillæ, Co., 1 gr.

(244.)

**Pil. Ferri Fœtidæ.***(Middlesex.)*

℞ Ferri Sulph., 1 gr. ; Assafœtidæ, 4 gr.

(245.)

**Pil. Ferri Quiniæ et Aloes.***(Chest.)*℞ Ferri Sulph., 1 gr. ; Quiniæ Sulph., 1 gr. ; Ext. Aloes,  
 $\frac{1}{3}$  gr. ; Ext. Anthem., 1 gr.

(246.)

**Pil. Gentianæ et Ferri.***(Guy's.)*

℞ Ext. Gent., 3 gr. ; Ferri Sulph., 1 gr.



(247.)

**Pil. Gentianæ c. Zinco.***(Guy's.)*

℞ Ext. Gent., 3 gr. ; Zinci Sulph., 1 gr.

(248.)

**Pil. Plumbi Co.***(Middlesex.)*℞ Plumbi Acet., 1 gr. ; Conf. Rosæ Can., 3 gr. ; P. Opii,  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  gr.

(249.)

**Pil. Podoph. c. Belladonnâ.***(Great Northern.)*℞ Podoph. Res.,  $\frac{1}{3}$  gr. ; Ext. Belladonnæ,  $\frac{1}{4}$  gr. ; Ext. Aloes  
Barb., 2 gr. ; Sapo. Dur., 1 gr.

(250.)

**Pil. Purgans.***(Skin, Westminster Ophthalmic.)*℞ Calomel, 1 gr. ; P. Jalap,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  gr. ; P. Aloes,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  gr. ; Ol.  
Carui,  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. ; Glyc., q.s.

(251.)

**Pil. Rhei c. Nuce Vom.***(St. Thomas'.)*℞ Pil. Rhei. Co.,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  gr. ; Ext. Nuc. Vom.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  gr. ; Ext.  
Hyos., 1 gr.

(252.)

**Pil. Scillæ c. Ipecac.***(St. George's.)*℞ Pil. Scillæ Co.,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  gr. ; P. Ipecac.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  gr.

(253.)

**Pil. Scillæ c. Morph.***(Consumption.)*℞ P. Scillæ, 2 gr. ; Morphicæ Hydroch.,  $\frac{1}{8}$  gr. ; P. Ipecac.,  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  gr. ; Ol. Anisi,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m.

(254.)

**Pil. Scillæ c. Opio.***(St. Thomas'.)*

℞ P. Scillæ, 2 gr. ; P. Canellæ,  $\frac{1}{2}$  gr. ; P. Opii,  $\frac{1}{2}$  gr. ;  
Antim. Tart.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  gr.

(255.)

**Pil. Scillæ Opiat.***(Middlesex.)*

℞ Pil. Scillæ Co., 4 gr. ; Pil. Saponis Co., 1 gr.

(256.)

**Pil. Trium Sulphatum.***(Women.)*

℞ Quinæ Sulph., Ferri Sulph., Zinci Sulph., aa. 1 gr. ; Ext.  
Gentianæ, 2 gr.

(257.)

**Pil. Aloes Ferri et Quinæ.***(Tonic Aperient.)*

℞ Ext. Aloes, B.P.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  gr. ; Ferri Sulph., Quinæ Sulph., aa. 1  
gr. M. ft. pil.

This was a favourite formula of the late Sir R. Martin. He prescribed it *as an aperient in torpor of the liver*. It will be found useful when the motions are *hard and dry, pale and scanty*,—a form of constipation very common among persons who have spent many years in tropical climates.

(258.)

**Pil. Podophylli c. Fel Bovis.***(Hammond.)*

℞ Ext. Aloes, Fel. Bovis Inspiss. aa. 15 gr. ; Podophyllin, 2 gr.  
M. ft. pil. 10.

*Dose*—Two every alternate day.

Dr. Hammond recommends this pill as an aperient and alterative in *Chronic Alcoholism*. It certainly is useful in nervous conditions induced by alcohol.

\* \* *Note*.—The original prescription orders this quantity in 5 pills.

(259.)

**Pil. Camphor Monobrom.***(Hypnotic Pills.)*

℞ Camphor Monobrom., 4 gr. ; Ext. Taraxaci, q. s. M. ft. pil.

This pill has been successfully used to produce sleep. Useful in *Delirium Tremens* and *Insomnia* following nervous shocks, and in hyperæmic conditions of the brain.

*Dose*—One every two or three hours until sleep is procured.

(260.)

**Budie's Anti-Lithic Pill.**

℞ Hyd. c. Cretæ, gr. j. ; Ext. Colchici, gr. j. ; Ext. Coloc. Co., gr. ij.

*Dose*—One at bedtime.

*See F. 159.*

## PHARMACOPŒIAL PILLS.

These may now be purchased, prepared and nicely coated, in 3, 4, and 5 grain pills.

It is obviously very convenient to have them thus ready for use.

Name.	Form.	Strength.	Usual Dose.
Pil. Aloes Barb. & Soc. . . . .		5 gr.	. 1 or 2
„ „ et Assafœtidæ. . . . .		5 gr.	. 1 or 2
„ „ „ Ferri. . . . .		5 gr.	. 1 or 2
„ „ „ Myrrhæ . . . . .		5 gr.	. 1 or 2
„ Assafœtidæ Co. . . . .		5 gr.	. 1 or 2
„ Cambogiæ Co. . . . .		5 gr.	
„ Coloc. Co. . . . .		4 gr.	. 1 or 2
„ „ et Hyos. . . . .		4 and 5 gr.	. 1 or 2
„ Conii Co. . . . .		5 gr.	. 1 or 2
„ Ferri Carb. . . . .		4 gr.	. 1 or 2
„ „ Iodid. . . . .		3 gr.	. 1 to 5 gr.
„ Hydrarg. . . . .		4 or 5 gr.	2 to 10 gr.
„ „ Subchlor. Co. . . . .		5 gr.	. 1 or 2
„ Ipecac. et Scillæ . . . . .		5 gr.	. 1 or 2
„ Plumbi c. Opio . . . . .		4 gr.	
„ Quiniæ . . . . .		1 gr. } 2 gr. }	½ to 3 gr.
„ „ . . . . .			
„ Rhei Co. . . . .		4 and 5 gr.	. 1 or 2
„ Saponis Co. . . . .		5 gr.	. 1 or 2
„ Scammon. Co. . . . .		4 gr.	
„ Scillæ Co. . . . .		5 gr.	. 1 or 2

# A TABLE OF OFFICIAL AND NON-OFFICIAL SIMPLES, AND PHARMACOPŒIAL COMPOUNDS,

WHICH MAY BE

**Administered Advantageously in the Pilular Form.**

*I employ the term PILULE to describe a small pill—about half the size of an ordinary pill. GRANULES are small Pilules, weighing not more than one grain, and are easily administered to children.*

*Medicines in daily use, such as Opium, Morphia, Dover's Powder, etc., should be kept in the dispensary prepared in these forms ready for use. By so doing both time and trouble will be saved in dispensing.*

[Non-official names are marked thus \*.]

Name.	Form.	Strength.	Usual Dose.
Acid. Arsen.	granules	$\frac{1}{100}$ or $\frac{1}{50}$ gr.	I or 2
„ Benzoic†	pilules	3 gr.	I or 2
„ Carbohc ‡	„	1 gr.	I to 3
„ Gallic	pills	5 gr.	I to 3
„ Tannic	„	5 gr.	I to 3
*Aloin	granules	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	I or 2
„	„	1 gr.	I or 2
Ammon. Bromid.	pills	5 gr.	I to 3
„ Carb.	„	3 gr.	I or 2
„ Chlorid.	„	5 gr.	I or 2
Antimon. Tart.	granules	$\frac{1}{2}$ , $\frac{1}{8}$ , or $\frac{1}{16}$ gr.	I or 2
Antimonialis Pulv.	pilules	2 gr.	I to 3
Argenti Nitras	granules	$\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	I or 2
„ Oxid.	„	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	I or 2
„	„	1 gr.	I or 2
*Arsenici Iodidum	„	$\frac{1}{8}$ gr.	I or 2
Assafœtidæ Gum	pills	5 gr.	I to 3

† See note to Glycecol Benzoic, page 123.

‡ Ten grains of carbolic acid may be given in pills within twelve hours without injury to the stomach if care be taken to give each dose with food.

Name.	Form.	Strength.	Usual Dose.
Bismuth, Subnitrates . . . . .	pills	5 gr.	1 to 3
„ Carb. . . . .	„	5 gr.	1 to 3
„ Valerianas. . . . .	„	4 gr.	1 to 3
*Calcii Sulphide. . . . .	„	$\frac{1}{10}$ gr.	1 to 3
Camphora . . . . .	pilules	2 or 3 gr.	1 or 2
* „ Monobrom. . . . .	„	2 gr.	1 or 2
* Capsicum . . . . .	See page 196	3 gr.	2 or 3
Catechu Pulv. Co. . . . .	pills	5 gr.	2 to 4
*Cedron . . . . .	pilules	2 gr.	1 or 2
Chloral Hydrate . . . . .	pills	5 gr.	1 to 3
*Cinchoninæ Mur. . . . .	pilules	3 gr.	1 or 2
* „ Sulph. . . . .	„	3 gr.	1 or 2
Codeiæ . . . . .	granules	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	1 or 2
Creosote. . . . .	pills	1 min.	1 to 3
*Croton Chloral Hydrate . . . . .	pilules	1 gr.	1 to 3
* „ „ . . . . .	„	2 gr.	1 or 2
* „ „ . . . . .	„	3 gr.	1 or 2
*Digitalin . . . . .	granules	$\frac{3}{10}$ gr.	1 or 2
Digitalis Pulv. . . . .	„	1 gr.	1 or 2
Elaterium . . . . .	„	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	1 or 2
<b>EXTRACTUM—</b>			
Aconiti, B.P. . . . .	„	1 gr.	1 or 2
* „ Alcoholic. . . . .	„	$\frac{1}{8}$ gr.	1 or 2
Aloes Barb. . . . .	„	1 gr.	1 to 3
„ Soc. . . . .	„	$\frac{1}{2}$ or 1 gr.	1 to 3
Anthemidis . . . . .	pilules	3 gr.	1 or 2
Belladonnæ . . . . .	granules	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	1 or 2
Calumbæ . . . . .	pilules	3 gr.	1 to 3
Cannab. Ind. . . . .	granules	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	1 or 2
„ „ . . . . .	„	1 gr.	1 or 2
* Chiratæ . . . . .	pilules	3 gr.	1 or 2
Colchici, B.P. . . . .	„	2 gr.	1 pilule
„ Acet. . . . .	granules	1 gr.	1 to 2
Colocynth Co. . . . .	pills	5 gr.	1 or 2
Conii . . . . .	„	5 gr.	1 or 2
Hyoscyami . . . . .	pilules	3 gr.	1 or 2
Nucis Vom. . . . .	granules	$\frac{1}{4}$ & $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	1 or 2
Opii . . . . .	„	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 gr.
„ „ . . . . .	„	1 gr.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 gr.
Physostig. . . . .	granules	$\frac{1}{16}$ gr.	1 or 2
Quassiæ . . . . .	pilules	3 gr.	1 or 2
Rhei . . . . .	„	3 gr.	1 or 2
Stramonii . . . . .	„	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	1 or 2
Fel Bovis Pur. Inspiss. . . . .	pilules	3 gr.	1 or 2
Ferri Arsenias . . . . .	granules	$\frac{1}{3}$ gr.	2 or 3
„ Citras . . . . .	pills	5 gr.	1 or 2

A TABLE OF MEDICINES IN PILULAR FORM. 113

Name.	Form.	Strength.	Usual Dose.
*Ferri Citras et Strychniæ	pill	5 gr.	1 or 2
„ et Quinæ Cit.	pilules	3 gr.	1 or 2
* „ „ c. Strychnia	„	2½ gr.	1 or 2
* „ Hypophosph.	„	3 gr.	1 or 2
* „ Lactas	„	3 gr.	1 or 2
„ Phosphas.	pills	5 gr.	1 or 2
„ Redact.	pilules	3 gr.	1 or 2
„ Sulph. Exsic.	„	1 or 2 gr.	1 to 3 gr.
* „ Valerianas	granules	1 gr.	1 to 3
Hyd. Bichlor.	„	½ gr.	1 or 2
„ c. Creta	pilules	2 or 3 gr.	2 to 10 gr.
„ Iod. Rub.	granules	½ gr.	1 or 2
„ „ Viride	„	1 gr.	1 or 2
„ Subchlorid.	pilules	1 & 2 gr.	1 to 10 gr.
„ „ „	„	3, 4, or 5 gr.	1 to 10 gr.
Ipecac. c. Opio P.	pills	2½ gr.	2 to 10 gr.
„ „ „	„	5 gr.	2 to 10 gr.
„ Ver. Pulv.	granules	½ gr.	1 or 2
Jalapæ Resin	pilules	3 gr.	1 to 3
Kino Co. Pulvis.	pills	5 gr.	1 to 4
*Leptandrin.	granules	1 gr.	1 to 3
Lithiæ Carb.	„	5 gr.	1 to 3
Lobeliæ Fol. Pulv.	pilules	2 gr.	1 or 2
Morphiæ Acet.	granules	⅛ gr.	⅛ to 1 gr.
„ „	„	¼ gr.	⅛ to 1 gr.
„ „	„	½ gr.	⅛ to 1 gr.
* „ Bimeconas (Squire)	„	⅛ gr.	⅛ to 1 gr.
* „ „	„	¼ gr.	⅛ to 1 gr.
* „ „	„	½ gr.	⅛ to 1 gr.
„ Hydrochlor.	„	⅛ gr.	⅛ to 1 gr.
„ „	„	¼ gr.	⅛ to 1 gr.
„ „	„	½ gr.	⅛ to 1 gr.
Opii Co. Pulvis	pills	2½ gr.	2 to 20 gr.
Opii Pulvis	„	5 gr.	2 to 20 gr.
Opii Pulvis	granules	¼ or ½ gr.	¼ to 2 gr.
* „ Rect (Swan & Procter)†	„	1 gr.	¼ to 2 gr.
Pepsina Porci	pilules	1 gr.	1 to 5 gr.
„ „	„	2 gr.	1 to 5 gr.
„ „	„	3 gr.	1 to 5 gr.
Phosphorus Pur. Free	„	{ 100, 50, 33, 25, 20, or 10 gr.	100 to 1 gr.

† Made with Opium, purified of Narcotine and other objectionable matter, by Messrs. Swan & Procter, "it contains 10% of Morphia, and its strength never varies." This is certainly an advantage.

114 A TABLE OF MEDICINES IN PILULAR FORM.

Name.	Form.	Strength.	Usual Dose.
Plumbi Acet.	pills	2 or 5 gr.	2 to 5 gr.
Podoph. Resin	gran.	$\frac{1}{50}, \frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{3}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	Alterative $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Purgative $\frac{1}{8}$ gr.
Potassæ Bicarb.	pills	5 gr.	1 to 3
" Chlor.	"	5 gr.	1 to 3
" Nitras	"	5 gr.	1 to 3
Potassii Bromid.	"	5 gr.	1 to 3
" Iodidum	"	3 gr.	3 to 6 gr.
" " "	"	5 gr.	3 to 6 gr.
*Quinæ Arsenias	granules	$\frac{1}{8}$ gr.	1 or 2
* " Valer.	"	1 gr.	1 or 2
* " Hypophosph.	"	1 gr.	1 or 2
Santonin	pilules	1 gr.	1 to 3
" " "	"	2 gr.	1 to 3
Sodæ Carb. Exsic.	pills	5 gr.	1 to 3
* " Salicylas†	"	5 gr.	2 to 4
*Zinci Bromide	pilules	2 gr.	
" Oxidum	"	1 gr.	1 to 3 gr.
" Sulph.	"	1 gr.	1 or 2 gr.
" Valerianas	"	1 gr.	1 or 2 gr.
" " "	"	2 gr.	1 or 2 gr.
" Phosphide	granules	$\frac{1}{8}$ gr.	1 or 2

Found especially useful in acute rheumatism, in doses of 10 to 15 grs. every three or four hours.

PILULAR PREPARATIONS  
OF  
FREE PHOSPHORUS.

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**Pil. Phosphori Mollis.\*** = 1 in 50.

(2% of Free Phosphorus.)

In my work *On the Value of Phosphorus as a Remedy for Functional Disorders of the Nervous System, induced by Over-work and other Exhausting Influences incidental to Modern Life*,† I have fully explained the method of preparing the following preparations. They offer the readiest and, I believe, most certain, as well as the safest *means* of introducing free Phosphorus into the system. The difficulty and the danger hitherto attending prescribing this very valuable agent are now entirely removed.

Thus 3 grains =  $\frac{1}{18}$  grain of free Phosphorus.

$2\frac{1}{2}$	,,	=	$\frac{1}{25}$	,,	,,	,,
2	,,	=	$\frac{1}{25}$	,,	,,	,,
$1\frac{1}{2}$	,,	=	$\frac{1}{33}$	,,	,,	,,
1	,,	=	$\frac{1}{50}$	,,	,,	,,
$\frac{1}{2}$	,,	=	$\frac{1}{100}$	,,	,,	,,

THREE GRAINS is the *maximum*, and HALF A GRAIN the *minimum*

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\* So called because it is a soft and perfectly soluble pill mass, and also to distinguish it from the Pil. Phosphori, *B.P.*, a hard and insoluble pill composed of resin and wax, introduced many years *after* this preparation was in general use and had established the value of Phosphorus as a remedial agent.

† Fourth Edition. H. K. Lewis, 136, Gower Street.

Pills of the various strengths given according to the above, and the following formulæ, are prepared by H. & T. Kirby & Co., and they may be obtained at their Laboratory, 14, Newman Street, Oxford Street; also at all the first-class dispensing houses, among others, at the West End, of the General Apothecaries Company, Oxford Street; Messrs. Bell & Co., Oxford Street; and Messrs. Corbyn & Co., Poultry.

N.B.—The Profession are cautioned against a practice which has recently become very common, viz., that of substituting pills containing *Powdered Phosphorus* for those manufactured by my process. Trafficking on the reputation which my preparations have acquired, certain pill manufacturers have pirated my formulæ, and by imitating the coating of the pills succeed in closely resembling them externally. The operation of pills so made is wholly different from that of the pills made by my method. Solid Phosphorus Pills are *exceedingly dangerous* (see case of poisoning, note, page 117); and the prescriber should therefore be careful to guard his patient against this dishonest substitution, by writing in every case "Kirby" after the required preparation, adding also the number of the formula. This should suffice to secure the right preparation being supplied.



dose. When it is desired to administer Phosphorus in combination with other drugs it will be advantageous, as well as suitable, to employ the annexed formulæ. Great care must be taken not to combine an adjuvant with which free Phosphorus is incompatible.

REMEDIAL USES.—“Phosphorus, after its absorption, acts as a stimulant to the nervous, vascular, and secreting organs. It excites the mental faculties and the sexual feelings; raises the temperature of the skin; increases the frequency of the pulse, and promotes the secretions. It is administered as a stimulant to the nervous centres in convulsive and old paralytic cases, and as an aphrodisiac.”—Dr. PEREIRA'S *Materia Medica*, vol. i., p. 226.

*In all cases of nervous exhaustion, whether involving the cerebral or spinal centres, it is of great value. I have seen marked benefit from its use when the symptoms were not severe enough to indicate organic lesion, but the most remarkable results have been in the cases in which the structure of the centres was apparently deeply implicated. In threatening cerebral softening in myelitic paraplegia from excessive venery, it is the only drug which appears really to affect the nerve-centres. In neuralgia attention has recently been drawn by several writers to its virtues; and as neuralgia is often simply an expression of exhausted nerve power, the use of Phosphorus is commended by reason as well as by experience.\* . . .*

AS A NUTRIENT TONIC.—Phosphorus is prescribed with great advantage in loss of nerve power, muscular debility, and extreme mental depression, arising from prolonged anxiety and OVER-WORK, especially brain-work, and also in nervous exhaustion from sexual excesses. It is recommended in all cases attended with prostration of the vital powers; in exhausting diseases, such as diphtheria, typhus and other fevers, and in the typhoid condition generally. In combination with Iron, Quinine, and Strychnine, it has proved highly beneficial, in many instances effecting cures in apparently hopeless cases after all other medicines had failed. *In softening of the brain, in melancholia, and some other forms of insanity, it has been successfully employed. In painful affections of the nerves, facial neuralgia, sciatica, etc., free Phosphorus gives speedy and permanent relief. In incipient consumption, in chronic and inveterate diseases of the skin, leprosy, lupus, and psoriasis, it has been administered with great advantage.*

AS AN OCCASIONAL STIMULANT.—Phosphorus affords considerable relief when the system is jaded and worn by unusual mental strain or temporary nervous exhaustion. In such cases its exhilarating and restorative effect is most marked. The thirty-third of a

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\* Professor H. C. WOOD, Clinical Lecturer on Diseases of the Nervous System in the University of Pennsylvania, etc.

grain, either alone or combined with Nux Vomica and Quinine, taken at meal-time, produces a manifest increase of power, together with an unmistakable feeling of comfort and exhilaration. It gives more material support than wine or other alcoholic stimulants, while its effects are far less evanescent.

THE DOSE OF PHOSPHORUS.—This is variously stated by different authorities. As its therapeutic action, and therefore its efficacy, greatly depends upon the quantity given, this is a matter of importance, and in every case its use requires both judgment and discrimination. The dose given by Professor Stillé is one-twentieth to one-fourth of a grain; by Dr. Garrod one-fortieth to one-tenth of a grain. The latter is, I think, the *maximum* dose, and one that cannot be increased without the risk of incurring disagreeable consequences. Dr. J. C. Wood, who has had much experience in the use of Phosphorus, believes that its physiological action and *therapeutic* are essentially different. He says: "Like Iron, Cod-liver Oil, etc., it appears to act, when given in minute doses, as a stimulant to the nutrition of the tissues into whose composition it enters;" when, therefore, Phosphorus is desired to operate in this manner, large doses should not be given, and no attempt should be made to saturate the system suddenly, unless it be under quite exceptional circumstances.

My own experience enables me confidently to say, that for ordinary purposes it will be found safer and more efficient to *repea*. a small dose frequently (every four or five hours, in exceptional cases every two) rather than *surprise*, as it were, the system by larger ones. One thirty-third of a grain is a medium and safe dose, and the one generally prescribed; one fifteenth, one twentieth, and one twenty-fifth grain, are also safe doses, and being more active, may be employed in cases where the stimulating effect of the drug is indicated. In NEURALGIA, a disease for which Phosphorus is almost a specific, full doses are necessary. The one twentieth (= Pil. Phosphori, gr.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ) or the one sixteenth of a grain (= Pil. Phosphori, gr. 3) may be taken an hour before an expected paroxysm, and be repeated three or four times a day. It is not wise, however, to exceed a quarter, or at most a third, of a grain in the twenty-four hours.\*

IN EXTREME NERVOUS PROSTRATION, occurring in the later stages of typhus, typhoid, pneumonia, and other asthenic conditions, Phosphorus is employed as a special stimulant, as well as a

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\* In a case of accidental poisoning, related by Mr. Ashburton Thompson, half a grain of solid Phosphorus was taken in a pill every twenty-four hours, until nearly two and three-quarter grains of solid Phosphorus had been taken in six days. Mr. Thompson, however, thinks the dose was *not excessive*. The patient

renovator of nerve tissue and an antiperditor. Full doses (Pil. Phosphori, gr. 3) should be given every three or four hours, extending over a considerable period, carefully watching its effects. In these cases we must not delay to administer Phosphorus until the patient is moribund; it should be given early and boldly. The *Æthereal Tincture* recently prepared is recommended by some practitioners, but on all occasions the gradual absorption of the element is fully secured when my preparations are administered.

When it is desired to obtain the *STIMULANT effect of Phosphorus rapidly*, the pill may be dissolved in a little warm water before it is taken; certainly, when it is *necessary* or thought expedient to give the metalloid in a fluid form, no better method can be adopted. All my pills are readily soluble in water at blood heat [98° F.], and in cold water, if cut through with a penknife before immersion.

**IN CHRONIC CASES.**—A course of Phosphorus, extending over a period of six weeks (sometimes months), is necessary to obtain the best remedial effects. Relief may and frequently is speedily obtained; but in cases of long-standing disease, dependent upon structural change, and exhibiting material loss of nerve power, permanent benefit cannot be looked for or result from a few doses. The cure will depend upon the persistent use of the remedy in small doses until its physiological action is well established. To this end the dose should be taken not less than three times a day (always with a meal) for a period of three or four weeks, or until about two or three grains have been administered. Then it may be discontinued a few days, and again resumed for another three weeks, and with like alternations continued for three or four months, of course under professional observation. In locomotor ataxy, Pil. Phosphori may be taken continuously for many months with the best results, and without giving rise to a single untoward symptom.

**CONTRA-INDICATIONS.**—Phosphorus should not be given to persons inclined to hæmorrhage, having a hæmorrhagic diathesis.

It is also contra-indicated in active congestion of the brain, and generally in plethoric states of the system. It should be borne in mind that it is more frequently required in *nutrient* doses than in *stimulating*.

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was seized with severe symptoms on the night of the sixth day, after having eaten a large supper of sprats. The sudden absorption of a large quantity of solid Phosphorus [forty-three pills, each containing a sixteenth of a grain, had been taken], which found, no doubt, a ready solvent in the oily sprats, fully explains the cause of the disaster—the cumulative action of solid Phosphorus. Exception may be justly taken to the form in which the Phosphorus was exhibited. Had it been properly prepared, each dose would have been assimilated soon after it was received into the stomach, and poisoning would not have occurred.

### Pil. Ferri Phosphorati.

=  $\frac{1}{2}\%$  Free Phosphorus and 75% Reduced Iron,

Thus : 6 grs. contain  $\frac{1}{33}$  gr. Free Phosphor., Iron  $4\frac{1}{2}$  grs.

5	„	„	$\frac{1}{40}$	„	„	„	$3\frac{3}{4}$	„
4	„	„	$\frac{3}{80}$	„	„	„	3	„
2	„	„	$\frac{1}{100}$	„	„	„	$1\frac{1}{2}$	„

*Dose for Adults*—4 to 6 grs. *Children*—2 to 5 grs.

REMEDIAL USES.—Phosphorus and Iron in combination are powerfully hæmatinic even in small doses ; and are well adapted to improve the quality and properties of the blood. The absence of astringency renders the combination peculiarly useful in the treatment of diseases dependent upon an excess of white corpuscles and for which other preparations of Iron would not be admissible. It is probable that in every case where Iron is wanting Phosphorus is also deficient, and it is only reasonable to believe that where the red globules are reduced one-third or one-half, and the liquor sanguinis is poor in albumen (which is commonly the case in *anæmic* conditions), the normal proportion of Phosphorus is much below the healthy standard. The combination, therefore, is a very useful one, and it has proved highly successful in the treatment of loss of nerve power associated with *impoverished blood* (*Anæmia*). It should be selected in preference to simple Phosphorus in *neuralgia*, *chlorosis*, *chorea*, and cerebral and spinal *anæmia*. It stimulates nutrition and the regenerative power of the blood. “*Sanguis moderator nervorum* is an old and true aphorism,” says Professor Stillé. “When the constitution of the blood is impaired and deteriorated by a partial loss of the red corpuscles, the energy of nervous movements and their co-ordination are alike impaired, and the system falls into irregular action. It displays an unnatural sensibility to external impressions, especially a want of tone, which places it at the mercy of every transient influence, and leads the mind to form exaggerated estimates of pleasurable as well as painful sensations. Muscular quivering and spasms, fits of fainting, obstinate vomiting, causeless bursts of laughter, or floods of tears, are the common phenomena of anæmic hysteria.” It is most probable that loss of power and co-ordination in these cases and in analogous conditions are due more to the want of Phosphorus than of Iron. It is certain, however, that improvement more quickly follows when the two are administered together than when Iron is given alone. It should be observed that gastric debility is a frequent accompaniment of nervous derangements. Nutriment as well as medicine are then extremely difficult to digest. When this is so a few drops of the Tincture of *Nux Vomica* or half a grain of the Alcoholic Extract taken before meals favours the digestive process. Phosphorised

Iron is more efficacious when taken in the middle of a meal. See Formula 193.

*For Combinations, see Formulæ 193, 196, 197.*

### Pil. Quinæ Phosphorati.

= 1% Free Phosphorus and 50% Sulphate of Quinine.

Thus : 3 grs. contain  $\frac{1}{3}$  Free Phosphor., Quinine  $1\frac{1}{2}$  grs.

2 $\frac{1}{2}$  "  $\frac{1}{4}$  " " "  $1\frac{1}{4}$  "

2 "  $\frac{1}{5}$  " " " 1 "

1 "  $\frac{1}{10}$  " " "  $\frac{1}{2}$  "

*Dose for adults—2 to 5 grs. Children—1 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  grs.*

THESE PILLS ARE KEPT PREPARED.

REMEDIAL USES.—This combination may be prescribed with advantage in asthenic forms of disease, in all cases in which Quinine alone is employed. It is especially useful in the treatment of convalescents from fevers and acute and exhausting diseases ; in certain forms of *scrofula* in children, especially when the flesh is soft and flaccid, the glands enlarged, eyes inflamed, and the blood impoverished. Also in *chronic bronchitis* and *phthisis*, when there is either wasting or night sweats.

*For Combinations, see F. 192, 196, 197.*

### Pil. Aloes Phosphorati.

= 1% Free Phosphorus and 50% Aqueous Extract of Aloes.

Thus : 3 grs. contain  $\frac{1}{3}$  Free Phosphor., Ext Aloes  $1\frac{1}{2}$  grs.

2 "  $\frac{1}{5}$  " " " " 1 "

1 "  $\frac{1}{10}$  " " " "  $\frac{1}{2}$  "

*Dose for adults—2 to 6 grs. Children—1 to 2 grs.*

PILLS OF THE ABOVE STRENGTH ARE KEPT PREPARED.

REMEDIAL USES.—The therapeutic use of Aloes is by no means confined to its purgative properties. In small doses, from half a grain to a grain and a half, it operates as a gentle stimulant to the action of the bowels, increases a flow of bile, and favours digestion and peristaltic action. This combination, therefore, is very serviceable in the treatment of constipation when it arises from mere debility or atony of the colon, and in the aged.

In feeble constitutions, also in neuroses of the stomach, and atonic dyspepsia. In combination with Iron and Quinine it is useful, and in *amenorrhœa* and *hysteria* with *uterine torpidity*.

*For combinations with Quinine, Iron, and Nux Vomica, see F. 201, 203, and 218.*

# A TABLE

## OF

# PHOSPHORUS PILLS.

	No. OF FORMULÆ.	of Phos. in ea. pill.
Pil. Phosphori et Nucis Vomicae . . . . .	190 =	$\frac{1}{100}$
„ „ c. Quinâ . . . . .	191 =	$\frac{1}{50}$
„ „ c. Quinâ et Nuce Vom. . . . .	192 =	$\frac{1}{50}$
„ „ c. Ferro . . . . .	195 =	$\frac{1}{50}$
„ „ c. Ferro et Nuce Vom. . . . .	193 =	$\frac{1}{33}$
„ „ et Nucis Vom. Fort. . . . .	194 =	$\frac{1}{33}$
„ „ c. Ferro et Quinâ . . . . .	196 =	$\frac{1}{50}$
„ „ c. Ferro, Quinâ, et Strychniâ . . . . .	197 =	$\frac{1}{50}$
„ „ c. Morphiâ et Zinc. Valer. . . . .	198 =	$\frac{1}{25}$
„ „ et Aconiti. . . . .	200 =	$\frac{1}{50}$
„ „ c. Cannabis Ind. . . . .	199 =	$\frac{1}{25}$
„ „ c. Aloes et Nuce Vom. . . . .	201 =	$\frac{1}{50}$
„ „ et Zinci Sulphatis . . . . .	202 =	$\frac{1}{40}$
„ „ c. Quinâ et Aloes . . . . .	219 =	$\frac{1}{33}$
„ „ Comp. Fort. . . . .	218 =	$\frac{1}{25}$
„ „ et Digitalis . . . . .	220 =	$\frac{1}{33}$
„ „ et Cantharidis . . . . .	221 =	$\frac{1}{33}$
„ „ c. Ferro et Aloes . . . . .	203 =	$\frac{1}{50}$
„ „ et Belladonnæ . . . . .	226 =	$\frac{1}{33}$
„ „ c. Ferro et Digitalis . . . . .	222 =	$\frac{1}{33}$
„ „ c. Quinâ et Digitalis . . . . .	223 =	$\frac{1}{50}$
„ „ c. Opio et Digitalis . . . . .	224 =	$\frac{1}{33}$
„ „ et Strychniæ . . . . .	225 =	$\frac{1}{25}$

*N.B.—In my Treatise on Phosphorus these Formulæ are numbered consecutively, from 1 to 25.*  
*By this table the Prescriber will be able to see at a glance the various combinations in which he may administer Free Phosphorus.*

## GLYCECOLS,\*

### OR GLYCERINE JELLY LOZENGES.

This is a new and elegant vehicle designed chiefly for the administration of medicines intended to act locally. It was first introduced in 1874, with the object of supplying a substitute for the officinal lozenge, to the use of which in practice there are many objections. The basis employed is a compound of Isinglass and Glycerine,† to which I have given the name of "Glycecolloid," and which possesses solvent and antiseptic qualities well adapted for the purpose.

The remarkable antiseptic and solvent power of Glycerine, together with its bland taste, its unchangeableness, and its neutral relation to the animal tissues, renders it the most valuable excipient that can be employed, especially for a certain class of medicines which it dissolves more readily than water, while it gives to them a wider range of utility, and an importance hitherto not understood.

**Glycecols**, or *Jelly Troches*, as I propose to call them, in order to distinguish them from the lozenge of the confectioner, possess not only the advantages which belong to that form of medicine as a means of local medication, and as an agreeable vehicle for administering certain medicines to children, but they have also a value derived from the well-known property of Glycerine as a therapeutic agent.

The officinal troche, *nominally* a pharmaceutical preparation, has fallen into neglect as a form of medicine, chiefly because its manufacture is in the hands of the confectioner. Nevertheless, formulæ for the preparation of troches appear in the Pharmacopœia; but the pharmacist has no recognised practical method nor convenient appliances for dispensing them. Moreover, the bases employed in troches prove to be simply mixtures of gum, sugar, fruit paste, etc., only suitable excipients for a comparatively few medicines; but the great objection to them is, that they are identical

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\* Glycecols are prepared by H. & T. KIRBY & CO., 14, Newman Street, who supply them in boxes of convenient size. They supply also the *Glycecolloid* to those who wish to prepare the Glycecols for themselves.

† For some purposes the *Glycecolloid* is made with fine Gelatine prepared from calves' feet only.

In the latest edition of the Throat Hospital Pharmacopœia some useful formulæ for lozenges will be found, in which Glycecolloid is ordered to be employed as the basis. Its superiority to the usual excipients is daily becoming more recognized, and it will doubtless soon supersede them altogether.

in character with the ordinary lozenge of commerce, sold in every sweetmeat shop. These are undoubtedly objections and hindrances to a more general employment in medicine, and it cannot be a matter of surprise that troches are very seldom prescribed by physicians, and never employed for obvious reasons in general practice.

Glycecols are also very superior to lozenges, inasmuch as the utility of the latter is, at best, limited in application, whereas the Glycecol possesses properties which peculiarly adapt it for the *general* administration of remedies. Here, then, we have a medium for administering active *fluid* medicines in a semi-solid form virtually held in solution, having a range of utility as unlimited as that of the pilular form; and possessing the advantages of concentration and portability. At the same time, they are more quickly absorbed and more easily dispensed, constituting by far the most *agreeable* form of medicine ever devised.

One other advantage which may fairly be claimed for Glycecols over the ordinary hard lozenge, when employed in diseases of the mouth, tonsils, and throat: they are of a *soft and jelly-like* character, a valuable quality when the mucous membrane is inflamed. They are also free from sugar, and not liable to disorder the stomach, induce nausea or loss of appetite, so very often the effect of the common lozenge if frequently repeated in throat affections, and when continual applications *are necessary*.

As a medium for administering medicine to children, the Glycecol possesses advantages which cannot be claimed for any other vehicle; in most cases the taste of the medicine may be completely disguised, and even where nauseous substances are unavoidable, their objectionable flavour is materially lessened. They are attractive in appearance, infinitely more pleasant than any other vehicle, and are easily given to children too young to take the same medicines in the pilular form, and who invariably rebel against powders, which, of all forms of medicines, are the most nauseous. A Glycecol is a handsome and attractive-looking lozenge, weighing from forty to sixty grains, lenticular in form, and about the size of a shilling, having the consistence of a firm jelly. When carrying a material soluble in Glycerine—Morphia, for example—it is brilliantly transparent; in other cases, such as Guaiacum, it is opalescent; Bismuth and other insoluble substances, opaque. It will be observed that the active ingredients are more diluted than in the common lozenge, hence their complete diffusion and rapid absorption.

The following formulæ include officinal troches as well as those used in the *Hospital for Diseases of the Throat*. They may be further extended; but the examples given are sufficient to indicate the almost universal applicability of this new vehicle.



### MODE OF ADMINISTRATION.

WHEN EMPLOYED TO PRODUCE A LOCAL EFFECT, the Glycecol should be placed upon the tongue and allowed to dissolve slowly; it can then be diffused over the part affected in the form of a liquid jelly. The time required for a Glycecol to dissolve is from four to five minutes, and as it is desirable to keep the medicament in contact with the part affected as long as possible the process should not be hurried. In severe cases of sore throat it is advantageous, in order to remove any mucus or obnoxious secretion, to rinse out the mouth and throat with tepid water, to which has been added a few drops of Condyl's Fluid.

WHEN USED AS A VEHICLE FOR MEDICINES designed to affect the system generally, the Glycecol, as soon as it becomes softened, should be swallowed whole, like a Capsule. No other flavour than that of Glycerine will be apparent.

WHEN ADMINISTERED TO CHILDREN, Glycecols may be given as above; or if the child be too young to be instructed, as in the case of infants, it should be placed in a silver teaspoon, and held for a few minutes over a cup of hot water, and when dissolved given in a liquid state while yet *warm*, and on no account *hot*.

### GROUP I.—FOR THROAT AFFECTIONS.

**Glycecol Aconiti.\* = Tinct. Aconiti, min. j.**

Useful in painful affections of the pharynx; in phthisis they diminish expectoration and lessen the frequency of the pulse. Act as a sedative in irritative coughs. Dose, one every two hours. N.B.—Frequently repeated they produce constitutional effects.

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\* Dr. RINGER ("Handbook of Therapeutics," page 311) says,—“Of all the drugs we possess there are certainly none more valuable than Aconite. Its virtues are only beginning to be appreciated. . . . Its power over inflammation is little less than marvellous.” In the early stages of acute inflammation, in pericarditis, pleurisy, pneumonia, tonsillitis, catarrh, rheumatism, and to relieve pain in neuralgia, nervous palpitation of the heart, etc., the preparations chosen will answer every purpose. For exhibiting minute doses, the Glycecol, Granules, or Tincture, are most suitable.

Dr. RINGER prefers small doses often repeated: thus half a drop or a drop in a teaspoonful of water every ten minutes or quarter of an hour for two hours, and afterwards every hour. Glycecols are admirably adapted for this purpose.

**Glycecol Acidi Benzoici.** = gr. j.

A most valuable stimulant and voice lozenge, in cases of nervo-muscular weakness of the throat. Used by public speakers and professional singers with great advantage. Prescribed for the same purposes as "senega;" useful also in cystitis and to check uræmic vomiting.

**Glycecol Acidi Carbolici.** = gr. j.

As an antiseptic it is useful in sore throat attended with fœtor of the breath. The action of Carbolic Acid is allied to that of Creosote, and it is used in similar cases. When administered to arrest sickness, the Glycecol should be swallowed whole, like a Capsule.

**Glycecol Acidi Tannici.** = gr. j.

The Tannic Acid is held in solution in the Glycerine, and in this form is very useful in throat affections.

**Glycecol Acidi Tannici et Capsici.**

℞ Acidi Tannici, gr. xij. ; Tr. Capsici, ℥xxxvj. ; Glycerinæ, fʒij. ; Glycecolloidæ, ʒvj. M. ft. glycecol. xij.

Useful in relaxed throat and as a voice lozenge.

**Glycecol Catechu.**

℞ Ext. Catechu, gr. xxiv. ; Glycerinæ, fʒij. ; Glycecolloidæ, ʒvj. M. ft. glycecol. xij.

Especially useful in sore throat and laryngeal irritation.

**Glycecol Cubebæ.**

℞ P. Cubebæ, gr. vj. ; Glycerinæ, fʒij. ; Glycecolloidæ, ʒvj. M. ft. glycecol. xij.

Very serviceable in diminishing excessive secretions of mucus from the pharynx, larynx, or trachea. A modification of Brown's Bronchial Troches.

**Glycecol Guaiaci.**

℞ Resinæ Guaiaci, gr. xxiv. ; Glycerinæ, f ʒij. ; Glycecolloidæ, ʒvj. M. ft. glycecol. xij.

A specific for arresting crescent inflammation of the tonsils, and useful both in acute and subacute inflammations of the pharynx, and in acute follicular disease of the tonsils, etc.

**Glycecol Gummi Rubri.**

℞ Gummi Rubri, gr. xxiv. ; Glycerinæ, f ʒij. ; Glycecolloidæ, ʒvj. M. ft. glycecol. xij.

A species of Kino. A very useful astringent in sore throat.

**Glycecol Potassæ Chloratis.**

℞ Potassæ Chloratis, ʒj. ; Pulv. Althææ, xxxvj. ; Glycerinæ, ʒj. ; Glycecolloidæ, ʒvj. M. ft. glycecol. xij.

Antiseptic. Useful locally in thrush and aphthous ulcerations of the mouth and fauces, and as a general tonic to the mucous membrane. Often repeated produce constitutional effects. Useful in typhus and scarlet fevers.

**GROUP II.—FOR COUGHS, CATARRH,  
AND PULMONARY AFFECTIONS.****Glycecol Althææ.**

℞ Pulv. Althææ, gr. xxxvj. ; Glycerinæ, f ʒij. ; Glycecolloidæ, ʒvj. M. ft. glycecol. xij.

This preparation, being flavoured with orange flowers, is certainly an improved form of *Pâte de Guimauve* with the addition of Glycerine. A harmless and demulcent pâte, well suited for delicate invalids, by whom it may be taken without fear of deranging the digestive organs.

**Glycecol Ammonii Bromidi et Belladonnæ.**

℞ Ammonii Bromidi, gr. xxiv. ; Ext. Belladonnæ, gr. iij. ; Glycerinæ, f ʒij. ; Glycecolloidæ, ʒvj. M. ft. glycecol. xij.

**Glycecol Ammonii Chloridi.**

℞ Ammonii Chloridi, gr. xxxvj. ; Glycerinæ, fʒij. ; Glycecolloidæ, vj. M. ft. glycecol. xij.

Useful in bronchitis.

**Glycecol Codeiæ.**

℞ Codeiæ, gr. iij. ; Glycerinæ, fʒij. ; Glycecolloidæ, ʒvj. M. ft. glycecol. xij.

An elegant cough medicine.

**Glycecol Lactuæ. T. H.**

℞ Ext. Lactuæ, gr. vj. ; Glycerinæ, fʒij. ; Glycecolloidæ, ʒvj. M. ft. glycecol. xij.

**Glycecol Lobeliæ.**

℞ Tr. Lobeliæ, fʒj. ; Glycerinæ, fʒj. ; Glycecolloid, ʒvj. M. ft. glycecol. xij.

Very useful in whooping-cough. The tincture is recommended by Dr. Ringer.

**Glycecol Morphiæ.**

℞ Morphiæ Mur., gr. j. ; Glycerinæ, fʒvj. ; Glycecolloidæ, ʒxviij. M. ft. glycecol. xxxvj.

**Glycecol Ipecac. et Morphiæ.**

℞ P. Ipecac., gr. iij. ; Morphiæ Mur., gr. j. ; Glycerinæ, fʒvj. ; Glycecolloidæ, ʒxviij. M. ft. glycecol. xxxvj.

Equivalent to the B.P. Troche.

Flavoured with lemon juice and sherry. This is an elegant cough medicine, particularly grateful to the phthisical patient ; it allays throat irritation, quiets the cough, and has a soothing effect. To induce sleep, a glycecol should be taken every hour for three or four hours before bedtime.

**Glycecol Camphoræ Co. F. 97.**

Paregoric Glycecols = min. xv. Tinct. Camph. Co.

**Glycecol Camph. Co. et Ipecac.** *F.* 123.

A very useful anodyne expectorant medicine, each Glycecol being equivalent to  $\mathfrak{m}$  xv. Tr. Camph. Co. A very useful cough medicine, and an excellent mode of administering Paregoric.

**Glycecol Senegæ.**

℞ Tr. Senegæ Conc.,  $\mathfrak{z}$ ij. ; Glycerinæ,  $\mathfrak{f}$   $\mathfrak{z}$ j. ; Glycecolloidæ,  $\mathfrak{v}$ vj. M. ft. glycecol. xij.

A valuable stimulating expectorant.

**GROUP III.—FOR CHILDREN.****Glycecol Boracis.** — gr. 5.

Useful in thrush and aphthous ulcerations, fissured tongue, etc.

**Glycecol Carbonis Lignis.**

These contain 6 grains of fine wood charcoal, and are useful in pyrosis, flatulence, foetid breath.

**Glycecol Hydrarg. c. Cretâ.**

℞ Hydrarg. c. Cretâ, gr. xxxvj. ; Glycerinæ,  $\mathfrak{f}$   $\mathfrak{z}$ ij. ; Glycecolloidæ,  $\mathfrak{v}$ vj. M. ft. glycecol. xij.

**Glycecol Jacobi. (Fever Glycecol.)**

℞ Pulv. Jacobi, gr. xij. ; Glycerinæ,  $\mathfrak{f}$   $\mathfrak{z}$ ij. ; Glycecolloidæ,  $\mathfrak{v}$ vj. M. ft. glycecol. xij.

A useful diaphoretic for young children and infants teething.

**Glycecol Podophylli. (Aperient Glycecol.)**

℞ Resinæ Podophylli, gr. j. ; Glycerinæ,  $\mathfrak{f}$   $\mathfrak{z}$ j. ; Glycecolloidæ,  $\mathfrak{z}$ ij. M. ft. glycecol. 50.

Prepared especially for infants and young children. Relieves obstinate constipation.

Notwithstanding the "uncertainty" which repute attributes to the action of this drug, it is constantly prescribed in all those cases in which Calomel or some other mercurial was formerly employed. Podophyllin is exceedingly useful in liver affections and disordered

secretions, in skin affections (especially eczema), and whenever an alterative is required. Dr. Ringer prescribes it in obstinate constipation, which sometimes occurs during the early months of infant life, with hard motions of a clay colour. In such cases he directs one or two drops of a tincture to be given twice or thrice a day. Podophyllin Glycecols are prepared for this same purpose. These may be given with great safety at any period of infant life. The formulæ numbered 10, 53, 60, 119, 128, and 129, are all active and efficient preparations.

### Glycecol Cretæ Aromaticæ. (Diarrhœa Glycecol.)

℞ Pulv. Cretæ Aromat., ʒj.; Glycerinæ, fʒj.; Glycecolloidæ, ʒvj. M. ft. glycecol. xij.

### Glycecol Kino Comp. = $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. Opium.

℞ Pulv. Kino Co., ʒss.; Glycerinæ, fʒjss.; Glycecolloidæ, ʒvj. M. ft. glycecol. xij.

### Glycecol Quinæ.

℞ Quinæ Sulph., gr. iij.; Glycerinæ, fʒij.; Glycecolloidæ, ʒvj. M. ft. glycecol. xij.

### Glycecol Santonini.

℞ Santonini, xxiv.; Glycerinæ, fʒij.; Glycecolloidæ, ʒvj. M. ft. glycecol. xij.

Especially useful in the treatment of *lumbricus*, or round worm. The combination with Scammony, F. 43, is a very useful one, and seldom fails. It is also useful in the treatment of *ascarides*, the cure of which is greatly facilitated by the exhibition of Sulphate of Iron and Quassia, F. 44, twice or thrice daily.

### Glycecol Scammonii.

℞ Scammonii Virg., gr. xxxvj.; Glycerinæ, fʒij.; Glycecolloidæ, ʒvj. M. ft. glycecol. xij.

A tasteless aperient for children.

### Glycecol Ipecacuanhæ.

℞ Pulv. Ipecac., gr. iij.; Glycerinæ, fʒij.; Glycecolloidæ, ʒvj. M. ft. glycecol. xij.

**Glycecol Krameriaë.**

℞ Ext. Krameriaë, gr. xxxvj. ; Glycerinæ, f ʒij. ; Glycecolloidæ, ʒvj. M. ft. glycecol. xij.

A very useful astringent. Rhatany does not disagree with the stomach, as is often the case with Tannic Acid, nor does it cause constipation to the same extent as Kino or Catechu.

It is also serviceable in passive hæmorrhage, menorrhagia when not profuse but constant, in scorbutic affections of the mouth and gums, and in atonic dyspepsia.

**Glycecol Doveri.**

℞ Pulv. Doveri, ʒss. vel ʒj. ; Glycerinæ, f ʒij. ; Glycecolloidæ, ʒv. vel ʒvj. M. ft. glycecol. xij.

**Glycecol Ferri Redacti.**

℞ Ferri Redacti, gr. xxiv. ; Glycerinæ, f ʒij. ; Glycecolloidæ, ʒvj. M. ft. glycecol. xij.

**Glycecol Ferri Sacchar.**

℞ Ferri Carb. Sacchar., gr. xxxvj. ; Glycerinæ, f ʒij. ; Glycecolloidæ, ʒvj. M. ft. glycecol. xij.

**Glycecol Hæmatoxyli.**

℞ Ext. Hæmatoxyli, ʒj. ; Glycerinæ, f ʒj. ; Glycecolloidæ, ʒvj. M. ft. glycecol. xij.

**NON-OFFICINAL COMBINATIONS.**

(For Therapeutic Uses, etc., refer to Formulæ indicated.)

**Glycecol Antim. Tart. et Doveri. F. 98.****Glycecol Belladonnæ et Ammon. Bromidi.**

℞ Succi Belladonnæ, ʒxxxvj. ; Ammon. Bromidi, gr. xxiv. ; Glycerinæ, f ʒij. ; Glycecolloidæ, ʒvj. M. ft. glycecol. xij.

An excellent remedy for whooping-cough.

**Glycecol Belladonnæ et Potassii Bromidi.**

F. 93.

For whooping-cough.

**Glycecol Belladonnæ et Zinci Sulph.** *F.* 31.

This combination, in the form of granules, is a favourite remedy for whooping-cough with many practitioners. In this form it may be administered to children who will not take pills.

**Glycecol Doveri et Hyd. c. Cretâ.** *F.* 92 and  
*F.* 149.**Glycecol Hydrarg. c. Cretâ Doveri, et Sodæ.**  
*F.* 39.**Glycecol Ipecac., Aconiti, et Potassæ Chlo-  
ratis.** *F.* 103.**Glycecol Santonini et Scammonii.** *F.* 43.**Glycecol Scammonii et Calomel.** *F.* 42.**Glycecol Scammonii, Calomel. et Jalapinæ.**  
*F.* 41.

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**TROCHISCI.**

The following formulæ merit an attention. They are found to be exceedingly useful remedies, and are largely employed at the Throat Hospital, but *Lozenges are not so efficient as Glycecols.*

**Trochisci Acidi Benzoici. T.H.**

Benzoic Acid, in powder, 175 grains in 350 =  $\frac{1}{2}$  gr. in each.

*Dose*—One lozenge every four hours; if used as a *voice* lozenge, one taken a quarter of an hour before attempting to use the voice.

*Use*—A most valuable stimulant and “voice lozenge” in cases of nervo-muscular weakness of the throat.



**Trochisci Acidi Carbolici. T.H.**

Pure Carbolic Acid, 350 grains in 350 = 1 gr. in each.

*Dose*—One lozenge four or five times daily.

*Use*—Antiseptic and stimulant.

**Trochisci Acidi Tannici. T.H.**  $1\frac{1}{4}$  gr. each.

*Dose*—One lozenge every three or four hours.

*Use*—Strongly astringent.

The officinal preparation contains gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the acid in each lozenge.

**Trochisci Catechu. T.H.**

Extract of Catechu, 700 grains in 350 = 2 gr. in each.

*Dose*—One lozenge every three hours.

*Use*—Astringent, but less powerful than the Tannic Acid.

B. P., gr. 1 in each.

**Trochisci Cubebæ. T.H.**

Pulv. Cubebæ, 200 grains in 400 =  $\frac{1}{2}$  gr. in each.

*Dose*—One every three or four hours.

*Use*—Very serviceable in diminishing excessive secretions of mucus from pharynx, larynx, or trachea. An improved form of "Brown's Bronchial Troches."

**Trochisci Guaiaci. T.H.**

Contain 2 grs. of Guaiacum in each.

*Dose*—One lozenge every two hours in acute inflammations, three times a day in chronic affections.

*Use*—A specific for arresting crescent inflammation of the tonsils, and useful both in acute and subacute inflammation of the pharynx, and in follicular disease of the tonsils, etc.

**Trochisci Kino. T.H.**

Contains pure extract of Kino, 2 gr. in each.

*Dose*—One lozenge every three or four hours.

*Use*—Astringent; rather less powerful than rhatany, and never likely to constipate.

**Trochisci Krameriaë. T.H.**

Contains pure extract of Rhatany, 3 gr. in each.

*Dose*—One lozenge every three or four hours.

*Use*—A very useful astringent. Rhatany is not so likely to disagree with the stomach as Kino, Catechu, and other astringents, nor does it often produce constipation.

**Trochisci Morphiaë. B.P.**

Each lozenge contains  $\frac{1}{8}$  gr. Hydrochlorate of Morphia.

*Dose*—One lozenge every three or four hours.

*Use*—Sedative, for irritative coughs and painful conditions of the pharynx.

**Troch. Morph. c. Ipecac. B.P.**

Each lozenge contains  $\frac{1}{8}$  gr. Hydrochlorate of Morphia, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  gr. Ipecacuanha. *See Pilulæ, F. 96.*

**Trochisci Potassæ Chloratis. T.H.**

Chlorate of Potash, in powder, 1050 grains  $350 = 3$  gr. in each

*Dose*—One lozenge every three or four hours.

*Use*—Stimulant and antiseptic. Useful in thrush and aphthous ulcerations, and as a general tonic to the mucous surface.

B.P., gr. 5 in each.

*The above, together with many other formulæ, will be found amongst the Glycecols; in that form they are certainly more efficacious.*

**PULVERES.\***

(For Children's Powders, see Glycecols.)

**Pulvis Astringens. = Diarrhœa Powder.**

℞ Pulv. Catechu Co., ʒij. ; Pulv. Aromat., ʒij. ; Cretæ Præp., ʒij. ; Sacchari, ʒj. ; Ol. Cinnamomi, ʒiv. M. ft. pulv.

In summer diarrhœa and looseness of the bowels, no better remedy than this can be employed. As it contains no Opium, it may

\* These powders are prepared by Messrs. H. & T. KIRBY & Co. for the *Vade Mecum*.

be prescribed without hesitation for children of all ages. Six drachms of this powder in six ounces of water forms at once a useful and safe "Diarrhoea Mixture." I have prescribed this mixture extensively, and have rarely been disappointed.

*Dose*—ʒj. to ʒij. ; in water, or brandy and water.

### **Pulvis Salinæ Effervescens.**

℞ Sodæ Pot. Tart., ʒij. ; Sodæ Bicarb., ʒij. ; Acid. Tartarici, gr. cv. ; Ol. Limonis, gtt. iij. M. ft. pulv.

A useful anti-pyretic and saline medicine.

*Dose*—In fever, and to allay sickness and thirst, from half a drachm to one drachm in a large wine-glassful of water, every three or four hours. ʒss. ad ʒj. in a wine-glass of water is a febrifuge. As an aperient, ʒij. or ʒiij., a large teaspoonful taken fasting, in half a pint of water.

This powder, prepared *secundum artem*, keeps well and effervesces freely, evolving carbonic acid gas. It is a convenient, ready remedy, and quickly dispensed. A good substitute for Soda Water.

## MISTURÆ.

The following formulæ are so arranged that, with a slight modification, the Mixtures may be CONCENTRATED, and *kept* in a form *ready* for use, a matter of some moment to those who desire to curtail the labour of dispensing. All the Mixtures correspond to those in constant use at the London Hospitals, and will be found to supply the ordinary requirements of practice. In many cases they can be employed *as bases*, additions being made to them to suit particular cases.

(1.)

### Mistura Magnes. Sulph. Acida.

℞ Magnes. Sulph., ℥vi. ; Acid. Sulph. Dil., ℥jss. ; Aquæ, ad ℥vj.

A simple saline aperient.

(2.)

### Mistura Magnesia c. Magnes. Sulph. Alkalina.

(*Syns. : Mist. Magnes. c. Colch., Mist. Alba.*)

℞ Magnes. Sulph., ℥vj. ; Magnes. Carb. Pond., ℥j. ; Vin. Colchici, ℥j. ; Tr. Aconiti, ℥xij. ; Glycerinæ, ℥j. ; Aquæ, ad ℥vj.

To relieve portal congestion. A good purgative in gout, rheumatism, etc.

Refrigerant, cathartic, and antacid ; slightly depressant if pushed.

(3.)

### Mistura Magnes. Sulph. c. Rosâ.

(*Mist. Rosæ Aperiens.*)

℞ Magnes. Sulph., ℥vj. ; Acid. Sulph. Arom., ℥j. ; Tr. Zingib., ℥xxij. ; Glycerinæ, ℥j. ; Infusi Rosæ, ad ℥vj.

This combination is an improvement on the "Red Mixture" of

the hospitals. It is an elegant and convenient mode of administering a bulky and nauseous medicine. As a refrigerant cathartic, Sulphate of Magnesia is perhaps more generally employed than any other remedy. It operates mildly yet effectually, both by augmenting the secretions and by increasing peristaltic action; there are few cases in which it is indicated that this mixture may not be given with benefit. Generally, it is useful in all febrile, congestive, and inflammatory affections. Particularly it is beneficial in hæmorrhage during and after abortion, hæmoptysis, menorrhagia, and epistaxis. Gallic Acid (gr. x. doses) may be added in severe cases.

(4.)

### Mistura Acidi Sulph. Aromatica.

℞ Acid. Sulph. Arom., ʒj. ; Tr. Aurantii, ʒij. ; Tr. Cardam. Co., ʒij. ; Sp. Chloroformi, ʒjss. ; Aquæ, ad ʒvj.

A good diarrhœa mixture. Five or ten minims of Tinct. Opii may be added to each dose.

(5.)

### Mistura Acidi Nitrohydrochlorici.

℞ Acid. Nitrohydrochlorici Dil., ʒjss. ; Syrupi, ʒiij. ; Sp. Myristicæ, ʒj. ; Infusi Quassia, ad ʒvj.

(6.)

### Mistura Acidi Phosphorici c. Ferro.

℞ Acid. Phosph. Dil., ʒij. ; Tr. Ferri Perchlor., ʒjss. ; Sp. Chloroformi, ʒij. ; Infusi Quassia, ad ʒvj.

A remedy very largely employed by the late Dr. Hodgkin.

(7.)

### Mistura Acidi Nitrohydrochlorici c. Ferro et Strychniâ.

(*Mist. Tonici.*)

℞ Tr. Ferri Perchlor., ʒij. ; Acid. Phosph. Dil., ʒjss. ; Acid. Nitrohydrochlor. Dil., ʒj. ; Liq. Strychniæ, B.P., ʒss. ; Sp. Chloroformi, ʒj. ; Glycerinæ, ʒj. ; Infusi Quassia, ad ʒvj.

This is an excellent mixture for dispensary purposes. I have prescribed extensively, and found it an invaluable tonic in debility and nervous depression.

(8.)

**Mistura Alkalina (Potash) c. Gentianâ.**

℞ Potassæ Bicarb., ʒjss.; Syrupi, ʒij.; Sp. Ammon. Arom., ʒjss.; Infusi Gent. Co., ad ʒvj.

(9.)

**Mistura Alkalina (Soda) c. Calumbâ.**

℞ Sodæ Bicarb., ʒjss.; Sp. Chloroformi, ʒjss.; Infusi Calumbæ, ad ʒvj.

(10.)

**Mistura Alkalina Aromatica.**

℞ Sp. Ammon. Arom., ʒij.; Sp. Chloroformi, ʒij.; Infus. Aurant. Co., ad ʒvj.

(11.)

**Mistura Alkalina Aromatica c. Rheo.***(Mistura Stomachica.)*

℞ Infusi Rhei, ʒjss.; Sp. Ammon. Arom., ʒjss.; Infus. Gentianæ Co., ad ʒvj.

A gentle laxative, tonic, antacid, and stomachic medicine, and as such it is applicable to the treatment of a large number of cases met with in everyday practice. *Carbonate of Soda* or *Bicarbonate of Potash* may be added when their employment is indicated. With the former it makes the well-known *brown mixture*, Soda c. Rheo, of the hospitals. Useful in many forms of dyspepsia, especially so if occurring in cachectic subjects and weakly children; with an increased dose of Ammonia, in disorders which follow upon excesses in eating and drinking—a numerous class of disorders.

(12.)

**Mistura Ammoniæ Acet.***(Mist. Salinæ.)*

℞ Liq. Ammon. Acet., ʒjss.; Sp. Ether. Nit., ʒij.; Syrupi Croci, ʒss.; Mist. Camphoræ, ad ʒvj.

(13.)

**Mistura Ammoniaë Acet. Composita.***(Mist. Salinaë Co. Mist. Diaphoretica.)*

℞ Liq. Ammon. Acet., ℥jss. ; Vin. Antim. Tart., ℥lxxij. ;  
 Sp. Ether. Nit., ℥j. ; Tr. Aconiti, ℥vj. ; Sp. Camphoræ, ℥j. ;  
 Glycerinæ, ℥jss. ; Aquæ, ad ℥vj.

The mixture is applicable to the treatment of nearly all acute febrile and inflammatory conditions. It will be serviceable in every case where it is desired to increase cutaneous exhalation without excitation or depression. When desired to secure a depressant action, the dose of Antimony should be increased either by adding more Antimony to the Mixture, or by prescribing it in pills of the required strength to be taken with each dose. When, on the contrary, in cases of feeble circulation, with cold skin, it is desired to stimulate the heart's action and to excite the nervous system, pills containing Hydrochlorate or Carbonate of Ammonia may most advantageously be taken with each dose of the mixture. To produce *sweating* nothing is more useful than Dover's Powder (Glycecols or Pilules) prescribed with the mixture, or F. 98 or 100. F. 102, containing Ipecacuanha, produces an expectorant effect when desired.

(14.)

**Mistura Ammoniaë Effervescens.**

℞ Ammoniaë Carb., ℥ij. ; Syrupi, ℥ss. ; Aquæ, ad ℥vj. ; Sp.  
 Ammon. Arom., ℥j. ; Tr. Aurantii, ℥j.

One fluid ounce is neutralized by xxij. grs. of Citric Acid or one large tablespoonful of Lemon Juice.

(15.)

**Mistura Ammoniaë c. Senegâ.**

℞ Sp. Chloroformi, ℥jss. ; Tr. Scillæ, f℥jss. ; Glycerinæ,  
 f℥ij. ; Ammon. Carb., gr. xxiv. ; Infus. Senegæ, ad ℥vj.

A very useful stimulating expectorant.

(16.)

**Mistura Ammoniaci, Ipecacuanhæ, et Lobeliaë.**

℞ Misturæ Ammoniaci, ℥iij. ; Vini Ipecac., ℥j. ; Tr. Lobeliaë,  
 ℥j. ; Glycerinæ, ℥ss. ; Aquæ, ad ℥vj.

In chronic bronchitis and asthma.

(17.)

**Mistura Astringens c. Hæmatoxyli.**

℞ Acid. Sulph. Arom., f ʒjss. ; Tinct. Cardam. Co., f ʒjss. ;  
Sp. Chloroformi, f ʒij. ; Tr. Opii, f ʒss. ; Ext. Hæmatoxyli,  
ʒij. ; Aquæ, ad ʒvj.

A very useful diarrhoea mixture.

(18.)

**Mistura Cascarillæ Composita.***(Mist. Tussi.)*

℞ Tr. Camph. Co., ʒiij. ; Acid. Nitrici Dil., ʒj. ; Vini Ipecac.,  
ʒj. ; Glycerinæ, ʒss. ; Tr. Scillæ, ʒss. ; Infusi Cascarillæ,  
ad ʒvj.

A useful cough mixture.

(19.)

**Mistura Catechu c. Cretâ.**

℞ Pulv. Astringens (page 133), ʒvj. ; Aquæ Puræ, ad ʒvj.

(20.)

**Mistura Chiratæ Composita.**

℞ Acid. Nitrohydrochlorici Dil., ʒjss. ; Glycerinæ, ʒjss. ; Infus.  
Chiratæ, ʒij. ; Infusi Cinchonæ Flav., ad ʒvj.

(21.)

**Mistura Cinchonæ Acida.***(Consumption Hospital.)*

℞ Acidi Nitrici Dil., ʒjss. ; Glycerinæ, ʒij. ; Infus. Cinchonæ  
Flav., ad f ʒvj.

Useful in certain forms of debility in the alkaline and phosphatic diathesis, in syphilis and secondary syphilitic eruptions of the skin, and atonic dyspepsia. In the advanced stages of whooping-cough it is particularly useful; also in atonic diarrhoea and in the low stage of fevers, especially so in typhoid and scarlatina. This is a most useful medicine to keep ready. It is an excellent gargle in affections of the throat attended with ulceration, etc.



(22.)

**Mistura Cinchonæ Ammon. et Chloroformi.**

℞ Ammon. Carb., gr. xviii. ; Sp. Chloroformi, ℥jss. ; Tr. Cinchonæ Co., ℥iij. ; Glycerine, ℥jss. ; Decoct. Cinchonæ, ad ℥vj.

Stimulant, tonic, and restorative. Useful generally in asthenic conditions, the advanced stages of febrile and inflammatory diseases, erysipelalous inflammations, etc.

(23.)

**Mistura Cinchoniæ.**

(*University College Hospital.*)

℞ Cinchoniæ Hydrochlor., gr. xij. ; Acid. Hydrochlor. Dil., ℥xij. ; Aquæ, ad ℥vi.

A capital tonic in dyspepsia, and useful substitute for Quinine in many cases.

(24.)

**Mistura Copaibæ Composita.\***

(*London Hospital.*)

℞ Bals. Copaibæ, ℥xv. ; Liquor Potassæ, ℥xv. ; Ol. Cubebæ, ℥x. ; Sp. Ether. Nit., ℥ss. ; Aquæ Camphoræ, ad ℥j.

(25.)

**Mistura Diuretica.**

℞ Potassæ Acetatis, ℥ij. ; Sp. Ether. Nit., ℥iij. ; Aceti Scillæ, ℥ij. ; Succi Scoparii, ℥vj. ; Aquæ, ad ℥vj.

(26.)

**Mistura Ergotæ Ammoniata.**

(*University College Hospital.*)

℞ Ammon. Carb., gr. xxiv. ; Liquor Ergotæ, ℥ij. ; Tr. Lavand. Co., ℥jss. ; Sp. Chloroformi, ℥jss. ; Aquæ Camphoræ, ad ℥vj.

\* MESSRS. KIRBY & Co. (14, Newman Street) prepare an admirable soluble Copaiba, readily miscible with water—a preparation which saves much trouble in dispensing. It is not generally known that Copaiba is an active *diuretic*, given with great advantage in *ascites*, *albuminuria*, and *morbis cordis*. See article by Dr. E. L. Dixon, *Practitioner*, Feb., 1875.

(27.)

**Mistura Ferri Cathartica.**

℞ Ferri Sulph., gr. ij. ; Magnes. Sulph., ʒss. ; Acid. Sulph. Dil., ℥x. ; Infus. Quassiae, ad ʒj.

(28.)

**Mistura Hydrargyri Iodidi, et Sarsæ.***(University College Hospital.)*

℞ Hydrargyri Perchloridi, gr. ss. ; Potassii Iodidi, gr. xxxij. ; Decoct. Sarsæ Co., ad ʒviij.

The Hospital orders water in this mixture instead of Decoction of Sarsaparilla.

Dose—ʒj. to ʒjss.

(29.)

**Mistura Potassii Iodidi Composita.***(Skin Hospital.)*

℞ Iodi., gr. iij. ; Liq. Potassæ Arsenitis, ℥xxiv. ; Liq. Potassæ, ℥xxiv. ; Tr. Cardam. Co., ℥xxiv. ; Aquæ, ad ʒj.

Dose—ʒj. ad ʒij. in water, in cachectic, squamous, pustular, and vesicular affections.

(30.)

**Mistura Potassii Bromidi Composita.***(University College Hospital.)*

℞ Potassii Bromidi, gr. x. ; Sp. Chloroformi, ℥xviiij. ; Infus. Quassiae, ʒj.

Dose—ʒss. to ʒjss.

**MIXTURES FOR CHILDREN.**

(For other Remedies in Children's Diseases, see Glycecols, Syrups, and Pilulæ.)

(31.)

**Mistura Carminativa Antacid.**

℞ Sodæ Bicarb., gr. xij. ; Glycerinæ, f ʒj. ; Infus. Aromat. Comp.,\* ad ʒj. M. ft. M.

\* **Infusum Aromaticum Comp.**

℞ Cort. Cinnam., ʒij. ; Sem. Cardam., ʒj. ; Rad. Zingib., ʒj. ; Caryophylli, ʒiv. ; Carui, ʒij. ; Aquæ, ad Oj. M. ft. s. a.

This is a very nice carminative medicine for children. It relieves wind and griping, and it forms a good base for diarrhoea mixtures.

*Dose*—A teaspoonful ; for very young children it may be diluted to half strength.

(32.)

### Mistura Carminativa Aperiens.

℞ Potassæ Tartratis, ʒj. ; Liq. Sennæ Dulc., f ʒij. ; Infus. Aromat. Comp., ad ʒiv. M. ft. M.

A mild, cooling, saline aperient, palatable, and very efficient. Useful especially in acid conditions of the prima viæ.

(33.)

### Mistura Ipecacuanhæ.

℞ Vini Ipecac., ʒxx. ; Succi Belladonnæ, ʒviii. ; Potassæ Nit., gr. xvj. ; Glycerinæ, f ʒj. ; Aquæ Amygdalæ, ad ʒj. M. ft. M.

*Dose*—ʒj. to ʒij.

(34.)

### Mistura Astringens.

℞ Ext. Hæmatoxyli, ʒj. ; Infus. Aromat. Comp., ʒj. M. ft. M.

In choleraic disease of infants, and in serous diarrhoea, dilute Sulphuric Acid may be added with great advantage.

*Dose*—ʒj. to ʒij.

## ELIXIRS.

This is a popular form of medicine, largely employed in the United States. Elixirs are exceedingly pleasant to the taste, and, at the same time, possess considerable medicinal value. The following are selected from formulæ recommended by the committee of the College of Pharmacy of Philadelphia :—

The simple elixir contained in the following formulæ is a dilute tincture of cinnamon, orange, and other flavouring ingredients, which, being sweetened with sugar, effectually disguises the taste of the

active agents. They contain a *good portion* of *Alcohol*, which may account in a measure for their popularity. A very suitable form of medicine for elderly folks, and *pour les invalides imaginaires*.

(35.)

### Elixir of Yellow Peruvian Bark.

℞ Tinct. Cinchonæ Flav. Conc., ʒxxij. ; Elixir Simplicis, q.s. ft. fʒxvj. M. ft. Elixir.

This is an exceedingly pleasant and energetic tonic, febrifuge, and restorative. Each fluid dram contains the active principles of 10 grains of Bark.

(36.)

### Elixir Bark and Iron.

℞ Ferri Ammon. Cit., 128 grs. ; Aquæ Dest., ʒj. ; Elixir Cinchonæ Flav., ʒxv. M. ft. Elixir.

This valuable preparation excites languid appetite, gives zest to food, improves digestion, increases the strength, removes the pallor of debility, and gives firmness and precision to the action of the nervous system, with power to endure fatigue and resist disease. One fluid dram contains one grain of Iron Salt and the active principles of nearly 10 grains of Bark.

(37.)

### Elixir Pepsin.

℞ Pepsinæ, 256 grs. ; Vini Xerici, ʒxiv. ; Syrupi, ʒij. ; Ext. Zingib. Fluid., gtt. xxv. M. ft. Elixir.

This contains the active principle of the gastric juice in solution, forming an agreeable and elegant preparation. One fluid dram contains 2 grains of pure Pepsina Porci.

(38.)

### Elixir Bismuth.

℞ Bismuthi Ammon. Citratis, 256 grs. ; Aquæ Destillatæ, ʒj. ; Elixir Simplicis, ʒxv. M. ft. Elixir.

This agreeable elixir contains 2 grains of soluble Citrate of Bismuth in one fluid dram. It is highly efficient in many painful affections of the stomach and bowels, being more active in smaller doses than the insoluble salts.

(39.)

**Elixir Pyrophosphate Iron.**

℞ Ferri Pyrophosph., 128 grs.; Aquæ Dest., ℥j.; Elixir Simplicis, ℥xv. M. ft. Elixir.

The freedom from all unpleasant taste, and the ease with which this preparation is borne by even the most delicate, together with its ready assimilation with the food, and consequent rapid absorption, renders this preparation specially valuable. It is useful in those cases where a nervous tonic is required. One fluid dram contains 1 grain of Iron Salt.

(40.)

**Elixir Iron and Gentian.**

℞ Ext. Gentianæ, 128 grs.; Ferri et Ammoniac Cit., 128 grs.; Aquæ Dest., ℥j.; Elixir Simplicis, ℥xv. M. ft. Elixir.

In this elixir the valuable tonic properties of Gentian in combination with Iron form one of the most agreeable and effectual preparations extant. One fluid dram contains 1 grain of Iron Salt.

**TINCTURÆ.**

The following and many of the Pharmacopœia Tinctures are conveniently dispensed in the manner already suggested. *See Guttae*, page 4.

(41.)

**Tinctura Cardamomi c. Quinâ Conc.**

SYN. *Liq. Quinæ Acida.*

℞ Chloroformi, 200 minims; Quinæ Sulph., 480 grs.; Acidi Sulph. Aromat., q.s.; Tinct. Card. Co. Conc., ad Oj. M. ft. Tinct.

Four fluid drams of this Tincture contain 12 grains of Sulphate of Quinine, and form an elegant mixture when diluted with f℥vss. of water.

(42.)

**Tinctura Chloroformi c. Opio.**

℞ Tr. Opii, Sp. Camphoræ, Tr. Capsici, aa. f℥j.; Chloroformi, f℥iij.; Sp. Vini Rect., ad f℥v. M. ft. Tinct.

Each fluid dram contains about 100 *drops*, consisting of 12

minims of each of the first three ingredients, and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  *minims*, or 18 drops of Chloroform.

A very valuable diffusible stimulant, anodyne, astringent. *A Chlorodyne* about which there is no mystery.

For popular use, in time of epidemic cholera, this preparation should be diluted one-third.

*See Tinct. Opii Ætherea.*

(43.)

### **Tinctura Colchici Ætherea** (American Form).

℞ Colchici, ʒvj. ; Sp. Ether. Nit., fʒxvj. vel q.s. Treat by displacement till fʒxvj. of the Tincture is obtained.

*Dose*—20 to 30 drops.

This and the following preparation are used jointly for rheumatic and neuralgic affections. They are excellent substitutes for the alcoholic Tinctures of the same drugs.

(44.)

### **Tinctura Guaiaci Ætherea** (American Form).

℞ Guaiaci Resinæ, ʒiij. ; Sp. Ether. Nit., fʒxvj. vel q.s. Treat by displacement until fʒxvj. of the Tincture is obtained.

Guaiacum has long been a favourite remedy as a stimulating diaphoretic in chronic rheumatism, "cold" rheumatic pains, sciatica, etc., occurring in persons advanced in life. This preparation unites with it a diuretic action, and it is in some cases to be preferred to the Ammoniated Tincture. In dysmenorrhœa, amenorrhœa, and other uterine affections, it has been found very useful.

*Dose*—ʒss. to ʒij. diluted.

(45.)

### **Tinctura Opii Ætherea** (American Form).

*(Remedy for Asiatic Cholera.)*

℞ Opii, Camphoræ, aa. ʒj. ; Ol. Caryophylli, fʒj. ; Capsici, ʒi. ; Sp. Ether. Co. (Hoffmann's Anodyne), fʒxvj. M. ft. Tinct.

*Adult Dose*—20 to 60 drops every third or fourth hour, according to circumstances. The diffusible character of the Ether is admirably adapted to increase the effects of the important remedies it contains.

This preparation is a new remedy in this country, but it has been extensively employed in America. The formula is sufficient to indi-

cate its value and the class of cases for which it is specially suited. In cases where it is desired to obtain an *immediate* effect, it is invaluable. When cholera is epidemic, every practitioner will do well to arm himself with this remedy. It will enable him to arrest premonitory diarrhœa directly he is called in, and in that manner prevent a state of collapse, in which medicine appears so powerless.

(46.)

### Tinctura Veratri Viridis. U. S. P.

℞ Veratri Viridis, ℥viiij. ; percolate with Sp. Vini Rect. to f ℥xvj. Tincture.

Cardiac Depressant and Sedative, used "to control the vascular system in cases of inflammatory diseases, especially rheumatic fever and gout. Depression and slowness of pulse appear to be characteristic symptoms of its action."—Dr. GARROD.

This remedy is not employed in this country so often as it deserves. It is, however, highly esteemed in America in the treatment of pneumonia. It is said to be capable of rendering the pulse as low as thirty-five beats in a minute. I believe it to be largely employed in homœopathic practice, and with some success. It is not poisonous in the degree that Aconite is, and may therefore be more fearlessly used.

Dose—℥v. ad ℥xv.

N.B.—This tincture is more than double the strength of that of the British Pharmacopœia.

## SYRUPI.

The following are especially recommended as very efficient and elegant preparations.

(47.)

### Syrupus Ipecacuanhæ. U. S. P.

℞ Ext. Ipecacuanhæ Fluidi, f ℥j. ; Syrupi, f ℥xv. M. ft. Syr. f ℥j. = 3¼ grs. Pulv. Ipecac.

(48.)

### Syrupus Kramerizæ. U. S. P.

℞ Ext. Kramerizæ, ℥ij. (troy) ; Sacchari, ℥xxx. (troy) ; Aquæ, f ℥xvj. M. ft. Syr. f ℥j. = about 3 grs. Extract Krameria.

(49.)

**Syrupus Pectoralis (Linctus pro Tussi).**

℞ Mellis, ℥ij. ; Syrupi Rhœados, ℥iij. ; Liq. Morph. Bimec., ℥ij. ; Acidi Nitrici Dil., ℥iv. ; Glycerinæ, ℥j. ; Mucilaginis Acaciæ, ad ℥viiij. M. ft. Linctus.

*Dose*—Adult, ℥j. to ℥ij. A favourite cough medicine in phthisis.

(50.)

**Syrupus Rhei Aromat. (Spiced Syr. Rhubarb).**

℞ Rhei, ℥ijss. ; Caryophylli, Cinnamomi, aa. ℥ss. ; Myristicæ, ℥ij. ; Diluted Alcohol, q.s. Treat by displacement until f℥xvj. of tincture are obtained, and mix with O iv. f℥xvj. Syrup.

An excellent remedy for some forms of diarrhœa occurring in infancy.

*Dose*—f℥j. to f℥ij.

(51.)

**Syrupus Senegæ.**

℞ Rad. Senegæ Contus., ℥iv. (troy) ; Alcohol Dilut., Oij. Treat by displacement, and evaporate the tincture obtained in a water bath at a temperature not exceeding 160° F. to f℥viiij. Filter ; add sugar, ℥xv. (troy) : dissolve by the aid of a gentle heat and strain.

*Dose*—For adults, ℥j. to ℥ij.

A pleasant mode of administering this useful stimulating expectorant.

**PTISANÆ.****Drinks.**

In the treatment of many acute diseases, and especially in fevers of the eruptive class, it is sometimes necessary to exhibit Salines and Refrigerant Medicines in a fluid form. The Mineral Acids, and Salts of Potash, etc., are usually prescribed. When it is not convenient to administer these in the form of a mixture, they may be ordered as a *drink*, which I find patients, especially little ones, take more willingly than "regular physic"; there is no difficulty in getting them quickly and well prepared. Medicine in this form, supplemented by Glycecols, Granules, or Pills, efficiently supply the



requirements of most cases. It is to be remembered that the best and most effective refrigerant is cold or iced water, which may be acidulated or not, according to the taste of the patient.

### **Ptisana Acidi Hydrochlorici.**

℞ Acidi Hydrochlorici Dil., f ʒij. vel f ʒiij. ; Mellis Depurati, ʒj. ; Decocti Hordei, Oij. Mix for the daily drink.

“In typhus fever.”—DR. TANNER.

The diluted Nitro-hydrochloric and Phosphoric Acids may in some cases replace the Hydrochloric Acid.

### **Ptisana Potassæ Bicarbonatis.**

℞ Potassæ Bicarb., ʒij. ; P. Sacchari Alb., ʒij. ; Ol. Limonis, mʒij. M. ft. pulv.

To be dissolved in one or two pints of water, according to the condition of the patient, and taken as a drink in 24 or 36 hours. In acute rheumatism.

### **Ptisana Potassæ Chloratis.**

℞ Potassæ Chloratis, ʒij. ; P. Sacchari Alb., ʒij. M. ft. pulv.

To be dissolved in two pints of barley water or lemonade, and taken in the course of 24 hours, half a tumblerful for a dose. Very useful in scarlet and typhoid fevers.

### **Ptisana Salina.**

℞ Sodii Chlor., gr. xx. ; Potassæ Chloratis, gr. vij. ; Sodæ Carb., gr. xxx. M. ft. pulv.

To be taken every half-hour largely diluted. Used by Dr. Stevens in the saline treatment of malignant cholera.

### **Ptisana Chlori, vel Mistura Chlorinii.**

(*Middlesex.*)

℞ Solutio Chlorini,\* ʒij. ; Syrupi, ʒj. ; Aquæ, ad ʒviiij.

This constitutes the Mistura Chlorinii of the Middlesex Hospital, the dose of which is one to two tablespoonfuls. Useful in typhus and scarlet fevers ; also as a gargle in malignant sore throat.

\* Solutio Chlori (*Middlesex.*)

℞ Chlorate Potash, 30 grs. ; Hydrochloric Acid, ʒss. ; Water ad ʒj.

**Ptisana Potassæ Tartratis Acida (Imperial Drink).**

(*St. Bartholomew's.*)

℞ Potassæ Bitart., ʒij. ; Ol. Limonis, ℥v. ; Aquæ Bullientis, ad ʒxx.

**Nutritious Demulcent Drinks.**

Mix together half a pint of Mucilago Acaciæ, Mistura Amygdalæ, and pure milk ; sweeten with sugar-candy or honey ; and add one large tablespoonful of any liqueur. Allow the whole to be taken during the day. Or a large pinch of isinglass may be boiled with a tumblerful of milk, half a dozen bruised almonds, and two or three lumps of sugar. To be taken warm once or twice in the day.

These drinks are very grateful in cases of tonsillitis, ulceration of the pharynx, etc., also in some cases of debility, with irritability of the stomach and a tendency to diarrhœa.

## PART II.

# EXTERNAL AND TOPICAL APPLICATIONS.

A very important class of remedies, comprising Collyria, Linimenta, Pigmenta, Glycerina, Unguenta, Caustica, Injections, Bougia, Pessaria, Suppositoria, Fodus, Cataplasmata, Balnea, Enemata, Vapores, etc., all of which are of the greatest value in medical practice. Ointments have of late years been replaced by a variety of elegant and useful applications; whilst inhalations of Atomised Fluids and Glycecols have taken the place of gargles in the treatment of throat affections. Simple lotions of Water with Permanganate of Potash (Condy's Fluid), Opium, the Chloride or Sulphate of Zinc, form excellent dressings for ulcers and granulating wounds.

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### COLLYRIA.

“The best method of employing Collyria is,” says Mr. Balmanno Squire, “to direct the patient to sit, holding his head well back, so that his chin is slightly above the level of his forehead, and, while so, turn his face a little on one side, so that the eye to be treated is slightly above the level of the other. In this position, the lids being shut, the Collyrium is to be poured by the patient or a friend into the cup formed by the inner half of the orbit with the root of the nose. The patient has now only to blink a few times in order to use in the most efficient manner the Collyrium. This plan is preferable to the use of eye-water-glasses and other customary methods.

#### **Collyrium Ammon. Acet.**

℞ Liq. Ammon. Acetatis, ʒj. ; Aquæ, ad ʒvij.

#### **Collyrium Aluminis.**

℞ Alum. gr. ij. to viii. ; Water, ʒj.

In Purulent Ophthalmia the strongest solution should be used, and it should be used frequently—every quarter or half hour.

#### **Collyrium Argenti Nit.**

℞ Nitrate Silver, gr. ij. ; Water, ʒj.

**Collyrium Argenti Nit. Fort.\***

℞ Nitrate Silver, gr. iv. ; Water, ℥j. *London Ophthalmic.*

**Collyrium Atropiæ.**

℞ Sulphate Atropia, gr. ij. ; Water, ℥j.

**Collyrium Atropiæ Fort.†**

℞ Sulphate Atropia, gr. iv. ; Water, ℥j.

**Collyrium Cupri Sulph.**

℞ Sulphate Copper, gr. j. ; Water, ℥j.

**Collyrium Opii Co.**

℞ Tr. Opii, ℥j. ; Sol. Ammon. Acet., ℥ss. ; Distilled Water, ad ℥iv. *Guy's : Guttæ.*

**Collyrium Plumbi Acet.**

℞ Acetate Lead, gr. ij. ; Dilute Acetic Acid, ℥j. ; Water, ℥j. *Middlesex, Westminster.*

**Collyrium Potassii Iodidi.**

℞ Potassii Iodidi, gr. iij. ; Water, ℥j. *London Ophthalmic.*

**Collyrium Zinci Acet.**

℞ Acetate Zinc, gr. ijss. ; Water, ℥j.

**Collyrium Zinci et Aluminis.**

℞ Sulphate Zinc, gr. ijss. ; Alumen, gr. ij. ; Water, ℥j.

**Collyrium Zinci Chloridi.**

℞ Chloride Zinc, gr. j. ; Water, ℥j.

\* In the Pharmacopœia of the London Ophthalmic Hospital these formulæ are classed under the head of Guttæ. I have placed them under that of Collyria, a term certainly more indicative of their use ; they are, however, to be *dropped* into the eye—not used as *washes*.

† Same strength as the Liquor Atropiæ Sulph., B.P. Solutions of Atropia should be freshly prepared for use, as they spoil by keeping.

**Collyrium Zinci Sulph. c. Opio.**

℞ Sulphate Zinc, gr. ij.; Tr. Opii, ℥xx.; Water, ℥j.

**Collyrium Zinci Sulph.**

℞ Sulphate Zinc, gr. j.; Water, ℥j.

**COLLUNARIÆ.**

From the Pharmacopœia of the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat.

The ingredients to be dissolved in ℥x. to ℥xx. of water at 90° F., and the nose rinsed by means of a proper apparatus.

**Collunaria Aluminis.**

℞ Alum, gr. iv. to ℥j.

Mildly astringent.

**Collunaria Acidi Tannici.**

℞ Tannin, gr. iij. to ℥j.

Astringent.

**Collunaria Potassæ Permanganat.**

℞ Permanganate of Potash, gr. vj. to ℥j.

Detergent.

**Collunaria Quinæ.**

℞ Quinine, gr. ss. to ℥j.

In hay fever.

**Collunaria Zinci Sulpho-carbolat.**

℞ Sulpho-carbolate of Zinc, gr. ij. to ℥j.

Antiseptic.

## LINIMENTA.

The Pharmacopœia Liniments are the best that can be devised, and are for the most part useful remedies. Those in use at the various hospitals are scarcely equal in value, the formulæ being framed probably with an eye to economy.

### Linimentum Camphoræ.

℞ Olive Oil, f̄iv.; Camphor, ʒj. Dissolve.

This is a good Stock Liniment. It affords a ready means of quickly preparing the following :—

### Linimentum Chloroformi.

℞ Chloroformi, Linimenti Camphoræ, equal parts.

### Linimentum Calcis.

℞ Ol. Olivæ, Aqua Calcis, equal parts.

### Linimentum Crinale.

℞ Ol. Amygdalæ Dulc., f̄ʒj.; Liq. Ammon. Fort., f̄ʒj.; Aquæ Mellis, f̄ʒij.; Sp. Rosmarini, f̄iv. M. ft. Linimentum.

A useful stimulating liniment for the scalp. Employed with advantage in baldness and falling off of the hair after fevers, etc.

### Linimentum Hydrargyri.

℞ Ung. Hydrargyri, Liquor Ammoniaæ, Linimentum Camphoræ, aa f̄ʒj.

### Linimentum Terebinthinæ Aceticum.

℞ Sp. Terebinthinæ, Linimenti Camphoræ, Acidi Acetici, equal parts.

### Linimentum Ammoniaæ.

℞ Liquor Ammoniaæ, 1 part; Linimenti Camphoræ, 3 parts.

### Linimentum Crotonis.

℞ Ol. Crotonis, ʒj.; Linimenti Camphoræ, ʒj.

### Linimentum Opii.

℞ Tinct. Opii, Linimenti Camphoræ, equal parts.

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Linimentum Iodi will be found amongst the Pigmenta; Linimenta Aconiti, Belladonnæ, Potassii Iodidi c. Sapone, Saponis, and Sinapis Co., require special preparation.

## THROAT PIGMENTS.

### SOLUTIONS FOR LOCAL APPLICATION.

These Throat Pigments are used with a brush. They are superior to gargles in affections situated behind the anterior pillars of the fauces. Suitable camel's hair brushes are made for these and other applications.\*

*The following are selected from the Pharmacopœia of the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat.*

#### **Pigmentum Acidi Carbolici.**

30 grains of the crystals in each fluid ounce of water.  
Antiseptic.

#### **Pigmentum Aluminium Chloridi.**

15 minims of the solution in each fluid ounce of water.  
Antiseptic and astringent.

#### **Pigmentum Argenti Nitratis.†**

60 grains of the salt in each fluid ounce of water.

#### **Pigmentum Cupri Sulphatis.**

15 grains of the salt in each fluid ounce of water.

#### **Pigmentum Ferri Aluminis.**

60 grains of the salt in each fluid ounce of water.  
Astringent.

#### **Pigmentum Ferri Perchloridi Fort.**

120 grains of the salt in each fluid ounce of water.  
Astringent, hæmostatic.

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\* Weaker solutions are used for *Atomised Inhalations*. See page 180.

† Solutions of Nitrate of Silver are not recommended by Dr. Morell Mackenzie for general topical application to the larynx, except in cases of tertiary syphilitic ulceration. . . . In specific ulcers of the throat a solution of Sulphate of Copper is as efficacious as that of Nitrate of Silver, and produces less spasm or nausea.

**Pigmentum Ferri Perchloridi Dilut.**

60 grains of the salt in each fluid ounce of water.

Astringent.

**Pigmentum Ferri Sulphatis.**

60 grains of the salt in each fluid ounce of water.

Astringent.

**Pigmentum Zinci Chloridi Fort.**

30 grains of the salt in each fluid ounce of water.

Astringent.

**Pigmentum Zinci Sulphatis.**

60 grains of the salt in each fluid ounce of water.

## PIGMENTA, OR PAINTS, FOR TOPICAL APPLICATION.

Usually applied with a camel's hair pencil or brush.

**Pigmentum Guttæ Perchæ.**

*(Fever Hospital.)*

℞ Guttæ Perchæ, ℥jss.; Chloroformi, ℥j.

Used to prevent pitting in small-pox and to paint over superficial excoriations, threatened bed sores, etc., etc.

**Pigmentum Collodii c. Iodo.**

*(Middlesex Hospital.)*

℞ Iodi, gr. xij.; Potassii Iodidi, gr. xxiv.; Collodii, f℥j.

**Pigmentum Collodii Tincti Preparati.**

℞ Collodii, ℥j.; Ol. Palmæ, gr. x.; Rad. Anchusæ, q.s.

**Pigmentum Iodi.**

*(London Hospital.)*

℞ Iodi, gr. xl.; Potassii Iodidi, gr. xx.; Sp. Vini Rect., ℥jss.

With the addition of Camphor, gr. x., this closely resembles the *Linimentum Iodi, B.P.*



**Pigmentum Iodi.***(King's College Hospital.)*

℞ Iodi, ʒj.; Sp. Vini Rect., ʒj.

**Pigmentum Olei Ricini c. Collodio.***(Fever Hospital.)*

℞ Collodii, ʒiv.; Ol. Ricini, ʒj.

This is an excellent remedy for superficial burns and scalds. Should be applied over the whole of the injured part with a broad brush.

**Pigmentum Ovi.***(Fever Hospital.)*

℞ Albumen Ovi, no. ij.; Sp. Vini Rect., ʒj.

Employed in the prevention of bed sores.

**Pigmentum Sulphuris.***(King's College Hospital.)*

℞ Sulph. Precip., Pot. Carb., Glycerinæ, Sp. Vini Rect., aa ʒj.

A specific for itch.

**GLYCERINA.**

Employed as Pigments or Paints.

**Glycerinum Acidi Carbolici Mitius.***(King's College Hospital.)*

℞ Acidi Carbolici, ʒj.; Glycerinæ, ad ʒj.

A capital remedy for ringworm.

**Glycerinum Acidi Gallici.***(St. Bartholomew's Hospital.)*

℞ Acidi Gallici, gr. xl.; Sp. Vini Rect., ʒij.; Glycerinæ, ad ʒj.

**Glycerinum Acidi Tannici.***(London Hospital.)*

℞ Acidi Tannici, ʒiij.; Glycerinæ, ʒvj.; Sp. Vini Rect., Aquæ Dest., aa ʒvj.

**Glycerinum Belladonnæ.**

(*St. Bartholomew's Hospital.*)

℞ Ext. Belladonnæ, ℥j.; Glycerinæ, ℥iv.

**Glycerinum Ferri Perchloridi.**

(*King's College Hospital.*)

℞ Sol. Ferri Perchlor., ℥ss.; Glycerinæ, ℥ss.

A saturated solution in Glycerine is made by H. & T. Kirby & Co. It is a powerful styptic, as well as a useful pigment.

**Glycerinum Zinci Co.**

A combination of Carbonate and Oxide of Zinc, in equal parts, with Glycerine and Orange Flower Water. This is a valuable application in the treatment of vesicular affections of the skin, and almost a specific in eczema. Largely prescribed by the late Mr. Startin.

**UNGUENTA.**

Ointments are not agreeable applications; but in the treatment of skin affections they are very useful, and indeed cannot be dispensed with.

**Unguentum Simplex.**

℞ White Wax, ℥ij.; Prepared Lard, ℥iij.; Almond Oil, ℥iij.

Melt the wax and lard in the oil on a water-bath, then remove the mixture, and stir constantly until cold.

This Simple Ointment should be kept in stock ready for use, and as a base in the preparation of the following Ointments. All may be prepared by triturating the active ingredients in a porcelain mortar, gradually adding the Simple Ointment, and rubbing them well together until perfectly smooth and homogeneous.

**Unguentum Aconitiæ.**

℞ Aconitiæ, gr. viij.; Unguenti Simplicis, ℥j.

**Unguentum Sulphuris Iodidi.**

℞ Sulph. Iodidi, ℥ss.; Unguenti Simplicis, ℥j.

Requires considerable care in preparation. It is an excellent remedy in psoriasis and chronic eczema.

**Unguentum Creasoti.**

℞ Creasoti, fʒj. ; Unguenti Simplicis, ʒj.

**Unguentum Cadmii Iodidi.**

℞ Cadmii Iodidi, 62 grs. ; Unguenti Simplicis, ʒj.

**Unguentum Hydrarg. Ammon.**

℞ Hydrarg. Ammon. Chlor., 62 grs. ; Unguenti Simplicis, ʒj

**Unguentum Plumbi Carb.**

℞ Plumbi Carb., 62 grs. ; Unguenti Simplicis, ʒj.

**Unguentum Plumbi Iodidi.**

℞ Plumbi Iodidi, 62 grs. ; Unguenti Simplicis, ʒj.

**Unguentum Hydrargyri Oxidi Rub.**

℞ Hyd. Oxid. Rub. (finely levigated), 62 grs. ; Yellow Wax, ʒij. ; Almond Oil, ʒvj.

Melt the wax at a gentle heat, mix the oil with it ; when nearly cold add the mercury, and mix thoroughly.

**Unguentum Belladonnæ.**

℞ Ext. Belladonnæ, 80 grs. ; Unguenti Simplicis, ʒj.

**Unguentum Hydrargyri Subchloridi.**

℞ Calomel, 80 grs. ; Unguenti Simplicis, ʒj.

**Unguentum Antimonii Tartarati.**

℞ Antimonii Tartarati,  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. ; Unguenti Simplicis, ʒj.

**Unguentum Gallæ.**

℞ Pulv. Gallæ, 80 grs. ; Unguenti Simplicis, ʒj.

**Unguentum Zinci Oxidi.**

℞ Zinci Oxidi, 80 grs. ; Unguenti Simplicis, ʒj.

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Unguenta Hydrargyri Nit., Hydrargyri Iodi, Resinæ Sabinæ, and a few others, should be specially prepared, or obtained of some house of repute, care being taken to have them *freshly prepared*.

**Unguentum Acidi Boracici.**

(*Skin Hospital.*)

℞ Acidi Boracici, ʒj; Unguenti Simplicis, ʒj.  
Used in cases of Eczema.

**Unguentum Acidi Chrysophanici.**

(*Skin Hospital.*)

℞ Acidi Chrysophanici, ʒij; Unguenti Simplicis, ʒj.

Heat together in a water-bath for half an hour; when set, mix with pestle and mortar.

Used in cases of Psoriasis, of Erythema Marginatum, of Chloasma, of Acne Tuberculata, of Acne Notacea.

CAUTION.—The erythema, which arises after sometimes only a few applications of this ointment, should be watched for, and on its first appearance the use of the ointment should be promptly discontinued. In all cases it is necessary to avoid carefully the immediate neighbourhood of the eyelids, which otherwise are apt to be rendered œdematous.

**Unguentum Acidi Pyrogallici.**

(*Skin Hospital.*)

℞ Acidi Pyrogallici, gr. x.; Unguenti Simplicis, ʒj.  
Used in cases of Psoriasis.

**Unguentum Acidi Salicylici.**

(*Skin Hospital.*)

℞ Acidi Salicylici, ʒss.; Unguenti Simplicis, ʒj.  
Used in cases of Eczema.

**Unguentum Acidi Tannici c. Opio.**

(*Skin Hospital.*)

℞ Acidi Tannici, Pulvis Opii, āā ʒss.; Ung. Simplicis, ʒj.  
Used in cases of Prurigo Podicis.

**Unguentum Bismuthi.**

(*Skin Hospital.*)

℞ Bismuthi Subnitratis, ʒj.; Unguentum Simplicis, ʒj.  
Used in cases of Eczema and of Lentigo.

**Unguentum Diachyli.***(Skin Hospital.)*

℞ Emplastri Plumbi, ℥ss. ; Vaselini, ℥ss.

Used in cases of Eczema and of excessive sweating of the feet.

**Unguentum Hydrargyri Oleatis.***(Skin Hospital.)*

℞ Hydrarg. Oleatis (10%), ℥ij. ; Unguenti Simplicis, ℥j.

Used in cases of Eczema of the scalp of Ringworm (*Tinea Tonsurans*).**Unguentum Hydrargyri Oxidi Flavi.***(Skin Hospital.)*

℞ Hydrarg. Oxid. Flav., gr. xv. ; Unguenti Simplicis, ℥j.

Used in cases of Chronic Eczema, of Pityriasis Fusca (of the face and neck), of Psoriasis of the face of Ringworm (*Tinea Tonsurans*), of Chronic Lichen, of Syphilitic Eruptions.**Unguentum Zinci Oleatis.***(Skin Hospital.)*

℞ Zinci Oleatis, ℥ij. ; Unguentum Simplicis, ℥j.

Used in Chronic and in Subacute Eczema.

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**CAUSTICA.****Causticum Argent. Nit.**℞ Nitrate Silver, 1 dram ; Spirits Nitric Ether, 1 oz. ; Indigo, 5 grs. *Skin.*

Used for phlegmonous, vesiculous, and ulcerous affections.

**Causticum Arseniosum Co.**℞ Arsenious Acid, 1 dram ; Vermilion, 2 scruples ; Calomel, 2½ ozs. *Skin.*

Used in ulcerous, strumous, and cachectic affections.

℞ Arsenious Acid, Powdered Acacia, of each 1 oz. ; Water, 5 fluid drams.

Dr. Marsden speaks highly of this caustic in epithelioma. The affected part must be painted over with it night and morning, taking

great care to limit the application to the diseased parts, and not to let it extend over more than one superficial inch at a time. As the part sloughs, its separation must be aided by bread and water poultices; when the disease has been subdued by the repeated applications of the caustic, a carrot poultice must be applied during the night, and a weak black wash (Calomel 60 grs. to Lime Water, 1 pint) during the day, to assist the healing process.

### Causticum Hydrargyri Perchloridi.

℞ Corrosive Sublimate, 1 dram; Prepared Coloured Colloidion, 6 drams.

Useful in structural, tubercular, and ulcerous affections.

### Causticum Sabinæ Co.

℞ Powdered Savin, 1 dram; Burnt Alum, 15 grs.; Levigated Red Precipitate, 15 grs. *Skin.*

Used in structural affections.

### Causticum Potassæ.

℞ Potassæ Causticæ Pur., gr. xx.; Liquor Calcis, ʒj.; Liquor Potassæ, ʒj.; Acid. Benzoic, gr. xx.; Ung. Simplicis, ʒj. Mix, and keep in a well corked bottle.

A highly useful caustic in epithelioma, and other malignant growths. This may be applied in the manner directed above.

### Causticum Zinci Chloridi.

℞ Chloride Zinc and Oxide Zinc, equal parts. *London Ophthalmic.*

℞ Powdered Bloodroot,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. to 1 oz.; Chloride Zinc,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. to 2 oz.; Water, 2 oz.; Farina, sufficient to make a paste. Mix.

The paste thus formed should have the consistence of treacle. This is the caustic employed and much vaunted by Dr. Fell.

### Causticum Zinci Supersulph.

℞  $\frac{1}{2}$  fluid oz. of Sulphuric Acid, and saturate it with Sulphate Zinc, previously dried and powdered.

Sir J. Y. Simpson recommends that this caustic should be used by dipping a pen in it, and then drawing lines across the tumour, so as to destroy the skin in a few minutes. The fissure thus made should be filled with the paste, repeating the scratching process and caustic every day or two. In this way five or eight days may suffice for the removal of a good-sized tumour. By a combination of the kind we certainly penetrate deeply, without hardening the parts

and fear of producing hæmorrhage. This is a valuable caustic, and the author has found it particularly useful for the removal of cancerous tumours of the breast, etc. The pain which it produces will be mitigated by employing the subcutaneous injection of Morphia after each application. See *Index of Diseases*, Dr. Tanner, page 332.

### Causticum Acidi Carbolici.

(*Skin Hospital.*)

℞ Acidi Carbolici, ℥j. ; Aquæ, ℥ss.

Used in cases of Lupus and in Alopecia Areata.

Carbolic Acid, even in this its most concentrated liquid condition, is one of the most superficially acting of caustics, and is of special use when only a shallow depth of action is desired.

### Causticum Acidi Chromici.

(*Skin Hospital.*)

℞ Acidi Chromici ; Aquæ āā, ℥j.

Used in cases of Lupus, and for destroying Warts.

This solution, although considerably stronger than those ordinarily used, is not a fully saturated solution (℥j. of Chromic Acid dissolving in little more than ℥ss. of water).

Chromic Acid, like Nitrate of Silver, is an oxidizing caustic. Its action resembles, in many respects, that of Nitrate of Silver.

### Causticum Argenti Nitratis.

(*Skin Hospital.*)

℞ Argenti Nitratis, ℥ss. ; Spiritus Vini Rect., ℥j.

Used in cases of Lupus and of circumscribed patches of Psoriasis of limited extent.

This (a saturated spirituous solution of Nitrate of Silver) is preferable for cutaneous purposes to an aqueous solution of the Nitrate, which is apt to collect itself into drops immediately after it has been applied to the skin.

Lunar caustic exerts in any form only a very superficial action as an escharotic.

### Causticum Depilatorium.

(*Skin Hospital.*)

℞ Calcis Sulphuratæ, ℥jss. ; Zinci Oxidi, ℥vi. ; Carmine, gr. i.

Used in cases of "Hirsutics," and as an adjunct in the treatment of some diseases of the scalp. Mix the powder with water to make a thin paste, allow this to remain on the skin for three minutes, and then wash it off with water.

**Causticum Iodi.***(Skin Hospital.)*

℞ Iodi, ʒiij.; Potassi Iodidi, ʒj.; Spirit Vini Rect., ʒj.

Used in cases of Lupus, and of indolent (*i.e.* non-phagedænic) tertiary syphilitic ulcers.**Causticum Sodæ Æthylatis.***(Skin Hospital.)*

℞ Sodæ Æthylatis, ʒjss.; Alcohol Absoluti, ʒvj.

Used in cases of vascular and of pigmentary Nævus.

The action of the Caustic may be checked quickly, by dropping upon the part a drop of Chloroform. The Æthylate of Soda is prepared by treating absolute alcohol with metallic sodium.

**London Paste.***(Throat Hospital.)*

℞ Caustic Soda and Unslaked Lime, of each equal parts.

Reduce to a fine powder in a warm mortar, and mix intimately. Keep in well closed bottles, and when required for use take as much as is sufficient, and make into a paste with water.

Recommended for destroying enlarged tonsils or the elongated uvula, where treatment with guillotine or scissors is objected to.

This preparation resembles the Vienna Paste. It is preferable, in consequence of its being less liable to spread beyond the limits of application. If Soda is used in place of Potash, and Water substituted for Alcohol, the preparation produces less pain.

**INJECTIONS, URETHRAL.**

The value of Injections in treating Gonorrhœa wholly depends upon the way in which they are employed. The following are the directions which I always give:—

Before using the Injection, *pass water* and well wash out the Urethra with cold or tepid water. Then inject the lotion and retain it by closing the orifice for a few minutes.**Injectio Acidi Tannici.**

℞ Acid. Tannic., gr. ij.; Water, ʒi.

**Injectio Opii.**

℞ Liq. Opii Sed. ℥x.; Water, ʒj.



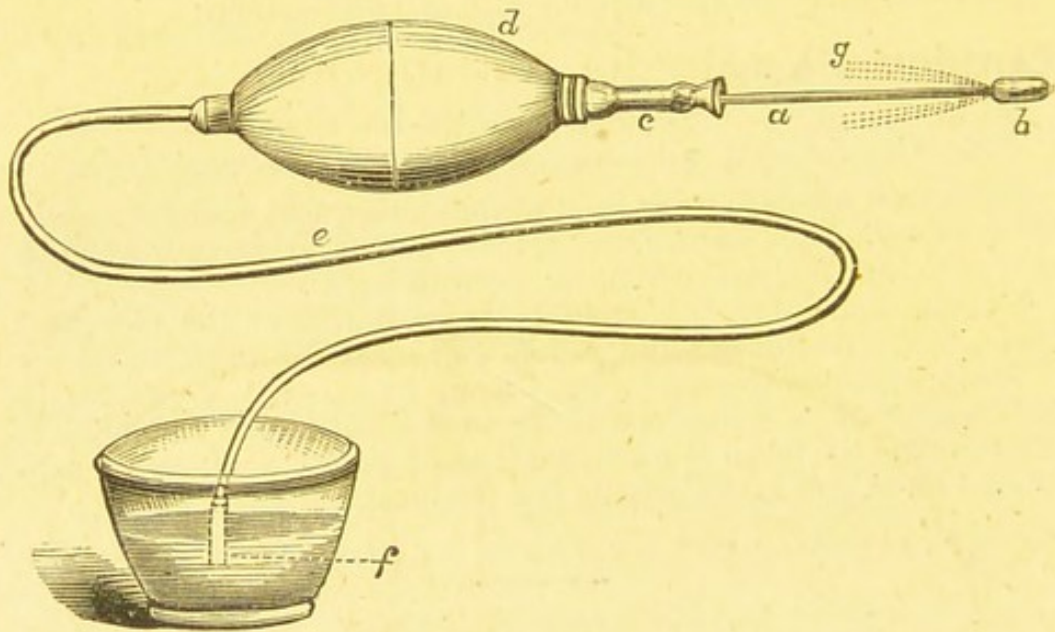
**Injectio Zinci Chlor.**

℞ Zinci Chloridi, gr. j.; Liq. Opii Sed., ℥x.; Water, ℥j.

**Injectio Zinci Sulph.**

℞ Zinci Sulph., gr. j.; Liq. Opii Sed., ℥x.; Water, ℥j.

Mr. Durham has devised a syringe for urethral injections which will at once commend itself to the judgment of the reader. The annexed drawing completely illustrates its action.



The extremity (*f*) of the tube (*e*) is sunk in the fluid to be injected, and the syringe is filled. The tube (*a*) is then introduced, previously oiled, into the Urethra, until the bulb has passed beyond the point to which the inflammation extends. The hand-ball is then compressed, and the fluid issues through perforations made in such direction that it flows from backwards, as indicated in the figure.

Thus a gentle stream *from within outwards* is maintained, and infectious matter is prevented from being carried on towards the bladder by the bulb of the instrument, which is grasped by the Urethra. The mucous membrane can be washed free from discharge, and astringent or soothing injections continuously applied.

## INJECTIONS, VAGINAL.

When these Injections are used, the Vagina should be well syringed out with tepid water, or soap and water, at least once in every twelve hours.

### Injectio Vaginalis Astringens.

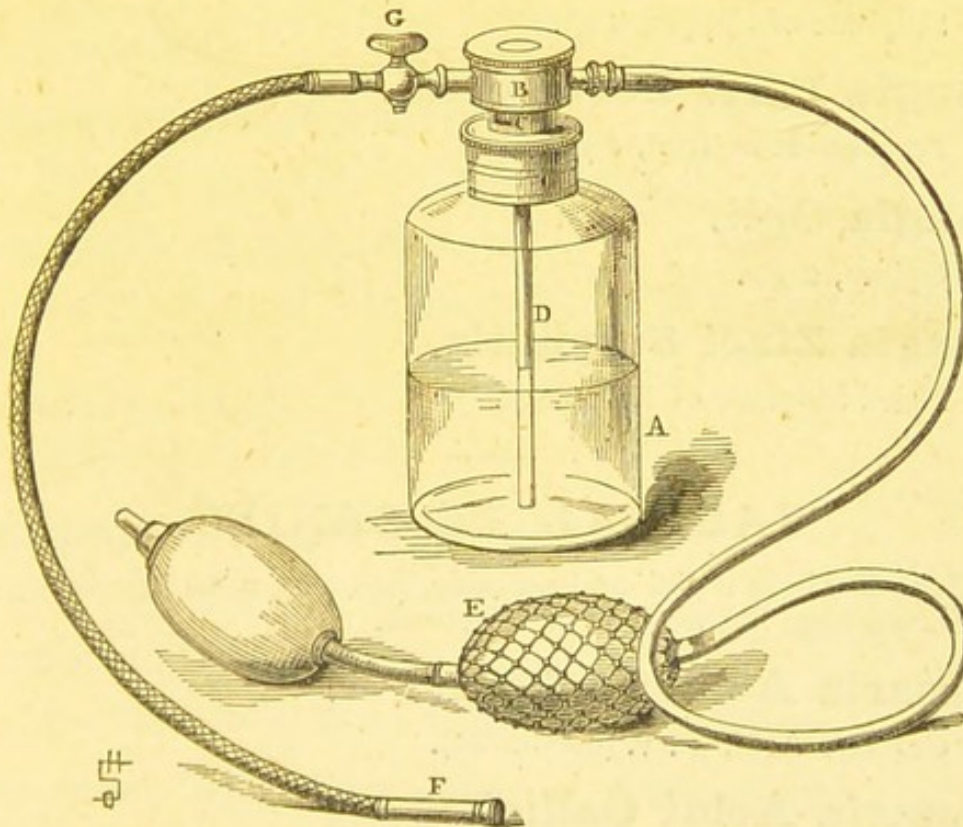
℞ Tannic Acid, ʒj.; Alum, ʒij.; Water, Oj. *University.*

This is an effective and convenient substitute for the well-known Alum and Oak Bark Injection, commonly used in the hospitals.

### Injectio Vaginalis Astringens.

℞ Alum, ʒss.; Sulphate Zinc, ʒss.; mft. pulv.

To be dissolved in O j. Water, for one injection, and applied by means of Higginson's, or the Pneumatic Syringe, as shown below.



By this contrivance a *continuous* stream is maintained.

## BOUGIA.

MEDICATED BOUGIES (Soluble). These are usually made about the size of a No. 9 Catheter, and in length 2 inches.

They are successfully employed in the treatment of gleet, and gonorrhœa after the early inflammatory symptoms have subsided.

### **Bougia Acidi Gallici.**

Gallic Acid, 1 gr.

### **Bougia Acidi Tannici.**

Tannic Acid, 1 gr.

### **Bougia Argenti Nitratis.**

Nitrate of Silver,  $\frac{1}{2}$  gr. and  $\frac{1}{4}$  gr.

### **Bougia Belladonnæ.**

Alcoholic Extract of Belladonna,  $\frac{1}{2}$  gr.

### **Bougia Cupri Sulph.**

Sulphate of Copper, 1 gr.

### **Bougia Ferri Perchloridi.**

Perchloride of Iron, 1 gr.

### **Bougia Opii.**

Opium, 2 grs.

### **Bougia Zinci Sulphatis.**

Dried Sulphate of Zinc, 1 gr.

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## VAGINAL PESSARIES.

These are both useful and portable, and may often be employed with advantage in the place of injections.

### **Pessaria Acidi Carbolici.**

Carbolic Acid, gr. v. (deodorant).

### **Pessaria Acidi Gallici.**

Gallic Acid, gr. x. (astringent).

**Pessaria Acidi Tannici.**

Tannic Acid, gr. x. (astringent). *London.*

**Pessaria Aluminis.**

Alum (astringent), gr. xv.

**Pessaria Aluminis et Zinci.**

Dried Alum, gr. v.; Sulphate of Zinc, gr. v.; Opium, gr. ij.;  
Oil of Theobroma, ʒj. *London.*

**Pessaria Belladonnæ.**

Alcoholic Ext. Belladonna, gr. ij. (sedative).

**Pessaria Ferri Perchloridi.**

Perchloride of Iron, gr. v. (hæmostatic).

**Pessaria Hydrargyri.**

Mercurial Ointment (*Ung. Hydrarg.*), gr. xxx. ; (alterative and  
resolvent).

**Pessaria Iodoform.**

Iodoform, gr. x. ; Oil of Theobroma, gr. lx.

**Pessaria Morphicæ.**

Hydrochlorate of Morphia, gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$  ; Oil of Theobroma, gr. lxx.  
*London.*

**Pessaria Opii.**

Opium, gr. ij. (sedative).

**Pessaria Plumbi Acetatis.**

Acetate of Lead, gr.  $7\frac{1}{2}$  (astringent).

**Pessaria Plumbi et Opii.**

Acetate of Lead, gr. v. ; Opium, gr. ij. (astringent).

**Pessaria Plumbi Iodidi et Atropiæ.**

Iodide of Lead, gr. x. ; Sulphate of Atropia, gr.  $\frac{1}{8}$  ; Oil of  
Theobroma, ʒj. *London.*

**Pessaria Potassii Bromidi.**

Bromide of Potassium, gr. x. (alterative and resolvent).

**Pessaria Zinci et Atropiæ.**

Dried Sulphate of Zinc, gr. x. ; Sulphate of Atropia, gr.  $\frac{1}{8}$  ;  
Oil of Theobroma,  $\bar{3}j$ . *London.*

**Pessaria Zinci Oxidi.**

Zinc, Oxide, gr. xv. (cicatrising and emollient).

**Pessaria Zinci Sulphatis.**

Sulphate of Zinc (dried), gr. x. caustic.

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**SUPPOSITORIA.**
**Suppositorium Acidi Carbolici.**

Acid Carbolic, gr. j. ; Curd Soap, gr. xv. ; Starch, a sufficiency.  
*B.P., 1874.*

**Suppositorium Acidi Tannici.**

Tannic Acid (*B.P., 1867*), gr.  $\text{iiij}$ . ; Cocoa Butter, gr. xv.  
Acid Tannic, gr.  $\text{iiij}$ . ; Curd Soap, gr.  $\text{viiijss}$ . ; Glycerine of  
Starch, gr.  $\text{iv}\frac{1}{2}$ . ; Starch, a sufficiency. (*B.P., 1874.*)

**Suppositorium Belladonnæ.**

Ext. Belladonna, gr.  $\text{ij}$ . ; Cocoa Butter, gr. xv.

**Suppositorium Elaterii.**

Extract of Elaterium, gr.  $\text{ij}$ . ; Soap, gr. x. ; Flour, gr. x. ;  
Water, q.s. *St. Bartholomew's.*

**Suppositorium Gallæ et Opii.**

Powdered Galls, gr. v. ; Opium, gr. j. ; Cocoa Butter, gr. xv.

**Suppositorium Hydrargyri.**

Mercurial Ointment, gr. v. ; Cocoa Butter, gr. xv. (*B.P., 1867.*)

**Suppositorium Hyoscyami.**

Extract Henbane, gr. v. ; Cocoa Butter, gr. xv.

**Suppositorium Iodidii Potassii.**

Iodide of Potassium, gr. j. to gr. iv. ; Ext. of Henbane, gr. vj. ;  
Ext. of Hemlock, gr. vj. (Mr. Stafford).

**Suppositorium Morphiae.**

Morphia, gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$  and gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$  ; Cocoa Butter, gr. xv. (*B.P.*, 1867.)  
Muriate of Morphia, gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$  ; Curd Soap, gr. viijss. ; Glycerine  
of Starch, gr. iv $\frac{1}{2}$ . ; Starch, a sufficiency. (*B.P.*, 1874.)

**Suppositorium Opii.**

Opium, gr. ij. ; Cocoa Butter, gr. xv.

**Suppositorium Plumbi et Opii.**

Acetate Lead, gr. iij. ; Opium, gr. j. ; Cocoa Butter, gr. xv.  
(*B.P.*, 1867.)

**Suppositorium Podophylli.**

Podophyllin, gr. j. ; Cocoa Butter, gr. xv.

**Suppositorium Santonini.**

Santonine, gr. v. ; Cocoa Butter, gr. xv.

**Suppositorium Crotonis.**

Croton Oil, 5 mins. ; Crumb of Bread, gr. xxx. *Westminster.*

**Suppositorium Vaginale.**

Liq. Zinci Chlorid.,  $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{v}$ . ; Morph Sulph., gr. ss. ; mix with  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ .  
of the following paste :—Thick Mucilage of Tragacanth, 6  
parts ; White Sugar, 3 ; Starch, 9. Mr. Druitt prescribes  
*in leucorrhœa*, Tannin, gr. x. ; Mucilage of Tragacanth, q.s.

**Suppositorium Zinci Oxidi.**

Zinc Oxide, gr. x. ; Cocoa Butter, gr. xv.

**Suppositorium Zinci Sulphatis.**

Zinc Sulphate (dried), gr. iij. ; Cocoa Butter, gr. xv.

## FOTUS.

### Fotus Ammoniaë Acet. c. Opio.

℞ Liq. Ammoniaë Acet. Conc., fʒvj. ; Ext. Opii. Liquidi, fʒij. vel Tr. Opii., fʒiv. ; Aqua Ferventis, add 8 oz.

To be used but as a fomentation.

This application I have found singularly useful. It is a powerful discutient; and in orchitis it is, therefore, especially serviceable. For severe *injuries*, sprains and bruises, in local inflammations, gout or rheumatism, it affords considerable relief.

### Fotus Belladonnæ.

℞ Extract of Belladonna, gr. lx. ; Distilled Water, oz. xx.  
*London Ophthalmic. St. Bartholomew's.*

### Fotus Belladonnæ c. Opio.

℞ Ext. Belladonnæ, Ext. Opii., aa. gr. 90 ; Glycerinæ, fʒiv. ; Ext. Papaveris, ʒjss. Mix.

To be painted over the seat of the inflammation in pleurisy, peritonitis, gastric disease, etc. A fomentation flannel, a hot linseed poultice, or wet compress, is to be applied, being separated from the extracts by a sheet of tissue paper.—DR. TANNER.

### Fotus Terebinthinæ.

Hot damp flannel, sprinkled with Oil of Turpentine. *Fever.*

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## CATAPLASMATA.

### Cataplasma Acidi Carbolic.

Make a Linseed Poultice, but substitute the Carbolic Acid Lotion\* for one half of the water. *Fever.*

### Cataplasma Carotæ.

Carrots boiled until they are soft, and scraped into a pulp.  
*Westminster.*

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\* One part of Carbolic Acid (Crystals) to 55 of water.

**Cataplasma Iodi.**

Linseed Poultices sprinkled with Tincture of Iodine. *Fever.*

**Cataplasma Panis.**

Grated bread and boiling water, of each sufficient. *London.*

This and the two following poultices are employed to allay inflammation, and to check the formation of pus; in a later stage to assist in maturation.

**Cataplasma Plumbi.**

Solution of Subacetate of Lead, 1; Water, 1; Bread, q.s. *Westminster.*

**Cataplasma Plumbi et Opii.**

Linseed Poultice, substituting Lead and Opium Lotion for half the water. *Fever.*

**Cataplasma Sinapis.**

Linseed Cataplasma sprinkled with Mustard. *Guy's.*

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**BALNEA.**
**Balneum Acidum.**

Nitric Acid, 1½ fl. oz.; Hydrochloric Acid, 1 fl. oz.; Water, 30 gals. *Skin. University. St. Bartholomew's.*

Used in chromatic, papular, and squamous affections.

**Balneum Acidum Nitro Hydrochloricum.**

Nitric Acid, 11 fl. oz.; Hydrochloric Acid, 20 fl. oz.; Boiling Water, 30 gals. *Guy's.*

Nitric Acid, 15 fl. oz.; Hydrochloric Acid, 30 fl. oz.; Water, 30 gals. *London.*

**Balneum Alkalinum.**

Crystal. Carb. Soda, 4 oz.; Hot Water, 30 gals. *Skin.*

Crystal. Carb. Soda, 6 oz.; Water, 30 gals. *London University.*

Carbonate of Soda Crystals, 8 oz.; Water, 30 gals. *St. Bartholomew's.*

Carbonate of Potash, 2 oz.; Warm Water, 25 gals. *Middlesex.*

Used in phlegmonous, papular, squamous, and corneous affections.



**Balneum Boracis Co.**

Borax, 2 oz.; Precipitated Sulphur, 2 oz.; Hot Water, 30 gals.  
*Skin.*

Used in parasitic and pustular affections.

**Balneum Conii Co.**

Ext. Conium, 2 oz.; Starch, 1 lb.; Boiling Water, 1 gal.; boil a short time, and add water to 30 gals. *Skin.*

Used in phlegmonous, papular, and neuralgic affections.

**Balneum Creasoti.**

Creasote,  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz.; Glycerin, 2 oz.; Hot Water, 30 gals. *Skin.*  
*St. Bartholomew's.*

Used in vesicular, papular, and squamous affections.

**Balneum Glycerinæ Co.**

Glycerin, 2 oz.; Tragacanth, 2 oz.; boil in a pint of water, and add water to 30 gals. *Skin.*

Used in vesicular, corneous, and squamous affections.

**Balneum Iodi.**

Iodine,  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz.; Solution of Potash, 2 oz.; Water, 30 gals. *Skin.*

Used in tubercular, cachectic, and squamous affections.

**Balneum Marinum vel Sodii Chloridi.**

Bay Salt, 8 lbs.; Water, 30 gals. *London.*

Bay Salt, 9 lbs.; Water, 30 gals. *St. Bartholomew's.*

Bay Salt, 8 oz.; Sulphate of Magnesia, 2 oz.; Solution of Chloride of Calcium, 1 oz.; Water, 30 gals. *Skin.*

Used in chromatic, papular, and sebaceous affections.

**Balneum Mercuriale.**

Corrosive Sublimate, 3 drms.; Hydrochloric Acid, 1 drm.; Water, 30 gals. *Skin.*

Used in tubercular, cachectic, and squamous affections.

## Balneum Potassæ Sulphuratæ vel Sulphureum.

Sulphurated Potash, 4 oz.; Boiling Water, 30 gals. *London and Guy's.*

Sulphurated Potash, 2 oz.; Hyposulphite of Soda, 1 oz.; Dilute Sulphuric Acid,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.; Water, 30 gals. *University.*

Sulphurated Potash, 8 oz.; Warm Water, 25 gals. *Middlesex. St. Bartholomew's.*

## Balneum Sulphuris Co.

Precipitated Sulphur, 2 oz.; Hyposulphite of Soda, 1 oz.; Diluted Sulphuric Acid,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.; Water, 30 gals. *Skin.*

Used in vesicular, papular, squamous, and parasitic skin affections.

## Balneum Calidum Aeris Madefacti,—

	110° to 115° F.
„ Calidum . . . . .	98° to 110° F.
„ Tepidum . . . . .	85° to 92° F.
„ Frigidum . . . . .	56° to 64° F.
	<i>Guy's. London.</i>
„ Calidum . . . . .	96°.
„ Tepidum . . . . .	90°.
	<i>St. Bartholomew's.</i>

## Mercurial Vapour Baths.

“The patient is seated on a chair, and covered with an oil-cloth lined with flannel, which is supported by a proper frame-work. Under the chair are placed a copper bath containing water, and a metallic plate on which is put from sixty to one hundred and eighty grains of the bisulphuret of mercury, or the same quantity of the grey oxide or the red oxide of this metal. In syphilitic affections of the skin, testes, and bones, from five to thirty grains of the green iodide of mercury may be employed; or a mixture of twenty grains of the green iodide with ninety grains of the bisulphuret often proves efficacious. Under the bath and plate spirit lamps are lighted. The patient is thus exposed to the influence of three agents—heated air, steam, and the vapour of mercury. At the end of five to ten minutes perspiration commences, which becomes excessive in ten or fifteen minutes longer. The lamps are now to be extinguished, and when the patient has become moderately cool he is to be

rubbed dry. He should then drink a cup of warm decoction of guaiacum or sarsaparilla, and repose for a short time.—LANGSTON PARKER. *In constitutional syphilis, when mercury is indicated. This method of introducing mercury into the system may also be adopted with benefit in other diseases, in place of administering the metal by the mouth.*

### The Turkish Bath.

The general effect of a hot air bath is to increase the force and rapidity of the circulation, and to induce free perspiration; but if too hot or when prolonged, the determination of blood to the skin and lungs is so great that eventually the brain suffers. There is a lowering of the circulation, with depressed nervous power. A temperature varying from 120° to 165° should suffice for the bath; while if the perspiration is free and continuous, and the sensation agreeable, the patient may remain in the calidarium from forty to sixty minutes. The bath is useful in removing local congestions, by free inundation, and thereby inducing a healthy condition of the skin and mucous membranes, by eliminating noxious matters from the blood, and in imparting a sense of elasticity and vigour to the system. The bath is *injurious* when there is any obstruction to the circulation, or when the heart or vessels are affected by fatty degeneration, when there are symptoms of disease of the nervous centres, and any tendency to vertigo or syncope, especially in advanced life. Women who are pregnant, or who are menstruating, must not resort to the bath.

### Cold Affusion.

The patient is seated in an empty bath, and from four to six buckets of cold water (about 40° F.) are poured over his head and chest from a height of two or more feet. He is then quickly dried, and replaced in bed. The colder the water and the greater the height from which it is poured, the more stimulating the effect. Cold affusion, thus practised by Dr. Currie, proved of value in the treatment of typhus. It may be resorted to when the temperature of the body is permanently above its normal (about 98° F.) standard, when there is no feeling of chilliness, when the body is not wholly bathed in sweat, when there is not much irritability of the nervous system, and when there is great stupor. The effect is to lower the temperature, to lessen the frequency of the pulse and respiration, to render the tongue moist and soft, to diminish or remove stupor, to procure sleep, and sometimes to produce a critical perspiration. It may be used every twenty-four hours if necessary. With a laboured and lowered state.

### The Douche Bath.

When it is desirable to apply this form of bath to one or more of the joints, it is only necessary to affix two or three yards of large-sized india-rubber tubing to the tap of a cistern. The patient must sit in an empty bath into which the water may fall as it plays upon the limb.

### Wet Sheet Packing.

The patient is closely enveloped in a sheet which has been dipped in cold or tepid water and well wrung out. He is then carefully wrapped in a blanket, covered with three or four more blankets, and a down coverlet is tucked over all. He should remain thus for thirty, forty-five, or sixty minutes, lying on his side or in a semi-recumbent position, the duration being timed by the sedative effect produced. The sweating is not generally excessive; but the water, urea, and chloride of sodium of the urine, are slightly increased, this increase being considerable when the sheet is continued for four hours.

### The Blanket Bath.

This affords an easy means of inducing sweating. A blanket is wrung out of hot water and wrapped round the patient. He is to be packed in three or four dry blankets, and allowed to repose for thirty minutes. The surface of the body should then be well rubbed with warm towels, and the patient made comfortable in bed.

### The Wet Compress.

This consists merely of a roll of flannel or calico, dipped in cold water and wrung out, and then applied around the seat of pain. Over this a piece of waterproof cloth is to be worn.

### The Warm Bath as a Cooling Agent.

The warm bath at a temperature of 95° F. must prove a cooling agent to the body of a fever patient at 100° to 105° F. The immersion should continue from fifteen minutes to an hour or longer. Its sedative effects render it valuable where the nervous system is irritable.

In cases of delirium tremens with high fever, *cold superfusion* may be used while the patient is held in the warm bath. From ten to thirty buckets of cold water are to be poured slowly over the head, hot water being continually added to the bath to maintain its heat at 95° F. This treatment generally produces sound sleep.

DR. TANNER.

### Acid Sponging.

One part of vinegar is to be added to two or three of cold water, and the body well sponged with the mixture. Simple tepid water may sometimes be advantageously used. The patient being weak and unable to move, the sponging must be done by degrees; *i.e.*, the arms, chest, back, and legs, are to be rapidly washed and dried. Useful in many cases of fever, inflammation, scarlatina, etc.

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## ENEMATA.

The *dissolving* power of the mucous membrane of the rectum is far inferior to that of the stomach, and absorption takes place very slowly. All medicines intended to produce something more than a laxative effect should be held in solution. They require also a longer time to affect the system than when given by the mouth. Certain foods require special preparation. See Suppositoria, page 168.

### Enema Assafœtidæ.

Tincture of Assafœtida, ℥iv. ; Decoction of Barley, oz. xx.  
*Fever. London.*

### Enema Commune.

Chloride of Sodium, oz. j. ; Decoction of Barley (*Guy's* Decoction of Oats), oz. xij. *Westminster. Guy's.*

Decoction of Barley, oz. xx. *Middlesex.*

Chloride of Sodium, oz. j. ; Decoction of Barley, oz. xx. *St. Thomas'. London.*

### Enema Olei Ricini.

Castor Oil, oz. ij. ; Decoction of Barley (tepid), oz. viij. *St. Thomas'. Charing Cross.*

Castor Oil, oz. ij. ; Starch, ℥j. ; Decoction of Oats, oz. xij. *Westminster.*

Castor Oil, oz. j. ; Honey, oz. j. ; Decoction of Oats (tepid), oz. x. *Guy's.*

Castor Oil, oz. ij. ; Mucilage of Starch, oz. xvij. *London. St. Bartholomew's.*

**Enema Olei Ricini c. Assafoetidâ.**

Castor Oil, ℥iv.; Tincture of Assafoetida, ℥iv.; Mucilage of Starch, to oz. xij. *Fever.*

**Enema Oleosum.**

Olive Oil, oz. iv.; Decoction of Oats, oz. xij. *St. George's.*  
Olive Oil, oz. iv.; Decoction of Barley, oz. xvj. *Middlesex.*  
Olive Oil, oz. iv.; Mucilage of Starch, oz. xvj. *London.*

**Enema Opii.**

Tincture of Opium, 30 drops; Mixture of Starch, oz. ij.  
*Consumption.*  
Tincture of Opium, 15 mins.; Mucilage of Starch, oz. ij.  
*Fever.*

**Enema Spiritus Vini Gallici.**

Brandy, oz. j.; Strong Beef Tea, oz. iij. *Fever.*

**Enema Tabaci, B.P.**

Leaf Tobacco, 20 grains; Boiling Water, 8 ozs. Infuse half an hour and strain.  
Inject oz. viij., and, if necessary, repeat it in an hour. *Guy's.*

**Enema Terebinthinæ.**

Oil of Turpentine, oz. j.; Mucilage of Starch, oz. xx. *Fever.*

**NUTRITIVE ENEMATA.****Beef Tea and Brandy.**

Take six ounces of strong beef tea, an ounce of cream, and half an ounce of brandy or an ounce and a half of port wine. This may be administered twice or thrice in the course of twenty-four hours. In cases of acute gastritis, carcinoma of the stomach, obstinate vomiting, etc., where it is necessary to avoid giving food by the mouth.

**Opium, Iron, and Quinine.**

Take four or six ounces of restorative soup (F. 2, page 207), one ounce of cream, two teaspoonfuls of brandy, ten or fifteen minims of liquid extract of opium, and ten grains of citrate of iron and quinia.

**Cod Liver Oil and Bark.**

Take four ounces of essence of beef (F. 3, page 207), two ounces of port wine, an ounce of cod liver oil, two drachms of tincture of yellow cinchona, and twenty minims of liquid extract of opium. Mix. To be administered every twelve hours.

### Quinine and Beef.

Take one tablespoonful of brandy, five grains of sulphate of quinine, one teaspoonful of glycerine, two tablespoonfuls of cream, and four to eight ounces of restorative soup (F. 2, page 207). Mix. This enema may be administered every six or eight hours. Where the rectum is very irritable, or it is necessary to relieve pain, from fifteen to twenty minims of the liquid extract of opium may be advantageously added.

*Feeding by the Rectum.*—It is sometimes of the utmost consequence to life to feed a patient other than by the stomach; and, therefore, the question of supplying nourishment by the rectum is one of the greatest importance. The solvent power of the rectum is practically nothing. It, therefore, becomes necessary to digest the food before injecting it. This can be done in the following manner:—The pancreas of a bullock must be freed from fat, finely chopped, and mixed with eight or nine ounces of glycerine; a third part of this, when about to be used, must be added to five ounces of finely chopped fresh meat and injected into the rectum as soon as it is made.

## VAPORES.—INHALATIONS.

(From the *Pharmacopœia of the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat.*)

Inhalations, as here prescribed, are of five kinds:—

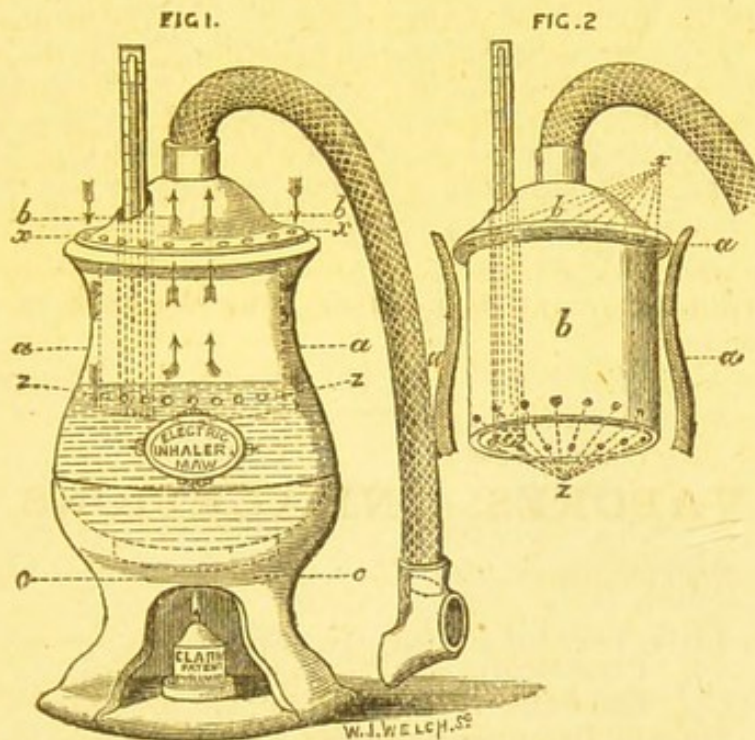
1. STEAM INHALATIONS; *i.e.*, steam impregnated with volatile matter. Temperature, 130° F. to 150° F.
2. COLD INHALATIONS. Temperature, 60° F. to 100° F.
3. DRY INHALATIONS; *i.e.*, volatile matters vaporized by heat.
4. ATOMISED INHALATIONS; *i.e.*, inhalations of atomised fluids.
5. FUMING INHALATIONS; *i.e.*, inhalations of the smoke of ignited nitrated papers.

### I. Steam Inhalations.

Steam inhalations have long been recognised by the profession as remedies of value, the curative effect of which there can be no doubt of; and a special character is imparted to them by the particular medicament employed in addition to the hot water.

In the subjoined formulæ, the quantities of ingredients are generally prescribed for three-ounce mixtures, a teaspoonful of

which is added to a pint of water at the required temperature, for each inhalation. Although formulæ are given for each medicament, the quantity of the volatile oil may be increased according to the circumstances of the case. It is often desirable to combine several oils or special remedies in the same prescription. In the use of most of the essential oils, light carbonate of magnesia is added to hold the oil in suspension, in the proportion of half a grain of magnesia to each drop of the oil. The magnesia medium is preferable to mucilage, glycerine, or spirit of wine.



ECLECTIC INHALER. Recommended by Dr. Morrel Mackenzie.

## 2. Cold Inhalations.

Cold or tepid inhalations are preferable when it is wished to produce a general effect on the mucous membrane of the throat, and where hot inhalations cause headache and faintness. The temperature may vary from 60° to 100° F. Cold inhalations are useful in hot seasons and hot climates. Any of the forms recommended for cold inhalation can, if it be desired, be employed at a high temperature; but in that case it is generally necessary to slightly reduce their strength. For cold inhalations, the Eclectic Inhaler answers equally well as for steam inhalations.



### 3. Dry Inhalations.

Dry hot inhalations are necessary in cases of excessive secretion, but are difficult of administration, as it is almost impossible to raise the temperature, in a small inhaler, to the required degree, without a more complicated apparatus. By a slight adaptation of Messrs. Bullock & Reynold's Eclectic Inhaler, however, that difficulty may be got over.

### 4. Atomised Inhalations.

"Atomised Medicated Fluids may be advantageously used in affections of the lining membrane of the nose, mouth, and fauces, in Croup and Diphtheria, Syphilitic affections of palate and throat, Laryngitis, Œdema of the Glottis, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Phthisis, Hoarseness, and Loss of Voice. During the application, the parties should make deep and long inspirations and expirations. Except in acute cases, one application daily will suffice."—TANNER'S *Index of Diseases*, p. 341.

The following are the principal remedies used as Atomised Inhalations:—

* Aqua Acidi Carbolici . . . . .	30 grs. to 10 ozs. water.		
"  "  Lactici . . . . .	fʒijss.	"	"
"  "  Sulphurosi . . . . .	50 min.	"	"
"  "  Tannici . . . . .	50 to 200 grs.	"	"
"  Aluminii Chloridi . . . . .	fʒj. solution	"	"
"  Aluminis . . . . .	80 grs.	"	"
"  Calcis, B.P.			
"  Ferri Aluminis . . . . .	30 "	"	"
"  "  Perchloridi . . . . .	30 "	"	"
"  "  Sulphatis . . . . .	20 to 40 "	"	"
"  Potassæ Permanganatis . . . . .	50 "	"	"
"  Sodii Chloridi . . . . .	50 "	"	"
"  Zinci Chloridi . . . . .	20 to 50 "	"	"
"  "  Sulphatis . . . . .	50 "	"	"

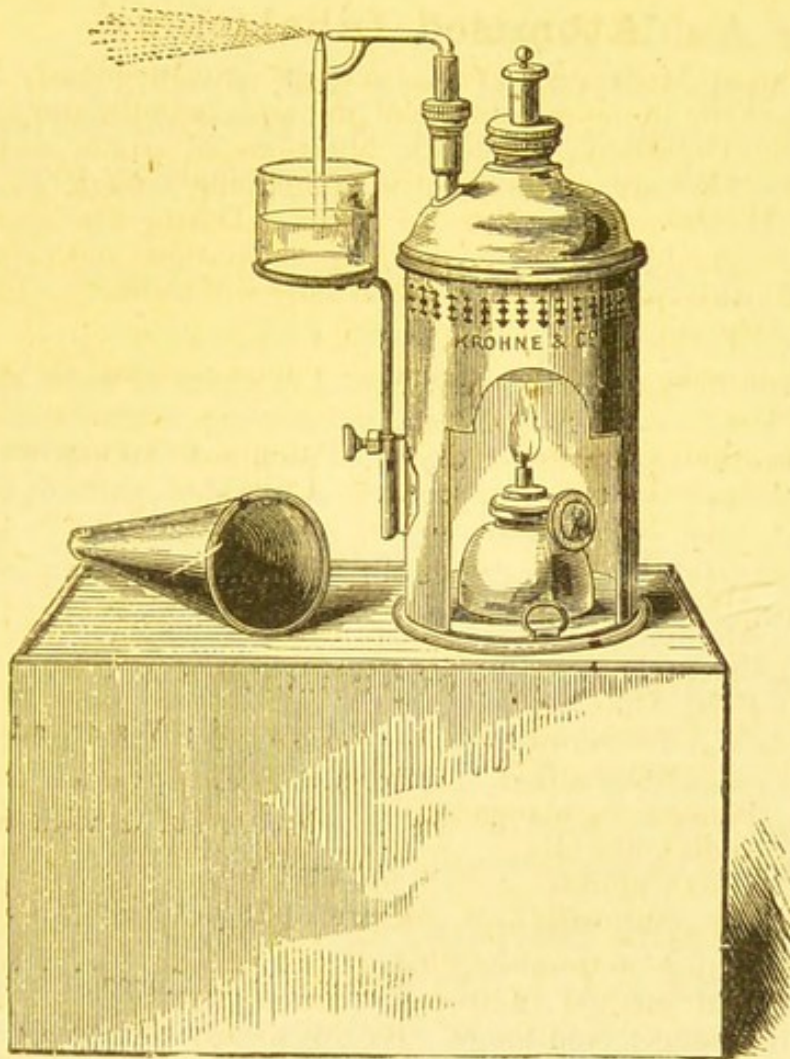
The inhalation of atomised fluids is acknowledged to be a rational and successful method of treating various affections of the nose, throat, air passages, and lungs. By this means very many remedies can be applied directly to the diseased tissues, and are medically what washes and lotions are to the exposed diseased surfaces of the body. Inhalations used in this way supplement constitutional means, and will be found a valuable auxiliary in the treatment of many cases. In Biegel's Practical Treatise "On Inhalation as a means

\* Especially valuable where there is a deficient secretion of mucus.

† This remedy has been found of great service in diphtheria; it appears to have the effect of dissolving the membranous exudation.

of Local Treatment, etc.," will be found most valuable information on the subject.

For the application of inhalations Siegle's apparatus is well adapted. The spray is warm, and so fine that it causes little or no irritation on the most sensitive surface. It is self-acting, and neither fatigues the patient nor requires an assistant. Moreover, it is handy, durable, portable, and cheap, which brings it within the reach of all classes.



### 5. Fuming Inhalations.

Fuming inhalations are the smoke given off by the partial ignition of unsized paper steeped in a solution of nitrate of potash. Though the value of fuming inhalations has long been recognised by the profession, the remedy has not heretofore been placed on a scientific basis. This I have now done by steeping paper in solutions of definite strengths, and modifying their effects by the addition of various volatile principles.

A special form of inhalation is recommended in cases of spasmodic dyspnoea when dependent on asthmatic complications or on spasm of the adductors of the vocal cords. The method of using the prepared paper is as follows:—a strip is lit at one end and dropped into a cylindrical vessel about four inches high and two in diameter. A wire gauze cover is then put on, and the fumes are saturated by repeated deep inspirations.

### Vapor Acidi Acetici.

℞ Acetic Acid, Glacial Acetic Acid, of each, fʒjss. Mix.  
Two teaspoonfuls in a pint of water at 140° F. for each inhalation.  
Sedative, antiseptic, and useful in the inflammatory sore throat of scarlet fever, etc.

### Vapor Acidi Carbolici.

℞ Carbolic Acid, ʒxxj.; Water, fʒiij.  
For *steam inhalation*, one teaspoonful in a pint of water at 150° F. for each inhalation. For *hot dry inhalation*, a teaspoonful to be poured into the apparatus for dry inhalation and the vapour inhaled. For *cold inhalation*, two teaspoonfuls in a pint of water at 80° F. to 100° F.

Antiseptic. Very serviceable in syphilitic and carcinomatous ulcerations.

### Vapor Acidi Hydrocyanici.

℞ Acid Hydrocyanic Dilute, B.P., fʒiij.; Water, ad fʒiij.  
One teaspoonful in a pint of water at 80° F. for each inhalation.  
Sedative. Very useful in the cough associated with laryngeal phthisis and in certain spasmodic affections.

### Vapor Acidi Sulphurosi.

℞ Sulphurous Acid, fʒj.; Water, fʒxx., for each inhalation.  
The temperature of this inhalation may vary from 60° to 100° F.  
Stimulant. The value of this remedy has been much overrated. It is apt to cause spasmodic irritation of the air tubes, and should therefore be inhaled VERY SLOWLY.

### Vapor Ætheris.

℞ Ether, Rectified Spirit, of each, fʒjss.  
One teaspoonful in a pint of water at 80° F. for each inhalation.  
Sedative and Antispasmodic.

**Vapor Ætheris Acetici.**

℞ Acetic Ether, Rectified Spirit, of each, fʒjss.

One teaspoonful in a pint of water at 140° F. for each inhalation.

It may also be used as a cold inhalation at 80° F.

Sedative. Often useful in irritation of the larynx.

**Vapor Aldehydi.**

℞ Dilute Aldehyde, fʒiv. ; Water ad ʒiij.

One teaspoonful in a pint of water at 150° F. for each inhalation.

Sedative. Useful in recent catarrhal congestions and as a nasal inhalation in ozæna. It is contra-indicated in cases of asthma.

**Vapor Ammoniaë.**

℞ Liquor Ammoniaë, B.P., sp. grav. 959, fʒj. ad fʒjss. ; Water, fʒiij. Mix.

One teaspoonful of this solution in a pint of water at 80° F. for each inhalation.

Stimulant ; useful in chronic laryngitis and functional aphonia.

This inhalation may be advantageously employed in combination with any of the volatile oils : Camphor, Thymol, etc.

*Note.*—The strong salts of Ammonia, employed as smelling salts, are very useful in cases of obstinate sneezing, as in hay fever, influenza, etc. The patient should be directed to smell the salts directly a disposition to sneeze is felt.

**Vapor Amyl Nitritis.**

℞ Nitrite of Amyl, 24 minims ; Rectified Spirit, ad fʒiij.

One teaspoonful in a pint of water at 100° F. for each inhalation.

Antispasmodic. Very valuable in some cases of asthma and spasm of the glottis.

*Note.*—This remedy has been recommended as a dry inhalation, but in that form it occasionally produces giddiness.

**Vapor Benzoini.**

℞ Compound Tincture of Benzoin.

One teaspoonful in a pint of water at 150° F. for each inhalation.

A most valuable sedative inhalation for acute inflammations of the pharynx and larynx, especially in their early stages.

### Vapor Calami Aromatici.

℞ Oil of Sweet Flag, 16 minims ; Light Carbonate Magnesia, 8 grs. ; Water, ad ℥iij.

One teaspoonful in a pint of water at 150° F. for each inhalation.

A powerful stimulant. Acts admirably in cases of chronic congestion of the larynx, when other stimulating inhalations have lost their effect.

### Vapor Camphoræ.

℞ Sp. Camphor, ℥iij. ; Rectified Spirit, ℥j. ; Water, ad ℥iij.

One teaspoonful in a pint of water at 150° F. for each inhalation.  
*To be inhaled slowly.*

Stimulant. Very valuable in cases of chronic glandular laryngitis.

*Note.*—Camphor in the proportion of 20 grains to the 3 oz. inhalation mixture is a useful additional stimulant to any of the other inhalations.

### Vapor Chloroformi.

℞ Chloroform, Rectified Spirit, of each, ℥jss.

A teaspoonful to be added to a pint of water at the desired temperature (from 60° to 100° F.), and an additional teaspoonful to be added every five minutes during the time that the inhalation is used. Not more than three teaspoonfuls should be employed on any single occasion.

Sedative. Gives great relief in hay fever and in spasmodic affections of the larynx.

### Vapor Creasoti.

℞ Creasote, ℥ss. ; Light Carbonate Magnesia, 90 grs. ; Water, ad ℥iij.

One teaspoonful in a pint of water at 150° F. for each inhalation.

Stimulant. A very serviceable remedy in chronic congestion of the larynx and trachea. Also of great use in ozæna.

### Vapor Iodi.

Pour ten drops of Tincture of Iodine into the apparatus for dry inhalation, and inhale the vapour ; in most cases it is desirable to add a fresh quantity of the tincture twice or thrice on each occasion of inhaling.

Stimulant. Useful where pus is formed in large quantities. It sometimes restores the voice in functional aphonia. It is also recommended in hay fever.

### Vapor Lupuli.

℞ Oil of Hops, 20 minims ; Light Carbonate Magnesia, 30 grs. ; Water, ad ℥ij.

One teaspoonful in a pint of water at 150° F. for each inhalation.

Sedative. Especially useful in relieving the distressing cough of laryngeal phthisis.

*Note.*—The above formulæ are selected from the Pharmacopœia of the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat.

### Vapor Acidi Carbolici.

Crystals of Carbolic Acid, 30 grs. ; Boiling Water, 20 oz. *Chest.*

### Vapor Æther. Chlor. c. Hyoscyami.

Chloric Ether, 30 mins. ; Tincture of Henbane, 30 mins. Hot Infusion of Hop or Water, 8 oz. *Consumption Hospital.*

### Vapor Camphoræ.

Spirits of Camphor, 1 to 2 drms. ; Boiling Water, 8 oz. *Consumption Hospital.*

### Vapor Chloroformi.

Chloroform, 15 mins. for one inhalation. *Consumption Hospital.*

### Vapor Conii Succii.

Juice of Conium,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. ; Boiling Water, 8 ozs. *Consumption Hospital.*

### Vapor Creasoti.

Creasote,  $\frac{1}{2}$  drm. ; Mucilage,  $\frac{1}{2}$  drm. ; Hot Water, 10 oz. *London Hospital.*

### Vapor Iodi.

Tincture of Iodine, 40 mins. ; Hot Water, 10 oz. *London Hospital.*

### Vapor Opii.

Extract of Opium, 3 grs. ; Hot Water, sufficient. *Consumption Hospital.*

## HYPODERMIC INJECTIONS.\*

### Injection of Aconitine.

℞ Aconitine, gr. j. ; Sp. Vini Rect., ℥x. ; Aquæ Dest., ad fʒij. Mix.

For the first injection not more than two minims should be employed. The dose may afterwards be safely increased to four minims ( $\frac{1}{30}$  gr.). It is better, though not absolutely necessary, to make the injection at the seat of pain.

### Injection of Atropine.†

The subcutaneous injection of Atropine is sometimes useful in cases of intestinal obstruction, asthma, tetanus, neuralgia, chorea in the adult, etc. *Great caution* is necessary. Not more than two minims of the officinal Liquor Atropia =  $\frac{1}{30}$  gr. should be employed at first.

### Injection of Morphia, B.P., 1874.

A solution of Acetate of Morphia, containing 1 grain of the Acetate in 12 minims of the injection. For first injections not more than three minims should be used, as it is certain that this narcotic acts more powerfully when thus employed than when taken into the stomach. In diseases which are continuously painful, the ease given by an injection will last for about twelve hours. To relieve the suffering of advanced cancer, etc., the injection may be advantageously given night and morning for many months.

### Injection of Chloroform.

An injection of ten or fifteen minims often effects a cure for the time in pleurodynia, neuralgia, sciatica, etc. It has the disadvantage of sometimes producing an irritable ulcer, which may be slow in healing.—TANNER'S *Index of Diseases*.

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\* It should be stated that the primary dose of a salt of Morphia should never exceed one eighth ( $\frac{1}{8}$ ) of a grain, of Atropine one sixtieth ( $\frac{1}{60}$ ), of Strychnia one twenty-fourth ( $\frac{1}{24}$ ), of Aconitine one thirtieth ( $\frac{1}{30}$ ) of a grain, and of Quinine one or two grains.—Dr. STILLE.

† Atropine and Morphia combined may be used in neuralgic pains about the eye.

PART III.

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MISCELLANÆA.



# MISCELLANEA

## NEW REMEDIES AND APPLICATIONS

### Acid Borate

Formula:  $B_2O_3 \cdot H_2O$ . It is a white, crystalline substance, soluble in water. It is used in the treatment of various diseases, particularly those of the eye and the skin. It is also used in the preparation of various medicinal preparations.

The acid borate is prepared by the action of boric acid on water. It is a weakly acidic substance, and its solutions are used in the treatment of various diseases. It is also used in the preparation of various medicinal preparations.

### Acid Sulfate

Formula:  $H_2SO_4$ . It is a colorless, oily liquid, with a strong, pungent odor. It is used in the treatment of various diseases, particularly those of the eye and the skin. It is also used in the preparation of various medicinal preparations.

## MISCELLANÆA.

### NEW REMEDIES AND APPLIANCES.

#### Acid Boracic.

Professor Lister has extolled Boracic Acid as an antiseptic dressing, especially in eczematous and pturiginous affections; and since that time its use has very considerably extended. Boracic Acid dressings are much less irritating than those of Carbolic Acid, and may be used in the form of an ointment composed of the *very finely levigated* acid, white wax, paraffin, and almond oil. The following formula answers best, and is quickly prepared:—

℞ Acid Boracic, 1 part; Spts. Vini Rect. q. s.; Ungt. simplicis, 5 parts. Mix.

A saturated aqueous solution of Boracic Acid has been employed in the treatment of ringworm. The solution is applied twice daily, some little friction being used, and is allowed to dry on the part. The use of the acid in aqueous solution, of Boracic Lint, and of Boracic Wool, as ordinary dressings for wounds, has been productive of the best results in cases reported by Dr. L. Cane (*Lancet*, May 20, 1876, p. 734).

#### Amyl Nitrite.

Sir J. Y. Simpson found the inhalation of two drops of this body give immediate relief in cases of nervous cephalgia. The experience of Dr. Douglas Lithgow is identical with this. When blueness of the face and stertorous breathing come on after the administration of chloroform, a few drops of nitrite of amyl held to the patient's nose, on lint, almost invariably effects restoration of the breathing and colour, and rapidly brings on sickness and vomiting. It has been found useful in whooping cough. Berger has used it with success in two cases of acute cerebral anæmia with severe fainting. The preparation must be pure and without acid reaction. The dose usually given by him was two, five, or ten drops. Dr. Lauder Brunton testifies to the immediate relief afforded in *angina pectoris* by the inhalation of five to ten drops of the pure nitrite. Five measured minims of a mixture of equal parts nitrite of amyl and rectified spirits may be given. The effect of nitrite of amyl, as of ether or chloroform, is much more powerful if added to hot water

and inhaled with steam. Its inhalation at the commencement of the cold stage of ague brings the fit to a speedy termination. Nitrite of amyl is also said to be of use in sea-sickness, three drops being poured on a handkerchief and held *close* to the patient's nose.

### A New Method of Administering Iodine.

M. P. Collas describes, in the *Bulletin Gén. de Thérap.* of March 30, a new method of administering this remedy. On account of its strongly irritant action upon the organs with which it comes into contact, Iodine is rarely employed in a free state. It must be dissolved in alcohol, and administered with a certain degree of caution. In truth, the tincture should be given with a strongly alcoholic wine, to prevent precipitation upon the walls of the stomach, which would irritate them, and infallibly produce vomiting. Moreover, the tincture is of variable composition; for with time the Iodine reacts little by little upon the elements of the alcohol, and there is then produced hydriodic acid and hydriodic ether. The attempt has been made to associate Iodine with some organic matter capable, by its own re-resolution, of delivering up Iodine to the economy, as for example, the iodide of starch. But this preparation is of variable composition,—a grave inconvenience to the physician,—and, moreover, its taste is rather disagreeable. Pills of iodized albumen present the advantage that the Iodine is combined in a constant and known proportion. The Iodine is completely masked, and its presence can only be recognised by destruction of the organic matter. This albumen is prepared by agitating actively an albuminous solution with Iodine in very fine powder, or in solution, in some appropriate vehicle. . . . The dose is so arranged that each pill shall contain five milligrams of Iodine. The experiments at the Hospital Beaujon, by Prof. Dolbeau, have shown that Iodine thus prepared has no bad effects whatever. The pills, in the dose of five or six per day, act rapidly in the resolution of an hypertrophy of the thyroid gland. Iodised albumen seems to have the efficacy of cod-liver oil. It has been administered in cases of chronic ostitis, ganglionic engorgement, strumous keratitis, and in two cases of Pott's disease with congestive abscesses. It may be continued for several weeks without gastric derangement or other inconvenience.—*Practitioner*, Dec., 1874.

### Anodysed Collodion.

Take of elastic collodion, one ounce; hydrochlorate of morphia, fifteen grains. Dissolve the morphine salt in the collodion. Spread with a camel-hair brush some of this solution on the painful part, and place some oiled silk on the spot.

## Apiol.

Apiol is a nearly colourless non-volatile liquid, insoluble in water, very soluble in alcohol, ether, and chloroform. The alcoholic solution reddens litmus. Apiol is coloured by sulphuric acid. It has been recommended as a powerful febrifuge, and may be administered in doses of five to six drops diffused through any bland liquid, or in the form of pilules. In cases of intermittent fever, seven to fifteen grains may be given daily in one dose five or six hours before the paroxysm.

## Apomorphia.

The nature and specific action of this drug has been acquired through the researches of Victor Bourgeois (*De l'Apomorphia ; Recherches cliniques sur un nouvel émétique* : Paris, 1874).

The conclusions summarized by Bourgeois are as follows :—

1. Apomorphia, or rather Hydrochlorate of Apomorphia, when pure, and employed in suitable doses, is a rapid, simple, and harmless emetic.

2. It is rapid, for its action always takes place at latest within ten minutes after administration.

3. It is a simple emetic, for it does not appear to exert any influence upon the other functions.

4. It is innocent, and does not seem to possess dangerous toxic properties.

5. Lastly, the facility with which it can be administered by hypodermic injection fulfils a therapeutic desideratum, and suggests its adoption by physicians in some special circumstances, such as the medication of children and of the insane.

For two or three minutes following the injection the patient experiences no change of sensation whatever ; soon, however, he feels a sense of weight in the epigastrium, accompanied by a slight headache. Salivation increases, becomes very profuse, and the entire body is covered with perspiration. One or two attempts at vomiting are made, but fail ; at the third, or at farthest the fourth attempt, free and profuse emesis occurs. The patient "throws up" three or four times in succession, after which there is a period of rest. After the intermission of five or six minutes the vomiting again sets in, and is again succeeded by a season of rest, and so the scene repeats itself five or six times, until finally, in the course of perhaps half an hour, the symptoms abate, and a sleep of from one half to one hour ensues. Dr. Chouppe fixes the average dose for an adult at one centigramme, or about one-sixth of a grain.

One-tenth of a grain of the hydrochlorate injected subcutaneously, or one-fourth administered internally, produces vomiting in four to ten minutes. It is a powerful anti-stimulant and a non-irritant

emetic, and has been recommended as a remedy for sea-sickness, in doses of  $\frac{1}{8}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a grain; and in similar or slightly larger doses Dr. Jurasy has employed it with gratifying results as an expectorant in bronchitis and tracheitis.

Dose of *Liquor Apomorphiæ Hydrochlor.* One fluid drachm.

### Aromatic Tetrachloride of Carbon.

Tetrachloride of Carbon is a colourless, exceedingly volatile liquid, having a delicate odour not unlike that of quince. From Dr. Protheroe Smith's papers in the *Lancet* of May and June, 1867, it appears that when inhaled, this body is very effective in removing the pains of labour and of dysmenorrhœa; that it has been extensively and successfully employed for headache, toothache, neuralgia, lumbago, and rheumatic pains when applied externally on American leather cloth. Dr. Protheroe Smith has found it very efficacious in the mitigation and cure of hay-fever.

### Chloral Pessaries.

℞ Chloral Hydrate, ʒ jss. ; Ol. Theobromæ, ʒ ijss. ; Ceræ Alb., ʒ vss. M.

Ft. pessariæ vj.

℞ Ol. Theobromæ, ʒ v. ; Ceræ Alb., ʒ ijss. ; Glycerinæ, ʒ iv. ; Chloral Hydrate, ʒ ijss. M.

Div. in pessariæ vj.

The Chloral should be dissolved in the Glycerine at a gentle heat, and the cacao butter and wax added subsequently.

Pessaries of Chloral are recommended by Dr. Constant Paul in cancer of the uterus. His formula is Cacao Butter, 11 grammes; White Wax, 7 grammes; and Chloral Hydrate, 6 grammes; to be divided into six Pessaries.

### Glycerine Sichel.

The "*Gazette Obstét. et Gaz. de Foulon*," according to "*La Tribune Médicale*," states that this preparation, which consists of pure glycerine and the yolk of egg, and has the appearance and consistence of honey, is highly praised as a local application for several purposes. In fissures of the nipple of nursing women it affords relief when other remedies fail. It afforded relief in every one of eleven such cases in which it was applied. In fissures of the mammæ, it protects the skin from the action of the saliva of the child and from sour milk. In ruptures of the perinæum, it protects the torn surfaces from being irritated by the urine and lochia. It is daily used in Dr. Vernier's clinics to anoint the hands when examin-

ing suspicious women, and is found to be a perfect protection from infection.

This preparation is not liable to undergo the putrefactive process, nor become rancid like ointments. It assists in cleansing wounds, and promotes primary union.

### Glycerine of Belladonna. (Ophthalmic Hospital.)

℞ Glycerini ʒiij. ; Ext. Belladonnæ ʒi. Misco. Triturate the extract with a few drops of water, to facilitate its formation into a thin paste before adding the glycerine.

### Iodide of Ethyl.

Iodide of ethyl has recently been employed by Professor Sée as an inhalation in asthma, and is reported to relieve the paroxysms of difficulty of breathing very rapidly.

### Iodised Glycerine.

The American *Druggists' Circular* publishes a formula for Iodised Glycerine, received from a correspondent, who is of opinion that it will be generally preferred to the officinal tincture. It has the advantage of not staining the skin, yet is equally efficacious with the unsightly preparations now in use.

℞ Iodide of Potassium, 1 oz. ; Re-sublimed Iodine, 1 oz. ; Glycerine, to make 16 fluid ozs.

Powder the iodide, and dissolve in about four ounces of the glycerine ; add the iodine, and rub well in a mortar until it is dissolved. Lastly, add the remainder of the glycerine.

### Iodoform as a Topical Application.

MM. Dubrisay and Pelletan, investigating on the subject, have arrived at the following conclusions on the value of Iodoform as a topical application (*Journ. de Dermatol. et Syph.*) :—

1. Iodoform is a local anæsthetic.
2. Applied in the form of a powder, it cicatrizes wounds rapidly.
3. It is especially indicated in small superficial atonic wounds, or those having a tendency to phagedœna, soft chancres, suppurating buboes, syphilitic onychia, syphilides generally, varicosé, scrofulous, and cancerous ulcers.
4. It operates more surely and promptly than other therapeutic agents ordinarily employed in the cicatrization of ulcerating syphilides, under whatever form they may present themselves.
5. In the treatment of soft chancre, it is in some sort a specific, in the promptitude with which it causes cicatrization without pain.

6. In the treatment of simple or virulent buboes (non-specific), it may be employed in the form of ointment, as a resolvent during the first period with more success than a blister or tincture of iodine. During the period which succeeds the opening of the sore, it hastens rapid cicatrization of the wound.

7. In the case of soft chancre, of ulcerating syphilides, and of bubo, when the suppuration is abundant, it is preferable to commence the treatment by solution of iodoform in glycerine and alcohol. The iodoform in powder may be used later.

8. The employment of iodoform in syphilitic affections does not do away with the necessity of using internal treatment.

9. The rapid cicatrization brought about by iodoform is due (1) to the simplicity of the dressing, which does not irritate the diseased parts; (2) to absorption of secretions by the powder; (3) to its antiseptic properties, particularly when it is dissolved in glycerine and alcohol; (4) to the presence of iodine, which acts favourably on syphilitic ulcerations of all kinds.

Dr. Wyndham Cottle recommends the use of iodoform as a parasiticide, and for indolent and syphilitic ulcers and wounds, in the form of ointment of the strength of twenty grains to an ounce of lard. Dr. Lennox Browne recommends a solution in the proportion of one part of iodoform to ten or twelve of ether for local application in post nasal catarrh.

#### SOLUTION OF IODOFORM.

℞ Iodoform, ʒj. to ʒjss. ; Glycerine, f.ʒxij. ; Alcohol f.ʒiv.  
M. ft. sol.

#### IODOFORM OINTMENT.

℞ Iodoform, gr. xxx. ; Alcohol, q.s. ; Axungiæ, ʒj. M. ft. unguent.

### Iodoform Crayons or Bougies.

M. Gallard furnishes the following formula for this new preparation :—

℞ Iodoform Powder,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  grs. ; Gum Arabic Powder,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  grs. ;  
Mucilage Acacia, q.s.

Make into a pilular consistence, and divide into ten cylinders, each about one inch long, and dry in the air for twenty-four hours. These crayons are inserted into the cavity of the uterus, and retained in position by a tampon of cotton. They are highly recommended for superficial ulceration of the neck of the womb. These crayons disintegrate rapidly, and should be kept tightly sealed in a coloured bottle.

### Jaborandi.

The leaves of a Brazilian plant, which owe their peculiar properties to an alkaloid, pilocarpine. This diaphoretic and sialogogue was introduced by Prof. Gubler, of Paris. The dose for an adult is sixty to ninety grains of the leaves infused in boiling water.

Dr. Coutinho, of Pernambuco, who sent the first supply to M. Gubler, recommends that the patient should drink the infusion with the suspended leaves, and then go to bed and cover himself with warm clothing. In about ten minutes the face, ears, and neck become deeply flushed: then drops of perspiration soon break out over the body, at the same time the mouth waters; in a short space the perspiration rapidly increases, the sweat running down the body and soaking the clothes, whilst the salivation becomes profuse, running from the mouth sometimes in an almost continuous stream. In three of our cases the saliva amounted to an imperial pint, 22 oz. and 27 oz. respectively. The sweating and salivation continue from two to four or five hours, and simultaneously decline. Prof. Gubler has shown that the drug increases bronchial secretion; he says it is indicated as a remedy in anasarca and effusion of all kinds, sub-acute articular rheumatism, bronchitis with asthma, and influenza, and he has employed it with remarkable success in preventing attacks of asthma.

An infusion of the bark is found to produce the same effects as the leaves, or in doses of 5 grains of the powder taken three times a day.

Dr. Peart, of Tynemouth (*British Medical Journal*, Nov. 18, 1876) recommends Jaborandi as a galactagogue, in doses of 5 grains of the powder, infused and taken three times a day; he says that the resulting milk agrees quite well with the infant, the drug having no unfavourable effect upon its quality; the necessary materials for the supply of good milk, in the shape of a liberal diet, should be administered at the same time. Jaborandi has also recently been found of considerable service in Bright's disease, both in this country and America.

Atropia is said by Drs. Ringer and Gould to be antagonistic to Jaborandi.

### Local Treatment of Lichen Urticationis.

This disease,—which chiefly affects children, is characterized by weals, papules, and severe itching, is worse at night and independent of any discoverable parasite,—is treated by Dr. Mackey with an ointment of

℞ Calomel, Ext. of Bellad., p. æq.

Orhe following:—

℞ Storacis, 1 oz.; Ceræ Flavæ, 120 grs.; Olei Olivæ,  
½ fl. oz. M.



### Salicylic Acid.

This acid may be used either dry or in solution. In the form of a very fine powder and in very small quantities it may be sprinkled over wounds and ulcers, or on to the dressings. In some cases it should be diluted by admixture with starch. When used in solution, either for spraying surfaces or for washes or gargles, it is used in tepid solution of about one part to 300 parts of water. Where stronger solutions are required for washes, gargles, or to moisten dressings, one part of the acid and three parts of phosphate of sodium to fifty parts of water have been used. When applied to wounds it appears immediately in the urine. Its alleged advantages over all other antiseptics are, first, that it is far more powerful and effective in smaller quantities; and secondly, that it is, in all quantities necessary for complete effectiveness, entirely devoid of irritant action upon the living tissues. It is neither caustic nor corrosive in any quantity, and never produces inflammation. In large quantities it may be irritant and painful, but yet rarely surpasses a stimulant effect, while it appears to be quite neutral in the very small quantities which are yet thoroughly effective; thirdly, it is said to reach and prevent processes of decomposition which are beyond the reach of all other antiseptics or antiferments.

### Salicylic Acid in Glycerine = 1 in 50.

This solution may be diluted without separating the acid, and is a very convenient form for making washes and gargles.

### Belladonna.

Dr. Nairne of Glasgow finds tincture of belladonna, as an external application, very useful to restrain the sweating in phthisis, a result which might have been expected from the success which attends its use in the distressingly profuse perspiration which is sometimes localized in the feet.

### Capsicum.

Mr. Wills of Chester recommends capsicum, in thirty grain doses, every hour, in delirium tremens, and states that he has used it with unvarying success for twelve years; this agrees well with the known effect of a powerful American stimulant, prickly ash bark (*Xanthoxylon fraxineum*) which has a similar action and allays the thirst for drink.

### Sulphurous Acid as a Dressing for Recent Wounds.

The following formula was used with great satisfaction in various parts of France during the late war:

℞ Acidi Sulphurosi, fʒss.; Aquæ, Oj. M.

Apply in the form of lotion, or by means of an irrigator. This solution is particularly useful in wounds when the suppuration is profuse, or where cicatrization takes place slowly.

## Acid, Hydrobromic.

Dr. J. M. Fothergill says, "In forms of excited action of the heart, connected with general nervous excitability or nervous exhaustion, hydrobromic acid is most useful. Given with quinine (of which it is an excellent solvent) and digitalis, it affords better results than the bromide of potassium and digitalis." He also recommends it for nervous exhaustion, for hysteria connected with ovarian excitement, in the vomiting of pregnancy, in menorrhagia associated with sexual excitement, in whooping cough, and as a preventive of headache and ringing in the ears produced by using large doses of quinine.

Dr. Woakes (*British Medical Journal*, June 23, 1877), while testifying to its value in *tinnitus aurium*, in doses of 15 minims in water every four hours, says: "Two points appear important to secure the success of the drug. 1. The auditory apparatus must be clear of any well-marked objective morbid process. 2. The *tinnitus* should present the characters of congested blood supply." Mr. Campbell, of the Liverpool Northern Hospital, relates that in a case of pyæmia in hospital, 8-grain doses of quinine every six hours were easily borne by the patient, and that for several days, with the assistance of 30 minims of the acid for each dose. With its help also, many patients, are able to take even larger doses. Dr. Squire recommends the substitution of Sulphuric Acid for Tartaric in its preparation.

Dose.—ʒss. to ʒj.

## Hepatic Stimulants.

Under this attractive head a number of American resinoids have lately come into favour. In the *British Medical Journal*, Feb. 8, 1879, a very interesting paper will be found from the pen of Dr. Rutherford, of Edinburgh. The following have been highly commended:—

Baptisin (Wild Indigo); dose, 2 grs. to 4 grs.

Euonymin (Wahoo); dose, 1 gr. to 2 grs.

Juglandin (Butternut); dose, 2 grs. to 4 grs.

Iridin (Blue Flag); see *Pilulæ*, formula 216.

Phytolaccin (Poke Root); dose,  $\frac{1}{8}$  gr. to 1 gr.

These may all be given in the pilular form.

### Carbolated Camphor.

Produced by combining camphor with an alcoholic solution of carbolic acid. It is of a syrupy consistence. Dr. Soulez, who introduced the preparation to the notice of the profession, speaks highly of it as an antiseptic dressing for wounds, etc. He recommends a lotion composed of one part of carbolated camphor and nineteen parts of olive oil. The following are said to be the advantages attending its use: "diminution in reaction after great operations; cessation or lessening of pain; less abundance of sup-puration."

### Carbolated Iodine.

This compound, said to combine the properties of Carbolic Acid and Iodine without the caustic effects of the latter, has been recommended for inhalation in cases of bronchitis, diphtheria, asthma, and other affections of the throat and air passages. It will cut short an attack of cold, nasal-catarrh, hay-asthma, etc., if used in the early stages.

### Chloral and Camphor.

A combination of Chloral and Camphor has been recommended for toothache, rheumatism, and neuralgia; in the two latter cases it is painted over the affected part and allowed to dry. The inhalation of its vapour is also stated to be beneficial in pulmonary consumption.

### Chrysophanic Acid.

The value of *Goa Powder* in the treatment of skin diseases has drawn attention to *Chrysophanic Acid*, its active principle, which is present to the extent of 80 per cent. Mr. Balmanno Squire states that in eczema the effects of the acid are very remarkable, cures being effected after all other remedies had failed; in psoriasis he also finds it of great value, six applications curing a case of long standing. In common with *Goa Powder* it has the disadvantage of staining the skin; but this wears off in a few days. It is used in the form of ointment prepared with Vaseline. Internally administered it is a purgative of decided cholagogue powers; its purgative action being usually preceded by vomiting. Whatever the condition of the patient is, it causes the evacuation, one way or the other, of large quantities of bile. In cases of hepatic obstruction—congestive, catarrhal, and the like—it has been given with marked advantage.

The dose is as a powder mixed with honey—for infants, not less than 6 grains; for children of twelve, 10 grains; for adults, 15 grains; as a pill for adults, 6 to 8 grains.

### Coca Leaves (*Erythroxylon Coca*).

These leaves, either alone or with a little lime, are habitually chewed by the natives in some parts of South America, and are said to enable them to perform extraordinary tasks without fatigue. Their use in medicine has lately been recommended in this country. (*Vide Brit. Med. Journ.*, Feb. and May, 1874.) The virtues of the leaves are much impaired during transit by sea. The index of their quality is the distinctness of the two curved lines on the under surface of the leaf, one on each side of the mid-rib. They contain an alkaloid, *Cocaine*, of a similar nature to *Theine*. Experiments made on themselves by Sir Robert Christison and others clearly show that the effects of the drug have not been over-rated. The weariness consequent on prolonged exertion is not experienced when the latter is performed with coca as an adjunct; and though the feeling of hunger is similarly suppressed, the appetite is in no way impaired. Mr. McBean (*Brit. Med. Journal*, March 10, 1877) believes that the therapeutic value of this drug lies in its power of restraining tissue metamorphosis during the occurrence of disease—evidenced in a healthy person by its preventing for a time the feeling of fatigue and diminishing the amount of urea excreted. In cases of typhoid fever he has found the tincture exceedingly useful in doses of ʒj.-ʒiij. and also in acute and chronic pneumonic phthisis. Dr. Espinosa considers it “a special stimulant of the nervous system, whose gentle and continuous action is quite characteristic.”

#### MODE OF ADMINISTRATION.

Dose.—*Ext. Cocæ Liquidum*, 20 to 30 minims.

*Tinctura Cocæ*, 1 to 2 fluid drachms.

*Vinum Cocæ*, 1 to 2 fluid ounces.

### Coto Bark.

Coto Bark is imported from Bolivia, where it is recommended for colic, diarrhœa, neuralgia, rheumatism, and gout. From clinical experiments made in the General Hospital at Munich, Dr. von Grete concludes that we have in this drug a specific against diarrhœa in its most diverse modifications. He administered it in the form of tincture, giving doses of ten minims every two hours.

Dose.—*Pulv. Cotæ*, 5 grains; *Tinctura Cotæ*, 10 minims.

### Dugong Oil.

A substitute for Cod Liver Oil, obtained from the Dugong, a herbivorous cetacean inhabiting the warm seas of the coasts of Australia and the Eastern Archipelago. Dugong Oil is free from the unpleasant odour and taste which characterize Cod Liver Oil, and is much less liable to change in keeping.

### **Eriodictyon Californicum.**

A hydrophyllaceous plant of Northern Mexico and South and Central California, used by the Spaniards and Indians as a specific for lung diseases. Dr. J. H. Bundy reports some severe cases of chronic bronchitis of long standing, of which he effected a cure; also cases of pneumonia, which he successfully treated with this drug in the form of tincture. Dr. Walker, of Putney, who has recently tried it, fully endorses the statement of Dr. Bundy as to its value in chronic bronchitis; out of four cases, one of two years' and one of ten years' standing were cured, and a third was much relieved; he finds that its effect in controlling the night sweats and diminishing the morning cough is very marked; he gives the tincture in doses of ʒj. three times a day, with glycerine, in the form of a mixture. The aqueous infusion is used as a general tonic.

### **Eserine.**

An alkaloid obtained from Calabar Bean (*Physostigma venenosum*). Dr. Von Wecker states that it is "a most powerful antiseptic, preventing the formation of pus in suppurative diseases of the cornea, and after cataract operations when the cornea or iris shows a tendency to suppurate." He recommends a one-per-cent. solution. Galezowski recommends a neutral solution of the sulphate or nitrate of pilocarpine in preference to eserine, in the proportion of  $\frac{1}{12}$ th of a grain to an ounce of laurel water. This, when applied to the eye, does not cause the pain and nausea sometimes produced by the eserine, whilst the laurel water prevents the formation of fungi.

### **Eucalyptus Globulus.**

Has been used with excellent results in pulmonary gangrene by Dr. Bucquoy. Half a dram of the tincture was exhibited in a vehicle of mucilage and syrup flavoured with orange-flowers. In every case a favourable modification of the symptoms occurred. Dr. Fedeli describes the curative powers of the tincture, not only in cases of periodic fever and palustral cachexia in general, but also in ailments of an atonic or anæmic nature. Oil of Eucalyptus has been given in alcoholic solution as an anthelmintic. It has antiseptic properties even greater than those of Quinine.

#### **MODE OF ADMINISTRATION.**

Dose.—Tinct. *Eucalypti*, 30 to 60 minims.

### **Fir Wool and Fir-tips.**

The articles known under this name and sometimes sold as a proprietary medicine, are the vascular tissue of one or more species of *Pinus*, chiefly *Pinus Sylvestris*. The wool is recommended in place of cotton wool for artificial drum heads; in purulent cases it would

appear, from its terebinthine impregnation, to have a direct anti-septic value. It has acquired some reputation for the treatment of rheumatic affections, and its value in this respect is probably due to the essential oil. It is an interesting fact, stated by M. Frachael, that in Switzerland there is a custom of filtering milk, as soon as it is drawn, through a bundle of washed fir-tips. In this way a film of deposit consisting of hairs, clots, etc., is formed on the spicular tips, and thus the milk is not only freed from them, but it appears to acquire the property of resisting the lactic acid fermentation for a considerable time longer than milk not so treated. In fact, the milk becomes faintly aromatised—that is to say, enough of the resinous matter of the fir-tips is dissolved to preserve the milk from change. *Oleum Foli Pini Sylvestris*.—Fir Wool Oil.—The inhalation of this remedy is recommended as a mild stimulant in throat affections; it has been found especially useful in chronic laryngitis. *Extractum Foli Pini Sylvestris*.—A warm bath, with the addition of 2 oz. of this extract, and 1 to 1½ drams of the oil, is reported to be of considerable value in the treatment of rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, and certain skin diseases.

### Gelseminum Radix.

Gelseminum Root (*Gelseminum sempervirens*) has received favourable notice in this country as regards its action in nervous affections. (*Vide British Medical Journal*, May 2, 1874, p. 576.) It has long been used in America as a febrifuge, and Dr. G. H. Gray highly recommends it for this purpose. It is also said to be particularly valuable in diseases of women. In the cough and hemoptysis of phthisis it is invaluable, arresting both with great promptness. In several cases of neuralgia its employment was followed by speedy and complete cure.

#### MODE OF ADMINISTRATION.

Dose of the Tincture, 10 to 20 minims.

### Glycerole Bismuth Nitrate.

Mr. B. Squire, in introducing this preparation, says (*Medical Times and Gazette*, Dec. 9, 1876): “As an application to the skin, or to the vagina or uterus, or to the throat, when bismuth in solution is required, nothing can be better than the solution of nitrate of bismuth in glycerine. As a mixture to be taken internally, nothing more is necessary than that the mixture should be ordered as a solution of the salt in glycerine—one teaspoonful for a dose, to be mixed in half a wineglassful of water before taking it.” For external use, the glycerole is applied undiluted. In cases of chronic eczema it has a much more active and stimulating effect than Glycerole of Subacetate of Lead.

### Glycerole Lead Sub-Acetate.

Mr. Balmanno Squire has devised a formula for its preparation as the best application for chronic eczema. It is almost colourless, rather more viscid than pure glycerine, and may be diluted at will with glycerine—the strengths suggested by Mr. Squire being 1 in 4 and 1 in 8. Mr. Squire also proposes that an ointment of it should be made, with Vaseline as a basis.

### Goa Powder.

This is said to be the pith of the stem and branches of a tree called Araroba, or Arariba, belonging to the order *Leguminosæ*. Considerable attention has recently been drawn to its active principle *Chrysophanic Acid* (*q.v.*), as affording a more certain method of exhibiting this remedy. Goa Powder is applied dissolved in vinegar, or as a pomade, in cutaneous affections, ringworm, etc.

### Grindelia Robusta.

Although it is little known in this country, Dr. C. A. Canfield has employed this plant in cases of poisoning by the poison oak, *Rhus Toxicodendron*. Its efficacy in the treatment of asthma and kindred diseases has become established in America. *Grindelia Robusta* belongs to the natural order *Compositæ*; the leaves and tops are the parts employed in medicine.

#### MODE OF ADMINISTRATION.

“In cases of asthma and hay-fever, ten to twenty drops of the fluid extract may be given every half-hour in sweetened water or milk, until relief is obtained.”

### Guarana.

Guarana is said to be valuable as a curative of nervous headache, etc. It is also recommended in chronic rheumatism. “When the pain comes on with sharp stings, guarana acts like magic. When it is dull in character, the drug is slower in action, several doses being needed to produce decided effects. Gravelle asserts that guarana stimulates and at the same time soothes the gastric system of nerves, and reduces the excited sensibility of the cœliac plexus, thereby diminishing febrile action and strengthening the stomach and intestines, particularly restraining any excessive mucous discharges, at the same time increasing the action of the heart and arteries, and promoting diaphoresis.” It is very rich in *Guaranine*, an alkaloid greatly resembling *Theine*, if not identical with it.

#### MODE OF ADMINISTRATION.

In powder, dose 20 to 30 grs.

**Hyoscyamine** (*crystallized*).

Dr. Lawson, in *The Practitioner*, July, 1876, speaks of this drug in high terms for subduing the furious outbursts of excitement in certain forms of mania. He states that no medicine capable of producing narcotism operates so quickly and certainly. Dr. Lawson has given the *amorphous* extract in doses of one grain (this he considers equal to about 1-60th grain of the *crystallized*). From its constitutional effect on the mucous membrane, and its special action on the urinary system, he suggests that this drug may be of service in gonorrhœa. Its therapeutic action when applied to the eye does not differ from atropine.

**Liquor Ammoniaë Valerianatis.**

Solution of Valerianate of Ammonia has recently been recommended as an anti-spasmodic in the treatment of nervous affections, and in neuralgia. The Dose is 5 to 10 minims.

**Oleum Filicis Maris.**

The oil of Male Fern is given in doses of twenty minims made into an emulsion with mucilage, on an empty stomach, every half-hour, until 60 or 80 minims have been taken.

**Oleum Rusci.**

This is used in preference to tar or the oil of Cade as an application in eczematous affections: it is less irritating, and has a more agreeable odour. It should be applied with rather a stiff brush, and rubbed on until it begins to dry, or else in the form of an Ointment.

**Oleum Staphysagriaë.**

The fixed oil obtained from the seeds of *Delphinium Staphysagria* has been found by Mr. Balmanno Squire (*British Medical Journal*, June 16, 1877) to be an efficient remedy in the treatment of scabies. It is used in the form of an ointment composed of one part of oil of stavesacre and seven parts of lard, which, being colourless and odourless, is preferable to sulphur ointment.

**Ozonic Ether** (*Ethereal Solution of Hydrogen Peroxide*).

Dr. Day, of Geelong, employs an ointment containing Ozonic Ether for the purpose of diminishing the power of infection in such diseases as small-pox and scarlet fever. An ointment is freely



applied over the whole of the body three times a day for three weeks. The ointment is composed of Ozonic Ether,  $\zeta$ iv.; Adipis,  $\zeta$ iv.; Acid. Benzoic., gr. 20; Otto Rosæ, gtt. 4. He also gives the following mixture in doses (for adults) of one tablespoonful every two hours, viz., Ozonic Ether,  $\zeta$ ij. to  $\zeta$ iiij.; Aquæ, Os.

### Pilocarpine.

Sulphate or Nitrate, in the proportion of one-twelfth of a grain to an ounce of laurel water, as an external application to the eye.

### Propylamine or Trimethylamine.

This agent has been employed with success in acute rheumatism. It has been tried by Staff-Surgeon Dr. Leo, in Garrison Hospital at Dresden, in tablespoonful doses every two hours; a solution of one gramme ( $15\frac{1}{2}$  grains) of the base in 120 grammes ( $4\frac{1}{4}$  fluid ounces) of peppermint water, with 10 grammes (155 grains) of sugar. From 3 to 5 grammes (45 to 75 grains) were given to each patient whose limbs were bandaged with cotton wool and cardboard, and all were reported restored to military duty except one.

### Quinine Hydrobromide.

This salt is indicated in congestive and febrile affections of the nervous system. It has been used in a case of incoercible vomiting. In quantities of 6 to 15 grains *per diem* in doses of three grains, sometimes as pill, sometimes injected hypodermically. In no case has the hypodermic injection of three grains of hydrobromide (equivalent to about four and a half of the sulphate) been followed by the slightest inflammatory accident, neither redness nor tumefaction being visible the next day around the seat of puncture. Twelve grains injected in three days sufficed to cut short an attack of intermittent fever—(Gubler). For injection the salt is dissolved in water slightly alcoholized. Dr. Steinitz of Breslau has used the syrup in doses of 10 to 15 minims with great advantage in whooping cough, no other remedy being required.

### Rhamnus Frangula Cortex.

The bark of *Rhamnus frangula* has been found of especial service in cases of habitual constipation, and being without the griping properties of the official *Rhamnus catharticus*, its preparations are well suited to persons of delicate constitution.

#### MODE OF ADMINISTRATION.

Ext. Rhamnus Frang. Liq.  
Syrup.

### Soda Sulphocarbolate.

This salt has been given in 20 to 30 grain doses to persons suffering from scarlet fever, with recovery in every case. In diphtheria, Dr. Anthony, of Providence, Rhode Island, gives it in doses of 1 to 10 grains, repeated every one, two, three, or four hours according to the necessities of the case. It has been administered to persons exposed to the poisons of scarlet fever, of diphtheria, and of measles respectively, with the effect of confining the diseases to the individuals who had been previously attacked.

### Spiritus Nucis Juglandis.

The valuable properties of this preparation are not sufficiently well known. Where used, it is highly valued as an anti-spasmodic and preventive of morning sickness in pregnancy.

Dose.—Two tablespoonfuls in water.

### Thymol.

A crystalline substance obtained from Oil of Thyme. Slightly soluble in water, very soluble in alcohol. In strong solution it acts as a caustic, and is also a powerful antiseptic. Comparative experiments with salicylic and carbolic acids show that Thymol possesses much greater power than either of these acids in arresting fermentation in a solution of sugar containing yeast.

#### MODE OF ADMINISTRATION.

A solution of Thymol, 1 part; alcohol, 4 parts; and water, 995 parts, may be employed for lotions, injections, etc. When inhaled, it is a strong stimulant and disinfectant, and has been recommended in pharyngitis and laryngitis when associated with exanthemata; for this purpose the "Throat Hospital" Pharmacopœia gives the following formulæ: Thymol, 20 grains; Rectified Spirit, 3 drams; Light Carbonate of Magnesia, 10 grains; water to 3 oz. A teaspoonful in 20 oz. of water at 150° F. for each inhalation.

Dr. Radcliffe Crocker uses Thymol with success in psoriasis and other skin diseases. He gives the following formulæ for galenical preparations of this substance: For ointment, one to thirty grains of thymol to an ounce of vaseline; for a lotion, five grains of thymol, rectified spirit and glycerine, of each an ounce, water sufficient for eight ounces; also a solution of from five to eighty grains of thymolate of potassium to eight ounces of water. It may be interesting to dispensers to know that when the ointment is carelessly made, so that minute crystals are present in the ointment, these crystals will act as a caustic, and produce minute holes in the skin. On this account it is necessary to dissolve the thymol by rubbing it down with a little alcohol before mixing it with the vaseline.

## Vaseline. *Syn*: **Saxoleum Purificatum.**

The properties of this body are such that it will probably replace lard, and combinations of wax and oils as a basis for ointments. It is a pale yellow semi-solid of an agreeable consistence, is absolutely odourless, and melts at about the temperature of the body. In addition to these advantages, it possesses the superlative one of total indifference to atmospheric action, so that it never becomes rancid itself, and effectually prevents ointments, etc., into which it enters as a component, from becoming so. In the United States it is prescribed as an emollient application to the skin, and as a dressing for wounds, sores, burns, scalds, etc. (*Vide British Medical Journal*, March 4, 1876, p. 289.)

### MODE OF ADMINISTRATION.

Mr. Balmanno Squire, in recommending Vaseline as the basis for an ointment containing Subacetate of Lead, says, "I had already, for some time past, made trial on a larger scale in hospital practice of pure Vaseline as an application to the skin, and I have found it a perfectly bland and unirritating substance, even in specially irritable conditions of the skin. I have reason to think it a blander and more neutral application to the skin than even the *Unguentum simplex* of the Pharmacopœia." When heated, it is an excellent solvent of Chrysophanic acid, and affords by far the most elegant and effectual means of applying that remedy. Smearcd over steel instruments, it prevents rust and greatly facilitates their introduction into the passages.

## NUTRITIVE AND STIMULANT ALI- MENTS.\*

### (1.) **Extract of Beef.**

Take one pound of rump steak, mince it like sausage meat, and mix it with one pint of cold water. Place it in a pot at the side of the fire, to heat very slowly. It may stand two or three hours before it is allowed to simmer, and then let it boil gently for fifteen minutes. Skim and serve. The addition of a small teaspoonful of cream to a teacupful of this beef renders it richer and more nourishing. Sometimes it is preferred when thickened with a little flour or arrowroot.

\* For many excellent recipes the reader is referred to the work of Miss Acton, Crefyeld's *Family Fare*, and Dr. Tanner's *Index of Diseases*, from which some of the formulæ have been taken.

## (2.) Restorative Soup for Invalids.

Take one pound of newly killed beef or fowl, chop fine, add eight fluid ounces of soft or distilled water, four or six drops of pure hydrochloric acid, thirty to sixty grains of common salt, and stir well together. After three hours the whole is to be thrown on a conical hair sieve, and the fluid allowed to pass through with slight pressure. On the fresh residue in the sieve, pour slowly two ounces of distilled water, and let it run through while squeezing the meat. There is thus obtained about ten fluid ounces of cold juice (extract of flesh of red colour), possessing a pleasant taste of soup; of which a wineglassful may be taken at pleasure. It must not be warmed, at least not to a greater extent than can be effected by standing in hot water a bottle partially filled with the juice, since it is rendered muddy by heat or by alcohol, and deposits a thick coagulum of albumen with the colouring matter of blood. If from any special circumstances (such as a free secretion of gastric juice), it is deemed undesirable to administer an acid, the soup may be well prepared by merely soaking the mincemeat in plain distilled water. Children will frequently take the raw meat simply minced, when they are suffering from great debility. One teaspoonful of such meat may be given every three hours.

This modification of Liebig's formula is very valuable in cases of continued fever, in dysentery, and indeed in all diseases attended with great prostration and weakness of the digestive organs. When the flavour is thought disagreeable, it may be concealed by the addition of spice, or of a wineglassful of claret to each teacup of soup.

## (3.) Essence of Beef.\*

Take one pound of gravy beef, free from skin and fat, chop it up as fine as mincemeat, and pound it in a mortar with two table-spoonfuls of soft water. Then put it into a covered earthen jar with a little salt, cementing the ridges of the cover with pudding or paste. Place the jar in an oven, or tie it tightly in a cloth, and plunge it into a pot of boiling water for three hours. Strain off (through a coarse sieve so as to allow the smaller particles of meat to pass) the liquid essence, which will amount to about two ounces in quantity. Give two or more teaspoonfuls frequently.

In great debility, diphtheria, exhaustion from hæmorrhage, etc.

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\* Dr. Leared has suggested an admirable apparatus for making *beef tea*. Messrs. Maw Son & Thompson are the makers.

#### (4.) Brandy and Egg Mixture.

Take the white and yolks of three eggs, and beat them up in four ounces of plain water, add slowly three or four ounces of brandy, with a little sugar and nutmeg. This form is preferable to that in "London Pharmacopœia," for 1851.

Two tablespoonfuls should be given every four or six hours. In some cases of great prostration the efficacy of the mixture is much increased by the addition of one drachm of the tincture of yellow cinchona to each dose.

#### (5.) A Special Restorative.

DR. DOBELL.

New milk, 4 parts ; beef tea, cold, 2 parts ; pale brandy, 1 part.

If no other food is taken, about five ounces (half an ordinary tumblerful) should be given every two hours, or half that quantity every hour. When desirable this food may be gradually thickened by the addition of *boiled* corn flour or other farinaceous articles, and flavoured with spice.

#### (6.) Stewed Oysters.

Half a pint of oysters, half an ounce of butter, flour, one third of a pint of cream, cayenne and salt to taste. Scald the oysters in their own liquor, take them out, beard them, and strain the liquor. Put the butter into a stewpan, dredge in sufficient flour to dry it up, add the oyster liquor and stir it over a sharp fire with a wooden spoon ; when it comes to a boil add the cream, oysters, and seasoning ; let all simmer for one or two minutes, but *not longer*, or the oysters will harden ; serve on a hot dish, with croutons or toasted sippets of bread. A quarter of a pint of oysters, the other ingredients in proportion, make a dish large enough for one person.

#### (7.) Panada.

Take the crumb of a penny roll, and soak it in milk for half an hour, then squeeze the milk from it ; have ready an equal quantity of chicken or veal scooped very fine with a knife ; pound the bread crumbs and meat together in a mortar. It may be cooked either mixed with veal or chicken broth, or by taking it up in two teaspoons in pieces the shape of an egg after seasoning it, poached like an egg, and served on mashed potato.

**(8.) Macaroni.**

Two ounces of macaroni, a quarter of a pint of milk, a quarter of a pint of good beef gravy, the yolk of one egg, two tablespoonfuls of cream, half an ounce of butter. Wash the macaroni, and boil it in the gravy and milk till quite tender. Drain it, put the macaroni into a very hot dish, and put by the fire. Beat the yolk of the egg with the cream and two tablespoonfuls of the liquor the macaroni was boiled in. Make this sufficiently hot to thicken, but do not allow it to boil, or it will be spoiled; pour it over the macaroni, and grate finely over the whole a little Parmesan cheese; the macaroni may also be served as an accompaniment to minced beef, without the cheese; or taken alone with some good gravy in a tureen, served with it.

**(9.) Stewed Eel.**

One eel, half a pint of strong stock, two tablespoonfuls of cream, half a glass of port wine, thickening of flour, a little cayenne. Wash and skin the eel, cut it in pieces about two inches long, pepper and salt them and lay them in a stewpan, pour over the stock, and add the wine; stew gently for twenty-five minutes or half an hour, lift the pieces carefully on a very hot dish and place it by the fire; drain the gravy, stir into the cream sufficient flour to thicken it, mix with the gravy, boil for two minutes and add a little cayenne, pour over the eel, and serve.

**(10.) Custard Pudding.**

Half a pint of milk, or a little more, two eggs. Warm the milk, whisk the eggs, yolk and white, pour the milk to them, stirring all the while. Butter a small basin that will exactly hold it, put in the custard, and tie a floured cloth over it, plunge into boiling water, turn it about for a few minutes. Boil it slowly for half an hour, turn it out and serve.

**(11.) Baked Custard.**

Half a pint of milk or a little more, two eggs. Warm the milk, whisk the eggs, yolk and white, pour the milk to them, stirring all the while, have ready a small tart dish lined at the edges with paste ready baked, pour the custard into the dish, grate a little nutmeg over the top, and bake in a very slow oven for half an hour.

**(12.) Essence of Beef.**

One pound of lean cut from the sirloin or rump, half-pint of cold water. Cut up the meat in small pieces, and place it in a covered saucepan by the side of the fire, for four or five hours, then allow it to simmer gently for two hours, skim it well, and serve.

**(13.) Mutton Jelly.**

Six shanks of mutton, one and a half quart of water, pepper and salt to taste, half a pound of lean beef, a crust of bread toasted brown. Soak the shanks in water several hours, and scrub them well, put them and the beef and other ingredients into a saucepan with the water, and let them simmer very gently for five hours. Strain it, and when cold take off the fat; warm up as much as required when wanted.

**(14.) Nourishing Soup.**

Wash two ounces of best pearl sago well, then stew the sago in a pint of water till it is quite tender and very thick. Mix it with half a pint of good boiling cream and the yolks of two fresh eggs, mix the whole carefully with one quart of the essence of beef (F. 12). The essence must be heated separately, and mixed while both mixtures are hot. A little of this may be warmed up at a time for use.

**(15.) Mutton Broth.**

One pound of the scrag end of neck of mutton, two pints of water, pepper and salt, half-pound of potatoes or some pearl barley. Put the mutton into a stewpan, pour over it the water, pepper and salt; when it boils skim it carefully, cover the pan, and let it simmer gently for a hour. Strain it, let it get cold, and then remove all the fat. When required for use add some pearl barley or potatoes in the following manner:—Boil the potatoes, mash them smoothly, see that no lumps remain, put the potatoes into a pan, and gradually add the mutton broth, stirring it, till it is well mixed and smooth, let it simmer for five minutes and serve with fried bread.

**(16.) Calf's-foot Broth.**

One calf's foot, three pints of water, one small lump of sugar, the yolk of one egg; stew the foot in water very gently till the liquor is reduced to half, remove the scum, set it in a basin till quite cold, and then take off every particle of fat. Warm up about half a pint, adding the butter and sugar, take it off the fire for a minute or two, then add the beaten yolk of the egg; keep stirring it over the fire till the mixture thickens, but do not let it boil or it will be spoiled.

**(17.) Rabbit Soup.**

Take a rabbit and soak it in warm water; when quite clean cut it in pieces and put it into a stewpan, and a teacupful of veal stock or broth, simmer slowly till done through, and then add one quart of water, and boil for an hour; take out the rabbit, pick the meat from the bones, covering it up to keep it white, put the bones back

into the liquor, and simmer two hours. Skim, strain, and let it cool. Pound up the meat in a mortar with the yolks of two hard boiled eggs and the crumbs of a fresh roll previously soaked in milk; rub it through a tammy, and gradually add the strained liquor, and simmer for fifteen minutes. If liked thick, mix some arrowroot with half a pint of new milk, bring it to a boil, mix with the soup and serve. If preferred thin, have ready some pearl-barley and vermicelli boiled in milk, and add to the soup instead of the arrowroot. Serve with little squares of toast or fried bread.

### (18.) Veal Soup.

Take a knuckle of veal, two cow heels, twelve peppercorns, one glass of sherry, two quarts of water. Put all these ingredients into an earthen jar, and stew six hours. Do not open it till cold. When wanted for use, skim off the fat and strain it; place on the fire as much as you require for use. Serve very hot.

### (19.) Port Wine Jelly.

Take of port wine, 1 pint; isinglass, 1 oz.; sugar, 1 oz.; put the isinglass and sugar into  $\frac{1}{4}$  pint of water; warm till all is dissolved, then add the wine, strain through muslin, and set to jelly. An excellent way of giving port wine.

### (20.) Milk, with Rum, Whisky, or Brandy.

Put one tablespoonful of rum, brandy, or whisky, into half a pint of new milk, and mix well by pouring several times from one vessel to another. "Bilious" persons should heat the rum before adding it to the milk.—DR. DOBELL.

## DIET TABLES.

In the treatment of disease, the ordering of the diet of the patient demands and should always receive particular attention. When ordered with care the diet may be made of great value, and assist remedial influence; while inattention to it is often exceedingly injurious.

Convalescence is frequently retarded and lives are lost which, humanly speaking, might have been saved if food and support had been properly regarded. It is quite beyond the scope of this work to discuss the principles which should govern the selection of food for various forms of disease. The following tables, in use at the leading London hospitals, will it is believed be useful also in private practice.



## LONDON FEVER HOSPITAL.

## MEN.

## Low Diet.

Bread 4 oz ; Milk  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint ; Gruel 1 pint ; Sugar  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz.

## Beef Tea Diet.

Beef Tea 1 pint ; Milk 1 pint ; Bread 4oz.

## Middle Diet.

Bread 10 oz. ; Broth 1 pint ; Milk 1 pint ; Rice or Bread (for pudding) 2 oz. ; Egg (for pudding) 1 ; Sugar (for pudding)  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.

## Fish Diet.

Bread 12 oz. ; Fish (sole, haddock, cod, or brill, uncooked) 8 oz. ; Potatoes 8 oz. ; Cocoa 1 oz. ; Sugar  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. ; Milk  $\frac{1}{8}$  pint.

## Full Diet.

Bread 16 oz. ; Meat (uncooked and without bone) 12 oz. ; Potatoes 12 oz. ; Cocoa 1 oz. ; Sugar  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. ; Milk  $\frac{1}{4}$  pint ; Beer 1 pint.

## Extras.

Beef Tea, Strong Beef Tea, and Eggs, as ordered ; Arrowroot  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. ; Custard Pudding—1 Egg,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint Milk,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. Sugar ; Tea  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. per day ; Sugar 1 oz. per day ; Butter 1 oz. per day.

## WOMEN.

## Low Diet.

Bread 4 oz. ; Milk  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint ; Gruel 1 pint ; Sugar  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz.

## Beef Tea Diet.

Beef Tea 1 pint ; Milk 1 pint ; Bread 4 oz.

## Middle Diet.

Bread 8 oz. ; Broth 1 pint ; Milk 1 pint ; Rice or Bread (for pudding) 2 oz. ; Egg (for pudding) 1 ; Sugar (for pudding)  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.

## Fish Diet.

Bread 10 oz. ; Fish (sole, haddock, cod, or brill, uncooked) 8 oz. ; Potatoes 8 oz. ; Cocoa 1 oz. ; Sugar  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. ; Milk  $\frac{1}{8}$  pint.

**Full Diet.**

Bread 12 oz. ; Meat (uncooked and without bone) 10 oz. ; Potatoes 12 oz. ; Cocoa 1 oz. ; Sugar  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. ; Milk  $\frac{1}{4}$  pint ; Beer  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint.

**Extras.**

Beef Tea, Strong Beef Tea, Eggs as ordered ; Arrowroot  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. ; Custard Pudding—1 Egg,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint Milk,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. Sugar ; Tea  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. per day ; Sugar 1 oz. per day ; Butter 1 oz. per day.

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**HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.**
**MEN.****Full Diet.**

*Breakfast.*—Bread 12 oz. (*for the day*) ; Milk or Cocoa  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint.

*Dinner.*—Meat (cooked) 6 oz. ; Potatoes 8 oz. ; Porter 1 pint.

*Supper.*—Bread Pudding 8 oz., or Rice Pudding 8 oz., or Gruel or Corn-flour  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint (made with  $\frac{1}{4}$  pint Milk), or Scotch Broth  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint.

**Middle Diet.**

*Breakfast.*—Bread 12 oz. (*for the day*) ; Milk or Cocoa  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint.

*Dinner.*—Meat (cooked) 4 oz. ; Potatoes 8 oz. ; Porter  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint.

*Supper.*—Bread Pudding 8 oz., or Rice Pudding 8 oz., or Gruel or Corn-flour  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint (made with  $\frac{1}{4}$  pint Milk), or Scotch Broth  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint.

**Milk Diet.**

*The day's allowance.*—Bread 8 oz. ; Milk  $1\frac{3}{4}$  pint ; Rice Pudding 8 oz., or Bread Pudding 8 oz.

**Beef Tea Diet.**

*The day's allowance.*—Bread 8 oz. ; Milk  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pint ; Beef Tea  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pint ; 1 Egg.

**WOMEN.****Full Diet.**

*Breakfast.*—Bread 12 oz. (*for the day*) ; Milk or Cocoa  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint.

*Dinner.*—Meat (cooked) 4 oz. ; Potatoes 8 oz. ; Porter  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint.

*Supper.*—Bread Pudding 8 oz., or Rice Pudding 8 oz., or Gruel or Corn-flour  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint (made with  $\frac{1}{4}$  pint Milk), or Scotch Broth  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint.

**Middle Diet.**

*Breakfast.*—Bread 12 oz. (for the day) ; Milk or Cocoa  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint.

*Dinner.*—Meat (cooked) 3 oz. ; Potatoes 8 oz. ; Porter  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint.

*Supper.*—Bread Pudding 8 oz., or Rice Pudding 8 oz., or Gruel or Corn-flour  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint (made with  $\frac{1}{4}$  pint milk), or Scotch Broth  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint.

**Milk Diet.**

*The day's allowance.*—Bread 8 oz. ; Milk  $1\frac{3}{4}$  pint ; Rice Pudding 8 oz., or Bread Pudding 8 oz.

**Beef Tea Diet.**

*The day's allowance.*—Bread 8 oz. ; Milk  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pint ; Beef Tea  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pint ; 1 Egg.

No extras to be supplied unless ordered in writing by the visiting Physician or Surgeon.

No extras allowed on full diet.

Every patient on being admitted into the Hospital to be placed on Beef Tea Diet until further orders.

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**KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.**
**MEN.****DAILY ALLOWANCE.****Full Diet.**

*Breakfast.*—Bread 6 oz. ; Milk  $\frac{1}{4}$  pint.

*Dinner.*—Meat (cooked) 6 oz. ; Bread 6 oz. ; Potatoes  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. ; Porter 1 pint.

*Supper.*—Gruel 1 pint ; Milk  $\frac{1}{4}$  pint.

**Middle Diet.**

*Breakfast.*—Bread 6 oz. ; Milk  $\frac{1}{4}$  pint.

*Dinner.*—Meat (cooked) 4 oz. ; Bread 6 oz. ; Potatoes  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. ; Porter  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint.

*Supper.*—Gruel 1 pint ; Milk  $\frac{1}{4}$  pint.

**Milk Diet.**

*Breakfast.*—Bread 4 oz. ; Milk  $\frac{1}{4}$  pint.

*Dinner.*—Bread 4 oz. ; Rice Milk  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint (four days) ; Rice or Bread Pudding  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. (three days).

*Supper.*—Milk  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint.

CHILDREN'S DIETS (under ten years of age)—two-thirds of any Diet ordered.

Roast Mutton—Monday and Thursday.

Boiled Mutton—Tuesday and Friday.

Stewed Mutton—Wednesday and Saturday.

On Sundays—Roast Beef.

### WOMEN.

#### DAILY ALLOWANCE.

##### Full Diet.

*Breakfast.*—Bread 6 oz. ; Milk  $\frac{1}{4}$  pint.

*Dinner.*—Meat (cooked) 4 oz. ; Bread 6 oz. ; Potatoes  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. ; Porter  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint.

*Supper.*—Gruel 1 pint ; Milk  $\frac{1}{4}$  pint.

##### Middle Diet.

*Breakfast.*—Bread 6 oz. ; Milk  $\frac{1}{4}$  pint.

*Dinner.*—Meat (cooked) 3 oz. ; Bread 6 oz. ; Potatoes  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. ; Porter  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint.

*Supper.*—Gruel 1 pint ; Milk  $\frac{1}{4}$  pint.

##### Milk Diet.

*Breakfast.*—Bread 4 oz. ; Milk  $\frac{1}{4}$  pint.

*Dinner.*—Bread 4 oz. ; Rice Milk  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint (four days) ; Rice or Bread Pudding  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. (three days).

*Supper.*—Milk  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint.

No extras (except Wine and Spirits) to be supplied by the Steward, unless authorized by the signature of the Visiting Physician or Surgeon.

No extras allowed on Full Diet.

In any Diet Rice or Bread Pudding may be substituted for Meat if desired.

No Patient on being admitted into the Hospital to be placed on Full Diet until ordered by the Visiting Physician or Surgeon.

## THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.

### Convalescent Diet.

*Daily.*—12 oz. of Bread.

*Breakfast.*— $\frac{1}{2}$  pint Milk.

*Dinner.*—MALE.—12 oz. of undressed Meat (Leg and Shoulder of Mutton only, except on Sundays, when the same quantity of Roast

Sirloin and best Round of Beef is issued), roast and boiled alternately ;  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. of Potatoes.

FEMALE.—8 oz. of undressed Meat (Leg and Shoulder of Mutton only, except on Sundays, when the same quantity of Roast Sirloin and best Round of Beef is issued), roast and boiled alternately ;  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. of Potatoes.

*Supper.*—1 pint of Gruel or 1 pint of Broth.

#### Half Convalescent Diet.

*Daily.*—12 oz. of Bread.

*Breakfast.*— $\frac{1}{2}$  pint of Milk.

*Dinner.*—4 oz. of undressed Meat (Leg and Shoulder of Mutton only, except on Sundays, when the same quantity of Roast Sirloin and best Round of Beef is issued), roast and boiled alternately ;  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. of Potatoes.

*Supper.*—1 pint of Gruel or 1 pint of Broth.

#### Pudding and Ordinary Diet.

*Daily.*—12 oz. of Bread.

*Breakfast.*— $\frac{1}{2}$  pint of Milk.

*Dinner.*—6 oz. of undressed Meat (Leg and Shoulder of Mutton only, except on Sundays, when the same quantity of Roast Sirloin and best Round of Beef is issued), roast and boiled alternately ;  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. Potatoes ; 1 oz. Beef Suet, 2 oz. Flour for Pudding.

*Supper.*—1 pint of Gruel or 1 pint of Broth.

#### Ordinary Diet.

*Daily.*—12 oz. of Bread.

*Breakfast.*— $\frac{1}{2}$  pint of Milk.

*Dinner.*—6 oz. of undressed Meat (Leg and Shoulder of Mutton only), weighed with the bone before it is dressed—roast and boiled alternately ;  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound of Potatoes.

*Supper.*—1 pint of Gruel or 1 pint of Broth.

#### Half Ordinary Diet.

*Daily.*—12 oz. of Bread.

*Breakfast.*— $\frac{1}{2}$  pint of Milk.

*Dinner.*—3 oz. of undressed Meat (Leg and Shoulder of Mutton only), weighed with the bone before it is dressed—roast and boiled alternately ;  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. of Potatoes.

*Supper.*—1 pint of Gruel or 1 pint of Broth.

**Mutton Broth Diet.**

*Daily.*—12 oz. of Bread.

*Breakfast.*— $\frac{1}{2}$  pint of Milk.

*Dinner.*—8 oz. of undressed Meat (Neck of Mutton only), weighed with the bone before it is dressed—served in 1 pint of Broth with Barley.

*Supper.*—1 pint of Gruel.

**Fish Diet.**

*Daily.*—12 oz. of Bread.

*Breakfast.*— $\frac{1}{2}$  pint of Milk.

*Dinner.*—8 oz. of Fish (whiting, sole, haddock, cod, plaice, or brill) ;  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound of Potatoes.

*Supper.*—1 pint of Gruel.

**Milk Diet.**

*Daily.*—12 oz. of Bread.

*Breakfast.*— $\frac{1}{4}$  pint of Milk.

*Dinner.*—*Alternate days.*—2 oz. Rice Pudding,  $\frac{1}{2}$  Egg,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. Sugar ;  $1\frac{1}{2}$  oz. Sago Pudding,  $\frac{1}{2}$  Egg,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. of Sugar ; Bread Pudding,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  Egg,  $\frac{3}{4}$  oz. Sugar. *Extra.*—Custard  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.

*Supper.*— $\frac{1}{2}$  pint of Milk.

**Simple Diet.**

*Daily.*—12 oz. of Bread.

*Breakfast.*— $\frac{1}{2}$  pint of Milk.

*Dinner.*—1 pint of Gruel.

*Supper.*— $\frac{1}{2}$  pint of Milk.

**Extras.**

For Supper, Meat when cooked, 3 oz. ; Chops,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. each when trimmed ; ordinary Beef Tea,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. of Clod and Sticking of Beef, without bone, to a pint ; Strong Beef Tea, 1 lb. of Clod and Sticking of Beef, without bone, to a pint ; Broth, without Meat,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. of Neck of Mutton with bone, to a pint—this Broth is made with that for the Patients on Mutton Broth Diet ; Steaks—Rump Steaks,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb., without bone ; Tripe ; Chicken ; Oysters ; Greens ; Eggs ; Arrowroot ; Sago ; Jellies ; Porter ; Wine ; Spirits.

Every Patient admitted into the Hospital is placed upon Simple Diet, until a Diet is otherwise ordered.

No Extras are to be placed on the Diet Table, nor provided by the House Steward, other than those specified above.

Diets ordered by the Physicians and Surgeons are to be continued until changed by subsequent orders.

Extras are allowed for one day only, unless the Physician or Surgeon write the word DAILY.

On Sundays those Patients on Meat Diet have Roast Beef.

Breakfast is served at 7, Dinner at 12, Tea at 4, and Supper at 7 o'clock.

## LONDON HOSPITAL.

### Fancy Diet.

#### MEN AND WOMEN.

*Per day.*—12 oz. Bread ; 8 oz. Potatoes ; 1 pint Porter.

*Breakfast.—Alternate Days.*—Gruel and 1 Egg ; Gruel and Slice of Meat.

*Dinner.*—Sunday, Roast Mutton and Rice Pudding ; Monday, Fish and Batter Pudding ; Tuesday, Rabbit and Light Pudding ; Wednesday, Roast Mutton and Rice Pudding ; Thursday, Fish and Batter Pudding ; Friday, Rabbit and Light Pudding ; Saturday, Roast Mutton and Rice Pudding ; Sunday, Fish and Batter Pudding ; Monday, Rabbit and Light Pudding ; Tuesday, Roast Mutton and Rice Pudding ; Wednesday, Fish and Batter Pudding ; Thursday, Roast Mutton and Rice Pudding ; Friday, Fish and Batter Pudding ; Saturday, Rabbit and Light Pudding.

*Supper.*—1 pint Broth.

#### CHILDREN (under seven years of age).

12 oz. Bread,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint Milk, daily ; 2 oz. Meat and 8 oz. Potatoes five times a week ; and Rice Pudding twice a week.

#### Extras.

Mutton Chops ; Beef Steaks ; Fish ; Beef Tea ; Strong Broth ; Rice Pudding—1 oz. of Rice,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. of Sugar,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint of Milk,  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. of Butter ; Light Pudding— $\frac{1}{2}$  pint of Milk,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. of Sugar, 2 Eggs ; Batter Pudding— $\frac{1}{2}$  pint of Milk, 2 oz. of Flour,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. of Sugar,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. of Suet, 1 Egg ; Eggs ; Bread ; Green Vegetables ; Watercresses ; Wine ; Spirit ; Porter.

Extras discontinued unless order renewed by the Physician or Surgeon at each visit.

The ordinary Diets of this Hospital do not call for special notice.

## SPECIAL DIETS, ETC.

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### DIETETIC TREATMENT OF SPASMODIC ASTHMA.

In Asthma the diet should be regulated with great nicety, weighed out, and the hour of each meal should be rigidly fixed and adhered to as follows:—

*Breakfast* at 8 a.m.—To consist of half a pint of green tea or coffee, with a little cream, and two ounces of dry, stale bread.

*Dinner* at 1 p.m.—To consist of two ounces of fresh beef or mutton, without fat or skin, and two ounces of dry, stale bread or well-boiled rice; three hours *after* dinner (not sooner) half a pint of weak brandy and water, or whisky and water, or dry sherry and water, may be taken, or toast and water *ad libitum*.

*Supper* at 7 p.m.—To consist of two ounces of meat as before, with two ounces of dry stale bread.

The patient is not to be allowed to drink any fluid whatever within one hour *before* his dinner or supper, and not until three hours after either of these meals. At other times he is not limited as to drinks, otherwise than that all malt liquors are to be prohibited. *Soda* or *Seltzer* water may be indulged in at other times when thirsty.

With this dietetic treatment sedatives are to be given as follows:—

Three grains of the Extract of Conium are to be taken four times a-day; namely, at the hours of seven, twelve, five, and ten, the dose to be gradually increased to five grains four times a-day. To each of these pills, a *fourth* of a grain of the Extract of Indian Hemp may be added, which may be gradually increased to one grain in each dose.

MR. PRIDHAM, *Brit. Med. Journal*, June 9 to Dec. 29, 1860.

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### DIETETIC TREATMENT OF APOPLEXY.

The diet of the patient should be low, till all apprehension of a relapse is passed, and limited to milk, boiled vegetables, light puddings, and fish. At no subsequent period ought he to indulge in a full animal diet, or to drink undiluted wines. At the same time, too lowering a regimen is to be avoided, as thereby the irritability of the system and the heart's action generally is increased.

DR. AITKEN, "*Science and Practice of Medicine*,"  
vol. ii., page 505.



## DIETARY IN CASES OF SLOW DIGESTION.

*Breakfast* (8 a.m.).

Bread (stale), 4 oz. { Mutton chop or other meat (cooked), free from fat and skin, 3 oz. } Tea, or warm milk and water and sugar, or other beverage,  $\frac{3}{4}$  pint.

*Luncheon* (1 p.m.).

Bread (stale), 2 oz. { No solids, such as meat or cheese. } Liquid,  $\frac{1}{4}$  pint.

*Dinner* (5 or 6 p.m.).

Bread (stale), 3 oz. Potatoes and other vegetables, 4 oz. { Meat (cooked), free from skin and fat, 4 oz. } Liquid not more than  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint.

*Tea or Supper* (not sooner than three hours after dinner).

Bread (stale), 2 oz. { No solids, such as meat or cheese. } Tea or weak brandy and water, or sherry and water, or toast and water, to the extent of  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint.  
DR. LEARED.

## DIETETIC TREATMENT IN EPILEPSY.

In the adult the diet should be light, and the patient should live temperately. He should live *by rule*. He should rise early, and take regular exercise in the open air, keeping his head cool and his feet warm. The diet of an infant so affected should be, if possible, its mother's milk, with or without arrowroot. If above three or four years of age, its diet should consist entirely of farinaceous or of other light vegetable food.

DR. AITKEN, "*Science and Practice of Medicine*,"  
vol. ii., page 543.

## DIET IN LOSS OF NERVE POWER, OVERWORK, ETC.

In these cases **the Diet** should be of a highly nutritious character. It may include fresh meat, mutton and beef, plainly dressed and not over-cooked, fish, especially oysters, lobsters, and other shell-fish, fresh vegetables, and a *liberal supply of cream, butter, and animal fats*. Eggs (fresh and uncooked) are both easy of digestion and highly nutritious, in some cases as many as half a

dozen may be taken in twenty-four hours. In cases where wine is admissible, good old Claret or Burgundy should be selected; good coffee is a useful stimulant and refreshing *breakfast* beverage; tea (not green tea) agrees in some cases better than coffee, but should be taken moderately or altogether avoided. The quantity as well as the *kind* of the food must be determined by the digestive power of the patient. This is frequently much impaired, and milk, and easily assimilated farinaceous substances, such as lentil meal, corn-flour, macaroni, fresh fish and weak broth,\* are best suited. It is a common and very injurious practice to press animal food three or four times a day on patients whose brain is structurally weak, with the idea that it is "supporting." Food employed in this manner occasions great irritation, is stimulating, operates unfavourably; it is, in fact, an obstacle to true nutrition. Diet is of so much importance in the treatment of nervous diseases—especially if due to structural changes or defective nutrition—that it should in every case be made the subject of a *separate prescription*, in which the kind and quantity of the food should definitively be stated for the guidance of the patient, and particular care should be taken not to provoke dyspeptic symptoms by overtaxing the digestive powers, which would certainly hinder the progress of recovery.

### DIET FOR DIABETES.

The important principle to be regarded is the exclusion of starch and sugar, and articles containing them; all else is of little consequence. Meat, poultry, fish, game, green vegetables, cress, celery, lettuce, spinach, and the like, butter, cheese, eggs, are all admissible. Van Abbott's and Banthoron's gluten bread and biscuits, and Blatchley's bran biscuits, are all very valuable substitutes for wheaten bread.

Pepsine, Pancreatine, and Dilute Hydrochloric Acid, are very useful *digestants* in diabetes.

Dr. Pavy says, diabetic patients

May drink—

Dry Sherry, Claret, Sauterne, Soda Water, Burton Bitter Beer.

Must NOT drink—

Milk (except sparingly), Sweet Ales, Porter, Stout, Cider, Sparkling Wines.

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\* This simple, nutritious, non-stimulating diet is particularly indicated in softening and in *paralysis* and loss of power, especially in the aged.

## INDEX TO DISEASES AND REMEDIES.

**Abscess.**—POULTICES and FOMENTATIONS, BELLADONNA, IODINE, OLEATE OF MERCURY, SULPHIDE OF CALCIUM.

Formulæ.—Pilulæ, F. 210.

**Abortion, Threatened.**—Absolute rest, horizontal position. OPIUM. *See* FLOODING.

Formulæ.—Mist., No. 3, with OPIUM.

Pilulæ, Nos. 36, 130.

**Acidity.**—BISMUTH, NUX VOMICA, IPECACUANHA (in acidity of pregnancy), NITRO-HYDROCHLORIC ACID (before meals).

Formulæ.—Mist., Nos. 5, 4, 7, 21.

Elixir, No. 38.

Pilulæ, Nos. 49, 156.

**Acne.**—1. SULPHIDE OF CALCIUM. Commence with gr.  $\frac{1}{10}$  four times a day, and increase gradually to  $\frac{1}{2}$  six times a day; then, after four weeks,  $\frac{1}{4}$  gr. four times a day for two or three weeks, and increase to  $\frac{1}{2}$  gr., and then gr. j. three times a day for a fortnight. The face to be dusted over with SULPHUR PRECIP., coloured with ARMENIAN BOLE (Dr. Howard Cane., *Lancet*, Aug. 17, 1879).

2. MINERAL ACIDS.

3. IODIDE OF SULPHUR OINTMENT.

**Adynamic Fevers.**—ALCOHOL, AMMONIA, PHOSPHORUS, CAMPHOR.

Formulæ.—Mist., Nos. 12, 13, 22.

Pilulæ, Nos. 176, 186.

**After Pains.**—MORPHIA, OPIUM, CHLOROFORM, CHLORAL.

Formulæ.—Tinct., No. 42.

Pilulæ, Nos. 176, 177, 186.

**Ague.** *See* FEVER, INTERMITTENT.

**Albuminuria, Acute, after Scarlet Fever.**—Diet limited to milk. Confinement to bed or within doors, temperature ranging from 66° to 70°. SALINE PURGATIVES, ACID. GALLIC., P. JALAPÆ CO.

Formulæ.—Mist., Nos. 3, 13.  
Pilulæ, Nos. 60, 35.

Flannel or cotton-wool should be worn next the skin, or chamois leather over flannel.

**Chronic.**—PHOSPHORIZED and PERCHLORIDE OF IRON, COD LIVER OIL, QUININE.

Formulæ.—Mist., Nos. 5, 7.  
Pilulæ, Nos. 35, 36, 132, 60, 195.

**Alcoholism, Chronic.**—Entire cessation from all alcoholic drinks. ARSENIC, MORPHIA, PHOSPHORUS, CAPSICUM in PILLS, PHOS. AND DIGIT., Oxide of Zinc, APERIENTS. Tonics, SEDATIVES, the BROMIDE especially, BROMIDE OF ZINC, 2 gr. doses.

**Amenorrhœa.**—Hot hip baths, followed by galvanic current. Active exercise out of doors. ALOES, IRON, ERGOTINE, ASSAFÆTIDA, IODIDE OF IRON, CIMICIFUGINE, ACTEA RACEMOSA.

Formulæ.—Mist., Nos. 5, 7.  
Pilulæ, Nos. 45, 68, 69, 82, 87, 105, 106, 107, 196.

**Congestive.**—LEECHES TO OS UTERI.

**Anæmia.**—IRON, all preparations, especially FERRUM REDACTUM, in combination with PHOSPHORUS. Change to Seaside.

Formulæ.—Mist., Nos. 6, 7.  
Elixir, Nos. 35, 36, 39, 40.  
Pilulæ, Nos. 193, 195, 197, 218.

**Angina Pectoris.**—NITRITE AMYLE, CHLOROFORM. COUNTER IRRITATION : MUSTARD POULTICE.

**Anthrax.**—*See* CARBUNCLE.

**Anus, Fissures of.**—TANNIN, CARBOLIC ACID, SUPPOSITORIES, BORAX.

Formulæ.—Suppositoriæ, page 168.

**Anus, Pruritis.**—CHLOROFORM, OPIUM, LOCAL ANÆSTHETICS, GLYCERINUM BELLADONNA, SUPPOSITORIES, BLACK WASH.

Formulæ.—Suppositoriæ, page 168.

**Aphonia: Loss of Voice from Cold.**—BENZOIC, TANNIC ACID, or TANNIN and CAPSICUM GLYCECOLS, TURPENTINE INHALATION, COUNTER IRRITATION, FLYING BLISTERS.

**From Debility.**—Treat topically as above: TONICS, PHOSPHORIZED IRON and QUININE.

Formulæ.—Mist., No. 3.

Pilulæ, Nos. 197, 218, 81, 173.

**Aphthæ (Thrush) and Aphthous Ulcerations.**—Apply solution of CHLORATE OF POTASH, SULPHITE OF SODA, or SULPHUROUS ACID; GLYCECOLS OF BORAX OR CHLORATE OF POTASH dissolved slowly in the mouth.

**Apoplexy.**—CROTON OIL, CALOMEL, PURGATIVES, ENEMATA, page 176.

Formulæ.—Pilulæ, Nos. 56, 126.

**Congestive.**—VENESECTION (?).

**Appetite, Loss of.**—Formulæ: Mist., Nos. 4-11, 20, 21, 23.  
Elixir, Nos. 35, 36.

**Asphyxia.**—COLD AFFUSION, ELECTRICITY, ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION.

**Asthma.**—STRAMONIUM, BELLADONNA, LOBELIA, VERATRUM VIRIDE, FUMING INHALATIONS, SPECIAL DIET, page 221.

Formulæ.—Mist., No. 16.

Pilulæ, Nos. 33, 89, 94, 152, 153, 158.

Tinctura, No. 46.

Glycecol Belladonnæ, Lobeliæ, Cigarrae Stramonii.

**Baldness.**—LINIMENTUM CRINALE, page 153.

**Bed-sores.**—CHARCOAL POULTICES, IODOFORM, PIGMENTUM OVI (page 156), GLYCERINE, NITRATE OF SILVER SOLUTION (20 grs. in oz.) may be used before the skin breaks; it should be painted over any place threatened.

**Bile, Deficiency of.**—EXT. FEL. BOVIS, PODOPHYLLIN and MERCURIALS in small doses.

Formulæ.—Pilulæ, Nos. 10, 19, 60, 119.

**Redundancy.**—PURGATIVES, CALOMEL and COLOCYNTH.

Formulæ.—Pilulæ, 61A, 51, 174. Pulv. Salinæ Efferves., page 134.

**Bilious Attacks.**—COLOCYNTH, PODOPHYLLIN, CALOMEL, ALOES, BLUE PILL, RHUBARB, SULPHATE OF MAGNESIA, the BICARBONATES OF SODA and POTASH, PULV. SALINÆ EFFERVESCENS.

Formulæ.—Mist., Nos. 11, 3, 9.

Pilulæ, Nos. 60, 61, 62, 119, 141.

- Bites, Venomous.**—SUCTION, LIGATURE, AMMONIA, ALCOHOL.
- Bleeding.** See HÆMORRHAGE.
- Boils.**—SULPHIDE OF CALCIUM. LIQ. POTASSÆ. Locally, GLYCERINE OF BELLADONNA AND OPIUM, COLLODION, to allay pain.
- Brain Fatigue.** See FATIGUE OF BRAIN FROM OVER STUDY  
,, Softening.—PHOSPHORUS.
- Breast, Inflammation of.**—BELLADONNA OINTMENT, FOMENTATIONS, SALINE APERIENTS.
- Breath, Fœtor of.**—CARBOLIC ACID, CHLORATE OF POTASH CHARCOAL, TANNIC ACID *in Glycecols*.
- Bright's Disease, Chronic.**—PERCHLOR. IRON, COD LIVER OIL, PHOSPHORIZED IRON, QUININE, CANNABIS INDICA.  
See ALBUMINARIA.
- Bronchitis, Acute.**—DIAPHORETIC, SEDATIVE, and SALINE MEDICINES, IPECACUANHA, ACONITE, ANTIMONY.  
Formulæ.—Mist., Nos. 12 and 13.  
Pilulæ, Nos. 98, 99, 100, 111, 133, 134, 135.
- Bronchitis, Chronic.**—CREASOTE, IPECACUANHA, NITRATE OF POTASH, AMMONIA, LOBELIA, CUBEBS.  
Formulæ.—Mist., Nos. 15, 16.  
Glycecol, Ipecac. et Morphixæ, Ammonii Chloridi.  
Pilulæ, Nos. 15, 20, 102, 183.
- Burns and Scalds.**—PIGMENTUM COLLODIO CUM OL. RICINI.
- Bursæ.**—PIGMENTUM IODI.
- Cancer of Rectum.**—IODOFORM.
- Cancer and Cancerous Affections.**— BELLADONNA, OPIUM, QUININE.  
Formulæ.—Pilulæ, Nos. 21, 71.
- Cancrum Oris.**—APERIENTS, ALTERATIVES, TONICS, CHLORATE OF POTASH.  
Formulæ.—Mist., Nos. 21, 23.  
Glycecol, Potassæ Chloratis.
- Carbuncle.**—POTASH, AMMONIA, QUININE, IRON, PHOSPHORIZED IRON.  
Formulæ.—Mist., Nos. 8, 23.  
Pilulæ, Nos. 70, 84, 125, 191, 196.

- Catarrh.**—DOVER'S POWDER, ANTIMONY, CHLORATE OF POTASH, ACONITE, CAMPHOR. INHALATION OF CARBOLIC ACID.\*  
 Formulæ.—Mist., Nos. 12, 13.  
 Pilulæ, 98, 99, 100, 102, 103, 165, 167.  
 Glycecols, page 122.
- Chancres, etc.**—MERCURY, CAMPHOR, OPIUM, IODOFORM.  
 Formulæ.—Pilulæ, Nos. 7, 29, 176, 177.
- Change of Life.**—ACTEA RACEMOSA, QUINA; PHOSPHORUS COMPOUNDS.
- Chilblains, Chapped Hands, etc.**—GLYCERINE OF ZINC, page 157.
- Chlorosis.**—IRON. *See* ANÆMIA.
- Cholera, Asiatic.**—OPIUM, ASSAFÆTIDA, CAPSICUM.  
 Formulæ.—Mist., No. 4.  
 Tincturæ, Nos. 42, 45.  
 Pilulæ, Nos. 2, 40, 138.  
*See* DIARRHŒA, PREMONITORY.
- Cholera Morbus.**—Formulæ: Pulvis Astringens, page 133.  
 Mist., Nos. 17, 34.  
 Pilulæ, Nos. 2, 138.
- Cholera Infantum.**—Formulæ: Mist., Nos. 4, 34.
- Chordee.**—CAMPHOR, BELLADONNA, OPIUM, CHLORAL, CANNABIS INDICA.  
 Formulæ.—Pilulæ, Nos. 89, 176, 177, 186.
- Chorea.**—CALABAR BEAN, CHLORAL HYDRATE, ARSENIOUS ACID, OXIDE OF ZINC, PHOSPHORUS.  
 Formulæ.—Pilulæ, No. 193.  
 Syrupus Chloral Hydrate.
- Cold in the Head.**—INHALATION OF CAMPHOR. *See* page 184.
- Colic.**—OPIUM, BELLADONNA, CAPSICUM.  
 Formulæ.—Mist. No. 3, with Opium.  
 Tincturæ, Nos. 42, 45.  
 Pilulæ, No. 40.
- Colic, Painter's.**—ALUM, BELLADONNA, CHLORODYNE.  
 Formulæ.—Pilulæ, No. 186.  
 Mist., No. 4.

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\* Into a wide-mouthed glass bottle, loosely filled with cotton, pour the following mixture: PURE CARBOLIC ACID, 80 grains; AQUA AMMONIA (sp. gr. 0.96), 90 grains; DISTILLED WATER, 160 grs.; RECTIFIED SPIRITS OF WINE, 80 grains. Inhale frequently through the nose, and now and then into the mouth.

**Constipation.**—ALOES, PODOPHYLLIN, CALOMEL, RHUBARB, NUX VOMICA, COLOCYNTH, OL. CROTONIS, SULPHATE OF MAGNESIA.

Formulæ.—Mist., Nos. 1, 2, 3.

Pilulæ, Nos. 19, 45, 53, 54, 55, 75, 87, 118, 119, 126.

**Constipation, Habitual.**—BELLADONNA GRANULES, PODOPHYLLIN GRANULES.

Formulæ.—Pilulæ, Nos. 131, 132, 154, 168-172.

**Constipation, Obstinate.**—Formulæ: Pilulæ, Nos. 51, 60, 126, 174.

**Constipation, Infantile.**—Formulæ: Glycecols, Nos. 137, 171.

**Convalescence, Tonics for.**—QUININE, IRON, PHOSPHORUS, NUX VOMICA.

Formulæ.—Misturæ, Nos. 6, 7, 20, 21, 22, 23.

Elixir, Nos. 35, 36, 39, 40.

Tinctura, No. 41.

Pilulæ, Nos. 81, 173, 189-225.

**Convulsions.**—BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM, CHLORAL (5 gr. doses for children), CHLOROFORM (Inhalations for children, also in puerperal convulsions), ICE-BAG on spine, MORPHIA, hypodermically.

**Coughs.**—SQUILLS, IPECACUANHA, CAMPHOR, ACONITE, MORPHIA, CODEIA, CUBEBS.

Formulæ.—Mist., Nos. 15, 16, 18, 33.

Pilulæ, Nos. 96, 97, 117, 123, 158, 166, 183.

Syrupi, Nos. 47, 49, 51.

Glycecols, Ipecac. and Morphia, Morphia, Codeia, Aconite, etc.

**Cracked Nipple.** See NIPPLES, SORE.

**Croup.**—EMETICS, IPECACUANHA, ANTIMONY, ACONITE, TANNIN SPRAY.

**Debility, General.**—Formulæ: Mist., Nos. 5, 20-23.

Elixir, Nos. 35, 36, 39, 40.

Pilulæ, Nos. 74, 81, 125, 157, 173.

**Debility, Nervous.**—QUININE, NUX VOMICA, PHOSPHORIZED IRON, PHOSPHORIZED QUININE, PHOSPHORUS, STRYCHNIA.

Formulæ.—Mist., Nos. 6, 7.

Pilulæ, Nos. 75, 78, 80, 81, 143, 172, 184, 189-200.



**Delirium Tremens.**—BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM, CHLORAL HYDRATE, VERATRUM VIRIDE, MORPHIA.

Formulæ.—Mist., No. 30.  
Tinctura, No. 46.  
Pilulæ, Nos. 174, 176, 186.

**Depression of Spirits.**—PHOSPHORUS, NUX VOMICA.

**Despondency.** See MELANCHOLIA.

**Diabetes.**—OPIUM.

**Diarrhœa.**—OPIUM, CHLOROFORM, CAMPHOR, CAPSICUM ACETATE OF LEAD.

Formulæ.—Mist., Nos. 4, 17.  
Tincturæ, Nos. 42, 45.  
Pulvis, page 133.  
Pilulæ, No. 138.

**Diarrhœa, Chronic.**—NITRATE OF SILVER.

Formulæ.—Mist., No. 5.  
Pilulæ, Nos. 25, 37, 38.

**Diarrhœa, Premonitory.**

Formulæ.—Mist., No. 19.  
Glycecol Cretæ Co, Kino Co, Catechu.  
Pilulæ, Nos. 2, 138.

**Diarrhœa of Children.**—GREY POWDER, OPIUM, HÆMATOXYLUM, P. OPII COMP.

Formulæ.—Mist., Nos. 31, 32, 34.  
Glycecols, pages 128–130.  
Pilulæ, Nos. 39, 149.  
Pulv. Astring., page 133.

**Diphtheria.**—At the commencement of treatment give an EMETIC of IPECACUANHA and AMMONIA, gr. xx. and gr. v., followed by active CALOMEL PURGE. Then support. LACTIC ACID (local).

Formula.—Mist., No. 7.

**Dropsy.**—MERCURY, DIGITALIS, COLCHICUM, ALOES, ELATERIUM, SENEGA.

Formulæ.—Mist., Nos. 12, 15, 25.  
Pilulæ, Nos. 9, 22, 52, 101, 104.

**Dysentery.**—IPECACUANHA, CALOMEL and OPIUM, BISMUTH GLYCERINE.

Formula.—Pilulæ, No. 2.

- Dysmenorrhœa.**—BELLADONNA, QUININE, CAMPHOR.  
 Formulæ.—Mist., No. 12.  
 Pilulæ, Nos. 71, 89, 177.
- Dyspepsia.**—NITRATE OF SILVER, PEPSINE, ALOES, BISMUTH, SODA, RHUBARB, GINGER, CHIRATA, CAMOMILE, CHARCOAL.  
 Formulæ.—Mist., Nos. 8-II.  
 Elixir, Nos. 37, 38.  
 Glycecol Pepsin, Bismuth, Charcoal.  
 Pilulæ, Nos. 25, 47-49, 50, 57, 58, 73, 83, 156, 172, 180.
- Eczema.**—ARSENIC, SODA, PERCHLORIDE OF MERCURY, IODIDE OF POTASSIUM, ZINC (local).  
 Formulæ.—Mist., Nos. 29, 1, 2, 6, with Arsenic.  
 Pilulæ, Nos. 24, 50, 121, 127, 146.
- Emissions.** See SPERMATORRHŒA.
- Epilepsy.**—The BROMIDES OF AMMONIUM and POTASSIUM, VALERIAN, SULPHATE and VALERIANATE OF ZINC, NITRATE OF SILVER, PHOSPHORUS.  
 Formulæ.—Mist., No. 7.  
 Pilulæ, Nos. 18, 26, 79, 185, 202.
- Epistaxis (Bleeding at the Nose).**  
 Formula.—Mist., No. 3, with Gallic Acid, Cold Plugging.
- Eructations, Offensive.**—MINERAL ACIDS, CREASOTE.  
 Formulæ.—Mist., Nos. 5, 6, 7.
- Erysipelas.**—CINCHONA, IRON, PODOPHYLLIN.  
 Formulæ.—Mist., Nos. 6, 2.
- Eyes, Inflammation of.**—Topically, ALUM, NITRATE OF SILVER, PLUMBI ACET., SULPHATE OF ZINC, and OPIUM.  
 Formulæ.—Collyria, page 150.
- Fainting.**—ALCOHOL, AMMONIA, COLD AFFUSION.
- Fatigue of the Brain from over Study.**—PHOSPHORUS and its preparations, NUX VOMICA.  
 Formula.—Pilulæ, No. 194.
- Fatigue, Physical.**—ARNICA (5 drops of the Tincture at bed time), COFFEE, TEPID BATH.
- Fevers, Intermittent, Ague, etc.**—QUININE, ARSENIC, CINCHONINE, CHLORIDE OF AMMONIUM, PIPERIN.  
 Formulæ.—Mist., Nos. 2, 12, 13.

**Fevers, Remittent.**—SALINES, DIAPHORETICS, and EMETICS,  
QUININE, CINCHONINE.

Formulæ.—Mist., Nos. 1, 12, 13, 14, 20, 21.

**Fevers, Scarlet.**—EMETICS, BELLADONNA, ALCOHOL, QUI-  
NINE, CHLORATE OF POTASH, CINCHONINE.

Formulæ.—Mist., Nos. 5, 6, 21, 23.

Pilulæ, Nos. 103, 125.

Glycecol Chlorate Potash.

Ptisanæ, page 147.

**Fevers, Typhoid.**—EMETIC ; during convalescence, TONIC.

Formulæ.—Mist., Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 20, 21.

Pilulæ, Nos. 25, 37, 38, 70, 74, 75, 81, 144.

**Fevers, Typhus.**—EMETIC, STIMULANT; during convalescence,  
TONICS.

Formulæ.—Mist., Nos. 5, 6, 20, 21.

Pilulæ, Nos. 70, 74, 81, 144.

Ptisanæ, page 147.

**Flatulence.**—AMMONIA, ASSAFÆTIDA, CHARCOAL, NUX  
VOMICA, BISMUTH.

Formulæ.—Elixir, page 142.

Pilulæ, Nos. 241, 105, 49.

**Flushing Heats.** See CHANGE OF LIFE.

**Gastralgia (Heartburn).**—BISMUTH, SODA, RHUBARB,  
CHIRETTA, ARSENIC, GINGER.

Formulæ.—Mist., Nos. 8, 9.

Pilulæ, Nos. 24, 49, 50, 109.

Glycecol Bismuth.

**Gastritis, Counter-irritation.**—NITRATE OF SILVER, OXIDE  
OF SILVER.

Formulæ.—Pilulæ, Nos. 25, 37, 46.

**Gastrodynia.**—BISMUTH, IRON, QUININE.

Formulæ.—Elixir, No. 38.

Glycecol Bismuth.

Pilulæ, Nos. 49, 156, 226.

**Giddiness.**—COLOCYNTH and PODOPHYLLIN. When not depend-  
ent on biliary derangement, PHOSPHORUS and NUX VOMICA.

Formula.—Pilulæ, No. 60.

- Glands, Enlarged.**—SULPHIDE OF CALCIUM, IODIDE OF POTASSIUM, IRON, COD LIVER OIL. Topically, OLEATE OF MERCURY, PIGMENTUM IODI.  
 Formulæ.—Pilulæ, No. 175.  
 Pigmenta, page 154.
- Gleet.**—COPAIBA, OL. TEREBINTH., CATHETERISM, CHLORIDE OF ZINC, OIL OF SANDAL WOOD CAPSULES, TANNIN BOUGIES.
- Gleet, Infectious.**—TONICS, GLYCERINE OF TANNIN.  
 Formulæ.—Mist., No. 6.  
 Pilulæ, Nos. 108, 162.  
 Dr. Ringer recommends equal parts of Glycerine of Tannin and Olive Oil or Mucilage as an injection,—not more than 2 dr. of the mixture to be injected,—to be continued a week after the discharge has ceased.
- Goitre.**—IODIDE OF POTASSIUM, BINIODIDE OF MERCURY. Topically, OLEATE OF MERCURY, PIGMENTUM IODI, PHOSPHORUS.  
 Formulæ.—Pilulæ. Nos. 175, 189.  
 Pigmenta, page 154.
- Gonorrhœa.**—COPAIBA, APERIENTS, OPIUM, CAMPHOR, INJECTIONS, PURGATIVES, Abstinence from alcoholic drinks.  
 Formulæ.—Mist., Nos. 3, 24.  
 Pilulæ, Nos. 108, 164, 176, 177.
- Gout.**—COLCHICUM, POTASSII IODIDI, ALOES, BLUE PILL, BELLADONNA, BICARBONATE OF POTASH, GLYCERINUM BELLADONNÆ (local).  
 Formulæ.—Mist., No. 2.  
 Tinctura, Nos. 43, 44.  
 Pilulæ, Nos. 11, 22, 23, 30, 114, 115, 116, 159, 187.  
 Glycecols.
- Hæmatemesis.**—DIGITALIS, ERGOT, MORPHIA (hypodermically), ICE, small pieces swallowed whole.
- Hæmaturia (Bloody Urine).**—CANNABIS INDICA, GALLIC ACID.  
 Formulæ.—Pilulæ, No. 35.
- Hæmoptysis.**—GALLIC ACID, MORPHIA, LEAD and OPIUM, HAMAMELIS, PLUMBI CO., PERSULPHATE OF IRON, TANNIC ACID, ACETATE OF LEAD (locally in an atomized form), ICE, COMMON SALT (a half-teaspoonful taken dry and repeated till nausea is excited).  
 Formulæ.—Mist., Nos. 3, 4.  
 Pilulæ, Nos. 36, 130.  
 Tinctura Hamamelis.

**Hæmorrhage after Confinement.**—GLYCERINE of the PERCHLORIDE OF IRON as an injection, ICE, OPIUM, BRANDY, Compression of Aorta, IPECACUANHA, IRON.

**Hæmorrhoids (Piles).**—PODOPHYLLIN, ALKALIES, SUPPOSITORIES, TANNIN, CONF. PEPPER, IODOFORM. Locally, ENEMATA.

Formulæ.—Mist., No. 2.

Pilulæ, Nos. 10, 128.

**Headache, Congestive.**—ALOES, CALOMEL, COLCHICUM, MUSTARD PEDILUVIUM.

Formulæ.—Mist., No. 3.

Pilulæ, Nos. 22, 62.

**Headache, Dyspeptic or Sick.**—GUARANA, OXIDE OF SILVER.

Formulæ.—Mist., No. 10.

Pilulæ, No. 46.

**Headache, Intermittent.** *See* NEURALGIA.

**Headache, Nervous.**—AMMONIA, VALERIANATE OF AMMONIA and ZINC, BELLADONNA, PHOSPHORUS.

Formulæ.—Pilulæ, Nos. 182, 185.

**Headache, Rheumatic or Gouty.**—ALKALIES, APERIENTS.

Formulæ.—Mist., Nos. 2, 8.

Pilulæ, No. 22.

**Hoarseness.**—CUBEBS, BENZOIC ACID, SPRAY SOLUTIONS, STEAM INHALATIONS.

Formulæ.—Syrupus, No. 49.

Glycecols, page 122.

Vapores.

**Hydrocele.**—IODINE INJECTION after tapping.

**Hyperæsthesia.**—BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM in 20 to 30 grain doses, in combination with CHLORAL, BELLADONNA, CANNABIS INDICA, CHLOROFORM or OPIUM, it increases their hypnotic effects.

**Hypochondria.** *See* MELANCHOLIA.

**Hypochondriasis.**—BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM, PHOSPHORUS and its preparations, STRYCHNIA.

Formulæ.—Pilulæ, Nos. 189-203, 218, 225.

**Impetigo.**—GLYCERINE OF TANNIN, POULTICES, GLYCERINUM ZINCI Co. Page 157.

- Impotence.**—PHOSPHORUS, NUX VOMICA, CANTHARIDES.  
 Formulæ.—Pilulæ, Nos. 189, 194, 221, 225.
- Incontinence of Urine.**—BELLADONNA, CANTHARIDES,  
 ZINC, NUX VOMICA.  
 Formulæ.—Pilulæ, Nos. 31, 172, 221.
- Indigestion.** See DYSPEPSIA.
- Inflammation.**—ACONITE, ANTIMONY, DIGITALIS, ICE,  
 OPIUM, FOMENTATION, CATASPLASMATA (page 170).
- Influenza.**—ACTÆA RACEMOSA. See CATARRH.
- Insomnia.**—BROMIDES, CAMPHOR, CANNABIS INDICA, CHLORAL,  
 CODEIA, MORPHIA, OPIUM, PHOSPHORUS, STRAMONIUM,  
 TEPID BATHS.  
 Formulæ.—Pilulæ, Nos. 88, 89, 186, 198, 153, 152, 139,  
 199, 140.
- Itch.**—SULPHUR OINTMENT, IODIDE OF POTASSIUM, BALNEUM  
 POTASSÆ SULPHURATUM—*Skin Hospital.*
- Itching.**—ALKALINE LOTIONS, POTASH or SODA, BORAX,  
 CAMPHOR, CARBOLIC ACID, CHLOROFORM, HYDROCYANIC  
 ACID, BLACK WASH, PIGMENTUM ARGENT. NITRAS. See  
 PRURITIS.
- Jaundice.**—PODOPHYLLIN, CALOMEL, POTASH, IPECACUANHA,  
 RHUBARB, HOT BATHS.  
 Formulæ.—Mist., Nos. 8, 5.  
 Pilulæ, Nos. 53, 119, 163.
- Joints, Diseases of.**—ARSENIC, COD LIVER OIL, IODIDE OF  
 POTASSIUM, GALVANISM, OLEATE OF MERCURY: BATHS:  
 Hot and cold douche, and Turkish.
- Laryngitis.**—TURPENTINE STUPES, EMETICS.
- Lead Colic.**—ALUM, full doses.
- Lepra.**—ARSENIC, ANTIMONY, PHOSPHORUS, IODIDE OF  
 POTASSIUM, MERCURY, DONOVAN'S SOLUTION.  
 Formulæ.—Mist., Nos. 28, 29.  
 Pilulæ, Nos. 24, 121, 127.
- Leucorrhœa.**—Locally, as lotion or pessary, ALUM, TANNIC  
 ACID, PERMANGANATE OF POTASH: TONICS, QUININE,  
 IRON, NUX VOMICA.  
 Formulæ.—Mist., No. 6.  
 Pilulæ, Nos. 81, 87, 162, 197, 202.  
 Pessariæ, page 166, etc.

- Liver, Congested.**—PODOPHYLLIN, COLOCYNTH, CALOMEL, ALOES.  
 Formulæ.—Mist., No. 2.  
 Pilulæ, Nos. 22, 60, 62.
- Liver, Torpid.**—PODOPHYLLIN, BLUE PILL.  
 Formulæ.—Mist., Nos. 5, 20.  
 Pilulæ, Nos. 10, 53, 119.
- Lumbago.**—COLCHICUM, IODIDE OF POTASSIUM, BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM, HOT AND TURKISH BATHS, LINIMENTS, ACONITE, POTASS. IODIDE, TEREBINTH, ACTÆA RACEMOSA.  
 Formulæ.—Mist., Nos. 2, 29, 30.  
 Tincturæ, No. 43.  
 Pilulæ, Nos. 11, 30, 155.  
 Linimenta, page 153.
- Malarial Poisoning.**—QUININE, ARSENIC, CINCHONINE.  
 Formulæ.—Mist., No. 23.  
 Pilulæ, Nos. 80, 173, 178.  
 In Malarious Countries Quinine and Arsenic should be taken daily as regularly as food.
- Mania.**—BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM, CANNABIS INDICA, CHLORAL, MORPHIA, OPIUM, CROTON OIL, HYOSCYAMUS, COLD DOUCHE, PHOSPHORUS.
- Measles.** *See* RUBEOLA.
- Melancholia.**—ALCOHOL, ALTERATIVES, PHOSPHORUS, QUININE, NUX VOMICA, IRON, CAMPHOR, LUPULINE.  
 Formulæ.—Pilulæ, Nos. 189, 200, 77, 85, 88.
- Menorrhagia.**—GALLIC ACID, MORPHIA, CANNABIS INDICA, ERGOT. Locally (Pessaria), FERRI PERCHLORIDI, TURPENTINE, ACETATE OF LEAD.  
 Formulæ.—Mist., Nos. 3, 4.  
 Pilulæ, Nos. 36, 35, 130.  
 Pessariæ, page 166, etc.
- Menstruation, Disorders of.**—ACTÆA RACEMOSA for profuse, BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM, CANNABIS INDICA, DIGITALIS, ERGOT, QUININE, PHOSPHORUS, QUININE and IRON. *See* AMENORRHŒA.
- Micturition, Frequent.**—BELLADONNA, ZINC, PERCHLORIDE OF IRON, CANTHARIDES, BUCHU.  
 Formulæ.—Pilulæ, Nos. 31, 172, 221.
- Myalgia.**—BELLADONNA, OPIUM, CHLORIDE OF AMMONIUM, ETHER SPRAY.

- Nervous Affections.** *See* DEBILITY, MELANCHOLIA, NEURALGIA, HYSTERIA.
- Neuralgia.**—PHOSPHORUS, QUININE, BELLADONNA, VALERIANATES OF QUININE and ZINC, ARSENIC, ACONITE, MORPHIA, CHLORAL HYDRATE, CHLOROFORM, CROTON CHLORAL Counter-irritation, SMALL FLYING BLISTERS, MORPHIA hypodermically.  
 Formulæ.—Pilulæ, Nos. 21, 32, 78, 84, 122, 184, 189, 197, 198.
- Nightmare.**—BROMIDE OF AMMONIUM, and the usual remedies for Indigestion.
- Nipples, Cracked and Sore.**—GLYCERINE OF TANNIN, LIME WATER, ZINC SHIELDS, GLYCERINE SICHEL, page 192.
- Nodes.**—IODIDE OF POTASSIUM, OLEATE OF MERCURY, PIGMENTUM IODI.  
 Formulæ.—Pilulæ, 14, 17, 8, 146.
- Obesity.**—FUCUS FUSICULOSUS. Special diet.
- Ophthalmia.**—ALUM COLLYRIA, page 150. *See* EYES, INFLAMMATION OF.
- Orchitis.** *See* TESTICLE, INFLAMED.
- Overwork.** *See* PHOSPHORUS, page 115, etc.
- Oxalurea.**—MINERAL ACIDS.
- Pain (Neuralgic).** *See* PHOSPHORUS, page 115, etc.
- Palpitation.**—ACONITE, CAMPHOR, HOT FOOT BATH.
- Paralysis.**—CALOMEL, ALOES, COLOCYNTH, OL. CROTONIS, STRYCHNIA, ERGOT, PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE, Counter-irritation, Electricity, BELLADONNA.  
 Formulæ.—Mist., No. 7.  
 Pilulæ, Nos. 22, 56, 77, 81, 106, 126, 144, 168, 174, 179, 197, 194, 202, 225.
- Pericarditis (Rheumatic).**—CALOMEL and OPIUM, BLISTERS, TURPENTINE STUPES. *See* RHEUMATISM.  
 Formulæ.—Pilulæ, Nos. 1-6.
- Peritonitis (Inflammation of Bowels).**—CALOMEL and OPIUM, ACONITE, VERATRUM VIRIDE, Counter-irritation, TURPENTINE STUPES.  
 Formulæ.—Tinctura, No. 46.  
 Pilulæ, Nos. 1-6.



**Pertussis (Whooping-Cough).**—BELLADONNA, SULPHATE OF ZINC, GALLIC ACID, LOBELIA, OPIUM, BROMIDE OF AMMONIUM.

Formulæ.—Pilulæ, Nos. 31, 93, 136.

Glycecol, Bromide of Ammonium, page 126.

**Phthisis.**—OPIUM, GALLIC ACID, ACONITE, BELLADONNA, PHOSPHORUS, COD LIVER OIL, ASTRINGENTS, TONICS, INHALATIONS, Counter-irritation, TURPENTINE STUPES.

Formulæ.—Mist., Nos. 21, 7, 22, 20, 17.

Syrupus, No. 49.

Pilulæ, Nos. 35, 36, 37, 38, 111, 130, 160, 152, 153, 189.

Glycecols, page 122.

Pigmenta, page 154, etc.

**Piles.** *See* HÆMORRHOIDS.

**Pleurisy.**—OPIUM, CALOMEL and OPIUM, ACONITE, SALINE MEDICINES, ANTIMONY, Counter-irritants, TURPENTINE STUPES.

Formulæ.—Mist., No. 13.

Pilulæ, Nos. 1-6, 90, 98, 99, 100.

**Pleurodynia.**—BISMUTH, SULPHATE OF ZINC, ACONITE, BISMUTH and IRON, PHOSPHORUS and QUININE.

Formulæ.—Pilulæ, Nos. 49, 79, 156, 191, 192.

**Pneumonia, Acute.**—VERATRUM VIRIDE, ACONITE, ALCOHOL, BELLADONNA, TARTRATE OF ANTIMONY, SALINES, DIAPHORETICS, TURPENTINE STUPES, POULTICES.

Formulæ.—Mist., Nos. 12, 13.

Tinctura, No. 46.

Pilulæ, Nos. 134, 135, 99, 165.

Cataplasmæ, page 170, etc.

**Pregnancy, Vomiting during.**—ICE BAG, OXALATE CERIUM, PEPSIN PORCI (large doses).

**Prolapsus Ani.**—ICE, ALUM, CONFECTION OF SENNA with SULPHUR.

**Pruritis.**—CHLOROFORM, BORAX, NITRATE OF SILVER, ALUM.

**Psoriasis.**—PHOSPHORUS, IODIDE OF MERCURY, ARSENIC.

Formulæ.—Pilulæ, Nos. 17, 24, 121, 124, 127.

**Pyrosis.**—BISMUTH, IRON, TANNIN, OXALATE OF CERIUM, HYDROCYANIC ACID.

Formulæ.—Elixir, No. 38.

Pilulæ, Nos. 49, 156.

Glycecol, page 122, etc.

- Quinsy.**—*See* TONSILLITIS.
- Retention of Urine.**—HOT BATH, CATHETER.
- Rheumatic Gout.**—ALTERATIVES, TINCT. GUAIACI. ETHER, LITHIA, TURKISH BATH. *See* RHEUMATISM.  
 Formulæ.—Tinct., Nos. 43, 44.
- Rheumatism, Acute.**—SALINES, DIAPHORETICS, ALTERATIVES, COLCHICUM, COLOCYNTH, BICARBONATE OF POTASH, BATHS, SALICYLIC ACID.  
 Formulæ.—Mist., Nos. 2, 8, 12, 13.  
 Tincturæ, Nos. 43, 44.  
 Pilulæ, Nos. 98, 99, 100, 103, 114, 115, 116, 159, 181, 187.
- Rheumatism, Chronic.**—IODIDE OF POTASSIUM, IODIDE OF IRON, QUININE, GUAIAACUM, TURKISH BATHS.  
 Formulæ.—Mist., No. 29.  
 Tinct., No. 44.  
 Pilulæ, Nos. 11, 12, 13, 30, 82, 155, 175, 187, 197, 218.
- Ringworm.**—UNG. HYD. OX. FLAV., IODID. SULPH., ARGENT. NIT.
- Rubeola (Measles).**—SALINES, IPECACUANHA, ACONITE TINCTURE (drop doses).  
 Formulæ.—Mist., No. 12.  
 Syrup. Ipecac.  
 Glycecol Aconite.  
 Pilulæ, Nos. 99-102.  
 Ptisanæ Potass. Chlor.
- Sarcinæ.**—SULPHITE OF SODA.
- Scabies.**—SULPHUR BATHS, SULPHIDE OF CALCIUM, SULPHUR.  
 Formulæ.—Pilulæ, No. 210.  
 Ung. Sulph.
- Scarlatina.** *See* FEVERS.
- Sciatica.**—PHOSPHORUS, IODIDE AND BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM, IRON, QUININE, BLISTERS, LINIMENTS.  
 Formulæ.—Pilulæ, Nos. 193-200, 56, 126, 155, 11, 13, 30.
- Scrofula.**—IODIDE OF MERCURY, IODIDE OF IRON, GREY POWDER, IODIDE OF POTASSIUM, COD LIVER OIL, TONICS.  
 Formulæ.—Mist., Nos. 6, 7, 21, 20, 23.  
 Syrup. Iodide Iron.  
 Pilulæ, Nos. 82, 150, 175, 13, 12.

**Scurvy.**—LIME JUICE, CHLORATE OF POTASH.

**Sea Sickness.**—OPIUM, CREASOTE, PODOPHYLLIN. A dose or two of BLUE PILL and COLOCYNTH, a day or two before embarkation. CHLOROFORM pure, to be administered in drop doses. NITRITE OF AMYL, inhaled from a handkerchief, page 189.

Formulæ.—Pilulæ, Nos. 15, 60, 61A.

**Skin Diseases.**—PERCHLORIDE OF MERCURY, CHLORIDE OF AMMONIUM, RED AND GREEN IODIDES OF MERCURY, IODIDE OF ARSENIC, ARSENIOS ACID, PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES.

Formulæ.—Mist., No. 28.

Pilulæ, Nos. 8, 14, 16, 17, 24, 121, 124, 127, 146, 184, 189-200.

**Sleeplessness.**—BROMIDES. *See* WAKEFULNESS.

**Sneezing, Violent.**—INHALATION OF IODINE, CAMPHOR. *See* CATARRH.

**Sore Throat.**—*See* GLYCECOLS, page 122, etc.

**Spermatorrhœa.**—CAMPHOR, LUPULINE, BELLADONNA, PHOSPHORUS, NUX VOMICA and IRON, IODIDE and BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM, OPIUM.

Formulæ.—Pilulæ, Nos. 88, 89, 155, 176, 189-226.

**Spinal Irritation.**—BELLADONNA OINTMENT, page 158, ACONITE OINTMENT, page 157. PHOSPHORUS and BELLADONNA, No. 226.

**Sprains.**—COLD DOUCHE, LINIMENTA, page 153.

**Stings.**—AMMONIA, Weak Solutions of.

**Stomatitis.**—ALUM, CHLORATE OF POTASH, TANNIN, LIME WATER, SALICYLIC ACID (1 part dissolved in alcohol) to 250 parts of water forms a useful anæsthetic.

**Stricture, Spasmodic.**—OPIUM, HOT BATH, CHLOROFORM.

**Sunstroke.**—COLD AFFUSION, ACTIVE PURGE, ALCOHOL.

**Sycosis.**—BICHLORIDE OF MERCURY, CARBOLIC ACID, IODID. SULPHUR.

**Syncope.** *See* FAINTING.

**Synovitis.**—PIGMENTUM IODI., OLEATE OF MERCURY; Counter-irritation, Flying Blisters.

- Syphilis, Primary.**—MERCURY, NITRIC ACID, OPIUM, POTASS. IODID.  
 Formulæ.—Pilulæ, Nos. 7, 14, 29, 92, 148, 149.
- Syphilis, Secondary.**—MERCURY, OPIUM, IODIDE OF POTASSIUM, COLCHICUM, IODIDE OF IRON, IODIDE OF MERCURY.  
 Formulæ.—Mist., Nos. 28, 29, 23.  
 Pilulæ, Nos. 8, 14, 11, 12, 13, 30, 155, 175.
- Testicle, Inflamed.**—CATHARTICS, DOVER'S POWDER, BELLADONNA, Fomentation, page 170.  
 Formulæ.—Pilulæ, No. 149.
- Tetanus.**—CANNABIS INDICUS, CHLOROFORM INHALATION, HYPODERMIC INJECTIONS.
- Throat Affections.** See GLYCECOLS, page 122, etc.
- Thrush.**—POT. CHLORATIS, BORAX.
- Tonsillitis.**—SALINES, DIAPHORETICS, GUAIACUM, Steam Inhalations.  
 Formulæ.—Pilulæ, Nos. 98, 99.  
 Glycecols, page 124.
- Toothache.**—SOLUTION TANNIN, MORPHIA, and MASTIC.
- Tuberculosis.**—See SCROFULA.
- Typhus.**—See FEVERS.
- Ulcers.**—See SORES.
- Urine, Incontinence of.**—SULPHATE OF ZINC, PHOSPHORUS, BELLADONNA, NUX VOMICA, CANTHARIDES.  
 Formulæ.—Mist., Nos. 6, 7, 21.  
 Pilulæ, Nos. 31, 136, 221.
- Varicocele.**—COLD DOUCHE, SUSPENSORY BANDAGES, METALLIC RINGS.
- Variola (Small-pox).**—SALINES, DIAPHORETICS, CATHARTICS.  
 Formulæ.—Mist., Nos. 12, 13, 14, 22.  
 Pigmenta (to prevent pitting), page 155.
- Vomiting.**—ARSENIC, in the vomiting of drunkenness. Of Pregnancy, and at Menstrual periods, BELLADONNA, IPECACUANHA, OXALATE CERIUM, CREASOTE, NUX VOMICA, ICE. See also SEA SICKNESS. ACID. HYDROCYANIC DIL.  
 Formulæ.—Pilulæ, Nos. 15, 214.
- Wakefulness.**—CANNABIS INDICUS, CHLORAL HYDRATE LUPULINE, OPIUM, CAMPHOR BROMIDE.  
 Formulæ.—Pilulæ, Nos. 88, 176, 177.

**Warts.**—GLACIAL ACETIC ACID, NITRIC ACID. *See* CAUSTICA,  
page 160.

**Wasting Diseases.**—COD LIVER OIL, PHOSPHORUS (Simple  
and in Compounds).

**Whooping Cough.** *See* PERTUSSIS.

**Worms, Ascarides.**—SCAMMONY, SANTONIN, IRON, QUASSIA,  
Injections of TURPENTINE and PERCHLORIDE OF IRON.

Formulae.—Pilulæ, Nos. 41, 42, 43, 44, 86.

Glycecols, page 129.

**Worms, Lumbricoides.**—SANTONIN.

Formulae.—Glycecols, page 129.

**Worms, Tænia.**—KOUSSO, MALE FERN, TURPENTINE.

**Wounds.**—COLLODION, STYPTIC COLLOID.

