

A new practical formulary of hospitals of England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Sweden, Russia, and America; of MM. Magendie, Lugol, etc. Or a conspectus of prescriptions in medicine, surgery, and obstetrics. With the doses of all new and ordinary medicines / Translated from the new French ed. of Milne Edwards and P. Vavasseur, and considerably augmented, by Michael Ryan.

Contributors

Milne-Edwards, H. (Henri), 1800-1885

Ryan, Michael, 1800-1840

Vavasseur, P. (Pierre), 1797-1870

Publication/Creation

London : G. Henderson, 1835.

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/k3cs932e>

License and attribution

This work has been identified as being free of known restrictions under copyright law, including all related and neighbouring rights and is being made available under the Creative Commons, Public Domain Mark.

You can copy, modify, distribute and perform the work, even for commercial purposes, without asking permission.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

21504/A

EDWARDS, H. M.
Z

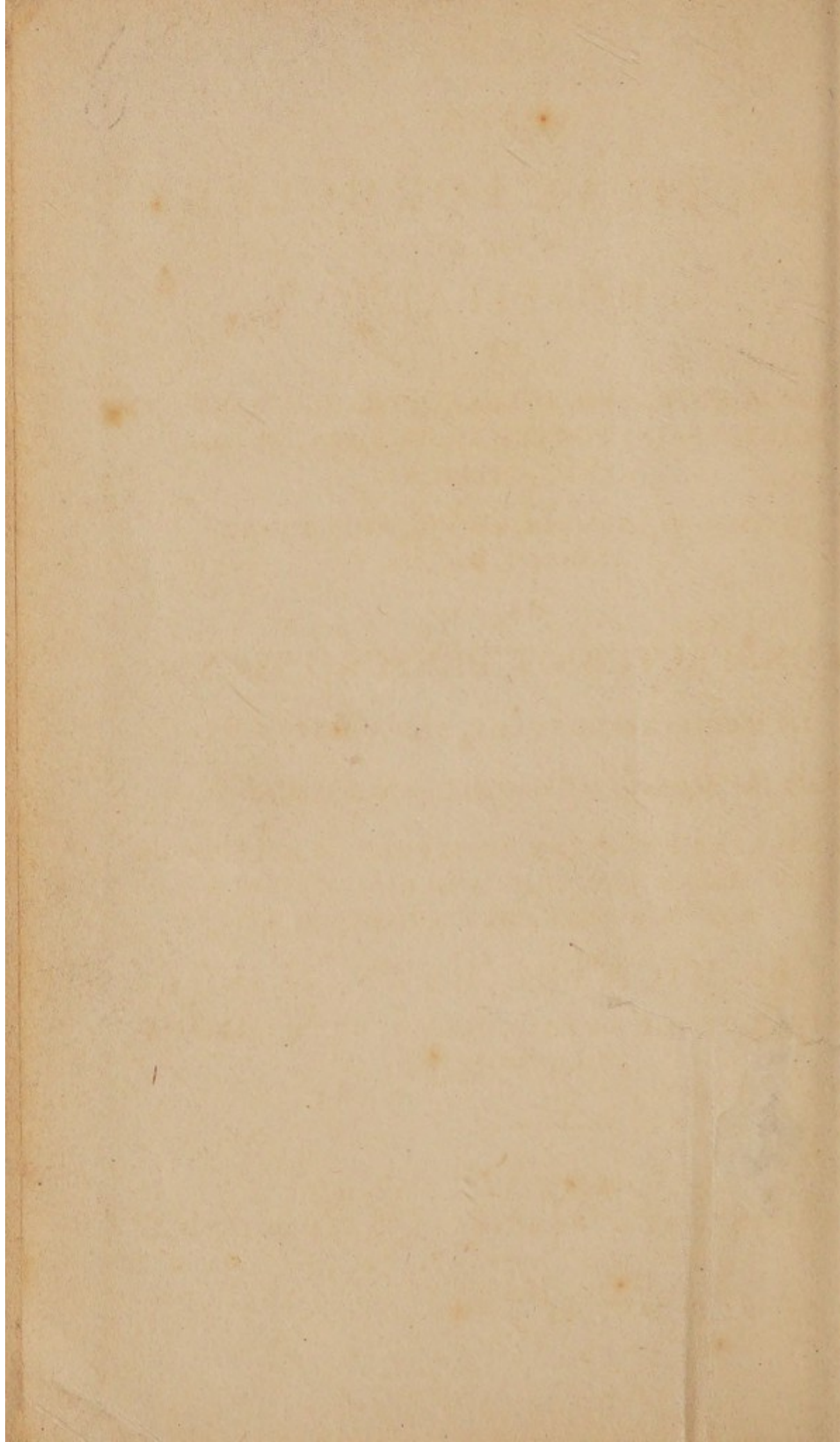
GRP

2/53

52 B. 20

23931

Maynard
6/4/10



A NEW
PRACTICAL FORMULARY
OF
HOSPITALS

OF

ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, IRELAND, FRANCE, GERMANY,
ITALY, SPAIN, PORTUGAL, SWEDEN, RUSSIA,
AND AMERICA;

OF MM. MAGENDIE, LUGOL, DUPUYTREN,
ALIBERT, &c. &c.

OR, A

CONSPECTUS OF PRESCRIPTIONS

IN MEDICINE, SURGERY, AND OBSTETRICY.

With the Doses of all new and ordinary Medicines.

TRANSLATED FROM THE NEW FRENCH EDITION OF
MM. MILNE EDWARDS AND P. VAVASSEUR,
AND CONSIDERABLY AUGMENTED,

By MICHAEL RYAN, M.D.

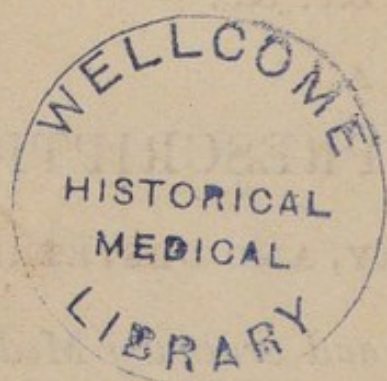
MEMBER OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS
IN LONDON, &c.

LONDON:

PUBLISHED BY G. HENDERSON, 2, OLD BAILEY.

1835.

23931



LONDON:

J. HENDERSON, WHITEFRIARS.

TRANSLATOR'S PREFACE.

THIS little work is the production of two eminent physicians, Dr. Milne Edwards and Dr. Vavasseur. It is a *conspectus* of the best prescriptions of the most celebrated physicians and surgeons in the practice of medicine, surgery, and obstetricy throughout the civilized world. It is a modern UNIVERSAL PHARMACOPŒIA, and contains a vast number of new remedies, seldom, if ever, employed in this country, as well as many thousand medicines that have been omitted in our Pharmacopœias. The doses and uses of all are given. It includes every medicine described in the British Pharmacopœias, and in the eighth edition of the

celebrated Formulary of M. Magendie, published in March, 1835.

It possesses other important features unnoticed in our works on *Materia Medica*, with the exceptions of those of Dr. Paris and Dr. A. T. Thomson. These are the rules for prescribing; the explanations of the actions of medicines on the economy; the various modes of administering them; the principles on which they are compounded, for the attainment of the various objects desired; and, lastly, their division into officinal and magistral or extemporaneous prescriptions.

It is scarcely necessary to observe, that the multifarious and almost illimitable objects which occupy the mind in the study and practice of medicine, require that the memory should be frequently refreshed, and reference made to the doses, uses, and administration of remedies. A Pocket Remembrancer is therefore indispensably necessary, and this work is the most comprehensive and best hitherto published in this country. It is, in my opinion, infinitely superior to, and more useful than, any other conspectus of the pharmacopœias, or of pre-

scriptions, in our language. It contains far more important and modern information. The objects of its authors were to unite, in a commodious and portable form, the most efficacious formulæ, and to offer to students and practitioners a chart in which they will find, with facility, the best remedial means. It cannot be expected to find all the prescriptions hitherto published, but choice examples which fulfil the principal objects in therapeutics. The work has been most favourably received in foreign countries, and cannot fail to obtain as great popularity in this kingdom.

The translation of this work from French into Latin and English, was a troublesome undertaking. The names of many thousand medicines, seldom employed in this country, were given in popular French; and were to be rendered strictly scientific. To effect this, much research was necessary, and a vast deal of reference inevitable, which might have been avoided, were the scientific names given in the original text. It was, however, considered right to give a literal translation in English and Latin. This will

account for the simplicity of the directions as to the doses and modes of administration, of medicines. It is also to be recollected that many of the prescriptions were intended for hospital, and not for private practice; and hence as many as a hundred or more pills, for example, are ordered in one prescription. It is not difficult to proportion the number for private practice; and I make the observation, as many practitioners have requested me to do this in the present form of the work. I need scarcely remark, that were I to comply, I could not be considered a translator, but a condenser of the original text.

I have verified many of the original statements in my own practice, and placed all my additions in parentheses, so as to distinguish them from the original. I deemed this necessary, because some, perhaps many, would be disposed to doubt the efficacy of some of the formulæ, unless they are attested by a British practitioner. My statements can be confirmed by many intelligent and observant students. I may also add, that Dr. Bardsley, of the Manchester In-

firmary, has, in his admirable clinical reports, proved the efficacy of most of the new remedies hereafter mentioned.

It is to be hoped that the framers of the London and Edinburgh pharmacopœias, who are now engaged in revising their works, will take a hint from passing events, and no longer leave their codes half a century behind the present state of science. It is but justice to state, that the Dublin Pharmacopœia is far superior to either; but it has been published later.

Those engaged in actual practice care little about this or that pharmacopœia; they ardently wish to obtain a knowledge of efficacious remedies, from whatever source. They adopt the Celsian axiom—" *Morbos, non eloquentiâ, sed remediis curari.*" The Colleges may amuse themselves with Greek and Latin, but these languages, however delightful, will not cure diseases.

In fine, this little book is calculated to effect much good. It is presented to British practitioners, though augmented and increased in size by the translator, at nearly the same expense as the French edition; and is much cheaper than any other con-

spectus in the English language. This is only a slight recommendation in its favour; but, when the work is known, it cannot fail to be encouraged.

M. R.

*4, Great Queen Street, St. James's Park,
Westminster, July, 1835.*

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.—General Considerations—
The Art of Prescribing—Established
Precepts—Action of Medicines on the
Economy—Various modes of Adminis-
tration—the Principles on which Me-
dicines are Compounded—Officinal,
Magistral, or Extemporaneous Prepara-
tions—Enumeration of Medicines—
Doses for different Ages.

CHAPTER II.—Astringents.

III.—Tonics.

IV.—Stimulants.

V.—Diuretics.

VI.—Diaphoretics.

VII.—Emmenagogues, &c.

VIII.—Alteratives.

IX.—Special Excitants of the
Nervous System.

X.—Antispasmodics.

CHAPTER XI.—Narcotics, &c.**XII.—Emetics.****XIII.—Purgatives.****1. Drastics.****2. Saline Purgatives.****3. Laxatives.****XIV.—Refrigerants.****XV.—Emollients.****XVI.—Caustics—Epispastics.****XVII.—Anthelmintics.**

ABBREVIATIONS.

- F. of M.—Formulary of Magendie.
H. of St. A.—Hospital of St. Anthony.
H. of Amer.—Hospitals of America.
H. de la Ch.—Hospital of Charity.
H. des Enf.—Hospital of Infants.
H. of Eng.—Hospitals of England.
H. of Germ.—Hospitals of Germany.
H. of Ital.—Hospitals of Italy.
H. St. L.—Hospital of St. Louis.
H. de la Mat.—Maternity Hospital.
H. of Montp.—Hospitals of Montpellier.
H. of P.—Hospitals of Paris.
H. des Vén.—Venereal Hospital.
Hôt. D.—Hospital of Hotel Dieu.
P.—Pharmacopœia of Paris.
Subst. Incomp.—Incompatible Substances.
Manip.—Manipulus—handful.
Pugillus—Pinc.—A pinch.
Q. q.—Any quantity.
P. e.—Equal parts.

ABBREVIATIONS

- F. of M.—Fornitory of Magendie.
 H. of St. A.—Hospital of St. Anthony.
 H. of Amer.—Hospitals of America.
 H. de la Ch.—Hospital of Charity.
 H. des Enf.—Hospital of Infants.
 H. of Eng.—Hospital of England.
 H. of Germ.—Hospitals of Germany.
 H. of Ital.—Hospitals of Italy.
 H. St. L.—Hospital of St. Louis.
 H. de la Mat.—Maternity Hospital.
 H. of Montp.—Hospitals of Montpellier.
 H. of P.—Hospitals of Paris.
 H. des Ven.—Venereal Hospital.
 Hôl. D.—Hospital of Hotel Dieu.
 P.—Pharmacopœia of Paris.
 Subst. Incomp.—Incompatible Substances.
 Manip.—Manipulus—handful.
 Pugillus—Pinc.—A pinch.
 Q. q.—Any quantity.
 P. e.—Equal parts.

PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION.

The order we have adopted in the arrangement of this work is far different from that which has been followed by authors of the different formulæ which have hitherto been published, who, having regard only to the form the preparations present, have divided them into, *potions, pills, boluses, powders, &c.*; we have taken for the basis of our classification the principal medicine which they contain, and we have arranged the medicines themselves in nearly the same manner as in our Manual of Materia Medica, that is to say, according to their therapeutical action. It appears to us that the most important point for a young practitioner is to be able to choose that medicinal substance that in any given case he ought to employ in preference to others; and, in the second place, to know the quantity of its doses, and also the most proper formulæ. For example, a young practitioner is called to a patient who is troubled with a cough, ought he to look for a formula for pills

or for a potion against cough? not by any means; this would be empiricism. After having minutely examined the causes, he should call to mind the proper means to combat them, and the formulæ best calculated for the disease he has to treat. It sometimes happens that notwithstanding a long experience a practitioner cannot call to mind the names of all those medicaments which have nearly the same properties, or that he may hesitate in the choice of a formula. It is to facilitate this research that we have classed all substances according to their mode of action. We have likewise given the doses in which they are administered. As to the form of prescribing, we have indicated the magistral and officinal preparations contained in the Codex or Parisian Pharmacopeia, and for which reason we have considered it useless to detail their formulæ, but have given their doses.

The number of other formulæ is infinite; every practitioner is at liberty to vary them according to his particular ideas. We have considered it our duty, in the choice we have made, to select those only which have been

established by the most respectable authorities, and we have not given one but what has been tested by experience. It is for this reason we have preferred those of the hospitals, as well foreign as of France, as likewise those of several justly celebrated formulæ of M. Magendie, de Swédiaur, the *Pharmacopée Générale* of M. Jourdan, &c.

After what we have said, it will be perceived that we attach no value to the names which are given to the generality of formulæ, such as *pectoral potions, anti-herpetic pills, pectoral juleps, &c.* If we have retained these denominations, it is solely because they are generally adopted in the hospitals, and that we do not consider a change in this respect of sufficient importance to oppose the received custom; moreover, the method we have followed is calculated to remedy the defects of such a nomenclature.

It will be remarked, that the prescriptions contained in this work are, for the most part, very simple. We have thought proper to choose such, first, because they can easily be retained in the memory, and, secondly, because they can readily be compounded according

to circumstances; we have likewise been careful in pointing out those substances which cannot be combined in the same prescription.

There are some medicines which ought to be administered with the greatest circumspection, as they would become violent poisons if the doses were not scrupulously calculated. This consideration has induced us to mark with care the proportion in which each of these energetic substances occur: for example, after having given the formula for *arsiatric pills*, we have informed the reader that each pill contains one-thirteenth of a grain of arsenic acid, and, as it will be seen in the article on the dose of this medicine, that not more than from one-sixteenth to one-eighth of a grain can, without danger, be administered daily, a person will be sufficiently admonished that he ought not to administer more than one or two of these pills during the four-and-twenty hours. It is unfortunately to be regretted, that similar observations have not occurred to practitioners in works published previous to the present time.

PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION.

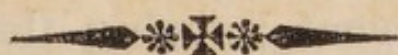
The success with which this formulary has been received, and the rapidity of its sale, have imposed upon us the obligation of revising, with all the attention of which we are capable, the new Edition which we now present to the medical public.

Without changing the order which we adopted in the First Edition, we have introduced into the present one many important modifications. We have left out a great number of prescriptions which were either too complicated or of an objectionable composition, and we have replaced them by others which we have chosen with care from the clinics of the different hospitals, and from works recently published. Many medicines, newly discovered, have likewise furnished us with a certain number.

We have thought it advisable to precede this Second Edition with a statistic account of the hospitals of Paris; it was our inten-

tion to have extended this account to those of foreign countries ; but we have been obliged to renounce it, as we found it impossible to obtain accounts sufficiently correct. The base of our notices has been taken from the official documents published by *l'administration des hôpitaux*, which have been furnished to us through the kindness of M. Thunot, principal secretary of the administration, and by several of our colleagues attached to the principal hospitals. We take the present opportunity of returning them our sincere thanks.

NEW
PRACTICAL FORMULARY
OF HOSPITALS.



CHAPTER FIRST.

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS.

The art of prescribing is that part of the therapeutics which teaches the manner of administering medicines, or which makes known the parts of the body with which they should be put in contact to accomplish the indication in view, the doses which should be prescribed, the different mixtures they may undergo, and the various forms under which they may be employed.

To prescribe a medicine there are certain rules, from which, in general, we ought not to deviate. These have been pointed out with much precision by Gaubius, and we have thought proper to introduce them here in a concise manner.

1st. The practitioner, whom prudence ought always to guide, should never prescribe a medicine without being able to give satisfactory reasons for so doing. The first question he ought to put to himself should be, is it or is it not necessary to administer medicines in the present case?

When it is thought that the powers of nature are sufficient to effect a cure; that the disease is absolutely incurable, or, that the cure of the disease would produce a greater disease, it is generally thought proper to abstain from prescribing medicines, as well to prevent injuring the patient, as uselessly tormenting him. *Medici plus interdum quiete, quam movendo et agendo proficiunt.* Nevertheless, as in some cases it would be inhuman to abandon the patient, and in others impolitic to shew the imperfection of our art, under such circumstances these substances which, if they are not really useful, are not injurious, ought to be administered. This precaution should principally be attended to in the treatment of women and young girls.

2nd. When on the contrary it is necessary for the practitioner to prescribe, he ought in the first place to determine what he should do and the medicines he ought to employ, &c.; questions, the solution of which, he will find in his therapeutic knowledge. He should always recollect that his end is the cure of his patient, as promptly and in as agreeable a manner as possible.

3d. He ought always to make choice of the most efficacious remedies, and those best calculated to the attainment of his end; and this not only with respect to their nature, but likewise to the forms under which he prescribes them. Those medicines ought always to be employed whose actions

are the most certain, and which are not likely to cause any bad effects. In certain hopeless cases, a medical man may try extreme remedies, but always with reserve, and be careful to announce the uncertainty of their results.

4th. Medicines which are but imperfectly known ought never to be used, if the same effects can be obtained by the employment of those substances which have been sanctioned by usage; and if it is necessary to prescribe new remedies it should be done with the greatest prudence.

5th. The use of substances which, by being kept, easily become changed, and which age has rendered inert or prejudicial, ought to be carefully avoided. In acting in this manner a practitioner runs no risk of not obtaining the desired effects, of uselessly fatiguing the patient, and even producing serious accidents. It is for this reason that a practitioner, if he does not compound his own medicines, should have his prescriptions compounded in those houses where the sale is rapid, by which means he would stand every chance of having them well prepared, and their ingredients fresh.

6th. All things being equal in other respects, he should prefer indigenous medicines to those of foreign countries; they are more easily known, and less likely to be adulterated.

7th. The use of medicines of a low price should be preferred provided they are as effi-

cacious as those of a higher. Nevertheless, when a practitioner has to treat a rich patient, who thinks, as it sometimes happens, that medicines are only efficacious in as much as they are costly, he ought, in a certain degree, to comply with this ridiculous prejudice; because, as we have before said, the influence of the imagination is not to be despised.

8th. There are likewise cases in which, on account of prejudices, or individual repugnances, the practitioner is obliged to disguise in different manners the substances he prescribes. At one time it is their name he is obliged to change; at another, their taste and odour he will find necessary to mask by proper mixtures. But he must always be careful to be perfectly intelligible to the pharmacopolist, and not alter the therapeutical properties of the medicines he orders.

9th. It is advisable, as much as possible, not to make use of those medicines whose odour, taste, &c. are very disagreeable; or at least to use them in small quantities, and disguised as we have already mentioned. And here it may be proper to remark, that this plan should be strictly followed in treating women and children.

10th. Before prescribing any medicine it is indispensable to find out, by every possible means, the idiosyncrasy of the patient. For it sometimes happens, that a medicine, in other respects, judiciously chosen, may,

on account of certain individual dispositions, impossible to be foreseen, become useless or even prejudicial. For example, castor oil, one of the mildest purgatives, and one most commonly used, even for children, acted as a poison on all the individuals of a whole family which one of us was called in to attend. Gaubius relates an example of a man upon whom a small dose of the powder of crabs' eyes produced all the symptoms of poisoning by arsenic. Instances of this kind are too common to require enumeration.

11th. It sometimes happens that the patient is strongly prejudiced in favour of certain medicines, either because he has seen them administered with success in cases which he considers similar to his own, or for some other cause. If the practitioner thinks that the use of the medicine desired will not be injurious, he ought to comply with the wish of the patient; in other cases, without positively refusing, he should endeavour to make his patient comprehend that there would be danger in complying with his request, and he should endeavour to gain time until his patient has changed his mind, or that his state will allow of the administration of the medicine desired.

12th. Temperaments which modify in so powerful a degree the progress and character of diseases, likewise merit a particular attention with regard to the therapeutical means employed. In strong and robust individuals,

endowed with a sanguine temperament, the sanguineous evacuations, diluents, in a word, the antiphlogistic treatment is much oftener employed than in persons of a weak, and irritable constitution, and of a lymphatic and nervous temperament; in the last mentioned cases tonics and antispasmodics are more frequently administered. It will nevertheless be conceived that this is far from being an invariable rule.

13th. Attention ought also to be paid to the effects of habit; and it should be remembered that frequently organs submitted for any length of time to the influence of a medicinal substance, become so accustomed to it as to be insensible to its effects. This is forcibly exemplified, amongst other examples, in the enormous quantities of opium, which certain individuals can take without experiencing any immediate accidents, as is seen in numerous instances in the East. Therefore, when it is necessary to apply the same substance, for a long time, the dose should be gradually increased for it to make any impression on the organs. It is especially in medicines which act upon the nervous system that this phenomenon is remarkable. There are, on the contrary, some medicines, whose action is slow and gradual, which require some time for them to develope themselves, and their effects are not manifest until after they have been administered for a long time. Their effects are much less weakened

by use than those whose actions are more prompt. Nevertheless, after some time, quantities may, without any danger, be administered, which in the first instance would have been followed by alarming symptoms.

14th. In prescribing a medicine, the consideration of the circumstances may tend to favour or modify its action should not be neglected. Thus, in administering a sudorific, the patient should be placed in a warm situation; because, if he is exposed to cold, diaphoresis will not be produced.

15th. Before introducing a medicinal substance into the intestinal canal, the practitioner ought to examine attentively the pathological and physiological state of this organ, the nature and extent of the diseases of which it is the seat, &c.; for a medicine which would be inoffensive, and even salutary, if the stomach were in health, may become fatal if this organ is diseased; it is necessary in this case to associate the medicine with others which weaken its local action, or even abstain entirely from its use.

We shall now proceed to examine the modes by which medicinal substances are made to act on the economy.

1st. When medicines have only a decided action upon those organs with which they are put in contact, they ought, as far as is practicable, to be applied to the diseased part; at least, where it is not desirable to

obtain general effects by revulsion, and in that case it is always a healthy part that ought to be acted on.

2d. When the influence of a medicine can be propagated through continuity of organs, the nearest parts to those affected are to be acted on, in order that their effects may be as marked as possible; because the influence of these substances is as much less strong, as the parts to which they are applied are distant from those of which a change of their actual state is required.

3d. Those medicines which act by sympathy are generally introduced into the stomach; because this organ has the most direct sympathetic connections with the other important organs.

4th. When medicinal substances act through the absorption of their molecules, they are generally administered through the medium of the stomach. But they may sometimes be introduced into the economy by putting them in contact with some other part of the mucous surface of the alimentary canal; it is on this account that enemata are sometimes administered *per anum*, and frictions made on the gums, &c.

5th. Formerly advantage was taken of the absorbent faculty of the mucous membrane which covers the aerial passages, to cause the same result, and the patient was made to respire the vapour of those substances, under the influence of which it was desirable to bring him.

6th. In fine, there are cases in which they are caused to penetrate into the economy by applying them to the skin. But as the presence of the epidermis is a powerful obstacle to the absorption of medicinal molecules, their action would be very slow, and even almost useless, if a simple application alone were pursued. To obviate this inconvenience, it is necessary to make them penetrate the pores of the epidermis, by means of frictions more or less violent, or by raising this membranous layer to a certain extent, and putting them in immediate contact with the surface of the dermis or skin. The first of these methods, that of friction, has been for a long time known, and is called *iatraleptic*. M. Christien, of Montpellier, has much extolled it, and put it in practice with success in a great many cases; the second is named, by M. Lember, the *méthode endermique*, who, conjointly with M. Bally, has made numerous experiments, at the hospitals of La Pitié and Cochin, in applying upon a blistered surface different medicinal substances, capable of acting by absorption. The results of these experiments, repeated since by a great number of French and foreign practitioners, leave no doubt of the efficacy of this mode of applying medicines, which appears to be very advantageous when their irritating action is dreaded upon the mucous membrane of the gastrointestinal canal, or when it is wished to prevent the alteration the digestive faculties

may produce in them. It would be nevertheless advisable to employ in this manner those medicines only which are susceptible of acting effectively in very small doses, such as morphia, strychnine, &c.

The knowledge of the doses in which medicines are administered is called **POSOLGY**.

The doses in which medicines are administered, differ according to their nature and their degree of activity. It would be difficult to establish fixed rules in this respect, as experience alone must be our guide. We shall only observe, that the doses of the same medicine ought to vary according to the effects that are wished to be produced, and according to the age, sex, and temperament, &c. of the patient.

The effects of a medicine frequently differ according to the quantity in which it is administered. It is thus that the greater part of astringent, tonic, and exciting substances have only a local action, when given in small doses; whilst on the contrary, in large doses, they extend their influence over the whole of the economy. Opium, taken in small quantities, is a very energetic sedative; in larger doses, it becomes excitant, and produces cerebral congestion when the dose administered is too large. Digitalis in large doses acts directly on the intestinal canal, as is proved by the vomiting and alvine evacuations which follow its administration. In smaller doses, on the con-

trary, its local effects are no longer observable, but are replaced by general phenomena, such as quickening the action of the heart, and augmenting the secretions, especially the urine. There are antimonial preparations which are, according to the doses in which they are administered, alternately emetic, purgative, and diaphoretic.

The doses of medicines ought always to be proportioned to the age and strength of the patient. It is worthy of observation, that, in general, the weaker a patient is, and under the adult age, the more characteristic are the effects of a determined quantity of a medicine. It therefore follows, that to obtain similar effects on an adult and an infant, very different doses must be employed.

The following table, drawn up by Gaubius, may serve as a guide to young practitioners in the administration of active substances at the different epochs of life; although it should always be remembered that this rule allows of deviation according to circumstances:—

For an adult, where the dose is 1 drachm.

Under 1 year . . . 1-15th to 1-12th.

2 1-8th.

3 1-6th.

4 1-4th.

7 1-3d.

14 1-half.

20 2-3ds.

From 20 to 60 1

Above this age, the inverse gradation must be followed.

The constitution of females is in general less strong than that of males; it will therefore be seen, from what has been said, that the doses administered to them must be less; but it would be impossible to say in what exact proportion.

The doses of medicines ought likewise to be modified according to the temperament and idiosyncrasy of the patient; for it will readily be conceived that a very irritable person, endowed with what is called a nervous temperament, could not, without inconvenience, support the dose of certain medicine, of excitants, for example, which could be given with advantage to one of a lymphatic constitution. It is therefore highly important to adapt the doses to different constitutions. There are certain individual dispositions, unknown in their nature, the whole of which form idiosyncrasy, and which prevent the same substances, given in the same doses and under the same circumstances, from acting in the same manner, and with the same energy in all individuals; it is in this way that a small quantity of opium will produce in some persons all the symptoms of narcotism, whilst in others it would act insensibly. Half an ounce of a neutral salt of any kind, in some cases, produces abundant evacuations, and even superpurgation, whilst in other cases two ounces of the same substance would have scarcely any effect.

In fine, the effects of medicines being modified by habit, as we have before observed, it is of importance to have regard to this consideration, as often as it is necessary to continue, for any length of time, the use of a medicinal substance, or when we wish to administer, in large doses, certain very energetic preparations.

In the course of this work we shall give the dose of each medicinal substance which is most commonly administered to adults. Following the precepts we have laid down, we think that every one will be enabled easily to modify the doses, according to the exigence of the case, and the observations he must have made individually in this respect.

Medicines are either simple or compound. Those are called simple which can be administered in such manner as nature offers them, or which are formed of one substance, of which the intimate nature may, in other respects, be more or less complex, such as ether, the acetate of morphia, &c. The second, on the contrary, are the result of a combination of several simple medicines.

In general, simple medicines ought to be preferred to compound, and, when recourse is had to the latter, simplicity should be sought after as much as possible. The following maxim ought always to be present to a practitioner's mind: *Superflua nunquam non nocent*, and those substances only should

be united whose reciprocal action and influence on the animal economy are well understood.

Medicinal substances are mixed together or *compounded* for the attainment of divers ends:—

First, To augment the action of the principal medicine which is intended to be exhibited. This may be attained: (A) in mixing different preparations of the same substance. When all the active principles of a medicine are not soluble in the same liquid, and when it cannot be administered in substance, recourse should be had to this kind of combination. It is in this manner that infusions and decoctions are made more active by the addition of a small portion of the tincture or extract of the same plant.

(B) In combining medicines of the same species, that is to say, those which taken separately produce the same effects, but with less energy than when combined. This augmentation of activity is only evident in a certain number of medicines. According to the observations of Valisniéri, twelve drachms of cassia produce a purgative effect almost equivalent to that of four ounces of manna. But if eight drachms of cassia and four of manna are united, the effects obtained are much more marked, and even may be said to be double. The mixture of diffusible aromatic substances is equally susceptible of modifying the action of each individually.

(C) In uniting a medicine with a substance of a different nature, which exercises no action on it, but which renders the economy in general, the stomach, or any other organ more sensible to its influence. It is much easier to prove this than to explain it; therefore we shall content ourselves with giving a few examples. The mixture of ipecacuanha and jalap render the purgative effects of the latter much more energetic. The action of certain purgatives is increased by the addition of a bitter. Cullen remarks, that, in mixing a bitter substance with an infusion of senna, the same effects would be obtained in administering a small dose of this purgative as in employing a large dose of it alone. The influence that opium has over mercury is likewise very remarkable. It appears in some cases that after the general effects of mercury have completely ceased, they re-appear under the influence of opium.

Second. To diminish or to correct in some degree the too irritating effects of a medicine. This indication is fulfilled: (A) by mixing a medicine with another which augments or diminishes its solubility. It is by this means that the addition of a small quantity of an alkali diminishes the tendency of certain drastics to produce colic, and in mixing gamboge with an insoluble substance, nausea is prevented, by rendering the solution more difficult.

(B) By its mixture with a substance sus-

ceptible of preserving the stomach, or the economy in general, from deleterious effects. There is a great number of substances which, when they irritate the intestinal canal too violently, cannot be absorbed, and are expelled without producing the desired effects. Squills and antimonial preparations, for example, do not act as diuretics or diaphoretics when they cause purging and alvine dejections. In such cases, it is necessary to know how to associate substances capable of remedying this local action, and of correcting such effects. Opium frequently fulfils this indication; at other times aromatic stimulants are used, or mucilaginous and emollient substances, which envelope, in some degree, the active ones, and thus diminish the local action which is dreaded.

Third. To obtain, at the same time, the effects of two or more medicines:

(A) In employing substances which though they act differently, produce frequently the same result when combined. To augment the secretion of urine, for example, medicines, whose modes of action on the economy are entirely different, are combined, such as calomel and squills. The former acts, as most mercurial preparations do, as an active absorbent; whilst the latter acts principally on the urinary organs.

(B) In combining substances of which the action is entirely different, and which are designed to fulfil several indications at the same time. It is with this view that pur-

gatives are frequently united with antispasmodics, narcotics, tonics, mercurials, &c. The use of tonics often occasions constipation; consequently it is necessary to combine a purgative medicine to counterbalance this effect. In the treatment of ascites, and of chronic dropsies in general, there are cases where the practitioner finds it necessary to support the strength of his patient, at the same that time he causes abundant evacuations. This is effected by uniting tonics and excitants with drastic purgatives.

Fourth. To obtain effects which, if taken separately, would not result: (A) In uniting medicines whose actions are essentially different, and which, by their combination, produce other effects than those they would have produced singly, without acting chemically on each other. This effect appears to us inexplicable; but examples of the kind are too numerous for a doubt to be entertained on it. We see that opium and ipecacuanha, administered together, produce neither the narcotic effects of the one, nor the emetic effects of the other, but act as a powerful diaphoretic.

(B) In combining substances which act chemically on each other, and which give rise to new compounds, or which render the active principles of one of them null. In making, for example, acetic acid act upon ammonia, a new product is formed, the action of which is very different from that of the two other bodies taken separately. In

the anti-emetic potion of Rivière, citric acid is mixed with the carbonate of soda. This latter is decomposed by the citric acid, and disengages the carbonic acid which it contains.

(C) In mixing substances which augment or diminish the solubility of the principles which contain the medicinal properties. This indication may be fulfilled by the aid of substances which act either chemically or mechanically. Thus the tartrate acid of potass, or cream of tartar, becomes more soluble, and, consequently, more active, by the addition of the acid of borax.

Fifth. In fine, to give them a form more agreeable or efficacious. Substances mixed with medicines, with a view either to render their taste or odour less disagreeable to the patient, or to prevent a too prompt decomposition, or in order to facilitate their action, vary, according to the nature of the medicines employed, their degree of solubility, the end proposed, and, to a certain point, the caprice of the patient. Nevertheless, a choice ought to be made of such as would not annul the efficacy of the principal medicines. We shall have occasion to revert to this subject hereafter.

Such are the different objects that are had in view, when a mixture of several simple medicines is made to form a compound. According to the effects that these different substances are wished to produce, they are called by the following names:—The *base*,

the *adjuvant* or *auxiliary*, the *corrective*, and the *excipient* or *intermediate*. The base is the principal medicine; the adjuvants are those added to facilitate and accelerate its action; the correctives are destined to reduce the too energetic action of the base; the excipients serve as a vehicle in which it may be taken; and the intermediate, a kind of excipient is intended to render it miscible in water.

It is often useless to employ at the same time the whole of these elements in the formation of a compound medicine. Many substances want no adjuvant to facilitate their action, and others are administered very well without any corrective, or even without any vehicle. It also frequently happens that the same substance fulfils at the same time several of these indications. For example, the adjuvant may serve both as a corrective and a vehicle. These last considerations are so much the more important, as simplicity is one of the most essential conditions in the composition of medicines.

Pharmaceutical preparations are divided into two great classes:—

First. *Officinal preparations*, that is to say, those whose composition is laid down in the pharmacopæias, and which are generally those kept in shops.

Second, *Magistral preparations* are those whose composition is indicated by the practitioner, and which the apothecary prepares from the formula given.

A *formula*, or pharmaceutical prescription, is the indication of the names and doses of

substances which enter into the composition a magistral preparation, to which is generally added instructions for its administration.

First. Clearness and conciseness are two essential conditions in writing prescriptions.

Second. They ought to be written in a legible hand, and in Latin, or in the vulgar language.

Third. At the commencement of the first line, the sign \mathcal{R} or R, which is an abbreviation of the Latin word *recipe*, should be placed.

Fourth. Each substance should be indicated by its scientific or pharmaceutical name, according as the one or the other is more generally known and less liable to be mistaken for any other. The names of medicines ought always to be placed under each other, taking care to put but one in the same line.

Fifth. The order of arranging them is of little importance; nevertheless it would be well to place the most active ingredients first.

Sixth. The quantity of the dose ought always to follow the name of the medicine, and be placed in the same line, leaving a small interval between them. The following signs are those which have been established by use:

\mathfrak{lb}	.	.	pound	.	.	12 ounces.
\mathfrak{z}	.	.	ounce	.	.	8 drachms.
\mathfrak{z}	.	.	drachm	.	.	3 scruples.
\mathfrak{d}	.	.	scruple	.	.	20 grains.
gr.	.	.	grain			gtt. or gut. drop.

The quantity of each of these weights is generally indicated by roman cyphers. When the same dose of several different substances is used, they are united by a brace, and the letters *ana*, or *āā* are placed before the designation of the common quantity of all.

Seventh. The prescription should be ended by indicating the mode of the preparation of the medicine and the manner of its administration. When the preparation presents nothing particular, it is merely necessary to write the letters F. S. A. (*fiat secundum artem*). In other cases the mode of preparation should be indicated as briefly as possible; then it is to be dated and signed.

Before examining the different pharmaceutical preparations, and the forms under which they are administered, we think it necessary to call the reader's attention to the errors that may be committed in compounding magistral preparations; errors which arise from three principal sources, namely,

First. *The association of substances which do not combine or do not form compositions of a proper consistence.* Many substances, insoluble in water, cannot be administered in a liquid form, without the aid of an *intermediate*, such as a mucilaginous or albuminous substance, which might keep their molecules in suspension. If the *intermediate* is neglected, the formula will not accomplish the desired effects. This would be the case in ordering camphor and the balsam of capaiba in

pills, without adding a proper *intermediate*; because these two substances, mixed together, would form a syrupy consistence, and it would be impossible to make them into pills, unless a small quantity of the coagulated yoke of an egg were added.

Secondly. *The association of substances which mutually decompose each other, by which means their action is changed or entirely destroyed.* Every time that two salts are mixed in dissolution, which, by an exchange of their bases or acids, may be formed into one soluble and one insoluble salt, or into two insoluble salts, a decomposition necessarily takes place.

Thirdly. *The method indicated for the preparation of medicines is insufficient to attain the end proposed, or is of a nature to change or destroy the action of some of the substances employed.* Certain medicines are only soluble in alcohol, ether, or oil; and others are soluble in water, but only with the aid of caloric; and others by ebullition lose their active principles. It is therefore of the highest importance not to order in an infusion of cold water a substance which is only soluble in warm, and not to order a decoction of medicines which ebullition alters, and which lose their virtue by this process, &c.

The forms under which medicines are administered vary according to the nature of the substances and the use that is wished to be made of them. These forms are solid, soft, liquid, and gaseous, and most of

the pharmaceutical preparations have a special destination; some are always employed externally, and others internally, whilst there is a certain number which serves at the same time both for external and internal uses.

The principal preparations which are generally employed externally are:

a BATHS. This name is given to the medium, either liquid, gaseous, soft, or pulverulent, in which the body is plunged entirely or in part, to fulfil some therapeutical indication. Baths are *general* or *partial*; the latter are divided into demi-baths, pediluvia or foot-baths, maniluvia, &c.

The principal liquid baths are of cold, tepid, or hot water; the first are those the temperature of which is under 75 Deg; the second those whose temperature is from 80 to 90 deg.; and the third, those whose heat is above the last point, and may even be raised to 97 or 100 deg.

Baths of sea water which are generally taken at the atmospheric temperature, and sometimes heated:

Baths of mineral waters, natural or artificial.

Medicinal baths, properly so called, which are prepared by impregnating the water with medicinal substances; such as with some sulphurous, aromatic, or emollient substances, &c.

Gaseous baths comprise those of hot air, vapour baths of water, either imple or im-

pregnated with medicinal principles, and sulphurous and mercurial vapours. &c.

When vapour baths are only applied to a particular part of the body, the name of *fumigations* is given to them.

Baths of soft and pulverulent substances are but rarely employed at the present day ; such as baths of hot sand, dung, earth, mud, &c.

b AFFUSIONS. When instead of the body being plunged into a liquid we throw this over it ; this kind of bath is called *affusion*, which may be either cold or hot. There are different kinds of affusions ; such as

Lotions, which consist in washing a part of the body with a sponge or rag soaked in a liquid ;

Aspersions, which consist in throwing a liquid drop by drop on the body like rain ;

Shower baths, by which is meant a column of a liquid thrown with more or less violence upon a determined point of the surface of the body ; (*douche* or *dash*).

Fomentations are applications upon the skin, of flannels or linens steeped in a liquid, and which are allowed to remain a certain time. They are called *embrocations* when the liquid which is used is of an oily nature.

OILY MEDICINES are solutions of mineral substances, or of the active principles of one or more plants, in a fixed or essential oil : these are either officinal or magistral preparations. They take the name of

Liniments when they are extended over

the surface of the skin. It is almost always the oil of olives or of sweet almonds which enters into the composition of these medicines, which are simple or compound.

POMMADES. This name is given to the fat of animals when united with one or several medicinal principles, which when melted are called *pommades of solution*, and when simply mixed, *pommades of mixture*. These preparations, in the composition of which neither resins nor balsams enter, are almost exclusively used as external applications. They are officinal, and rarely magistral.

OINTMENTS differ only from pommades in as much as resins, gum-resins or balsams enter into their composition. It is on this account they were anciently called *balsams*, which name some of them bear at the present day. Their consistence is a little greater than that of pommades; nevertheless the heat of the hand is sufficient to liquify them. Ointments are always generally officinal preparations.

CERATES, or oleo-cerates, are preparations of a demi-fluid consistence, only destined for external use, and composed of oil and wax, to which is frequently added, some more active substance. The oils of olives and sweet almonds are those which are generally used in the preparation of cerates, because these oils do not become dry, and do not so soon become rancid as others.

PLASTERS, like pommades and ointments, have for their basis, a fatty substance, but they are solid, tenaceous, and adhere to the skin without liquifying. Some are composed of a mixture of oil, wax, and resins, *plasters of mixture*; and others are of a true chemical combination, which takes place between the metallic oxides and the oleaginous and margaric acids, which are developed by the saponification of the fatty bodies; these are called by combination plasters. They are officinal preparations.

SPARADRAPs are bands of cloth covered with a thin layer of an adhesive preparation, and intended to adhere strongly to the skin.

CATAPLASMS are magistral preparations of powders, pulps, flowers, &c. &c. diluted in a liquid, and brought to a thick consistence. They are always used externally.]

COLLYRIA. This denomination is given to medicines that are put in contact with diseased eyes. They are either dry, liquid, or gaseous.

Dry Collyria consists of very fine powders, which are introduced into the eyes by means of a card or the tube of a quill.

Liquid Collyria are mixtures of different kinds of liquids, to which are frequently added some salts, and which are infused or injected into the eyes, or with which this organ is bathed

Gaseous Collyria consists of vapours direct-

ed to the eyes, the nature of which varies according to the indication they are intended to fulfil.

There are likewise certain pomades which were formerly considered as collyria; they were put in contact with the outward border of the eye-lashes.

GARGLES. This name is given to mixtures of different kinds of liquids, which are intended to come in contact with the mucous membrane of the throat, when diseased.

COLLUTOIRES differ only from gargles in as much as they are less liquid, and are destined to act on the gums and the walls of the mouth. They are generally applied with the assistance of a pencil or a sponge.

BOUGIES. These are certain instruments more or less regularly cylindrical, smooth and flexible, which are prepared by means of small pieces of fine cloth covered on their surfaces with an adhesive substance, rolled on each other and then properly smoothed. These instruments are intended to be introduced into the canals of the urethra, rectum, œsophagus, &c.

SUPPOSITORIES are medicines of a solid consistence, of a conic form, and of the length of the finger, intended to be introduced into the rectum, and there to remain a certain time. Their composition varies according to the indication we wish to fulfil. These are for the most part magistral preparations.

13. The following preparations are almost

always on the contrary intended for internal use ; they vary in number, such as decoctions, infusions, powders, &c. ; they are employed externally as well as internally.

SPECIES. We give this name to a union of several plants, or parts of plants, possessing similar properties, dried, cut small, and carefully mixed. Great care ought to be taken not to mix but those substances only which have a similar texture and consistence, and which yield their active principles to the same means of extraction, to infusion, decoction, or maceration. They are always officinal preparations.

POWDERS are the result of the division of substances into very fine particles by the assistance of different instruments, such as the pestle, mullar, &c., or by the intermediate use of water for certain substances, as *feculæ*, earths, &c. Medicinal powders are *simple* or *compound*, *magistral* or *officinal*.

ELECTUARIES. This word, taken in its general signification, may be applied to soft, demi-solid, or even solid medicines, composed of substances reduced to a very fine powder, amalgamated with pulps, refined juices, extracts, or moistened with syrups, honey, or mucilages.

1. *Soft* electuaries likewise take the name of—

Conserves when they are formed of one vegetable substance only and sugar.

Electuaries, properly so called, or *confections*, when they are composed of a mixture

of several mineral or vegetable substances, such as powders, pulps, extracts, &c. with honey, sugar, or wine.

Opiates, when there is a certain quantity of opium in their preparation. Some of these electuaries have received particular names, such as *Theriacs*, *Diascordium*, &c.

2. *Demi-solid* electuaries comprise—

Pâtes, *Jujubes*, which have for their base a gum and sugar, dissolved in water impregnated with one or more medicinal substances, Their consistence is such that they are broken with difficulty, and they do not stick to the finger.

Pills are preparations formed of powders incorporated by means of a syrup, mucilage, honey, &c., to which is given a globular form, and a weight of from six to eight grains.

Boluses, which differ only from pills inasmuch as they are softer and more voluminous; their weights vary from eighteen to twenty grains.

3. In fine, *Solid* electuaries comprise *lozenges*, which are composed of powders and sugar united by means of a mucilage, and receive a round or square form; *pastilles*, which differ from lozenges in not containing mucilage, and which owe their consistence to the baking with sugar.

Troches, which are the result of the incorporation of one or several dry mineral or vegetable powders, with the aid of a mucilage, crumb of bread, or some other *inter-*

mediate, other than syrup, honey, or a fatty body. Their forms vary; some are round, others conical, pyramidical, &c.

Powders, which in general form the basis of the preparations we have enumerated, absorb very different quantities of syrup, honey, &c.; it is necessary to call to mind, when an electuary is prescribed, that mineral substances but slightly soluble, such as magnesia, absorb about half of their weight of fluid; that neutral salts require a little less; that about three parts of an intermediate liquid are requisite to bring to a proper consistence vegetable powders obtained from barks, roots, woods, &c.; about equal parts for resins, and gum-resins; and in fine, when pulps, extracts, or deliquescent salts enter into the preparation, the quantity of liquid ought to be diminished.

PULPS. This name is given to the soft and parenchymatous part of vegetable substances, separated from the fibrous and resisting part by means of different instruments, such as the hair or silk-sieve, wooden spatula, &c.

EXTRACTS are medicines composed of the soluble parts of vegetable or animal substances dissolved in a fluid, such as water, wine, alcohol, ether, &c., and the remains are brought by a proper evaporation to a soft or pillulary consistence, and some of them to a dry state; these latter are sometimes *essential salts*. Extracts, when well prepared, ought to be glossy, shining,

yielding to the finger without adhering to it, and completely soluble in water.

Robs are extracts prepared with the unfermented juice of some fruit. The rob of grapes bears the name of *sapha*, and that of *defrutum* when it is not concentrated to the consistence of a syrup.

INFUSIONS are the result of the prolonged contact of a liquid of a high temperature with one or more vegetable substances.

DECOCTIONS differ only from infusions in boiling for a given time, the substance with the liquid.

These preparations are always magistral; they are divided into strong and weak, according as they are more or less charged with active principles. They are employed in different manners; internally as ptisans, apozemes, vehicles for potions, &c.; and externally in baths, lotions, fomentations, injections, &c.

PTISANS are liquid magistral preparations, slightly charged with active principles, intended to form the ordinary drink of the patient, and which are obtained by different processes, such as infusion, decoction, maceration, &c.

APOZEMES differ only from ptisans by the addition of different simple or compound medicines, salts, syrups, tinctures, &c., and which never serve as habitual drinks for patients, but are taken at different intervals regulated by the practitioner. They are always magistral preparations.

MEDICINAL BOUILLONS (BROTHS), which are also magistral preparations, and which are generally employed as drinks, are the result of a decoction more or less prolonged of an animal substance alone, or combined with a vegetable one in water. Nevertheless, this name sometimes is given to simple vegetable decoctions, to which is added a small quantity of salt and butter, such as *bouillon aux herbes* (herb broth.)

MEDICINAL JUICES.—Under this name is meant the fluids contained in the parenchyma of plants, and they are obtained by means of compression. These preparations are either officinal or magistral, and are employed as ptisans or apozemes; or they enter into the composition of other medicines.

DISTILLED WATERS are the result of the distillation of water upon one or more plants, or parts of plants. Distilled waters like alcohates, are either simple or compound, and are always officinal preparations.

MINERAL WATERS are those waters which contain in solution one or more inorganic medicinal substances, in a sufficient quantity to exercise an action more or less marked on the animal economy. They are either natural or artificial, and are administered either internally, or in the form of baths.

TINCTURES.—This name is given to alcohol, or ether impregnated with the active

principles of one or more medicinal substances. They are consequently divided into *alcoholic* and *etherial* tinctures. These preparations are always officinal and are either *simple* or *compound*. These last bear also the name of—

Elixirs, when they contain several substances, whose immediate properties are very different. Nevertheless, some elixirs do not really belong to tinctures, because they contain neither alcohol nor ether in their composition;

Balsams, when they are very much impregnated with resins or with aromatic substances.

The term *tincture*, by an abuse of this name, has been given to preparations which contain neither alcohol nor ether, and which are only simple aqueous solutions of some substance, generally mineral.

ALCOHOLATES differ only from alcoholic tinctures in this, that the menstruum contains the volatile principles of medicinal substances. They also differ by the mode of their preparation, which consists in impregnating the alcohol, with medicinal principles, first by maceration, and then by distillation. Alcoholates are either simple or compound, and are always officinal medicines.

MEDICINAL WINES are generally officinal preparations, which are the result of steeping a medicinal substance for a greater or less length of time, in a strong wine; or of a simple solution of one or more of these

substances in this fluid; or in fine, of its mixture with a certain quantity of alcohol impregnated with the active principles of a medicine. Medicinal wines may either be simple or compound.

MEDICINAL BEERS and VINEGARS are analogous preparations to the last mentioned, and in which there is no difference but a change of the menstruum.

SYRUPS are officinal preparations of a viscous consistence, and formed from a concentrated solution of sugar in water, or in a medicinal fluid, such as an infusion, a decoction, an expressed or fermented juice, a distilled water, wine, vinegar, &c. Syrups are genenally officinal preparations.

MEDICINAL HONIES (Mellites) differ only from syrups, in honey being used in the place of sugar.

OXYMELLATES OR OXYMELS are the result of a solution of a certain portion of honey in vinegar, either simple or impregnated with medicinal principles. These preparations, which are a species of acidulated syrups, are always officinal.

POTIONS—Are fluid magistral preparations, always intended for internal use, and which are administered to the sick, either at once, or in parts, and at different intervals, according to the wish of the practitioner. They are compounded of decoctions, infusions, syrups, distilled waters, &c.; in which are mixed powders, extracts, and other active substances; employing at the same

time some proper intermediate to keep those which are not soluble in suspension.

Mixtures differ only from potions in being formed of fluids, which it is only necessary to shake to mix them properly, and in their being administered in small quantities at a dose.

Juleps are potions which are taken at one dose.

Loochs in fine, are potions whose vehicle is always a thick emulsion.

EMULSIONS are liquid officinal or magistral medicines, intended for internal use, of a white colour more or less pure, and of a milky appearance, which are composed of a fixed oil, a gum, a resin, a gum-resin, a balsam, &c., suspended in water, by means of a mucilage, or of some other intermediate. They are divided into

True or *Oily*, which contain a fixed oil kept in suspension by means of a mucilage, and which are obtained by a proper trituration with water of certain rich seeds in a fixed oil, such as those of sweet or bitter almonds, the cucurbitaceæ, hemp-seed, pistich-nut, &c.;

False or *non-oleaginous*, which result from a mixture of a resin, an essential oil, &c., with an intermediate, capable of keeping them in suspension in water, such as gum acacia, tragacanth, the yolk of an egg, &c.

The first, properly diluted with water and sweetened, are employed as ptisans; and when they contain more active substances they constitute apozemes.

MUCILAGES consist only of a water charged with a certain quantity of a gum, or of a mucilaginous principle, which is analogous to it, and which exists in a great number of vegetable substances, such as the roots of mallows, linseed, lichens, &c. These preparations, whose consistence varies according to the wish of the physician, are always viscous and very easily become changed.

CHAPTER II.

MEDICINES EMPLOYED PRINCIPALLY AS ASTRINGENTS.

ALUMEN.

A very energetic astringent. Employed in atonic mucous discharges, obstinate diarrhœas, passive hemorrhages, &c. It is also administered with success in painters' colic.

Subst. incomp.—Alkalies and their carbonates, ammonia, the salts of mercury, the acetate of lead, the infusion of cinchona, nut-galls, &c.

INTERNALLY, gr. vj. to 3j, in solution or in pills.

Aluminous Powder, H. of Germany.

Rx. Aluminis, gr. ij;
Sacchari,
Acaciæ gummi, āā, gr. x.

Misce pro dosi.

Astringent Powders.

Rx. Aluminis, 3 ss;
Opii pulveris, gr. iij.

M. in chartulas vj divide, ex quibus capiat unam singulâ tertiâ vel quartâ horâ.

Astringent Boluses, H. of Italy.

Rx. Aluminis pulveris, gr. x;
Catechu, gr. v;
Kino, gr. vi;
Confectionis rosæ, q. s.

M. fiat bolus. Sumat æger iij. vel iv. quotidie. Employed in gonorrhœa, diarrhœa, uterine hemorrhages, &c.

Astringent Pills, Hôt. Dieu.

℞. Aluminis, gr. vj;
Catechu, ℥j;
Extracti opii, gr. i.

M. fiant pilulæ vj capiendiæ quotidie.

In passive hemorrhages and chronic gonorrhœa and leucorrhœa.

Aluminous Potion, H. de la Maternité.

℞. Aluminis, ʒjss;
Syrupi simplicis, ʒj;
Aquæ destillatæ rosarum, ʒiv.

Fiat potio cujus capiat æger cochl. mag. pro dosi.

Employed in uterine hemorrhages not inflammatory, and in painters' colic, with success at the Hôpital Saint Antoine.

EXTERNALLY, *powder*, blown into the back of the mouth with the assistance of a tube. In croup or malignant angina (Diphthérie of M. Bretonneau) this method has been very successful. A saturated solution is also applied with a camel's hair pencil.

In solution, ʒs. to ij. to Oij. of water, in gargles, injections, lotions, collyria, &c.

Astringent Gargle, Hôt. Dieu.

℞ Aluminis, ʒj;
Mellis rosæ, ʒij;
Decocti hordei,
——— rosarum. āā ʒj.

Employed in the third stage of angina,

when the inflammation has become chronic, and the swelling continues, and also in relaxed sore throat.

The *astringent gargle* of M. de Santé differs, only from the preceding in the vehicle consisting of ℥ viij. of the infusion of red roses, and the mel. rosæ being replaced by ℥ jss. of common honey.

[*Astringent Gargle*, (Sir A. Cooper.)

Rx. Aluminis sulphatis, 3 j;
Decoct. cinchonæ, 3 xij;
Mellis rosæ, ℥ iss.

M. pro gargarismate.

In relaxed state of the uvula and throat.

Dr. Cullen used the decoction of oak bark with alum.

Sir Charles Scudamore recommends a saturated solution of alum in water 3 ss to ℥ j, as a powerful styptic when small arteries are divided. T.]

Aluminous collyrium, H. St. Antoine,

Rx. Aluminis, ʒj;
Aquæ rosæ,
—— fontis, āā ℥ ij. Misce.

The formula of Guy's Hospital is ʒj. to ℥ viij of rose water.

Employed towards the end of ophthalmia, and slight specks on the cornea. It is very efficacious in cases of children, and also in purulent ophthalmia.

The white of an egg with alum, H, of Germ.

Rx. Aluminis, gr. viij;
Albumen ovi, No. j;
Misce. Aquæ rosæ, ℥ j.

Very useful in certain cases of ophthalmia.

Compound Solution of Alum, H. of England.

Rx. Aluminis;
Sulphatis zinci, āā 3j;
Aquæ ferventis, 3 viij.

Decoque et cola. Employed as an injection in cases of chronic gonorrhœa, leucorrhœa, obstinate leucorrhœa, obstinate ophthalmia, &c. It is generally diluted with rose water, in the following proportion:—

Rx. Liquoris aluminis comp. 3 ss;
Aquæ rosæ, 3 vjss.

Astringent Injection.

Rx. Aluminis, 3 iv;
Aquæ puræ, Oij;
Essent. rosæ, gut. ij.

Misce. In cases of descent of the uterus.

CALCINED ALUM.

A powerful astringent and slight escharotic. It is only employed externally to repress fungous flesh in wounds and ulcerations.

Powder. Used in any quantity, may be applied on the surface of a wound, and covered with a pledget of lint; and in cases where nails grow in the flesh.

SULPHATE OF IRON.

A very energetic astringent. Used in passive hæmorrhages, diabetes, chlorosis, and other atonic diseases. It is also some-

times administered as a febrifuge, and as an anthelmintic. Its external application is serviceable in hæmorrhage, chronic mucous discharges, obstinate and bloody, and cancerous ulcerations, &c.

Subst. incomp. Salts whose bases form with sulphuric acid an insoluble compound, the metallic oxides of the two first classes, borax, nitre, the tartrates of potassa and soda, the salts of lead, the soaps, tannin, and those vegetable substances which contain it, &c.

INTERNALLY.—Gr. j to vi., and gradually increased as much as ℥j in pills or in solution.

Febrifuge Boluses. (Marc.)

℞. Sulphatis ferri, 3j;
Pulv. valerianæ, 3ii;
Mellis, q. s. ut fiant boli, viij, capiat
unum secundâ quâque horâ. Dur-
ing the paroxysm.

Compound Pills of Iron. H. of England.

℞. Sulphatis ferri;
Sodæ subcarbonatis;
Sacchari, āā 3j;
Pulveris myrrhæ, 3ij.

Misce. Divide, in pilulas lxxij. quarum capiat unam bis in die. Employed as an emmenagogue. Very much used in England.

Anthelmintic Tablets; Lozenges. H. of Germ.

℞. Sulphatis ferri, 3ss;
Artemisiæ, 3iss;
Sacchari, 3j;

Mucilaginis acaciæ, q. s.

Misce.

In tabellas xxxij. divide, ex quibus sumat vj—viij quotidie. T.

Antichlorotic Pills (Bland.)

Rx. Pulv. sulphatis ferri;
 ——— potassæ subcarbonatis, āā ʒ ss;
 ——— glycyrrhizæ;
 ——— acaciæ gummi; āā q. s.

Fiant pilulæ xlviij., quarum capiat unam mane nocteque. This quantity may be continued during four days, then increased to three in the 24 hours. An increase of one pill in every three days may be made until sixteen or twenty are given daily.

In chlorosis.

EXTERNALLY. In *lotions* and *fomentations*, ʒ ss. in Oij. of water.

In *injections*, ʒ j to ijss in ʒ viij of water.

Ferruginous Mineral Water. (Marc.)

Rx. Ferri sulphatis, ʒ j;
 Aquæ, Oij.

Liqua. Half a glassful of this preparation taken every two hours is of great service during the apyrexia in intermittent fevers.

By diminishing the dose of the sulphate of iron, and by aromatizing it with ʒ ij. of the oleo-saccharat of orange, this drink may be administered with great benefit in chlorosis, leucorrhœa, dyspepsia, &c.

[*Emmenagogue Pills. Formulaire par Richard.*

Rx. Subtrito-carbon: ferri, ʒ ij;
 Croci orientalis, } āā ʒ j;
 Cassiæ ligni, }
 Pulv. castorei, ʒ ss;

Extract aloes, }
 ——— rhei, } āā, 3 ss;
 ——— rutæ, }

Syrupi artemisiæ q. s.

In pilulas lxxij, summantur tres mane noctecue. T.]

Chalybeate Syrup.

Rx. Ferri sulph. ʒj;
 Aquæ bullientis, ℥j;
 Tere simul, cola et adde;
 Sacchari albi, ʒ viij;
 Acaciæ gummi ʒ ij.
 Dosis ʒ i, vel ij, quotidie.

This syrup is used as a tonic and astringent in chlorosis, dropsies, leucorrhœa, &c.

OXIDE OF ZINC.

An astringent and tonic which appears to exercise also a particular action on the nervous system. It is employed with success in atonic mucous discharges, and its use is very much extolled in the treatment of epilepsy, chorea, hysteria, &c.; but its principal use is a tonic, in cases of opacity of the cornea, chronic, ophthalmia, chaps of the nipples, &c.

INTERNALLY.—Gr, vj. to 3 ss. in pills.

Pills of Méglin. H. of Paris.

Rx. Zinci Oxidi;
 Extracti Valerianæ;
 ——— Fumaricæ;
 ——— Hyocyami, āā 3 ss,

Divide in pilulas xxxvi. The dose of these pills is at first one a day, and then gra-

dually increased to four a day. They are used in neuralgia facialis. The fumaria is sometimes replaced by the black hellebore, but when this is the case, they must be administered with the greatest care.

Pills used in Epilepsy. Hôt. D.

Rx. Zinci oxidi, gr. xx ;
Pulv. valarianae, gr. xxx ;
Castorei, gr. iv ;
Syrupi simplicis, q. s ;

In pilulas tres divide quotidie capiendas.

M. Dupuytren advises the use of these pills for a long period of time ; for a year in some cases of epilepsy. He generally combines with this mode of treatment the use of baths, and a cautery in the arm, which perhaps does as much, if not more good than the pills. T.]

EXTERNALLY—*Powder*, blown into the eyes.

Ointment of Tutty, P., (oxide of impure zinc, sublimated and pulverized 1 ; butter washed in rose-water, and rose ointment āā 2,) the size of a pin's head in frictions on the eye-lids.

Dry Collyrium. Hôt. D.

Rx. Zinci Oxidi ;
Sacchari ;
Hydrargyri Submur. āā 3 ss.

Reduce it to an impalpable powder, and mix it. It is used in opacity of the cornea. A small quantity is blown morning and evening between the globe of the eye and

the eye-lids, by means of a quill or of a camel's hair pencil. After its introduction the patient should not be allowed either to rub or to wash the eye. M. Dupuytren uses this collyrium in certain cases of chronic ophthalmia.

Another *Dry Collyrium* of the Hôpital, D., employed by M. Dupuytren in the same cases, is composed of two parts of the oxide of zinc, one part of the red oxide of mercury, and fourteen parts of white sugar.

There is also a third *Dry Collyrium* at this hospital, employed by M. Recamier, which contains equal parts of the oxide of zinc and white sugar.

[M. Velpeau uses equal parts of nitrate of bismuth and sugar candy, in scrofulous and chronic ophthalmia. In syphilitic cases he substitutes calomel for the bismuth.

M. Lagneau employs equal parts of sugar candy and oxide of zinc, or nitrate of potass.

Insufflation of powders into the eye is confined to veterinary practice in this country. T.]

The *Resolvent Collyrium* of the H. des Enf. is composed of gr. j. of the oxide of zinc to $\frac{3}{4}$ j. of plantain water. It is used at the commencement of slight ophthalmia in weak subjects, and when the inflammation is on the decline; but it must be observed, that as the zinc is insoluble, it can only act in this preparation when the liquid is well shaken at the time of application.

Pomade employed in Scrofulous ophthalmia.

H. des Enf.

℞. Zinci oxidi, gr. xv;
Hydrargyri submuriatis, gr. xij;
Camphoræ, gr. viij;
Butyri recentis, ʒ ij;
—— Cathecu ʒ ss.

Misce.

About the size of a pin's head, should be applied upon the eye-lids, every second or third night at bed-time.

SULPHATE OF ZINC.

An astringent and tonic in small doses; in large ones a powerful emetic. It is administered as an astringent and antispasmodic in the same cases as the oxide of zinc. As an emetic it is used in cases of poisoning; but it is an uncertain remedy.

Subst. incomp. Alkalies, hydrosulphates, milk and astringent vegetable substances.

INTERNALLY.—As an emetic, gr. x. to xxx, in distilled water.

As an astringent. gr. ij, to vj, two or three times a day, in pills.

Astringent Pills. H. Eng.

℞. Zinci sulphatis, gr. x;
Myrrhæ pulveris, ʒ ss;
Confect. rosæ, q. s.

Fiant pilulæ xx, capiat unam bis in die.

In Leucorrhœa, chronic catarrhs, &c.

EXTERNALLY.—*Collyrium*, gr. j, to v, in ʒ j, of liquid.

Injection, gr. x, to ʒ j, to ʒ viij, of mucilage; in cases of Gonorrhœa.

Fomentations, ʒj to ij in Oij of liquid.

Astringent Collyrium, H. of Italy.

Rx. Zinci sulphatis, gr. iij;
Aquæ rosæ, ʒ iij.;
Liquoris opii, ʒj.

Fiat collyrium.

Employed in chronic ophthalmia with dilatation of the blood-vessels of the conjunctiva.

Simple Detersive Collyrium, Hôtel Dieu.

Rx. Zinci sulphatis, gr. xx;
Aquæ rosæ, ʒ iv;

At the Hospital of Infants the formula is 4 grains to ʒj, in scrofulous ophthalmia with copious purulent discharge in young infants.

There are two other collyria at this hospital.

Resolvent Collyrium.

Rx. Inf. flor. sambuc. ℥j;
Plumbi acet., ʒ ss.

This is used at the commencement of inflammation in very delicate subjects, or when the active stage is over.

In Guy's Hospital the following collyrium is employed in similar cases:—

Rx. Zinci sulphatis, gr. xx;
Spiritus camphoræ, ʒj;
Aquæ distillæ, ʒ viij.

The sulphate of zinc is first dissolved in the water, and the camphorated spirit is then added; it is then well shaken and filtered.

A very energetic astringent: in large doses it acts as a poison; but when administered in small quantities it is very useful in colliquative diarrhœa caused by superficial ulcerations of the mucous membrane of the intestines, and in colliquative perspirations in phthisis. Its use is also extolled in cases of neuralgia. It is also used very much externally as an astringent and repulsive in ophthalmia, superficial inflammations of the skin, burns, &c.

Subst. incomp.—Alkalies and their carbonates, acids, and neutral salts, the hyrosulphates, alum, borax, the soaps, and astringent vegetable infusions.

INTERNALLY.—Gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to ij and more progressively in pills.

Antiphthisical Powders, (Bories).

Rx. Plumbi acetatis,
Opii, āā, gr. vi;
Sacchari, ʒj;

Fiant pulveres xij capiat unam mane nocteque.

Employed in the colliquative perspirations and diarrhœa in phthisis.

Pills of the Acetate of Lead, H. de la Ch.

Rx. Plumbi acetatis:
Althæ pulv., āā ʒj;
Syrupi, q. s.

Fiat massa in pilulas xxxvi divide. From one to twelve of these pills should be taken daily in the perspirations in phthisis.

They should be administered at the hour when the perspirations commence: eight or ten generally suffice.

Styptic Pills. M. de Sante.

℞. Plumbi acetatis, gr. iv;
Opii pulveris, gr. j;
Extract glycyrrhizæ, ʒj.

Sit massa in pilulas xvi. dividenda capiat ij—iv.

In chronic and colliquative diarrhæas.

Pilulæ Plumbi et Ipecac.

H. of Germany.

℞. Ipecacuanhæ, āā ʒ ss, Plumbi acetatis;
Opii pulveris, gr. v.
Syrupi Simplicis q. s.
In pilulas xl. distribue, sumatur una tertiis horis.

Draught for Hooping Cough.

H. of England.

℞. Plumbi acetatis, gr. ij; ad. vj;
Aquæ rosarum, ʒ ij;

Sit mistura, cujus capiat, infans coch: min. tertiâ vel quartâ horâ.

Styptic Mixture, (Ryan.)

[℞. Plumbi acetatis gr. iv, ad. xx;
Aquæ destillatæ, ʒ iij;
Acid: acet. dilut, ʒ ij;
Liq. opii Sedativ. ʒ ss, ad. ʒ j;
Syrupi Simplicis, ʒ vj.

M. Dosis cochl: ampl. secunda vel tertiâ horâ.

This mixture is generally efficacious in hæmorrhages, hæmoptysis or spitting of blood, hæmatemesis or vomiting of blood, hæmaturia or bleeding from the kidneys or bladder, dysentery and hæmorrhage from the bowels, menorrhagia or excessive menstruation, metrorrhagia or uterine hæmorrhage. The addition of the acetic acid keeps the lead an acetate or superacetate, and prevents it from acting as a poison—an action also obviated by the opium.—Acetate of lead acts as a poison by becoming a carbonate in the stomach or bowels; and therefore it is much safer to administer it in the form of mixture or draught than in pill or bolus. I have given it to the amount of a scruple daily for a week, in cases of hæmoptysis without any bad effect. T.]

Collyrium of the Actate of Lead. H. de la Char.

Rx. Liquoris plumbi acetatis, gut.

Aquæ puræ, ℥ iv ;

Fiat collyrium.

The Resolvent Collyrium of the H. des Enf. differs only from the preceding in the water being replaced by the infusion of elder flowers and the acetate of lead being 3j to Oj of liquid.

Anti-hæmorrhoidal Ointment. H. of Montpellier.

Rx. Plumbi acetatis, gr. xv ;

Suberis usti, gr iv ;

Butyri recentis q. s.

M.

Astringent Injection, H. of Germany.

Rx. Plumbi acetatis gr x;
Aquaë destillatæ ℥ viij.
In chronic Gonorrhæa.

LIQUID SUBACETATE OF LEAD.

An astringent very much employed externally as a resolvent, in burns, contusions, sprains, &c. It is also very useful in certain cases of mercurial salivation with ulcerations of the mouth.

Goulard's vegetal Mineral water is composed of liq. plumbi acet. ℥ ij, alcohol ℥ j, distilled water lbj.

The astringent gargle of the M, de Sante is composed of liquor. plumb. acet. ℥ ss, simple syrup ℥ j, barley water lbj.

Resolvent Injection. H. des Veneriens.

Rx. Plumbi acet. liq., ℥ ij ad iv;
Aquaë destillatæ lbj.

In chronic gonorrhæa care must be taken to press the urethra against the arch of the pubis, to prevent the injection getting into the bladder and causing fatal cystitis.

Resolvent Liniment with Opium.

H. de la Ch.

Rx. Liquoris acetatis plumbi ℥ ss;
opii ℥ ij;
olei oliv ℥ ij;

Fiat linimentum.

PROTOXIDE OF LEAD.

Employed only externally in the form of plasters or ointment, as a dessiccative and maturative.

EXTERNALLY. *Simple diachylon plaster* P. and *Diachylon gommé*. P. As an agglutinative in dressing wounds, and as a resolvent in lymphatic swellings.

Emplâtre diapalme. P. A resolvent and deterrent, which is applied upon ulcers, to dry them and to cicatrize them.

Ointment of la Mère, P. (Oil of Olives, two parts; adeps, fresh butter and mutton-suet, of each one part). Very much employed to keep up or produce suppuration.

DEUTOXIDE OF LEAD.

It possesses the same therapeutic properties as the protoxide; and like it is only employed externally in the form of plasters, or as an escharotic.

EXTERNALLY.—*Plaster of Nuremberg*. P. Dessicative *Trochisques de mirium*. P. (Deutoxide of lead 1; Corrosive sublimate 2; Crumbs of bread 8; Rosewater 9, s. Echarotic.

SUBCARBONATE OF LEAD.

An astringent. Employed externally as a dessiccative in a small number of cases.

EXTERNALLY.—P. *Onguent blanc de Rhazes*. P. (White ointment of Rhazes. Subcarbonate of lead porphyrised 1; purified Adeps 5.)

LIME.

In large doses a caustic; dissolved in water and in small doses an astringent and ant-acid. Employed in chronic cases of

diarrhœa and leucorrhœa, dyspepsia, diabetes, and vermiculous affections. It is likewise recommended in calculous affections. Externally it is useful in the treatment of scabies, tenia capitis, burns, &c.

Subst. incomp. The acids, carbonates, infusions of cinchona, rhubarb, &c.

INTERNALLY.—Lime water, P. \mathfrak{z} j to vj, in Oj of milk or a liquid mucilage; a small cupful every two or three hours.

EXTERNALLY.—*Calcareous Soap.* P. (Lime-water 8; Oil of Sweet Almonds l.) In burns, and in cases of obstinate ringworm.

Calcareous Opiated Liniment. P. (Lime water and oil of Sweet Almonds each 32; Laudanum of Sydenham l.) In the same cases.

Liniment used in chaps of the nipples. H. of Germ.

Rx. Aquæ calcis;
Olei amygdalæ āā iij;
Extracti opii, gr. j.

Fiat Linimentum.

The breasts should be covered with lint dipped in this liniment, over which should be placed artificial nipples, in which holes should be pierced to give issue to the oil.

Resolvent Liniment. H. St. Ant.

Rx. Aquæ calcis, \mathfrak{z} ss;
Olei olivæ, \mathfrak{z} ij;
Camphoræ, \mathfrak{z} ij.

Fiat Linimentum.

In superficial inflammations of the skin.

Antiherpetic Pomade. H. St. L.

Rx. Calcis muriatis, 3j;
 Sodæ subcarbonatis 3ij;
 Extracti opii, gr x;
 Adepis suillæ, 3ij. *Misce.*
In divers species of Prurigo.

Alcoholized Lotion. (Swediaur.)

Rx. Aquæ calcis, 3viij;
 Alcoholis, 3iv;

Misce.

Employed as injections in fistulous tra-
 jects, and in lotions in obstinate ulcers.

BORAX, OR SUB-BORATE OF SODA.

This salt is scarcely ever employed except
 externally, as an astringent and deterative,
 in cases of excessive salivation accompanied
 with ulceration of the tongue, aphthæ, &c.

Subst incomp. Acids, potass, the sul-
 phates, and muriates of lime, and magnesia.

EXTERNALLY.—In *Gargles* 3ss, to Oij of
 liquid.

Collyrium, 3j in 3ij of liquia.

Detersive Gargle. M. de Santé.

Rx. Boracis, 3ij;
 Syrupi gummi, 3j;
 Decocti hordei, Oij.

Misce.

Collyrium of Borax. H. of Germ.

R. Boracis, 3 ss;
Sacchari, 3 j;
Aquæ Rosæ, 3 ij.

Misce.

In Chronic Ophthalmia.

Sulphuric Acid.

Concentrated, it is a violent caustic; diluted an astringent and tonic. Its internal use produces also the characteristic effects of refrigerants, such as diminution of heat and thirst. It is employed in typhoid fevers, hemorrhages, colliquative perspirations, obstinate diarrhœa and scurvy; and as a refrigerant in certain bilious fevers. Externally it is sometimes employed as a caustic, and diluted it is useful as an astringent.

Subst. incomp. All the carbonates, nitrates, hydrochlorates, the hydrosulphates, &c.

INTERNALLY.—Gut. xij., ad xxvj. in Oij of a liquid, which should be sweetened.

Eau de Rabel, or Alcoholized sulphuric acid P. ʒj ad 3j in Oj ad ij of a proper vehicle.

Tinctura aromatica cum acido sulphurico. P. Gut. xv. ad xxx. in a potion.

[This is nearly similar to the acid. sulph. arom. of the Edinb. Pharma., or the acid elixir of vitriol. T.]

Diluted Sulphuric Acid.

R. Acidi sulphuric 3j;
Aquæ destillatæ, 3 iij. Misce.

Sulphuric Lemonade. H. de Paris.

R. Acidi Sulphurici, 3jss;
Syrupi simplicis, 3iv;
Aquæ, Oiv.

Misce.

Used as ptisan in certain Fevers, Passive Hæmorrhages, &c.

Acid astringent draught. H. de Mater.

R. Acid-sulph-alcoholisat, 3iss;
Infusi rosæ, 3iv;
Syrupi Simplicis 3iss;

M. Dosjs 3ss singulis horis.

In uterine hæmorrhage. [This is seldom depended upon at present in cases of active hæmorrhage, though generally employed. Few scientific physicians would use it in uterine hæmorrhage after parturition, but would employ the secale cornutum or other means to contract the uterus and close the orifices of the bleeding vessels.

It is sometimes useful in cases of abortion; but would have little, if any effect in hæmorrhage during labour, after the birth of the infant, or after the expulsion of the placenta. In these cases it is valuable remedy when the battle is won. T.]

Acid Mixture. H. Germ.

R. Acidi sulphurici diluti 3j;
Mellis,

Aquæ fontanæ āā 3vi. Fiat
mistura cujus capiat 3ss sæpius in die.

In cases of Hæmorrhage.

Astringent Potion. H. Germ.

Rx. Acidisulphurici alcoholizati gut. xv;
 Aquæ florum aurantii ℥ iv;
 Syrupi violæ ℥ ss. Fiat mistura
 in dosibus tribus sumenda.

In Hæmoptysis.

EXTERNALLY.—As a caustic, in any quantity (not much employed.)

[It is sometimes applied to chronic ulcers in a diluted state. It is also employed as an ointment in psora and other cutaneous diseases. It destroys the inner garment. ℥ ss to ℥ j of adeps. T.]

In lotions and gargles, diluted with water.

Detersive Gargle. Hôt. D.

Rx. Acidi sulphurici gut. xx;
 Mellis rosæ, ℥ ij;
 Decocti hordei, ℥ vj.

Fiat gargarisma.

In cases of Gangrenous Angina, when there is sloughing, or when it is necessary to excite ulceration.

The *Gargarisme détersif* of the H. St. Ant. contains the same quantity of acid to ℥ iv of barley water and ℥ j of the honey of roses.

Sulphuric Gargle, H. de la Ch.

Rx. Acidi sulphurici, gut. xvij;
 Syrupi mellis, ℥ ss;
 Aquæ fontanæ, ℥ iv.

Misce pro gargarismate.

Used in the same cases as the former.

Astringent Gargle. H. des Vén.

Rx. Rosæ gallicæ petalorum,
Gallarum,
Corticis granati āā 3j;
Decocti hordei,
Vini rubri āā 3iv;
Mellis rosæ, 3ij.
Acidi sulphurici *ad gratam aciditatem.*
Fiat gargarisma.

Employed in obstinate ulcerations of the mouth, and in cases of Mercurial Salivation.

Astringent gargle. H. Italy.

Rx. Acidi sulphurici,
Spiritûs cochleariæ āā gut. xxx;
Mellis rosæ 3j;
Decocti hordei Oij.

Misce.

Used in ulcerations of the interior of the mouth.

Astringent Enema. H. Germ.

Rx. Decocti quercus, 3vi;
Acidi sulphurici diluti 3j.

Misce pro enemate.

In chronic Diarrhœa Dysentery, &c.

TANNIN.

One of the most powerful astringents. It is used with advantage in cases of dyspepsia, &c.; it appears to exert a special action over the uterus, and is useful in the treat-

ment of menorrhagia, when the phlegmasia has been combated with venesections.

INTERNALLY.—*Powder* as a stomachic gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ ad j in pills, with a sufficient quantity of the confection of roses.

As an astringent gr. ij ad iij in pills with the rob of elder flowers q. s. every two or three hours.

In hæmoptysis, menorrhagia and mucous discharges.

NUT-GALLS.

Nut-Galls are very astringent. They should be used with care when administered internally, because in large doses they occasion pains in the stomach and purging; they are very useful in combating mercurial salivation.

Subst. Incomp. The alkaline carbonates, lime-water, the sulphates of iron and zinc, the acetate of lead, the sublimate, and gelatine.

INTERNALLY.—*Powder* Gr. viij ad \mathfrak{z} j.
Decoction or Infusion \mathfrak{z} j ad iv in Oij of water.

Astringent Potion. H. of America.

R \times . Infusi gallarum, \mathfrak{z} iv;

Cretæ preparatæ, \mathfrak{z} ss;

Tincturæ opii,

Gummi acaciæ, āā \mathfrak{z} j.

Fiat mistura, cujus capiat cochl. mag. omni secundâ quâque horâ.

In Diarrhœa.

EXTERNALLY. Fomentations, \mathfrak{z} ss. ad \mathfrak{z} j in Oij of water.

Injectiōns, \mathfrak{z} ij ad \mathfrak{z} ss. in Oj of water.
Used in cases of chronic gonorrhœa.

Enema of Galls with Opium. H. Eng.

Rx. Decocti gallarum, ℥ viij;
Tincturæ opii, 3j. Fiat enema.

In certain cases of Obstinate Diarrhœa.

Astringent Pommade. H. Germ.

Rx. Pulveris gallarum,
Adipis, āā p. j.

Misce.

Employed chiefly in Hæmorrhoids.

OAK BARK.

A very powerful astringent, owing to the great quantity of tannin it contains; consequently it ought to be administered internally with the greatest care. It is erroneously extolled as a febrifuge. It is useful in the treatment of obstinate diarrhœa and other atonic mucous fluxes, passive hæmorrhages, &c.

[It has been lately given in Epilepsy with success. (Mackintosh.) T.]

Subst. Incomp. The same as with galls.

INTERNALLY.—*Powder*, 3j ad iv, and often in larger doses.

Decoction 3ij ad iij in Oij of water.

Febrifuge Astringent Ptisan.

Rx. Corticis quercus, ℥ j;
Aquæ, Oiv;

Decoque ad dimidiam cola. Capiat poculum parvum omni tertiâ quâque hcrâ.

In Intermittent Fevers.

EXTERNALLY.—*Decoctions, Lotions, Fomentations, &c.*

Strengthening Fomentation. H. de la Mat.

R. Pulveris quercus,
 Rosæ gallicæ, āā 3 vi;
 Radicis quinquifolii, 3 j;
 Aquæ, Oj. Fiat fotus.

To augment its activity a small quantity of the sulphate of zinc or of the acetate of lead may be added.

[This is used with alum in leucorrhœa, prolapsus uteri et recti. T.]

Antiseptic Cataplasma. H. Militaires.

R. Pulveris quercus,
 ——— salicis albæ, āā 3 j;
 Misce. Aceti cum camphora, 3 vi.

Employed in the treatment of Atonic Ulcers.

[Cullen used the following gargle in indolent swellings of the uvula and tonsils, but I have found a solution of hydriodate of potass much more efficacious.

R. Quercus contusi 3 j;
 Aquæ puræ, Ojss;
 Decoque ad Oj, cola et adde,
 Aluminis sulphatis, 3 ss;
 Spiritus tenuioris, 3 ij.

Fiat gargarisma in usum. T.]

CATECHU.

An energetic astringent. It is used with success in atonic mucous discharges, passive uterine, and intestinal hæmorrhages, &c. In small doses it acts as a tonic, and is administered in cases of dyspepsia, &c. Externally it is used in lotions, fomentations

and gargles, in cases which require astringent medicines.

Subst. incomp. Alkalies, metallic salts, especially those of iron, gelatine, &c.

INTERNALLY.—*Powder* gr. vi ad xij, as a tonic: ℥j ad 3j, as an astringent in substance or in pills.

Decoction and Infusion 3j ad ij in Oij of water; a small cupful taken at a dose.

The *Decoctions de cachou* of the Hôt. D. and of la Char. contain only 3j of catechu.

Confection Japonaise. P. ℥j ad 3j. as an astringent, in a bolus or dissolved in distilled water; used in obstinate diarrhœa.

Patilles de cachou. P. From 3 to 10 daily in cases of fetid breath, and as a stomachic.

Tincture de cachou. P. 3j ad iij in a potion or in an astringent apozem.

Astringent Powders.

Rx. Catechu,
Sanguinis draconis, āā 3iv;
Sacchari, q. s.

Divide in chartulas viij e quibus sumatur una omni quartâ quâque horâ.

Compound Powder of Catechu. H. Germ.

Rx. Catechu,
Cascarillæ,
Gummi acaciæ,
Cinnamomi, āā 3j.

Fiant pulveres xij quorum sumat unum omni secundâ quâque horâ.

In Chronic Diarrhœa.

Astringent Pills. (Capuron.)

Rx. Catechu, gr. xij;
Aluminis, gr. vi;
Opii, gr. ij;
Syrupi simplicis, q. s.

Divide in pilulas iv e quibus capiat unam
vel duas quotidie.

Employed in the treatment of Gonorrhœa.

Compound Infusion of Catechu. H. Eng.

Rx. Catechu, ʒ iv;
Pulveris cinnamomi, ʒ j;
Aquæ ferventis, ʒ xij;

Decoque, cola et adde,
Gummi acaciæ, ʒ ij;
Sacchari, ʒ j;

Fiat mistura, cujus capiat cochlearia duo
amp. quartâ quâque horâ.

In atony of Digestive Organs.

Astringent Apozem.

Rx. Catechu,
Radicis symphyti, āā ʒ ij,
Aquæ, Oij.

Decoque ad Oij, cola et adjice,
Syrupi cydoniæ, ʒ ij.

Fiat mistura de quâ sumat cyathum
unum pro dosi.

Decoction of Catechu.

Rx. Catechu, ʒ ij;
Aquæ fontanæ, Oij;

Decoque, cola et adde,
Spiritus cinnamomi, ʒ ij.

Decocti hujus sumat cyathum unum sæpe
in die.

In Obstinate Diarrhœa.

Astringent Potion. H. of America.

Rx. Tincturæ catechu, ʒj;
 ——— opii, gut. LX;
 Acaciæ gummi, ʒij;
 Aquæ cinnamomi, ʒiv.

Fiat potio cujus capiat cochl. mag. singulâ quâque horâ.

In Diarrhæa.

Astringent Potion given in Hæmorrhages.

H. Germ.

Rx. Infusi rosæ, ʒiv;
 Syrupi catechu, ʒj;
 Misce. Acidi Sulphurici alcoholizati, ʒj;
 Dosis cochl. mag. omni horâ.

In Uterine Hæmorrhages.

Astringent Looch. (Swédiaur.)

Rx. Catechu ʒij;
 Aquæ cinnamomi, ʒiv;
 Tere simul et adde;
 Pulveris orchidis, ʒjss;
 Syrupi papaveris, ʒij.

Fiat emulsio de quâ cochl. mag. sumatur quâque horâ.

In Dysentery. Hæmoptysis, &c.

Syrup of Catechu. H. Germ.

Rx. Extracti catechu, ʒj;
 Aquæ fontanæ, Oj;
 Sacchari, ℥ij.

Fiat syrupus de quo capiat cochlearia mag. duo bis in die.

As a stomachic.

EXTERNALLY.

Astringent Enema. H. Eng.

Rx. Confectionis catechu, 3 ij;
Liquoris calcis, 3 v. Fiat enema.

In Diarrhæa.

Collutorium of Catechu. H. Militaires.

Rx. Tincturæ catechu, 3 ij;
Mellis rosæ, 3 x. Misce.

In Ulcerations of the mouth.

Astringent Injection. H. Germ.

Rx. Catechu,
Myrrhæ, āā 3 j;
Liquoris calcis, 3 iv. Fiat injectio.

In Chronic Gonorrhæa and Leucorrhæa.

KINO.

An astringent whose action very much resembles that of catechu. It is employed in the same cases as that medicine.

INTERNALLY.—*Powder* gr. x ad 3 ss.

Decoction 3 j ad ij in Oij of water.

Astringent Powder. H. Eng.

Rx. Kino, 3 ij;
Cinnamomi, 3 ss;
Opii, gr ix.

Fiat pulvis, cujus sumat gr. x ad xv pro dosi.

In Internal Hæmorrhages.

Astringent Pills. (Swédiaur.)

Rx. Kino, 3 ss;
Terebinthinæ Canadensis, 3 ij;
Pulveris tormentillæ, q. s.

Fiat massa, in pilulas granorum v divide quarum capiat iv mane nocteque.

In obstinate Gonorrhæa.

EXTERNALLY.

Styptic Powder. H. Germ.

Rx. Kino, 3 ss ;

Gummi acaciæ, 3 j. Fiat pulvis.

In traumatic Hæmorrhages, and in Hæmorrhage from Leech-bites.

Astringent Injection. (Swédiaur.)

Rx. Kino, 3 j ad ij ;

Aluminis, gr. xx ad xxx ;

Aquæ ferventis, Oij.

Macera per horam unam denique cola.

In Chronic Urethritis.

KRAMERIA RATANHIA.

A powerful astringent administered in the same cases as catechu, but chiefly employed in uterine hæmorrhages and leucorrhœa.

Astringent.

Subst. Incomp. The salts of iron, gelatine and mineral acids.

INTERNALLY.—*Powders* ʒj ad 3 ij.

Decoction, ʒ ss ad j in Oij of water.

Extract, P. ʒj. ad 3 j in pills.

Ptisan of Krameria. H. Italy.

Rx. Rhadici krameriæ, ʒ ss ;

Aquæ, Oij ;

Decoque ad dimidiam et adjice,

Aceti, ʒ ss ;

Misce. Sacchari, q. s.

A tea cup-ful should be given at a time.

The vinegar may be replaced by lemon juice, and the sugar by the syrup of roses, in doses of 3 ij.

In regulating the dose according to the age of the patient, this drink may be used with advantage for children who are subject to frequent hæmorrhages.

Boluses of Krameria.

℞. Extracti krameriæ, ʒj;
Confectionis rosæ, ʒj;
Syrupi corticis aurantii, q. s.

Divide in bolos octo, e quibus sumat j secundâ quâque horâ.

Astringent Potion. H. la Charite.

℞. Aquæ destillatæ rosæ, ʒiv;
Extracti krameriæ, ʒj;
Syrupi papaveris, ʒj.

Fiat mistura cujus capiat cochl. mag. pro dosi.

Employed in the treatment of certain cases of Chronic Dysentery, &c.

EXTERNALLY.

Astringent Gargle.

℞. Extracti krameriæ, ʒiij;
Aquæ, Ojss;
Coque, et adjice;
Syrupi mori, ʒj;
Acidi sulphurici, q. s.

Fiat gargarisma.

Astringent Enema. H. Germ.

℞. Ext. ratanhia, ʒj;
Mucilag. mali cydoniæ, ʒiij;
Decoct. salviæ, ʒiss.

In obstinate Diarrhœa and Spasmodic Cholera.

Anti-scorbutic Tooth Powder.

R̄. Extracti krameriaë, 3 ss;
 Carbonis ligni, 3 ij;
 Cinnamomi,
 Caryophyll. āā 3 ij. Fiat pulvis.

POMEGRANATE.

(Bark and Flowers dried.)

A very energetic astringent, used in the same cases as catechu.

INTERNALLY.—*Flowers.* Infusion, 3 ss ad in Oij of water.

Astringent Ptisan. H. Militaires.

R̄. Corticis granati, 3 j;
 Aquæ, Oij ss.

Coque quart. part. horæ et ad finem adjice;
 Radicis glycyrrhizæ 3 ij, denique cola.
In Chronic Diarrhœa.

EXTERNALLY.

Astringent Fomentation. H. Militaires.

R̄. Corticis granati,
 Radicis bistortæ, āā 3 ij;
 Vini rubri, Oj.

Coque et cola.

The *Astringent fomentation* of the H. des Enf. differs only from the preceding one by the addition of 3 ij of the hydro-chloride of ammonia.

Astringent Enema. H. of Spain.

R̄. Corticis granati, 3 ss;
 Aquæ, Oj. Decoque et cola.

Employed in Colliquative Diarrhœa.

BISTORT.

A very energetic astringent, much used in chronic fluxes, passive hæmorrhages of the lungs, intestines, &c.

INTERNALLY.—*Powder*, ʒ ss. ad j in substance or in pills.

Decoction. ʒ j ad ij in Oij of water. Taken in small quantities in internal hæmorrhages.

The *Decoction de bistorte* of the Hôt. D. contains only ʒ j of bistort to the above quantity of liquid.

Astringent Ptisan.

Rx. Radicis bistortæ,
—— symphyti, āā ʒ j;
Aquæ, Oij;

Coque per horam deinde cola et adjice;
Syrupi cydoniæ, ʒ j.

Employed in the same cases as the decoction.

Stomachic Potion. H. St. Ant.

Rx. Pulveris bistortæ, ʒ j;
Succi sambuci, ʒ iij;
Syrupi simplicis, ʒ j;
Aquæ, ʒ iv. Fiat potio cujus capi-
piat cochl. mag. secundâ quâque horâ.

*A Tonic.**Astringent Potion.* H. St. Ant.

Rx. Pulveris radicis bistortæ, ʒ ij;
Syrupi cydoniæ, ʒ j;
Tincturæ catechu, ʒ ij;
Aquæ, ʒ iv.

Dosis cochl. mag. singulis horis.

In Hæmorrhages, Atonic mucous fluxes, &c.

EXTERNALLY.—In an enema \mathfrak{z} j in Oij of liquid. Lotions, \mathfrak{z} ij in Oj of liquid.

Astringent Enema. Hôt. Dieu.

R. Rhadici**s** bistortæ, \mathfrak{z} j;
Papaveris capsul, \mathfrak{z} iv;
Aquæ, Oij.

Employed in the treatment of Chronic Diarrhœa and Dysentery.

Astringent Fomentation. H. de Enf.

R. Rhadici**s** bistortæ,
Corticis granati, āā \mathfrak{z} ij;
Hydro-chlorureti ammoniæ, \mathfrak{z} ij;
Vini rubri, Oj.

Fiat fôtus.

In Lotions.

RED ROSES.

Astringents and tonics, employed in mucous discharges, passive hæmorrhages, &c. They are administered also in some cases where it is necessary to support the strength; but it is chiefly externally that these medicines should be employed.

Subst. Incomp. The sulphates of iron and zinc, gelatine, lime-water, &c.

INTERNALLY.—*Infusion*, Handfulls ij ad iv in Oij of water.

Conserve. P. \mathfrak{z} j ad \mathfrak{z} ss. or even more. It is sometimes administered with advantage in cases of phthisis accompanied with emaciation; it is commonly used as an excipient for more active medicines.

EXTERNALLY.—*Honey of Roses.* P. \mathfrak{z} j ad ij in garles, lotions, and enemata. It is

also much employed as a topical application in cases of aphtha.

Gargle with the Honey of Roses. H. des Enf.

Rx. Mellis rosæ, ℥j;
Decocti hordei, Oj.

Fiat gargarisma.

Used in Angina Maligna, Aphtha, &c. as a gargle, or as a lotion when children are too young to use a gargle.

WILD ROSE.

A slight astringent, but little used at the present day, except in the following form :

Conserve de cynorrhodons. Dog-Rose. P.
℥ij ad ℥j.

In Chronic Diarrhœa.

Geum Urbanum (Avens.)

Astringent and tonic, not very active, used in chronic diarrhœa, catarrhs of long standing, passive uterine hæmorrhages, as a febrifuge, &c.

INTERNALLY.—*Powder*, ℥j ad ℥j; *Decoction*, ℥j ad Oij of water, which should be reduced to a third by ebullition.

Febrifuge Powder. H. Germ.

Rx. Rhadiceis gei urbani,
Acaciæ gummi, āā ℥iij;
Ammonia hydrochlorureti, ℥ij.

Fiat mistura, cujus dosis ℥ss ad ℥ij febre absente.

In Apyrexia.

Decoction of Geum Urbanum. H. Germ.

Rx. Radicis gei urbani, ʒj;

Aqua, Ojss;

Decoque ad dimidiam, cola et adde;

Syrupi corticis aurantii, ʒj;

Misce. Sumatur cyathus pro dosi.

Used as a Stomachic.

TORMENTILLA ROOT,

An astringent, but little used. It may be administered in the same cases as catechu.

INTERNALLY.—*Powder*, ʒss ad j.

Decoction, ʒij ad iv in Oij of water.

AGRIMONY.

A slight astringent, frequently used in enlargements of the liver, passive hæmorrhages, &c. Externally it is employed in gargles, in inflammation and ulceration of the throat.

INTERNALLY.—*Powder*, ʒss. ad j; rarely employed. *Infusion*, ʒj ad iij in Oij of water. This infusion is often used as a vehicle for astringent and deterative gargles.

HÆMATOXYLUM LIGNUM. (Logwood.)

A very slight astringent, not used in France, but in England it is employed towards the end of dysentery, in mucous fluxes, &c.

INTERNALLY.—*Decoction*, ʒj to Oiv of water reduced to one half by ebullition, ʒij ad iij are given every three or four hours; an ounce of the tincture of cinchona, or a few drachms of cinnamon water may be added to this decoction.

Astringents.

DRAGON'S BLOOD.

A slight astringent, not much employed at the present day.

INTERNALLY.—*Powder*, gr. x ad 3 ss.

Tincture, P. ℥j ad 3 ss.

STRAWBERRY.

A very weak astringent, to which diuretic properties are attributed. It is administered in passive hæmorrhages, gonorrhœal discharges, and as a diuretic in chronic affections of the genito-urinary organs.

INTERNALLY.—*Decoction*, ℥j. ad ij in Oij of water.

CYDONIÆ FRUCTUS.

A slight astringent, used only in the form of syrup, ℥j ad ij of which are used to sweeten astringents, potions, and ptisans.

RHUS.

A very powerful astringent, on account of the great quantity of tannin it contains. It is employed only to prepare lotions and fomentations, useful in certain superficial inflammations of the skin, in atonic ulcers, &c.

RABIA, ASPERULA and RUNNET, have been employed as slight astringents; but at the present day they are scarcely ever used. They may be administered in decoctions or infusions in doses of 3iv ad ℥j in Oij of water.

PLANTAIN, which is ranked among astringents, furnishes an *Eau distillé*. P. which is sometimes used in compounding resolvent collyria, but which possesses no astringent quality.

There are many other substances, such as the leaves of the common briar, myrtle, &c., which have an astringent principle, but they are not used at the present day. They may be administered for want of other substances, in decoctions or infusions, in doses of \mathfrak{z} iv ad \mathfrak{z} j in Oij of water.

The name *Espèces Astringentes* is given, in the *Codex*, to a mixture of equal parts of the following substances:—

Radicis bistortæ,
 ——— tormentillæ,
 Corticis granati.

This compound is used in decoctions in doses of \mathfrak{z} ss ad j to Oij of water, in the same cases as the different substances of which it is composed.

—o—

MEDICINES GENERALLY EMPLOYED AS TONICS.

IRON.

Iron is a powerful tonic, but its action is slowly developed, and only becomes manifest a few days after its administration. It is used with advantage in all affections characterised by general weakness and inertion of organs. It is very useful in chlorosis,

amenorrhœa from atony, certain enlargements of the viscera, which succeed intermittent fevers, scrofula, convalescence after serious diseases, &c.

All ferrugineous preparations act in almost the same manner; nevertheless the metallic preparation of iron is preferred in cases of dyspepsia, hysteria, and chlorosis, especially when accompanied with acidity.

INTERNALLY.—*Powder.* Gr. v. ad 3 ss. progressively in pills, with a bitter extract.

Tablets de fer. P. iij ad iv daily. These contain one grain of iron each, with canella and sugar.

Vin Chalybe. P. 3 iij ad iv twice or thrice a day.

Rx. Limat. ferri, 3 j;
Vini albi, ℥ij.

Martial Powder. H. Germ.

Rx. Ferri limaturæ;
Cinnamomi, āā 3 ss;
Sacchari 3 iij.

Divide in chartulas xij quarum sumat unam tertiis horis.

The Poudre anti-chlorotique of the M. de Santé differs only from the above, in containing but ℥j of iron, and the sugar being replaced by 3 j of red bark.

Tonic and Stomachic Powders. H. Lyon.

Rx. Ferri limaturæ,
Cinchonæ, āā 3 iij;
Cinnamomi, 3 j;
Potassæ tartrazatæ, 3 iv.

Fiant pulveres xxiv, e quibus capiat unum mane nocteque.

In Chlorosis.

Emmenagogue Powder. H. Italy.

Rx. Ferri limaturæ, gr. xvij;
 Aloes spicatae, gr. vi;
 Magnesiæ calcinatae, 3jss.

Divide in pulveres iij, quorum sumat unum quartâ quâque horâ.

In Atonic Amenorrhœa.

Martial Pills. (Sydenham.)

Rx. Ferri limaturæ, 3j;
 Extracti absinthii, q. s.

Fiat massa in pilulas granorum vj dividenda, quarum capiat iij vel iv mane nocteque.

In Chlorosis, Dyspepsia, Hysteria, &c.

Emmenagogue Pills. H. of Lyon,

Rx. Ferri limaturæ, 3j;
 Hellebori nigri, ʒj;
 Extracti gentianæ, 3ij;
 Syrupi croci, q. s.

Divide in pilulas lx, ex quibus sumantur duæ quotidie.

A wine glassfull of a warm infusion of melissa should be taken after each pill,

Stomachic Boluses.—(Pierquin.)

Rx. Ferri limaturæ, 3ij;
 Cinnamomi, 3j;
 Extracti gentianæ, ʒss;
 Syrupi corticis aurantii, q. s.

In bolos xvi distribue, quorum capiat duos quotidie.

In Dyspepsia and Chlorosis.

Emmenagogue Ptisan.

Rx. Ferri limaturæ, 3iv;
 Pulv. cinchonæ, ʒiij;
 Vini rubri, Oij.

Macera per horas duodecem et cola. Cyathus hujus misturæ sumendus tertiâ vel quartâ quaque horâ.

BLACK OXIDE OF IRON.

Its action and use are the same as those of metallic iron.

INTERNALLY.—Gr. v. ad ℥j, in powder or in pills.

Emmenagogue Pills. H. de la Ch.

℞. Ferri oxidi nigri, gr. viij;
Crocī orientalis;
Valerianæ, āā gr. xvi;
Syrupi artemesiæ, q. s.

Ut fiant pilulæ viij, quarum, dentur iv ad viii quotidie.

In Amenorrhœa.

Emmenagogue Boluses. H. Italy.

℞. Ferri oxidi nigri, gr. xxx;
Quiniæ sulphatis, gr. vi;
Extracti marrubii, 3jss;
Pulveris rosarum, q. s.

Divide in bolos octo, e quibus sumatur unus secundâ, tertiâ vel quartâ quâque horâ.

Tonic Pills. H. Germ.

℞. Ferri oxidi nigri, 3j;
Extracti absinthii, q. s.

Divide in pilulas granorum vi, quarum capiat v ad ix ter in die.

In Chlorosis, Dropsies, and Intermittent Fevers, &c.

Laxative Tonic Pills. (Swédiaur.)

℞. Ferri oxidi nigri,
Extracti alôes, āā 3ss;
Gummi acaciæ, q. s.

Fiat massa in pilulas granorum v, dividenda ex quibus sumat ij ad iv bis in die.

Martial Tablettes (Lozenges). H. Italy.

R_x, Ferri oxidi nigri, ʒ jss ;

Butyri cacao, ʒ xv ;

Divide in trochiscos lxxij.

Very useful for children.

RED OXIDE OF IRON.

Its action is the same as that of the black oxide, except that it is more astringent and less frequently employed internally. It is used externally in the composition of certain plasters and collyria.

Antiophthalmatic Pomade. H. Germ.

R_x. Ferri oxidi nigri, ʒ ss ;

M. Adipis, ʒ iv.

Recommended in Chronic Ophthalmia.

About the size of a pea of this pomade should be applied to the eyelids.

Astringent Powder. H. de Montpellier.

R_x. Ferri oxidi rubri, ʒ ss ;

Sanguinis draconis, ʒ j ;

M. Mannæ, ʒ ij.

This powder is sprinkled over a bloody surface, after it has been washed ; it should be then covered with lint imbibed in warm alcohol.

SUB-CARBONATE OF IRON.

It possesses the same properties as the metallic iron. It is employed in the same cases as that substance, and has likewise been recommended as an antiperiodic in tic-douloureux and other intermittent neuralgiæ.

INTERNALLY.—*Powder.* Gr. xv ad ʒss
as a tonic.

As an antiperiodic, ʒj ad iij daily at
three different times.

Tonic Powder. H. of America.

℞. Ferri subcarbonatis,
Calumbæ,
Rhei,
Zingibris, āā ʒj.

Divide in chartulas xij quarum sumat
iij quotidie.

Stomachic Boluses. H. Dieu.

℞. Ferri subcarbonatis,
Croci, āā gr. xij;
Magnesiæ calcinatae, gr. xvij;
Cinnamomi, gr. viij;
Syrupi simplicis, q. s.

Ut fiant boli duo sumendi quotidie.

To relieve the digestive organs.

[Trousseau recommends carb. of iron in
gastralgia, and Mr. Copland Hutchinson has
used it in facial neuralgia with success.
Professor Elliotson has given ʒiv. 3 in die;
but such large doses are now rarely em-
ployed. T.]

Eau Ferrée.

℞. Clavorum rubiginosorum manip j;
Aquæ ferventis Oij.

Macera per horas duodicem, denique cola.

*Recommended in Chlorosis, Leucorrhœa,
Dyspepsia, &c.*

HYDROCYANURET OF IRON.

Recommended by German practitioners
in intermittent fevers. They assert that

it may be given during the access and during the apyrexia. According to them, it ought to be preferred to the sulphate of quinine.

INTERNALLY.—Gr. iv ad vi in powder or in pills, two or three of which should be taken daily.

Febrifuge Powders. H. Germ.

Rx. Ferri hydrocyanatis,
Sacchari, āā gr. xvij.

Divide in chartulas iij sumendas quotidie.

TARTRATE OF POTASSA AND IRON

Possesses the same properties as the metallic iron; except that its action is less energetic; it is for this reason that its use is preferred in the treatment of children. It is used externally as an astringent and solvent in contusions and sprains.

Subst. incomp. Strong acids, lime water, hydro-sulphuric acid and the hydro-sulphates, and astringent vegetable infusions.

INTERNALLY.—*Powder.* Gr. xij ad ℥j and even ʒss, in solution or in pills, with a bitter extract.

Teinture de Mars tartarisée. P. Gut. xx ad xl in a potion or in sugar and water.

Vin chalybé de Parmentier. P. ʒj ad iv daily.

Martial Syrup. H. Germ.

Rx. Tincturæ ferri tartarizati, ʒss;
Syrupi cichorii, ℥j.

Fiat syrupus ejus capiat cochl. mag. duo vel tria in vehiculo idoneo.

Tonic Powder. H. of America.

R̄. Ferri tartarizati, gr. x;
Calumbæ, gr. xv.

Fiat pulvis quintâ quâque horâ sumendus.

Boluses of the Tartrate of Iron. H. des Enf.

R̄. Ferri tartarizati, 3 ss;
Syrupi simplicis, q. s.

Divide in bolos iij.

Used to strengthen the digestive organs of children of a weak and lymphatic habit.

Ioduret and Hydriodate of Iron.

[Professor A. T. Thomson has recently introduced the Ioduret and Hydriodate of Iron, and has found the latter efficacious "in those cases in which the capillary system requires to be stimulated, and the tone of the habit to be maintained, or to be brought up to the healthy standard; scrofulous affections, tabes mesenterica, chlorosis, incipient scirrhus, rickets, amenorrhœa, bronchocele, atonic dyspepsia, and all conditions of direct debility." Dose from gr. ij to x in distilled water with tincture of orange-peel, two or three times a day. It has been given to a child four years of age in the dose of ten grains three times a-day; and it has been used with benefit both internally and externally in cancer.—T.]

Eau Ferrugineuse. H. Militaires.

R̄. Ferri tartarizati, ʒ j;
Aquæ fontanæ, Oj.

Fiat solutio, cujus capiat, ʒ j bis vel ter in die.

Eau de Boule. H. des Enf.

R̄. Ferri tartarizati, 3 ij;
Aquæ ferventis, Oij. Liqua.

Employed as a Tonic for weakly cachectic children.

EXTERNALLY.—*Boules de Nancy.* P. A sufficient quantity of this preparation is dissolved in water, which then takes the name of *Eau de boule*, and is used in lotions, fomentations, &c. It is a popular remedy.

CHALYBEATE MINERAL WATERS.

These are tonics, acting like the other ferrugineous preparations. They are used with advantage in chronic affections of the abdominal viscera, chlorosis, atonic mucous discharges, &c. They are employed externally, in baths, lotions, fomentations, &c.

[See Dr. Ryan's Treatise on the Chemical Composition and Medical Effects of all the known Mineral Waters of Europe, 1829, partly published in the London Medical and Physical Journal, 1825, vol. 54, and also copied by Dr. Thomson in his last London Dispensatory, 1829, and in the London Encyclopædia, No. 28, April, 1828.—T.]

SPA WATER.

INTERNALLY.—The dose is three or four glasses daily, progressively increased to 12 or 15.

Artificial Spa Water. P. In the same quantities.

EXTERNALLY.—In injections, lotions, fomentations, &c., in any quantity.

FORGES WATER.

INTERNALLY.—From one to eight glasses daily, increasing the dose progressively, either pure or mixed with wine.

D'AUMALE WATER.

From one to two quarts daily, for a month or six weeks.

ROUEN WATER.

From four to five glasses every morning.

PASSY WATER.

INTERNALLY. Eau épurée, from three to four glasses, and even two quarts daily; either pure or mixed with wine.

EXTERNALLY.—*Eau naturelle*. Lotions, shower-baths, injections, &c.

PYRMONT WATER.

About a quart daily, pure or mixed with wine, or with any other drink.

Eau de Pyrmont artificielle. P. In the same quantities.

CINCHONA.

A very powerful tonic and antiperiodic. In small doses it augments the digestive powers, in large ones it exerts an influence over the whole system. It is generally used as a febrifuge, either in large doses, during the access, or, (and this is the more sure way of administering it), in small ones, during the continuation of the apyrexia. It is also used in the treatment of certain periodical nervous affections, and to strengthen

the general system during debilitating diseases.

Subst incomp. Concentrated acids, the salts of iron, sulphate of zinc, nitrate of silver, sublimate, tartar emetic, the infusion of camomile, catechu, calumba, rhubarb, &c.

INTERNALLY.—*The bruised bark.* As a febrifuge, ʒij ad ʒij in decoction or cold infusion.

Powder. As a febrifuge. ʒj ad iv and even ad ʒj taken at four different times, which should be administered at equal intervals, either in half a glassful of liquid or in some fruit, jelly, &c. As a tonic gr. xv ad ʒij and even ad ʒj or more, in pills or in a potion.

Dry extract, or sel de lagarage. P. gr. xij ad ʒss, in the same manner.

Sirop or sirop vineux. P. As a tonic ʒiv ad ʒij a spoonful at a dose, either pure or diluted with a little water, or else in a draught. This syrup is frequently added to the decoction or infusion of cinchona, or to other tonic drinks.

Teinture. P. ʒss ad ij or even ad iv in a draught or added to the decoction or infusion.

Teinture fébrifuge de Huxham. P. ʒj ad iv in two doses, in a light wine.

Vin de quiquina composé and Biere de quinquina. P. ʒij ad iv a spoonful at a dose.

Febrifuge Powders, (Cleghorn).

Rx. Pulveris cinchonæ, ʒ ss;
Magnesiæ sulphatis, ʒ vj.

Divide in chartulas iv e quibus capiat unam secundâ quâque horâ.

During the Apyrexia.

Febrifuge Powder. H of England.

Rx. Pulveris cinchonæ, ʒ ss;
——— cinnamomi, gr. vj;
——— zingiberis, gr. iij;
Piperis longi gr. j. Fiat pulvis.

Febrifuge Powders. H. Eng.

Rx. Pulveris cinchonæ,
Potassæ supertart, āā ʒ iv;
Caryophyllorum, gr. xv.

Divide in pulveris ix e quibus capiat unum tertiâ quâque horâ.

Febrifuge Powders. H. Italy.

Rx. Cinchonæ cordifoliæ, ʒ j;
Antimonii tartarizati, gr. j.

Fiant pulveres iv. Sumat unum, secundâ quâque horâ.

In certain cases of Intermittent Fevers accompanied with gastric symptoms.

Antimonial Febrifuge Powder. H. Italy.

Rx. Cinchonæ cordifoliæ, ʒ j;
Antimonii tartarizati, gr. j;
Opii, gr. j.

Divide in chartulas iv, detur una secundâ quâque horâ.

Used in certain fevers in which it is necessary to administer in a short time a very energetic tonic.

Antispasmodic Powder. H. Dieu.

Rx. Cinchonæ pulveris, 3ij;
Valerianæ pulveris, 3j.

In chartulas xij, distribue, dosis una quotidie.

Stomachic Powder. H. Dieu.

Rx. Cinchonæ,
Rhei, āā 3j.

In chartulas xij, divide; dosis i ante cibum.

Febrifuge Boluses.

Rx. Cinchonæ, 3j;
Syrupi corticis aurantii, q. s.

M. F. S. A. bolos xxiv, e quibus ij adhibendi omni quâque horâ.

During the Access.

Antiperiodical Boluses, called ad quartanam.
Hôt. D.

Rx. Cinchonæ, 3j;
Potassæ subcarbonatis, 3j;
Antimonii tartarizati, gr. xvi;
Syrupi simplicis, q. s.

In bolos lx. redige capiat unum absente febre.

Many practitioners consider this combination as a much more energetic antiperiodic than the cinchona alone.

At the same hospital they employ other *Febrifuge boluses*, which differ only from the former in the dose of the tartar emetic being xvij grains, and the subcarbonate of potass being replaced by the carbonate and hydrochloride of ammonia, āā 3j.

The *Febrifuge boluses* of M. Dupuytren

(Hôt. D.) are composed of 3j of the extract of cinchona and the same quantity of the rob of elder; and 3ij of the confection of dog roses divided into twelve boluses.

Boluses of Cinchona and Rhubarb. H. de la Mat.

℞. Cinchonæ pulveris, 3v;
Rhei pulveris, 3ss;
Ammoniaë hydrochlor. gr. xxx;
Syrupi flor. amygdal. Persicæ, q.s.

M. D. S. A. bolos x, capiat unum tertiâ quâque horâ.

In Intermittent Fevers, and also in periodical Neuralgia, &c.

Tonic Pills.

℞. Cinchonæ extracti, ʒj;
Ferri subcarbonatis, gr. xij;
Syrupi aurantii, q. s.

Fiat massa in pilulas xij dividenda, quarum capiat duas ante cibum.

Stomachic Pills of Cinchona.

℞. Cinchonæ extracti, 3j;
Gentianæ extract. gr. xij;
Opii extracti, gr. j;
Cinnamom. pulv. q. s.

Fiant pilulæ No. xij. Sumat unam tertiis horis.

Used in Dyspepsia.

Stomachic Electuary. (Alibert

℞. Cinchonæ pulv. 3ij;
Suc. inspiss. samb. ʒ iss;

Dosis 3j in vini rubri cyatho.

Decoction of Cinchona. H. Dieu.

Rx. Cinchonæ, \mathfrak{z} ij;
Aquæ, Oij.

Coque ad octarios duos, sumat \mathfrak{z} ij ter quaterve in die.

In order to render this preparation more active, \mathfrak{z} ss of the tincture of cinchona may be added to each dose or gut. x ad xv of diluted sulphuric acid.

Infusion of Cinchona. H. de la Ch.

Rx. Cinchonæ, \mathfrak{z} ij;
Aquæ, Oij.

Infunde per horas viginti quatuor.

Draught of Cinchona. Hôt. D.

Rx. Cinchonæ, \mathfrak{z} ss;
Ammoniæ hydrochlor. gr. xij;
Vini rubri \mathfrak{z} iv.

Fiat Haustus.

As an antiperiodic in Intermittent Fevers, before the access.

Compound Draught of Cinchona. H. de la Ch.

Rx. Infusi cinchonæ, \mathfrak{z} iv;
Aquæ menthæ;
—— cinnamomi, āā \mathfrak{z} ss;
Syrupi cinchonæ, \mathfrak{z} j.

Fiat mistura cujus sumat cochl. mag. æger singulâ horâ.

Tonic Draught. H. des Enfants.

Rx. Syrupi Cinchonæ, \mathfrak{z} j;
Spiritus melissæ, \mathfrak{z} ij;
Mucilag. acaciæ, \mathfrak{z} iv.

Tonic Opiate Draught. H. Dieu.

℞. Cinchonæ extracti, ʒ ij;
Opii extracti, gr. ij;
Aquæ menthæ;
—— canellæ, āā ʒ iv.

Dosis coch. amp. secundis horis.

Bitter Pectoral Draught. H. de la Char.

℞. Infusi cinchonæ, ʒ iv;
Syrupi gummi, ʒ j;
Aquæ aurantii, ʒ ij.

Dosis coch. amp. urgente tussi.

This is employed in chronic pulmonary catarrh in old persons.

A mixture nearly similar is used at the hospital of St. Anthony.

Astringent Draught. H. de la Char.

℞. Extracti cinchonæ,
Tincturæ canellæ, āā ʒ ss;
Syrupi cydoniæ, ʒ ss;
Aquæ aurantii, ʒ iij.

In passive hæmorrhages and chronic diarrhæa.

Camphorated Pills of Cinchona. Hôt. D.

℞. Extracti cinchonæ, ʒ j;
Camphoræ, gr. xij;
Extracti opii, gr. j;
Pulveris cinchonæ, q. s.

M. F. S. A. In pilulas xij. quarum capiat unam tertiâ quâque horâ.

Employed as tonics and stimulants in Adynamic Fevers.

Antiseptic Potion. H. St. Ant.

Rx. Cinchonæ, 3j;
 Syrupi caryophyllorum, 3j;
 Ammoniaë acetatis,
 Tincturæ cinnamomi, āā 3ij;
 Aquæ, 3iv.

Fiat mistura cujus cochl. mag. sumatur singula vel secundâ horâ.

In certain fevers accompanied with prostration of strength.

Antacid Stomachic Powders.

Rx. Pulveris cinchonæ, 3j;
 Magnesia calcinata, ʒj.

Divide in chartulas sex quarum capiat unam horâ somni.

In certain cases of Dyspepsia and of difficult digestion, accompanied with heartburn.

Stomachic Powder.

Rx. Pulveris cinchonæ;
 ——— rhei, āā 3j;
 Corticis aurantii, ʒj.

Fiant pulveres xij e quibus sumat unum ante cibum ex cyatho vini.

The *Poudre stomachique* of the Hôt. D. differs only from the above in not containing the orange peel.

The *Poudre Stomachique* of the H. de la Mat. contains gr. iij of cinchona and gr. j of catechu in a dose.

Acidulated gargle of Cinchona. H. des. Enf.

Rx. Cinchonæ, 3ij;
 Acidi muriatici,
 Mellis rosæ, āā 3j;
 Aquæ, Oj.

Fiat gargarisma.

Electuary of Cinchona.

℞. Pulveris cinchonæ, \mathfrak{z} j;
 Conservæ rosæ, \mathfrak{z} iv;
 Acidi sulphurici diluti, \mathfrak{z} j;
 Syrupi corticis aurantii, \mathfrak{z} jss.

Fiat electuarium, de quo capiat, \mathfrak{z} j, ter quaterve in die.

Potion of Cinchona. H. St. Ant.

℞. Pulveris cinchonæ, \mathfrak{z} jss;
 Syrupi simplicis, \mathfrak{z} j;
 Aquæ, \mathfrak{z} iv.

Fiat mistura de quâ cochl. mag. sumat, singula horâ.

As a tonic in passive hæmorrhages.

EXTERNALLY. *Powder.* As a tonic and antiseptic, q. v. on the surface of atonic ulcers, wounds complicated with hospital gangrene, &c.

Decoction and Infusion. In lotions, fomentations, injections, &c.

Wine. P. In lotions, fomentations, injections, &c.

Antiseptic Cataplasm. This is composed of six ounces of wheat-flower, one of cinchona, and two pints of water. It is beneficial in atonic and gangrenous ulcers.

Aqueous and alcoholic extract, \mathfrak{z} ss ij in clysters, as a tonic and febrifuge.

Tincture. P. in frictions on different parts of the body, in the dose of \mathfrak{z} ss—ij, in remittent fevers.

[This and other tonics are very much used on the continent in diseases of children, by rubbing them on the skin.—T.]

Antiseptic Powder. H. of Germ.

Rx. Cinchonæ, \mathfrak{z} j;
Camphoræ, \mathfrak{z} j.

Fiat pulvis.

Employed in dressing wounds attacked with hospital gangrene.

Cataplasm used in hospital gangrene.

Rx. Farinæ lini;
Citri incisæ, āā. q. s.;
Pulveris cinchonæ, \mathfrak{z} ss. ad j.

The sliced lemon should be applied on the wound, and the cataplasm of linseed sprinkled with the powder of cinchona is to be applied over them.

Gargle of Cinchona. M. de Santé.

Rx. Decocti cinchonæ, \mathfrak{z} vj;
Aceti, \mathfrak{z} iij;
Mellis, \mathfrak{z} j.

Misce pro gargarismate.

Employed in chronic and gangrenous angina, and in chronic ulcerations of the pharynx.

Enema of Cinchona. H. des Char.

Rx. Cinchonæ, \mathfrak{z} j;
Aquæ Oj.

Misce pro enemate.

The Lavement de Cinchona of the H. des Enf. is only composed of half this quantity of cinchona. As a febrifuge and tonic, when the stomach is too weak to bear the administration of cinchona internally.

Lotion of Cinchona. H. des Enf.

Rx. Cinchonæ, \mathfrak{z} j;
Aquæ Oj.

Fiat lotio.

The *Lotion de cinchona avec l'alcool camphré* of the H. des Enf. differs only from the preceding one by the addition of ℥ viij of camphorated alcohol. It is much more energetic.

Antiseptic Fomentation.

℞. Decocti cinchonæ, Oij;
 Infusi anthemidis, Oj;
 Spiritus vini camphorati, ℥ ij;
 Acidi muriatici, ℥ j.

Fiat fotus.

Tonic Injection. Hôt D.

℞. Cinchonæ, ℥ j;
 Aquæ, Oj.

Employed to cleanse the interior of abscesses, &c.

Frequently is added:

Liquoris opii (Sydenham), ℥ ss.

Misce pro injectione.

Tooth Powder.

℞. Cinchonæ,
 Magnesiæ calcinatæ, āā ℥ ss;
 Cinnamomi, ℥ j;
 Olei coryophyll. gut. j.

Misce.

Used in scorbutic relaxation of the gums.

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

A salt of which the base is one of the principles to which cinchona owes its virtues, and whose action is much more energetic and certain; it presents less inconvenience than that medicine. It is administered in the same cases.

INTERNALLY.—Gr. ij ad xij in 24 hours in powder, solution, or pills.

Alcohol of Quinine. F. de M. (Sulphate of quinine, gr. vi. alcohol, ℥j.) ℥ij ad iv in a draught. Each drachm contains $\frac{3}{4}$ of a grain of the sulphate.

Wine of Quinine. F. de M. (Sulphate of Quinine, gr. xij. Madeira wine, Oij), ℥j ad ij, a spoonful being administered every two hours. Each ounce contains $\frac{3}{4}$ of a grain of the sulphate.

Syrup of Quinine. F. de M. (sulphate of quinine, gr. xxxij, simple syrup, ℥j), ℥ss.—℥j, and even more: a spoonful every two hours. An ounce contains two grains of the sulphate.

Powder of the Sulphate of Quinine.

Rx. Quininæ sulphatis, gr. xij;
Sacchari, ℥ss.

Fiant pulveres iv e quibus capiat ij ad vi secundâ vel tertiâ quâque horâ.

The sugar may be replaced by ℥j of the carbonate of magnesia, which would disguise the bitterness of the sulphate of quinine.

Powder of Quinine and Morphia. (Magendie.)

Rx. Quininæ sulphatis, gr. vi;
Morphiæ sulphatis, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ ad j.

Divide in chartulas iv.

Powder of Quinine with Tartar Emetic. H. of Italy.

Rx. Antimonii tartarizati, gr. iij;
Quininæ sulphatis, gr. x.

Divide in chartulas vi, quarum sumat
ui a n secundâ quâque horâ.

During the Apyrexia.

These powders have been used with much suc-

cess in certain intermittent fevers, which have resisted the action of the sulphate of quinine when administered alone.

Febrifuge Boluses.

R̄. Quininæ sulphatis, gr. viij;
Extracti cinchonæ, gr. xij;
Syrupi corticis aurantii, q. s.
Fiant boli iij, quorum capiat; tertiâ quâque horâ.

Febrifuge Boluses. H. of Italy.

R̄. Quininæ sulphatis, ℥j;
Micæ panis;
Pulveris glycyrrhizæ;
Mellis, āā q. s.

Divide in bolos octo, ex quibus capiat ij ad vi quotidie.

Febrifuge Boluses with Opium. H. of Italy.

R̄. Quininæ sulphatis, gr. xij;
Opii, gr. ij;
Mellis, q. s.

Fiant boli iv, quorum sumat unum quartâ quâque horâ.

This mass may be divided into twelve pills, of which one should be taken every hour.

Pills of the Sulphate of Quinine.

R̄. Quininæ sulphatis, gr. xx;
Extracti gentianæ;
Pulveris glycyrrhizæ, āā, q. s.

Divide in pilulus x.

From ij to viij of these pills should be taken during the apyrexia, or at equal intervals.

[The quinine may be advantageously combined with aperient pills in some cases.—T.]

Potion of the Sulphate of Quinine.

Rx. Aquæ destillatæ lactucæ, ℥ iij;
————— cinchonæ, ℥ ss;
Quininæ sulphatis, gr. xij;
Syrupi corticis aurantii, ℥ j.

Fiat mistura, cujus capiat cochl. mag. iv
ad viij quotidie.

*The sulphate of quinine may be replaced by
℥ ij or iv of Magendie's alcohol of quinine.*

[It is better to order quinine in the infusion of roses, or in bitter infusions with a few drops of dilute sulphuric acid; as this remedy is more efficacious in a solution of this kind than without the acid.—T.]

EXTERNALLY.—As a febrifuge in remittent and intermittent fevers, accompanied with gastro-enteritis. In frictions upon the gums and internal coat of the lips, in doses of gr. iv to viij.

The bitterness of this salt is a great obstacle to this mode of administration.

By the *endermic method* gr. ij ad vi, mixed with a small quantity of starch, on the surface of a small blister applied to the epigastrium. The application should be renewed from two to four times a day during the apyrexia. In dressing a blister a cerate containing gr. vi of the sulphate of quinine, with ℥ j of cerate may be used.

[MM. Martin and Lambert use from four to six grains of quinine with some cerate; and it is important to state that the medicine should be very finely pulverised, and never applied alone, as it may excite very severe ulceration, which has continued for

six or seven weeks. This result does not happen when the cerate is employed. The endermic method is valuable in scrofulous and rachitic diseases of children who refuse to take quinine by the mouth.—T.]

SULPHATE OF CINCHONA.

A salt, the base of which is, as well as quinine, one of the active principles of cinchona, and which has the same medicinal properties. According to M. Chomel, it is less efficacious than the sulphate of quinine, whilst M. Marianini thinks that its action is quite as certain, at the same time that it has the advantage of being more soluble and less bitter than the other medinine. It may be used in the same cases as the sulphate of quinine; but it is not much employed.

INTERNALLY.—Gr. iv ad xvi in solution or pills.

Alcohol of Cinchonine. F. de M. (Sulphate of cinchona gr. x ij. Alcohol, ℥ j), ℥ ij ad iv in a draught.

Wine of Cinchonine. F. de M. (sulphate of cinchona gr. xxiv; Madeira wine a quart). A spoonful every two hours.

Syrup of Cinchonine. F. de M. (Sulphate of cinchona. ℥ ij, simple syrup, ℥ b.) A spoonful every two hours. Many of these preparations may be substituted for the sulphate of quinine.

WILLOW BARK.

A very energetic tonic and slightly astringent; its action is similar to cinchona, but its properties are less febrifuge. It is used in

the same cases as the Peruvian Bark, and is frequently substituted for that medicine in treating the poor.

INTERNALLY. *Powder*, ʒij ad ʒj, and even more, administered in the same manner as quinine.

Decoction, the same quantity in Oij of water.

EXTERNALLY.—*Decoction*, in lotions, fomentations, gargles, &c.

Antiseptic Cataplasm.

Rx. Pulveris salicis,
 ——— rutæ, āā ʒij;
 Sp. vini camphorati, ʒj;
 Aceti, q. s.

Misce.

SALACINE.

This is the ultimate product of the willow bark, and has the same properties as quinine. It is employed with success in intermittent fevers.

INTERNALLY.—From ij to iij grains or more, two or three times a day, in solution or pills.

Pills of Salacine.

Rx. Salacinæ, gr. xij;
 Ext. gentianæ, }
 Pulv. glycyrrh. } āā q. s.

In pilulas vj divide, dentur duæ secundis horis.

Leaves of Holly.

Tonic, and febrifuge in intermittents.

[The Medico-Botanical Society of London

awarded their prize to M. Rousseau, of Paris, for his experiments on this medicine. I was requested, as professor of *Materia Medica* to the Society, to report on this essay; and felt convinced, after the perusal of the numerous cases of intermittent fever, observed by others as well as the author, that the medal ought to be awarded. I have tried salacine in ague and in dyspepsia with great success.—T.]

INTERNALLY.—Powder of holly leaves, from ʒj—ij in white wine and in water, taken every three hours before the access of the cold stage.

Extract.—From ʒss j in boluses or pills.

Decoction.—H. Paris. Holly leaves, ʒiv; water, ʒvj; reduce by boiling to ʒv. In intermittent fevers.

Vinous infusion.—H. Paris. Powder of holly leaves ʒjss; wine ʒiv, infuse for twelve hours. In the same disease.

Wine of Holly, (Rousseau.)—Powder of the leaves of holly ʒij; white wine, ʒvj. To be taken at one dose.

ILICINE.

This is the ultimate product of the leaves of holly; and is much praised by M. Rousseau as a febrifuge. It is used in the same manner as salacine.

GENTIAN.

A very energetic tonic, employed principally to recruit the general strength. It is sometimes administered in intermittent

fevers, but its antiperiodic action is less certain than that of cinchona or salacine.

INTERNALLY.—*Powder.* As a tonic, gr. xij ad \mathfrak{D} j. As a febrifuge, \mathfrak{D} j ad \mathfrak{Z} j, in substance or in pills.

Antiarthritic Powder. P. Gr. xij ad \mathfrak{D} j.

Decoction. \mathfrak{Z} ij ad iv in Oij of water.

Extract. Gr. xij ad \mathfrak{Z} ss in pills.

Tincture. \mathfrak{Z} j ad ij in a potion of \mathfrak{Z} iv or vj, or in a bitter ptisan.

Ammoniated Tincture of Gentian. P. \mathfrak{Z} ij ad iv in a potion.

Bitter Wine of Parmentier. P. \mathfrak{Z} j ad iv.

Stomachic Powder.

\mathcal{R} . Gentianæ, gr. xl;

Canellæ,

Rhei, āā xvi;

Divide in chartulas iv quarum exhibetur una horâ ante prandium saltem unâ in cyatho vini.

Ptisan of Gentian.

\mathcal{R} . Gentianæ,

Corticis aurantii, āā \mathfrak{Z} ij ad iv;

Aquæ Oij.

Coque cola et adjice;

Syrupi simplicis, \mathfrak{Z} ij.

Fiat mistura de qua capiat cyathum ter in die.

In scrofulous affections, chlorosis, &c.

Bitter Decoction. H. of Italy.

\mathcal{R} . Gentianæ, \mathfrak{Z} ss:

Absinthii, manip, j;

Aquæ Oij.

Decoque ad dimidium et cola. Capiat ad libitum.

In cases of convalescence after certain intermittent fevers, difficult digestion from atony, &c.

Poudre de Tribus. Hôt. D.

Rx. Pulveris gentianæ, ʒ ss:

———— bistortæ,

———— pœoniæ, āā ʒ ij.

Divide in chartulas xij quarum tria vel quatuor sumantur quotidie.

Used as a substitute for quinine in intermittent fevers.

Bitter Febrifuge Boluses.

Rx. Extracti gentianæ,

———— absinthii,

———— catechu, āā ʒ ss;

Syrupi quininæ, q. s.

Divide in bolos L e quibus capiat v ad xv quotidie.

In Intermittent Fevers.

Bitter Draught.

Rx. Infusi centaurii, ʒ iv;

Tincturæ gentianæ, ʒ j;

Syrupi cinnamomi,

———— simplicis, āā ʒ ss.

Fiat mistura de quâ sumat cochl. mag. omni horâ.

As a tonic.

Stomachic Potion.

Rx. Tincturæ gentianæ, ʒ ss;

Aquæ aurantii, ʒ iij;

Tincturæ cinnamomi, ʒ j;

Acidi sulphurici diluti, m. xx.

Fiat mistura cujus capiat. cochl. min æger

bis vel ter in die, ex cyatho aquæ cum saccharo.

In Dyspepsia.

Gentianine.

The active principle of gentian employed as a tonic in the same cases as that medicine.

INTERNALLY.—Gr. ij ad iv in pills.

Tincture of Gentianine. F. de M. (Gentianine, gr. v, Alcohol (903) ℥j), 3j ad iv in a draught.

Syrup of Gentianine. F. de M. (Gentianine, gr. xvj, common syrup ℥j), 3j ad ij in a draught.

M. Magendie thinks that this syrup is the best bitter which can be employed in scrofula.

Pills of Gentianine.

R̄. Gentianinæ, gr. v;

Conservæ rosæ,

Pulveris glycyrrhizæ, āā q. s.

M. F. S. A. massa, in pilulas sex dividenda, quarum capiat unam singulâ horâ.

QUASSIA.

A tonic, rather energetic and slightly irritating. Used in spasmodic purgings, atonic diseases, &c. It is scarcely ever used as a febrifuge.

INTERNALLY.—*Powder*, ℥j ad 3ss; rarely employed.

Infusion. 3j in Oj of water.

Bitter Decoction. H. of Germany.

R̄. Quassiæ ligni, 3j;

Florum anthemidis, 3jss;

Aquæ, Ovj.

Decoque ad quartam partem et cola; sumat cyathum bis vel ter in die.

Bitter Wine. H. of England.

℞. Quassiae ligni, ℥ ij;

Vini albi, Oj;

Caryophyll. pulveris, ʒj.

Mascera et cola. Dosis cochl. min. j ad iv ter quaterve in die.

In cases of purging in pregnant females, &c.

SIMAROUBA.

A tonic whose action and use are nearly the same as those of quassia. It is principally employed in chronic diarrhœa and and colliquative purgings.

INTERNALLY.—*Powder.* ʒj, ad ʒ ss; rarely employed.

Decoction and Infusion.—ʒj—iij to Oj of water.

Astringent Potion. H. of Italy.

℞. Corticis simaroubæ, ʒ ss;

Aquæ, ʒ xij.

Coque ad tertiam partem cola et adjice;

Gummi acaciæ, ʒ ij;

Tincturæ opii, gut. xij.

Fiat mistura cujus capiat cochl. mag. secundâ quâque horâ.

In Chronic Diarrhœa.

CALUMBA.

A tonic, acting in the same manner and used in the same cases as the two preceding substances.

INTERNALLY.—*Powder,* gr. xv ad ʒ ss. in substance or in pills.

Decoction or Infusion, ʒ ij ad iv in Oij of water.

Tonic and Stomachic Draught.

R. Calumbæ, ʒ ij ;

Aquæ ferventis, ʒ viij ;

Coque, cola et adjice,

Liquoris opii(Sydenham) m.xxiv ;

Ætheris sulphurici gut. xx.

Fiat mistura. In dosibus cochl. mag.

*In Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhœa, &c.**Tonic Pills.*

R. Calumbæ, ʒjv ;

Opii, gr. iv.

Olei menthæ piperitæ, gut. x ;

Syrupi caryophyll. q. s.

Divide in pilulas xxx e quibus sex sumantur quotidie.

*Employed in treatment of parturient females in cases of spasmodic purging.*It has been recommended to make use, at the same time, of some gaseous water, such as the *eau de seltz*.

HORSE CHESNUT.

A tonic and astringent, recommended as a febrifuge, but it cannot be depended upon, and its use is almost abandoned.

INTERNALLY.—*Powder*, ʒ ss. ad j.*Decoction*, ʒ j to Oij of water.

HOP.

A tonic, which likewise appears to possess slight narcotic principles. It is principally employed in scrofulous affections, certain diseases of the skin, &c. As a febrifuge it merits no confidence. It is used as a sedative.

INTERNALLY.—*Powder*, gr. xij ad ʒj, and even more : not often employed.

Infusion, ℥iv ad ℥ij in Oij of water.
The infusion of the Hôt D. and de la Ch.
contains ℥j in the same quantity of water.

Ointment of the Hop. (Swediaur).

℞. Pulveris humuli, ℥j;
Adipis, ℥v.

Liqua lento calore et cola.

Employed by some practitioners in cancerous ulcers, to allay pain.

Tincture of hop is prescribed by the British pharmacopœias.

LUPULINE.

A substance which appears to be the active principle of the hop, and which is administered in the same cases.

INTERNALLY.—*Powder of Lupuline.* F. de M. (Lupuline, one part; sugar, two parts.) Gr. xij ad ℥j at two or three doses.

Extract. F. de M. gr. iv to xij in pills.

Tincture. F. de M. (Lupuline, one part; alcohol, two parts.) Gut. xx ad lx in a potion.

Syrup. F. de M. (Tincture of lupuline, one part; simple syrup, seven parts.) ℥ss ad j in a potion.

Pills of Lupuline.

℞. Lupulinæ, ℥ij ss;
Gummi acaciæ, ℥j;
Extracti cichorii, q. s.

Fiat massa in pilulas granorum iv distribuenda, ex quibus sumat ij ad iv quotidie.

In scrofula.

EXTERNALLY.—In the same cases as the hop.

Pommade of Lupuline. (Freake.)

℞. Lupulinæ, 3j;

Adipis, 3 iij.

Liqua in balneo mar. et cola.

ANGUSTURA.

A tonic and astringent, sometimes employed in combating atony. This substance has been much boasted of as a febrifuge, but it does not deserve the encomiums that have passed upon it. It is not much used at the present day.

INTERNALLY.—*Powder.* Gr. x ad 3j.

Decoction and Infusion. 3 iv in Oj of water, a tea spoonful at a dose.

Tonic Draught. Hôt. D.

℞. Decocti angustur. 3 vj;

Aquæ cinnamomi, 3 iv;

Tincturæ opii, gut. xx.

Fiat mistura, cujus capiat cochl. mag. iij in die.

As a stomachic. This mixture may be sweetened with some kind of syrup.

COMMON CENTAURY.

A tonic, whose action is similar to that of Gentian. Much employed to relieve the general health, and in intermittent fevers.

INTERNALLY.—*Powder.* 3 ss ad j.

Decoction and Infusion. 3 iv ad vj in Oij of water.

Extract. P. ʒj ad 3j in pills, or as an excipient for other medicines.

Bitter Infusion.

℞. Foliorum centaurii, 3 vj;

Aquæ ferventis, 3 vj.

Coque et cola, in doses quatuor distribue.

In Intermittent Fevers, and as a tonic.

The decoction of centaury of the Hôt. D. and de la Ch. contain only 3j of this plant to Oj of water, and is taken as a ptisan.

Febrifuge Emulsion. (Niemann.)

Rx. Amygdalæ amaræ, 3jss;

Aquæ anthemidis, 3jss;

Fiat emulsio et adjice.

Extracti centaurii, 3ij.

Misce.

To be taken before the access.

BUCKBEAN.

A tonic, rather energetic, but it cannot be administered in large doses, on account of the purging and colic it often produces. It is much employed in the treatment of cutaneous diseases, scurvy, &c.

INTERNALLY.—*Powder.* ʒj ad 3j; rarely used.

Decoction and Infusion. 3j in Oij of water.

Suc exprimé. P. 3j ad iv.

ALDER.

A tonic and astringent, administered in atony of the digestive organs, in certain pulmonary catarrhs, accompanied with abundant expectoration and without fever, in chronic catarrhs.

INTERNALLY.—*Powder.* 3ss ad j.

Decoction and Infusion. P. 3ss, ad j to Oij of water.

Extract. P. ʒj ad ij.

Wine. P. ʒij ad iv.

Powders of Alder. H. of Germany.

Rx. Radicis alni, ʒj;

———— angelicæ, gr. xij.

Divide in chartulas iv, capiat æger unam
tertiâ quâque horâ.

*In Chronic Pulmonary Catarrhs, Dysentery,
&c.*

Compound Decoction of Alder. H. de la Ch.

Rx. Radicis alni, ʒj;

Hyssopi officinalis,

Florum hederæ, āā. ʒij;

Syrupi mellis, ʒij.

Fiat decoctum.

*Employed in certain affections where there
exist mucus in the Bronchia.*

*Compound Draught of Alder, cordial Diu-
retic Draught.* H. de la Ch.

Rx. Decocti alni, ʒiv;

Tincturæ digitalis, ʒss;

Alcoholis potassæ, gut. xvij;

Syrupi simplicis, ʒj.

Fiat potio cujus capiat cochl. mag. pro
dose.

*In cases of Passive Hydrops, depending on
an affection of the heart.*

*The alcohol of potass contains one part of
potass to eight of alcohol.*

Vinous Draught of Alder.

Rx. Tincturæ alni, ʒj;

Vini albi, ʒvj;

Syrupi simplicis, ʒj.

Fiat mistura. Dosis cochl. mag.

The Vin d'Aunée of the military hospitals contains one part of the tincture of alder to ten or twenty of red wine, and is used as a stimulant to the bronchia, &c.

CENTAURIA BENEDICTA.

A tonic, administered in arthritic and atonic affections. Not much employed.

INTERNALLY.—*Powder.* ℥j ad ʒj.

Decoction and Infusion. ʒiv ad ʒj in Oij of water.

This preparation frequently excites vomiting, and is sometimes given to facilitate the action of emetics.

BURDOCK.

A slight tonic, but more frequently employed as a diaphoretic or diuretic in gout and rheumatism, diseases of the skin, syphilis, &c.

INTERNALLY.—*Powder.* ℥j ad ʒss; not much used.

Decoction. ʒj ad ij in Oij of water.

Decoction of Burdock.

℞. Radicis arctii lappæ, ʒj;

Aquæ, Oij;

Coque ad dimid partem cola et adjice;

Mellis, ʒj.

Employed in certain diseases of the skin, such as scabies, tetters, scrofula, chronic ulcers, &c.

The decoction de Bardane of the Italian hospitals, and of the Hôt D. differ only from the former in omitting the honey.

PATIENCE.

Its properties and use are analogous to those of the last mentioned ingredient. It is employed in the same cases.

Extract. P. \mathfrak{z} j ad \mathfrak{z} j;

Suc Exprimé. P. \mathfrak{z} j ad ij.

WILD SUCCORY.

A tonic, but its action is slow; it is frequently used in affections of the digestive organs.

INTERNALLY.—*Decoction.* \mathfrak{z} j ad ij of the root in Oij of water. If made from the leaves manip. j ad ij in the same quantity of water.

Suc. P. gr. x ad \mathfrak{z} ss in pills; and as an excipient for other medicines. q. s.

Syrup. P. \mathfrak{z} j ad ij.

Sirop de chicorée composé. P. The same doses.

This preparation, which contains rhubarb, is a laxative, and is much employed as a medicine for children. A tea spoonful is given at a dose.

Laxative Lohoché for Children. H. des Ven.

Rx. Lohochi simplicis, \mathfrak{z} iv;

Syrupi chicori comp. \mathfrak{z} ij.

Dosis cochl. mag. sæpe in die.

DANDELION.

It possesses the same properties, and is employed in the same cases as succory.

INTERNALLY.—*Decoction.* The same doses as the decoction of succory.

Suc exprimé des feuilles. P. The same.

Extract. P. Used as an excipient for other medicines.

SAPONARIA.

A very weak tonic, acting also as a diaphoretic. It is frequently used in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, chronic syphilis, enlargement of the abdominal viscera, &c.

INTERNALLY.—*Decoction.* ℥j to Oij of water.

Suc exprimé. P. ℥ss. ad ij in pills, and as an excipient for other medicines.

FUMARIA.

A slight tonic, much employed in cutaneous affections, scurvy, &c.

INTERNALLY. *Decoction and Infusion* manip. j to Oij of water.

Suc exprimé. P. ℥ss ad j.

Sirop. P. ℥ss. ad j.

POLYGALA AMARA.

A tonic; it frequently causes alvine evacuations.

INTERNALLY. *Powder.* ℥j ad 3j.

Decoction. ℥j in Oij of water.

ICELAND MOSS.

A slight tonic and analeptic, or rather a mucilage and emollient, according as it is divested or not of its bitter principle. In the latter case it is administered in chronic diarrhœa not inflammatory, &c. When divested of its bitter principle it is used in acute diseases of the respiratory organs, inflammation of the digestive tube, &c.

INTERNALLY.—As a tonic. *Decoction,*

℥ ss ad j to Oij of water reduced to one half. ℥ ss ad ij of this should be given alone or diluted with milk. The decoction of the Parisian hospitals has only ℥ ss of lichen to Oij of water, reduced to Oij by ebullition.

Geleé de Lichen. P. ℥ ss ad iij daily.

Pastilles de Lichen. P. Eight or ten daily.

As an emollient it is given in the same doses and under the same forms, but care must be taken previously to macerate the lichen in a weak alkaline, to remove the bitter principle.

Ptisan of Lichen.

℞. Lichenis (spoliati amaritudinis), ℥ j;
Aquæ, Oij.

Coque ad tertiam partem cola et adjice;
Syrupi althææ, ℥ ij.

Fiat mistura cujus capiat cyathum pro dose.

As a calmant in diseases of the chest. Some practitioners substitute Ojss of milk for the water.

[Carrigeen moss, which is found in Ireland, is now very generally used as a substitute for the former. T.]

Colt's Foot.

This is sometimes employed in catarrhs. Dose manip. j to Oij of water.

[The patent medicine called Ryan's Essence of Colt's Foot does not contain a particle of this plant. T.]

CHAPTER IV.

MEDICINES EMPLOYED PRINCIPALLY AS GENERAL STIMULANTS.

LIQUOR AMMONIÆ.

Concentrated and in large doses, it is a very irritating and violent poison; diluted with water it is an energetic stimulant and diaphoretic. It is administered with success in certain cutaneous eruptions, which are anomalous or suddenly suppressed, typhoid fevers, chronic rheumatism, bites from venomous animals, &c. Externally it is used as a rubefacient and even caustic. It is employed daily in chronic rheumatism, enlargements of the mammæ, chronic tumours, neuralgia, angina, cynanche or quinsey, &c. It is also used to cauterize the bites of venomous animals.

Subst. Incomp. Acids, metallic salts, alum, &c.

INTERNALLY.—Gut. x ad xx and more, in form ℥vj to viij of a proper vehicle.

Eau de Luce. P. Oil of amber, 12; Balm of Mecca, 8; Alcohol, 500; digest for four days; then mix this fluid in the proportion of 1 part to 16 of fluid ammonia. Fifteen to twenty drops in six ounces of a vehicle.

℞. *Liquoris ammoniæ*, gut. viij;
Aquæ cum saccharo, ℥ iij.

Fiat haustus.

To be given at once after vomiting.

Ammoniacal Mixture. H. of Germ.

R̄. Liquoris ammoniæ, 3 ss;
 Aquæ menthæ, 3 viij;
 Syrupi aurantii, 3 ss.

Fiat mistura cujus sumat cochl. mag.
 secundâ vel tertiâ horâ.

EXTERNALLY.—Concentrated as a caustic.
 A rag dipped in the liquor ammoniæ should
 be placed on the part which we wish to act
 on.

[It often fails even as a rubefacient. T.]

Volatile Liniment. P.

As a rubefacient.

[This is similar to the ammoniated oil, or
 hartshorn and oil, so much used in sore
 throat and swelling of the glands of the
 neck in children. T.]

Ammoniacal Caustic. (Gondret.)

R̄. Liquoris ammoniæ, duas partes,
 Adipis ovini,
 Olei Olivæ, ãã unam partem.

Liqua serum et oleum lento igne et am-
 moniam adjice.

*Used to cauterize the skin in a slow and
 painful manner in cases in which a strong re-
 vulsion is necessary.*

Ammoniacal Liniment. Hôt. D.

R̄. Liquoris ammoniæ, 3 x;
 Olei olivæ, 3 v.

Fiat Linimentum.

*The ammoniacal liniment of the H. St.
 Ant. and des Ven. contains only half this
 quantity of ammonia. That of the H. des
 Enf. and de la Ch. contains only 3 ss. of
 ammonia to 3 iv of oil.*

Camphorated Volatile Liniment. M. de Sante.

Rx. Liquoris ammoniæ,
Camphoræ. āā 3 iv;
Olei olivæ, 3 iv.

Misce.

All these liniments are very much employed as resolvents, stimulants, and even rubefacients in painful rheumatisms, enlargements of the glands, paralysis, &c.

Anodyne Liniment. (H. Militaires.)

Rx. Liquoris ammoniæ, 3 v;
Tincturæ opii, 3 iv;

Misce. Olei olivæ. 3 iv.

Stimulant Liniment. H. of Germ.

Rx. Liquoris ammoniæ,
Petrolei, āā 3 j.

Misce.

Used as a friction on the abdomen in nervous colics, or on the extremities in spasms, &c.

Ammoniacal Gargle. H. of Germ.

Rx. Fructi caricæ,
Radicis malvæ, āā 3 vj;
Lactis, Oij.

Decoque ad 3 xij, cola et adjice.

Liquoris ammoniæ, 3 iv.

Fiat gargarisma.

In obstinate Angina (Cynanche) Maligna.

Emmenagogue Injection. H. of Italy.

Rx. Liquoris Ammoniæ, gut, xj;
Lactis, 3 x.

Fiat injectio ter in die utenda.

[I have frequently employed this in ab-

sence of the menses in well developed women with success. T.]

ACETATE OF AMMONIA.

A very energetic stimulant, whose action is principally on the skin and urinary system. It is consequently employed both as a diaphoretic and diuretic. Its use is recommended in the typhoid fevers of camps and prisons, in cases of small-pox and scarlatina, to facilitate the appearance of the eruption, or to recal it when suppressed; in gout, chronic rheumatism, &c. It is used with much benefit in the treatment of the colic which accompanies or precedes the flow of the menses in certain females. It is a favourite remedy in fevers and inflammations.

Subst incomp. The fixed alkalies, concentrated acids, corrosive sublimate and nitrate of silver.

INTERNALLY.— \mathfrak{z} j ad \mathfrak{z} ij, and even more daily, in a proper vehicle, as a stimulant and diaphoretic.

Gut. xxx ad lx in a glass of sugar and water as an emmenagogue.

[I have combined it with the sedative solution of opium and compound tincture of guiacum, and given this mixture freely for a week before the expected return of menstruation in dysmenorrhœa, with marked success. T.]

Potion antiseptique. P. One or two teaspoonsful every two hours in fevers.

Diaphoretic Mixture. H. of Germ.

Rx. Succı sambuci, 3 vj;
Aquæ destillatæ, 3 viij;
Acetatis ammoniæ, 3 iv;
Oxymellis simplicis, 3 j.

Fiat mistura cujus sumat cochlearia duo ampla secundâ quâque horâ.

The Potion avec l'Acetate d'ammoniaque of the H. de la Mat. is composed of 3 ij of the acetate of ammonia; 3 iv of orange flower water, 3 j of simple syrup; and 3 iv of the infusions of elder and of the tilia europæa. It is administered in the same manner.

Sudorific Julep. H. of Italy.

Rx. Ammoniæ acetatis, 3 iij;
Camphoræ, (liquafactæ in q. s. alcoholis,) 3 ss;
Oxymellis simplicis, 3 j
Infusi sambuci, 3 iv.

Fiat mistura de quâ capiat cochl. mag. sumatur secundâ horâ.

To cause perspiration.

Sudorific Potion. H. St. Ant.

Rx. Ammoniæ acetatis, 3 iij;
Vini Burgundiæ, 3 vj;
Tincturæ cinnamomi, 3 ij;
Syrupi simplicis, 3 j.

Misce. Sumat cochl. mag. pro dosi.

The Potion tonique, improperly called *astrigente* of the H. St. Ant. differs from the preceding one in containing only 3 ij of the acetate of ammonia to 3 vj of wine, and no tincture.

Tonic Potion. H. de la Ch.

℞. Ammoniæ acetatis, ʒj.
Mucilag. acaciæ, ʒij;
Syrupi simplicis,
Mellis scillæ, āā ʒj;
Aquæ aurantii,
Extracti cinchonæ, āā ʒij.

Misce.

Employed in the same manner and in the same cases as the preceding.

Tonic Potion. H. de la Ch.

℞. Ammoniæ acetatis, ʒss;
Aquæ cinnamomi,
Aquæ camphoræ, āā ʒij;
Tincturæ cinchonæ, ʒij;
Ætheris, ʒss;
Syrupi caryophyllorum, ʒj.

Fiat potio cujus sumat cochl. mag. secundâ quâque horâ.

In fevers accompanied with inflammation of the lungs.

Expectorant Potion. H. of Germ.

℞. Ammoniæ acetatis,
Spiritus assafoetidæ, āā ʒss;
Aquæ menthæ, ʒij;

Misce.

Dosis cochleare mag. pro re nata.

In Asthma and Chronic Pulmonary Catarrh.

The *Potion bechique* of the Hôt. D., is composed of ʒij of the acetate of ammonia and ʒiv of the *julep bechique*; it is taken in the same manner.

Diuretic Potion.

℞. Ammoniae acetatis, ℥ ij;
 Misce. Potassae acetatis, ℥ ij.

Sumatur cochl. mag. singulâ horâ ex
 cyatho aquae cum saccharo.

EXTERNALLY.

Resolvent Fomentation.

℞. Liquoris ammoniae acetatis,
 Alcoholis,
 Aquae, āā ℥ iv.

Fiat Fotus.

HYDROCHLORATE OF AMMONIA.

A very energetic stimulant, especially on the skin, the secretions of which it augments. It acts also as a diuretic. It is used with advantage in cutaneous affections, rheumatism, anasarca, passive dropsies, &c. It is often united with quinine in the treatment of intermittent fevers. Externally it is used as a resolvent and refrigerant, in superficial inflammations, indolent tumours, chronic angina, &c.

Subst. Incomp. The oxides of the second class, the salts of lead and silver, nitric and sulphuric acids, &c.

INTERNALLY.—Gr. vj. ad viij in pills, three or four times during the day, as a stimulant.

℞j. ad 3 ss, united to quinine or the extract of gentian, as a febrifuge.

Febrifuge Powder. H. of Germ.

℞. Hydro-chlorureti ammoniae, 3 ss;
 Cancrorum oculor, 3 j;
 Myrrhæ, ℞j.

Divide in chartulas iij, e quibus capiat unam horis duabus ante accessum et aliam cras et perendie.

Pectoral Mixture. H. of Germ.

Rx. Ammoniæ 3 ij;
Decocti malvæ, 3 xij;
Extracti glycyrrhizæ, 3 vj,

Fiat mistura cujus capiat cochl. mag. secundâ quâque horâ.

In Chronic Diseases of the Liver.

Resolvent Mixture.

Rx. Ammoniæ.
Vini antimonii, āā 3 ij;
Oxymellis simplicis, 3 ij;
Aquæ cinnamomi, 3 x.

Fiat mistura de quâ sumat coch. amp. singulis horis.

In cases of obstruction of the lower belly.

For *Bols fébrifuges*. H. de Paris, and
Potion excitante. H. de Paris. Vide Cinchona.

EXTERNALLY.— 3 ij ad vj in Ovj of water, in lotions, fomentations, &c.

Baths, 3 viij in a sufficient quantity of water.

Eau-de-vie ammoniacée. H. St. Ant.

Rx. Ammoniæ 3 iv;
Spiritus rectificite Oij.

Misce.

In lotions, fomentations, &c.

Resolvent Fomentation.

Rx. Ammoniæ, 3 j;
Spiritus rosmarini, Oj.

Misce.

Employed in swellings of the mamma from stagnation of the milk. Cloths dipped in this fluid should be laid on the breast of the patient.

Antiseptic Gargle. Hôt. D.

Rx. Hydrochlorureti ammoniæ, gr. xij.
Camphoræ, gr. xx;
Decocti cinchonæ, ℥ vj.

Fiat gargarisma.

Used in cases of Gangrenous Angina.

Aromatic Powder. Hôt. D.

Rx. Pulveris thymi,
————— salviæ,
————— rosmarini, āā ℥ iv;
Hydrochlorureti ammoniæ,
Camphoræ, āā gr. xx.

Misce.

Used externally as a substitute for quinia.

Resolvent Cataplasm. Hôt. des Ven,

Rx. Cataplasmati lini, ℥ iv;
Plumpi subacetatis, ℥ j;
Hydrochlorureti ammoniæ, 3 ss.

Misce.

Used to stimulate slightly inflammatory tumours which tend to induration.

Resolvent Liniment. Hot. D.

Rx. Aceti 3 ss;
Hydrochlorureti ammoniæ, 3 ij.

Misce.

Used in frictions on certain glandular tumours.

SUBCARBONATE OF AMMONIA.

A very active stimulant which, in large doses, acts like corrosive poisons; in small

ones it is a stimulant and diuretic. It is used in ataxic fevers, cutaneous eruptions; bites from venomous animals, the croup, convulsions of children, dependent on dentition, &c.

Subst incomp. The acids, the oxides of the second class, the sulphates of magnesia, iron, and zinc, the acetate of lead, corrosive sublimate, &c.

INTERNALLY.—Gr. vi ad x, three or four times a day, either in pills or a potion.

Camphorated Ammoniacal Powders. H. of Germ.

R_x, Ammoniaë subcarbonatis. gr. iv.
Camphoræ gr. ij;
Succhari, ʒj.

Misce.

Taken as a Diaphoretic and antispasmodic.

Stimulant Boluses. H. of Eng.

R_x. Ammoniaë subcarbonatis,
Extracti juniperi, āā gr. x;
Pulveris cantharidis, gr. ij;
Syrupi simplicis, q. s.

Sumat ægar unum sextis horis.

Divide in bolos duos.

Ammoniacal Emulsion. H. of Germ.

R_x. Ammoniaë subcarb,
Camphoræ, āā ʒj;
Aquæ cinnamomi, ʒ viij;
Mucilaginis acaciæ, q. s.
Syrupi hordei, ʒj.

Fiat emulsio, cujus capiat cochl. med.
vel. mag. singulâ horâ.

Antacid Pills.

℞. Ammoniaë subcarbonatis, gr. v.;
Extracti rhei gr. viij.

Fiant pilulæ duæ.

Used in acidity of the stomach.

Ammoniacal Syrup.

℞. Ammoniaë subcarbonatis, 3j;
Syrupi malvæ, ʒ viij.

Fiat syrupus de quo capiat cochl. mag.
tertiâ quâque horâ.

In Croup.

Alcoholic Solution of the Subcarbonate of Ammonia. H. of Germ.

℞. Liquoris ammoniaë subcarbonatis, 3iv;
Alcoholis, ʒ j.

Fiat mistura cujus capiat gut. l ad lx ex
aquæ cyatho.

Anti-asthmatic Mixture of Van Swieten.

℞. Ammoniaë subcarbonatis, 3j;
Aquæ rutæ, ʒ viij;
Syrupi papaveris, 3ij.

Dosis, ʒ ss in asthma.

Anti-scrofulous Potion. Hôt. Dieu.

℞. Tincturæ gentianæ, 3j;
Ammoniaë carbonatis, 3ss.

Misce.

The carbonate of soda is sometimes substituted for the ammonia.

EXTERNALLY.—As a stimulant and solvent.

Stimulant Gargle.

Rx. Liquoris ammoniæ subcarb, 3 iv;
Decocti hordei, Oj.

Misce.

Used in atonic angina.

Camphorated Ammoniacal Fomentation. H.
of Germ.

Rx. Ammoniæ subcarb, 3 iv;
Spiritus camphoræ, 3 jss.

Misce.

Used in ecchymosis, and as a rubefacient.

Ammoniacal Cerate.

Rx. Ammoniæ subcarb. 3 j;
Cerati simplicis, 3 j.

Fiat ceratum cujus, 3 j, applicanda omni-
quadrante horæ.

In frictions on the neck, in croup.

*Camphorated Liniment of the Carbonate of
Ammonia.* H. of Eng.

Rx. Liquoris ammoniæ subcarb. 3 ij;
Olei olivæ, 3 vj;
Camphoræ, 3 j.

Fiat linimentum.

Ammoniacal Ointment. H. of Germ.

Rx. Ammoniæ subcarb. 3 j;
Unguenti rosæ, 3 j;
Olei jasmini, gut. iv.

Fiat unguentum ter quaterve in die ap-
plicandum.

In swelling of the breast.

WHITE OXIDE OF ARSENIC.

One of the most powerful caustic poisons.
Nevertheless, in small doses, it is used as a

stimulant and as an antiperiodic in certain intermittent fevers, which have resisted quinine; also in periodic neuralgia, cancerous affections, certain diseases of the skin, &c. Externally it is used to cauterize cancerous ulcers, especially those of the face. The administration of this medicine, as well as of all other preparations of arsenic, requires the greatest prudence.

[The solution of arsenic is used in obstinate intermittents, and as a cheap substitute for quinine in hospital, dispensary, and parish practice; but it is important to know that it deranges the stomach, induces bad health, and often destroys life. T.]

Subst. incomp. Lime water, the hydrosulphate of potass, the infusions and decoctions of cinchona.

INTERNALLY. Gr. 1-16th to 1-8th daily, in pills or in solution, in an aqueous vehicle.

Arsenical Solution. H. of Germ.

R \times . Acidi arsenici, gr. j;
Aquæ destillatæ, \bar{z} viij.

Fiat solutio cujus sumat cochleare modicum, dosin sensim augendo ad cochlearia sex omni mane.

As a Febrifuge. A drachm of this solution contains 1-64th of a grain of arsenic, and a spoonful, weighing about four drachms, contains 1-16th of a grain.

Asiatic Pills.

R \times . Arsenici albi, gr. lxv;
Piperis nigri, \bar{z} j, et gr. lxviij.

Rub in an iron mortar during four days.

When the substances are reduced to an impalpable powder, make in a marble mortar, with a sufficient quantity of gum acacia, 800 pills, each of which will contain 1-16th of a grain of arsenic, and of which one should be given daily in tuberculous leprosy. The dose is one pill daily, and may be increased gradually.

Asiatic Pills. H. St. L. contain iv grains of arsenic acid, and 3 ix of black pepper, divided into the same number of pills. The proportion of acid which each of these pills contains is nearly the same as in the preceding ones.

Arsenical Pills.

Arsenici albi, gr. ij;
Pulveris opii, gr. viij;
Saponis duri, gr. xxij.

Divide in pilulas xxxij, quarum capiat unam bis in die.

(Each of these pills contains 1-16th of a grain of arsenic.)

EXTERNALLY.—*Pâte caustique de Rousselet.* P. A quantity sufficiently large to cover the ulcer should be made into a paste with a little water, and then spread over it.

The *Powder de Rousselet* of the H. de Paris does not differ from this, and is employed in the same manner.

[Plunket's paste is composed of arsenic and other ingredients. It is used by empirics in cancer of the lip and nose, destroys these parts, and is much more painful than the knife. T.]

Arsenical Cerate.

Rx. Pulveris arsenici albi, \mathfrak{D} ij;
Cerati simplicis, \mathfrak{z} j.

Fiat ceratum.

Used to dress carcinomatous and phagedenic ulcers, &c.

Arsenical Liniment. (Swediaur.)

Rx. Oxydi arsenici albi, gr. ij;
Olei olivæ, \mathfrak{z} j.

This is used in frictions in obstinate cutaneous affections and paralysis.

ARSENITE OF POTASS.

One of the most violent poisons, but nevertheless in small doses it is used as a stimulant in certain intermittent fevers, periodical head-achs, chronic affections of the viscera, and especially in the treatment of obstinate cutaneous diseases.

Subst. incomp. The same as the preceding.

INTERNALLY.—*Liqueur Arsenicale de Fowler.* P. (Fowler's solution of Arsenic.) Gut. iv ad x and more progressively, twice a day, in a proper vehicle. (Seventy-two drops of this liquor make about fifty grains, and contain one grain of arsenic.

[If it often causes gastric irritation, we should discontinue it immediately, and resume its use with great caution. T.]

Febrifuge Potion.

Rx. Solutionis arsenicalis (Fowler),
gut. lx;
Tincturæ opii, gut. xxx;
Spiritus lavendulæ, \mathfrak{z} ij;
Aquæ cinnamomi, \mathfrak{z} iiij.

Fiat mistura de quâ cochl. mag. sumatur, secundâ quâque horâ.

During the apyrexia.

ARSENIATE OF POTASS.

Vide Arsenite of potass.

INTERNALLY.—Gr. 1-16th ad 1-8th in pills, with crumb of bread.

Metallic Febrifuge Mixture. M. de Sante.

R̄. Potassæ arseniatis, gr. 1-5th;

Aquæ menthæ, ℥ iij;

Syrupi simplicis, ℥ ss.

Fiat mistura, cujus capiat cochl. amp. in die.

During the apyrexia in the treatment of certain remittent fevers. (Each spoonful weighing five drachms, contains 5-28ths of a grain of arseniate).

ARSENIATE OF SODA.

The same action and use as the arsenite of potass. M. Biett prefers it as being the less dangerous.

INTERNALLY.—Gr. 1-16th to 1-8th daily, in solution or in pills.

Solution de Heincke. H. of Italy.

R̄. Sodæ arseniatis, gr. vj;

Aquæ menthæ piperitæ, ℥ ij.

Solve et adjice.

Aquæ cinnamomi, ℥ jss;

Tincturæ opii, ℥ j.

Gut. xl ad l, quater in die capiendæ.

(One drachm of this solution contains a little less than 1-6th of a grain of the arseniate.)

Solution de Pearson. H. St. L.

Rx. Sodæ arseniatis, gr. iv;

Aquæ destillatæ, ℥ iv.

Dosis ℥ss vel ℥ss, in vehiculo apto.

(One drachm contains 1-8th of a grain of the arseniate.)

ARSENATE OF AMMONIA.

Its use and action is the same as the last mentioned medicine.

INTERNALLY.

Solution of the Arseniate of Ammonia. H. St. L.

Rx. Ammoniæ arseniatis, āā gr. viij;

Aquæ destillatæ, ℥ viij.

Solve et adjice.

Spiritûs angelicæ, ℥ ss.

Misce.

℥j ad ℥ss, capiat vehiculo apto quotidie.

In inflammatory and other tetters.

(One drachm contains a little less than 1-8th of a grain of the arseniate.)

ARSENATE OF IRON.

Vide Arséniate of potass, &c. Employed by M. Biett in scrofulous tetters.

Pills of the Arseniate of Iron. H. St. L.

Rx. Ferri arseniatis, gr. iij;

Extracti humuli, ℥j;

Pulveris malvæ, ℥ss;

Syrupi florum aurantii, q. s.

Divide in pilulas xlvij, quarum capiat unam quotidie.

In cancerous affections and ulcerated tetters.

(Each pill contains 1-16th of a grain of the arséniate.)

NITRATE OF SILVER.

In large doses it is an active corrosive poison; in small ones an energetic stimulant of the nervous system; it also appears to possess diuretic properties. It is recommended in epilepsy and is sometimes used in angina pectoris, and other neuralgiæ. It is a dangerous medicine. Externally it is used as an escharotic cathæretic; dissolved in water it is employed as an astringent collyrium, &c.

[When used for a long time, it sometimes tinges the skin of a bluish black colour, which remains indelible for life. T.]

Subst. incomp. The fixed alkalies, the hydrochloric, sulphuric, and tartaric acids, soaps, arsenic, the hydrosulphates, the hydrochlorates, and astringent vegetable infusions.

INTERNALLY.—Gr. 1-16th ad 1-5th, twice or thrice a day. It may be progressively increased to gr. x vel xij in the day.

Solution of the Nitrate of Silver. H. of Germ.

R̄. Argenti nitratis, ℥ij;
Misce. Aquæ destillatæ, 3j.

Used as a lotion in obstinate ulcers.

Pills of the Nitrate of Silver. H. of Paris.

R̄. Argenti nitratis, gr. vij;
Extracti opii, 3j;
Moschi, ℥ij;
Camphoræ, ℥iv.

M. F. S. A. In pilulas xcvi, divide equibus sumat unam mane nocteque.
(Each pill gr. 1-16th of the nitrate of silver.)

Solution of the Nitrate of Silver. H. of Germ.

℞. Argenti nitratis, gr. j ;
Aquæ menthæ, ℥j.

Misce.

Cochl. min. capiendum, secundâ quâque horâ.

In convulsive diseases.

Each spoonful contains about gr. 1-8th of the nitrate of silver.

EXTERNALLY. As a cathæretic in any quantity.

Powder. Any quantity on the surface of wounds accompanied with hospital gangrene.

Collyrium. Gr. j ad ij in ℥j of distilled water. Used in catarrhal ophthalmia, even from its commencement.

Ung. Argent. Nitratis. (Guthrie.)

℞. Argenti nitratis, gr. x ;
Unguenti cetacei, ℥j ;
Liq. plumbi acet. mx.

Fiat unguentum in usum.

[This is called the Black Ointment by Mr. Guthrie, and is very much employed in purulent, gonorrhœal, and catarrhal ophthalmia, at the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital. It is not so painful as is generally supposed. There are various solutions and ointments of nitrate of silver used at this hospital, which vary in strength, from gr. i—xij—in ℥j of distilled water, or spermaceti ointment. The above is the favourite remedy, and is used as follows:—The eyelids are separated, the purulent

matter escapes, and any that remains is removed with a dosil of lint. A small piece of the ointment, varying from the size of a pin's head to that of a small garden pea, is introduced on a probe between the eyelids, and these are now rubbed with the finger for a few seconds. The application is renewed every second or third day. T.]

SULPHATE OF COPPER.

In large doses a caustic; in smaller ones a violent emetic; and in very small doses, a stimulant, recommended by some practitioners in epilepsy, intermittent fevers, &c. It is a dangerous medicine, and but little used at the present day. Externally it is used to cauterize fungous ulcers, venereal chancres, aphtha, &c. In solution it is used as a styptic in traumatic hæmorrhages, and as a stimulant in gonorrhœa, leucorrhœa, chronic ophthalmia. [It may be combined with opium in the form of pill, and is very effectual in stopping obstinate diarrhœa. Each pill should contain 1-8th of a grain—and one may be given twice a day. I have used the following formula.

Pilulæ cupri Sulphatis. (Ryan).

Rx. Cupri sulphatis, gr. ij;

Pulveris opii, gr. iij;

Confectionis rosæ, ℥ij.

Sit massa in pilulas xvj, distribuenda, quarum capiat unam ter quaterve dedie.

I have given these pills in obstinate forms of diarrhœa, in which the ordinary astring-

gents had failed, with the most decided success, both at St. John's Hospital and the Westminster Dispensary. I have also used them successfully in some cases of the blue or malignant disease, absurdly called cholera, with equal benefit. Dr. Sutton, of Greenwich, was, I believe, the first physician in this country who employed sulphate of copper as an astringent. Others have claimed the merit, but he alone is, in my opinion, entitled to it. T.]

Subst. incomp. Alkalies and their carbonates, borax, the acetate of lead, and all the astringents, tinctures, and infusions.

INTERNALLY.—*Powder.* Gr. j ad vj in $\frac{3}{4}$ iij of water, as an emetic.

Gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ ad $\frac{1}{2}$, and even more, progressively in solution or in pills, as a stimulant.

Emetic Pills. (Swediaur.)

Rx. Cupri sulphatis,
Ipecacuanhæ, āā Θ j ;
Syrupi simplicis, q. s.

Fiat massa in pilulas gr. v. dividenda, quarum sumat duas vel tres tertiâ vel quartâ quâque horâ.

Recommended in Pulmonary Phthisis.

Tonic Pills. H. of America.

Rx. Cupri sulphatis, gr. iv ;
Extracti gentianæ, gr. xxxij ;
Syrupi simplicis, q. s.

Divide in pilulas xvi, quarum sumat unam quater in die

In intermittent fevers.

Each pill contains 1-4th of a grain of the sulphate of copper.

EXTERNALLY. In lotions and injections
 ℥j ad 3j in Oj of a proper vehicle.

Pierre Divine. P. 3j to Oj of water.

Camphorated Solution of the Sulphate of Copper. (Swediaur.)

℞. Cupri sulph. 3iv;
 Camphoræ, 3ij;
 Aquæ ferventis, Oiv.

This solution is used very much in lotions, injections, and collyria, diluted with water.

Cathæretic Liquid. H. of Germ.

℞. Cupri sulphatis,
 ——— zinci,
 Cupri subacet. āā 3ij;
 Aquæ ferventis, 3viij.

Misce.

Employed to suppress fungosities in ulcerations.

Styptic Water. H. of Germ.

℞. Cupri sulphatis,
 Aluminis, āā 3iij;
 Aquæ Oij,
 Cola et adjice,
 Acidi sulphurici, 3ij.

Misce.

Employed to stop traumatic hæmorrhages.

Resolvent Collyrium. H. des Ven.

℞. Cupri sulphatis, gr. x;
 Florum meliloti, 3ss;
 Aquæ, Oj.

Misce.

Employed in Chronic Ophthalmia.

Detersive Collyrium. H. of Italy.

℞. Lapidis divini,
Iridis florentinæ,
Sacchari purif. āā 3j;
Spiritus rectificati, 3j;
Aquæ destillatæ, 3jss.

Misce.

Employed in opacity of the Cornea in scrofulous subjects.

Ointment of Copper. H. of Germ.

℞. Cupri sulphatis, 3ss;
Adipis, 3j.

Fiat Unguentum.

Used to dress atonic venereal ulcers.

1. The *Lapis Divinus* is composed of vitriol, nitre, alum, and camphor.

AMMONIATED SULPHATE OF COPPER.

In large doses it is a poison; in smaller ones a violent emetic; and in weaker doses an astringent, tonic, and stimulant. It is recommended in epilepsy, chorea, hysteria, certain intermittent fevers; and externally in obstinate ulcerations, chronic ophthalmia, &c. [It is very much used in France, and also in this country. T.]

INTERNALLY.—*Powder.* Gr. 1-4th ad ij, and progressively to v gr. daily, in pills.

Febrifuge Powders. H. of Italy.

℞. Cupri sulph. ammoniati, gr. j;
Sacchari purificati, 3j.

In chartulas iv. divide, ex quibus sumat unam quartâ quâque horâ.

Pills of Ammoniated Copper. H. of Germ.

Rx. Cupri sulph. ammon. gr. xvj;
Extracti hyoseyami, 3j;
Pulveris valerianæ, q. s.

Fiant pilulæ xxxij, quarum capiat unam
vel duas in die.

Used with success in epilepsy.

Each pill contains gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the ammoni-
ated sulphate of copper.

Ammoniated Solution of Copper. H. of Italy.

Rx. Cupri sulph. ammon. gr. ix;
Aquæ destillatæ, 3ij.

Solve. Guttæ v solutionis hujus capi-
endæ quotidie.

In chorea. The dose may be gradually
increased.

Nine drops contain about half a grain of
the sulphate of copper.

EXTERNALLY.

Astringent Injection. (Swédiaur.)

Rx. Cupri ammoniati, gr. v;
Aquæ rosæ, 3 viij.

Fiat injectio.

In Gonorrhœa.

Ointment of Copper. (Swédiaur.)

Rx. Solutionis cupri ammon, 3j;
Cerati simplicis, 3j.

Fiat unguentum.

*Employed to dress atonic and fungous ulcer-
ations.*

HYDROCHLORIC ACID.

Concentrated this is a powerful caustic;
diluted with water, a very energetic stimu-

lant, recommended in the treatment of typhoid fevers, and certain cutaneous affections; externally it is employed as a stimulant in the form of lotions, in obstinate ulcerations, and in certain diseases of the skin; in injections in obstinate cases of gonorrhœa, in gargles in ulceration of the mouth, &c.

Subst. incomp. The nitrate and all the salts of silver.

INTERNALLY.—3 ss ad 3 j to vij of water.

Acid muriatique alcoolisé. P. 3j ad 3 ss in a potion.

Lemonade Muriatique. H. de Paris.

Rx. Acidi hydrochlorici, 3 ij;

Sacchari, q. s.

Aquæ fontanæ, Oiv.

Misce.

Employed in adynamic fevers.

Acidulated Decoction of Barley.

Rx. Acidi hydrochlorici, 3 j;

Decocti hordei, Oij;

Syrupi simplicis, q. s.

Fiat decoctum.

Used in the same cases as the preceding mixture.

Antifebrile Draught. H. of Germ.

Rx. Acidi hydrochlorici,

Ætheris sulphurici, āā 3 ij;

Aquæ cinnamomi, 3 viij;

Syrupi fragariæ, 3 ij.

Fiat mistura cujus sumat cochlearia duo magnâ secundâ quâque horâ

In low and typhous fevers.

Acidulated Julep. H. of Italy.

Rx. Acidi hydrochlorici, 3 ij;
Aquæ destillatæ, 3 viij;
Syrupi fragariæ, 3 ij.

Misce.

Dosis cochl. mag. unam vel duo secundâ quâque horâ.

EXTERNALLY.—In *Lotions*, 3 ij ad iv in Oj of water.

Injections. Gut. viij ad x in 3 vi of water.

Gargle. 3 ss ad ij to 3 viij of a proper vehicle.

Pediluvium. 3 j ad iv in q. s. of warm water. This preparation may replace, with advantage, the mustard pediluvium.

Muriatic Gargle. H. de la Ch.

Rx. Acidi hydrochlorici, gut. xvij;
Syrupi mellis, 3 j;
Infusi cinchonæ, 3 iv.

Fiat gargarisma.

Used in angina when it assumes a chronic form, and also in malignant sore throat.

Detersive Gargle. H. des Enf.

Rx. Acidi hydrochlorici, 3 ij;
Mellis rosæ, 3 j.
Decocti hordei, Oj.

Misce pro gargarismate.

Employed in the treatment of indolent aphthæ, ulcerations which accompany gangrenous angina, &c.

Collutoire Acidule. H. Militaires.

Rx. Acidi hydrochlor. 3 j;
Mellis rosæ, 3 iij.

Misce.

Used in ulcerations of the mouth.

Mixture used in Chilblains. Hôt. D.

Rx. Balsami Peruviani,
 Alcoholis, \mathfrak{z} ss;
 Liqua et adde, \mathfrak{z} iv;
 Acidi hydrochlor., \mathfrak{z} j;
 Tincturæ benzoini, \mathfrak{z} ss.

Misce.

Liniment used in the same diseases. H. of St.
 Ant.

Rx. Acidi hydrochlor.,
 Ceræ albæ, āā \mathfrak{z} ij;
 Balsami Peruviani, \mathfrak{z} j;
 Aquæ, \mathfrak{z} vj;
 Olei Olivæ, \mathfrak{z} ij.

Fiat linimentum.

NITRIC ACID.

When concentrated it is a very energetic caustic; diluted with water a powerful stimulant. It is used in typhoid fevers, chronic affections of the liver, certain cases of asthma, scurvy, dysentery, syphilis, &c. Externally it is used as an astringent and stimulant in the treatment of atonic ulcers and certain diseases of the skin; concentrated it is employed to cauterize warts, wounds accompanied with hospital gangrene, &c.

Subst. incomp. The salines in general, carbonates &c.

INTERNALLY. \mathfrak{z} ss ad j. in Oij of water, sweetened.

Acidi nitrique alcoolisé. P. \mathfrak{z} ss ad j in a potion.

Diluted Nitric Acid. H. of Eng.

Rx. Acidi nitrici, ℥ j;

Aquæ destillatæ, ℥ ix.

Misce, sit mistura, cujus capiat m. xx
—xxx in apto vehiculo.

Nitric Lemonade. H. of Paris.

Rx. Acidi Nitrici, ad gratam aciditatem,

Syrupi simplicis, ℥ ij;

Aquæ, Oij.

Misce.

Acid Mixture. H. of Germ.

Rx. Acidi nitrici. 3 ss;

Aquæ destillatæ, Ojss;

Syrupi cinnamomi, ℥ jss.

Fiat mistura, de quâ capiat cochl. mag.
tertia quâque horâ.

*In syphilis, chronic hepatitis, typhus ulcers
of the leg, &c.*

[The nitrous fumigation prepared by pouring sulphuric acid on nitrate of potass, was proposed as a disinfecting agent by Dr. Carmichael Smith, but it is now replaced by the chlorides of lime and soda. T.]

Antispasmodic Draught. H. de la Mat.

Rx. Acidi nitrici, ℥ ij;

Infusi tilliæ, ℥ iv;

Aquæ aurantii, ℥ ss;

Syrupi tunicæ, ℥ j.

Fiat potio.

Dosis cochl. mag. unum.

EXTERNALLY. ℥ iv ad vj to Oj of water,
in lotions, baths, and fomentations.

Pommade Oxigénée. P. Any quantity.

[*Remedy for the immediate relief of Tooth-ach.*—Pure nitric acid will give immediate relief in tooth-ach, and without causing pain. It is most effectual when applied to the teeth in the lower jaw. I was the proposer of this remedy. T.]

CHLORINE.

Chlorine is a gas which, when respired pure, produces asphyxia; when mixed with atmospheric air it is a very energetic irritant. It is very much used as a fumigation, and in small doses in pulmonary phthisis. Dissolved in water it is a stimulant, and is used in typhoid and petechial fevers, certain cutaneous inflammations, chronic diseases of the skin, certain diarrhœa, bites from rabid animals, &c. Externally it is used in gargles, lotions, and injections, in angina of a bad character, aphtha, ulcerations of the pharynx, in scabies. [And in ulcerations of the vagina and uterus. T.]

Subst. incomp. Nitrate of silver, gelatine, &c.

INTERNALLY. Liquid chlorine, (saturated water of chlorine,) from ʒj ad iv from ʒ viij ad x of a proper vehicle.

Stimulating Draught. H. of Germ.

R. Liquoris chlorinæ,
Aquæ fontanæ,
Syrupi fragariæ, āā ʒ ss.

Fiat mistura, cujus sumat cochl. mag. singulâ quâque horâ.

In Typhus.

Remedy against Phthisis. (Cottereau.)

Take a glass vessel having two or three

tubes, containing about \bar{z} vj of water at 86 deg. Fahr.. pour gut. v, x, xv and progressively lx of the pure liquid chlorine. The patient should inspire the gas which is disengaged mixed with the vapour of the water, by means of a curved tube introduced into the vessel. These inspirations should be had recourse to six or seven times during the day, for five or six minutes each time.

[M. Gannal has lately recommended this inhalation in very strong terms, but I have not found it to produce much benefit. T.]

EXTERNALLY.--*Fumigation guytlonniennse*. P.

That of the Hôt. D. does not differ from that of the Parisian Pharmacopœia.

Baths of Chlorin? Gas. (Wallace.)

The patient should be placed in a sitting posture in a bath closely covered, with the head out, and the gas should be applied to him whilst in that position.

It is used in Chronic affections of the liver.

Stimulating and Caustic Lotion. (Alibert.)

Rx. Liquoris Chlorinæ, duas partes.

Aquæ, unam partem.

Fiat lotio.

This lotion is applied to obstinate tetter by means of lint.

Gargle of Chlorine. M. de Sante.

Rx. Liquoris chlorinæ,

Syrupi simplicis, āā \bar{z} ss.

Gummi tragacanthæ, gr xij;

Aquæ fontanæ, \bar{z} iv.

Fiat gargarisma.

Much used in ulcerations and inflammations of the mouth.

Fomentation for Chilblain. H. of Germ.

Rx. Liquoris chlorinæ, 3 ij;
Aquæ fontanæ, 3 viij.

Misce.

CHLORIDE OF LIME.

A disinfectant, used in the same manner as chlorine, exercising on the economy a stimulating action. It is but little employed internally, except to disinfect the breath; externally it is used with much success in treating ulcers, fetid wounds, hospital-gangrene, cancers of the breast and womb, tetters, ulcerations of the gums, tongue, pituitary membrane, &c. It is also recommended in scabies.

INTERNALLY.

Lozenges for removing fetidity of the Breath
(Magendie.)

Rx. Calcis chlorureti sicci, 3 ij;
Sacchari purificati, 3 viij
Amyli pulveris, 3 j;
Gummi tragacanthæ, 3 j;
Carminæ, gr. iij.

Divide in troschiscos granorum iij, quorum capiat iij, vel vj secundâ quâque horâ.

To destroy the disagreeable odour of the breath communicated by tobacco smoke, &c.

EXTERNALLY.

Alcoholized Solution of Chloride of Lime.
(Chevallier.)

Rx. Pulveris calcis chlorureti, 3 iij;
Aquæ destillatæ,
Alcoholis 96 deg. Fahr. aa 3 ij;
Olei tunicæ, gut. ij.

Mix the chloride with a little water; decant, then filter and add the alcohol, and then the essential oil.

Half a tea-spoonful of this solution should be put into a glass of water and the gums washed with it, using for this purpose either a brush or a sponge. This preparation may be employed to remove the disagreeable odour arising from smoking tobacco, and also as a lotion in cases of softening of the gums accompanied by fetid ulceration.

Poudre Dentifrice Decolorante (Magendie).

Rx. Pulveris calcis chlorureti, gr. iv;
Corallinæ rubræ, 3 ij.

Fiat pulvis.

A new brush should be slightly wet and dipped in this tooth-powder, then rubbed over the teeth. Employed to give to yellow teeth their natural colour.

Disinfecting Lotion.

Rx. Calcis chlorureti, 3 ij;
Aquæ, 3 xij.

Misce.

Employed in the external uses above mentioned.

The quantity of the chloride may be doubled.

Disinfecting Gargle. (Magendie.)

Rx. Calcis chlorureti, gr. xvj to xxxj;
Solutionis gummi, 3 ij;
Syrupi corticis aurantii, 3 iv.

Fiat gargarisma.

Used with advantage in ulcerations of the gums.

Antiscorbutic Gargle.

Rx. Calcis chlorureti solutionis, 3 ss;
Aquæ fontanæ, 3 iij.

Misce.

In scorbutic ulcerations of the gums.

Antipsoric Solution of the Chloride of Lime.
(Magendie.)

Rx. Calcis chlorureti, 3 iij;
Aquæ destillatæ, Oj.

Solve et cola.

It is used as a lotion on the thighs, legs, and arms, twice or thrice daily. In general six or eight days are sufficient to effect a cure.

Pommade used in Tetters. (Chevallier.)

Rx. Calcis chlorureti, 3 iij;
Hydrarg. præcipitati flavi, 3 ij;
Olei amygdalæ, 3 vj;
Adipis purificat, 3 j.

Misce.

[As the chloride of lime has no place in our Pharmacopœias, it is prudent to give its formulæ. Two table-spoonsful of this salt dissolved in a quart of water, or one part to sixty, is recommended as a disinfecting agent to correct putrid and noxious vapours arising from water-closets, drains, confined apartments. A desert spoonful in a wine-glassful of water has been given two or three times a day, but a better formula is the following:—

Rx. Solutionis calcis chlorureti, 3 i;
Mucilaginis acaciæ, 3 ij;
Syrupi aurantii, 3 x.

Fiat haustus secundâ vel tertiâ quâque horâ potandus.

Dr. Reid of Dublin has used this remedy in typhus and dysentery with advantage.—
(*Trans. Dub. Coll. Phy.* v. 5.)

Rx. Decocti hordei, ℥ x;
Solutionis calcis chlorureti, 3 iv.

Fiat enema mane vespereque injiciendum.

The following is the formula for ablution or sponging the body:—

Rx. Solutionis calcis chlorureti, ℥ j;
Aquæ puræ, ℥ xij.

This lotion is also applied to gangrenous ulcers consequent to fevers or other tedious diseases; and also when they are idiopathic. If it causes pain, it ought to be diluted with water, or

Rx. Calcis chlorureti pulveris, 3 iv;
Aquæ puræ, Oiv.

As a gargle, a vaginal or rectal injection, the following formula is employed:—

Rx. Calcis chlorureti pulveris, 3 j;
Aquæ rosæ, Oj.

This chloride is preferable to that of soda, being less disagreeable for medicinal use, and it is also employed for other important purposes. The latter is often used.

For the purpose of disinfecting the chambers of the sick, to purify the air in hospitals, workhouses, prisons, ships, and crowded places, we sprinkle the floors occasionally with the diluted liquid, in the proportion of one part of chloride to sixty of water; ex-

pose it in dishes; moisten linen cloths in it, and suspend them in the apartment or place to be disinfected, renewing it twice or thrice a day, and let the fœtor regulate the frequency and strength; fresh air must be frequently admitted, or irritation or inflammation of the respiratory organs will be induced.

It is equally applicable in rooms or houses newly sized or painted, in kitchens or workshops where charcoal fires are kept, in manufactories, &c. where operations on animal substances are carried on.

To disinfect clothes, linen, &c., especially of patients infected with contagious disorders, bandages, lint, &c., we throw them into a solution of the liquid, and they may be immediately withdrawn, completely disinfected; or the cloths may be hung in a closet with a quantity of the dilute solution placed in a shallow vessel. In cases of a malignant nature, the linen, &c. had better be allowed to remain in the liquor for three hours, and afterwards rinsed out in clear water.

Night chairs, or any vessels in which putrid animal or vegetable matter has been kept, should be rinsed out with a little of the solution, and, when in use, one glassful poured into the chair or pan.

To disinfect dead bodies, and for the use of searchers, undertakers, and jurymen; and to protract the necessity of early interment in warm weather, or in cases of great personages lying in state, or to disinfect bodies for the purposes of judiciary investigation, the body should be washed occa-

sionally with the solution, and it will retard putrefaction. Sprinkle the floor often. Sprinkle the shroud with about one quarter of a pint of the fluid, or lay a slightly moistened cloth upon the body within the coffin, according to the heat of the weather, &c.; or surround the corpse with a sheet well moistened with the solution, and renew the moistening frequently.

To disinfect sewers, drains, cesspools, water-closets, &c. a quantity of clean water should be first thrown into the offensive place, and then a pailful of the diluted solution, one pint to two pailful. If not successful, repeat the application after ten minutes. In emptying very dangerous sewers, place a pailful by each workman; wash the nostrils occasionally, or moisten a sponge with the liquid, and let it be fixed near the mouth and nostrils. Sprinkle the soil from stage to stage as fast as thrown up. T.]

CHLORIDE OF SODA.

It possesses the same properties and is applied to the same uses as the preceding substance. It is preferred to it in surgical cases.

[As this has an unpleasant odour many prefer the chloride of lime. T.]

INTERNALLY,—Gut. xx ad xxx in Oij of a proper vehicle, in typhoid fevers.

EXTERNALLY. ℥j diluted with from ℥ij ad x , in lotions, baths, fomentations, &c., used in typhus.

Injections. ℥j ad Oj of water in cancer of the uterus.

HYDROCHLORATE OF SODA.

A stimulant not often used internally. Externally it is employed dissolved in water, in baths general and local; and in enema as a stimulant and purgative.

Subst incomp. The salts of silver, sulphuric acid, &c.

INTERNALLY, ℥j ad ij, dissolved in an aqueous vehicle.

EXTERNALLY.

Pediluvium with Salt.

℞. Sodæ muriatis, unum manipulum,
Aquæ ferventis, q. s.

Used in catarrh and various diseases, in which revulsion from the head is necessary.

Saline Enema. H. de la Mat.

℞. Sodæ hydrochlor. ℥j;
Decocti lini, Oij.

Misce.

A slight purgative.

CARBONIC ACID.

In a state of gas, respired either pure or mixed with atmospheric air, it produces asphyxia. Dissolved in water it is a stimulant and diuretic. Very much employed in obstinate vomiting, bilious fevers, cases of gravel, &c.

INTERNALLY. *Water charged with carbonic acid gas by compression, a glassful at a dose.* Soda water.

Potion Anti-emetic de Rivière du Codex.

R \times , Potassæ subcarbonatis, \mathfrak{z} ss;
 Syrupi citræ, \mathfrak{z} j;
 Aquæ, \mathfrak{z} iij,
 Succî limonis, \mathfrak{z} ss.

Dosis cochl. mag. sæpe in die.

The lemon juice is only added as the draught is taken.

Employed in cases of spasmodic vomiting, or vomiting occasioned by too violent an emetic, or any other cause.

The *Potion avec l'acide carbonique* of the H. de la Ch. contains only xxiv gr. of the subcarbonate to five ounces of the vehicle, and in the *Potion anti-emétique de Rivière*, of the H. St. Ant., the neutral carbonate is substituted for the subcarbonate of potass.

An Effervescent Mixture. (Chaussier.)

R \times . Sacchari, \mathfrak{z} j;
 Potassæ carbonatis, \mathfrak{z} ij;
 Acidi tartarici, \mathfrak{z} j;
 Aquæ, \mathfrak{z} iv.

Mix the powders carefully and use them immediately after they are put into the water.

Employed in the same cases as the preceding.

Eau Magnésienne Gazeuse. H. de Paris.

R \times . Magnesiæ carbonatis, \mathfrak{z} iij;
 Aquæ fontanæ, Oij;
 Acidi sulphurici diluti, \mathfrak{z} x.

Misce.

Capiat æger quotidie, \mathfrak{z} viij ad Oj.

This mixture should be made in a well-corked bottle.

Eau Alcaline Gazeuse. M. de Santé.

R. Sodæ carbonatis, gr. xvij;
Acidi hydrochlorici, 3 ss;
Aquæ destillatæ, 3 xij.

Mix in a vessel well stopped. It is used in the same manner as the Eau de Seltz.

ACIDULATED AND GASEOUS MINERAL WATERS.

The first are refreshing, slightly excitant and diuretic. They are used with advantage in inflammation of the digestive organs, nervous affections, hypochondriasis, chlorosis, calculous affections, chronic catarrhs, &c. The second are more stimulating, and are used in baths, lotions, &c., in diseases of the skin, scrofulous tumours, the gout, rheumatism, &c.

WATER OF MONT D'OR.

INTERNALLY. As a drink from 2 ad 5 glasses in the morning, or with milk or any kind of ptisan.

EXTERNALLY. In baths, lotions, fomentations, &c.

WATER OF VICHY.

INTERNALLY. In the same doses as the former.

EXTERNALLY. In baths, with one half or two-thirds of common water. Lotions, fomentations, &c.

Artificial eau de Vichy. P. The same doses.

WATER OF SELTZ OR SELTZER.

INTERNALLY. From one to two quarts a day, alone or with wine during a repast. Very much used during summer.

Artificial eau de Seltz. P. The same doses and used in the same manner. More commonly used than the real.

WATER OF ST. MYON.

The same doses, and applied to the same uses as the preceding.

CINNAMON.

A powerful stimulant, but not much used alone, at least in France, but is generally united with other tonics and stimulating substances, and is administered with advantage in cases of atony of the alimentary canal, in chronic diarrhœa, typhoid fevers when the prostration is great, but the more general use of cinnamon is to mask the disagreeable odour and taste of other medicines.

INTERNALLY. *Powder.* Gr. xij— \mathfrak{D} j.

Infusion. (In a closed vessel,) \mathfrak{z} ss—Oj of boiling water, chiefly used as a vehicle for other medicines.

The *Infusion de canelle* of the Hôt D. contains \mathfrak{z} ss of cinnamon to Oij of water.

Eau distille. P. \mathfrak{z} j—ij, and more, in a draught.

Teinture. P. \mathfrak{z} j—ij in a potion.

Teinture aromatique. P. In the same doses.

Potion cardiaque. P. A spoonful at a dose.

Sirop. P. 3 ij—3 j.

Huile essentielle. P. Gut. ij—vj.

Oleo-saccharat. P. 3 ss—j.

Aromatic Powder. H. of Eng.

Rx. Pulveris cinnamomi, 3 iv;

———— cardamomi, 3 iij;

———— zingiberis, 3 ij;

Piperis longi, 3 j.

Misce.

Capiat pro dosi. Gr. viij ad ʒj.

Stimulating Powder.

Rx. Pulveris cinnamomi, 3 ss;

———— zingiberis,

———— cariophyllorum, āā 3 ij.

Misce.

Stimulating Ptisan.

Rx. Corticis cinnamomi, 3 j;

Radiciis angelicæ, 3 ij;

Aquæ, Oij.

Coque per horæ dimidiam, cola et adjice.

Sacchari, 3 ij.

Misce.

Used as a diaphoretic.

Potion Cordiale Majeure. Hôt. D.

Rx. Infusi pectoralis, 3 vj;

Aquæ cinnamomi, 3 v;

Confectionis hyacinthi,

Spiritus rectificati, āā 3 j;

Syrupi caryophyll, 3 j.

Fiat mistura cujus capiat æger cochl. mag.
unum quâque horâ.

Another *Potion cordiale* of the Hôt. D. contains \mathfrak{z} iv of cinnamon water and of orange flowers; \mathfrak{z} j of mint water and of common balm; \mathfrak{z} j of the confection of hyacinth; \mathfrak{z} j of the common syrup is used instead of the \mathfrak{z} iv of pectoral infusion.

Analeptic Mixture. (Lewis.)

Rx. Aquæ cinnamomi destillatæ, \mathfrak{z} ij;
Seri lactis, \mathfrak{z} vj;
Vetellos ovi, No. ij;
Sacchari, \mathfrak{z} j.

Fiat mistura.

Used to restore the strength when impaired by the abuse of coition, masturbation or solitary vice.

Tonic Potion. H. of St. Ant.

Rx. Vini Burgundiæ, \mathfrak{z} v;
Tincturæ cinnamomi, \mathfrak{z} ij
Syrupi \mathfrak{z} j.

Fiat mistura de quâ sumat cochl. mag. pro dosi.

In Fevers.

The *Potion tonique* of the Hôt. D. differs only from the preceding one in \mathfrak{z} ss of the alcohol of cinnamon, being substituted for the tincture, and in containing \mathfrak{z} ij of syrup instead of one.

Potion Cordiale. H. des Ven.

Rx. Infusi melissæ, \mathfrak{z} vij;
Spiritus cinnamomi, \mathfrak{z} ij;
Theriacæ communis, \mathfrak{z} j;
Syrupi caryophyll. \mathfrak{z} j.

Misce.

Capiat cochl. mag. unum pro dosi.

EXTERNALLY. *Infusion.* In lotions, gargles, &c.; not much employed.

The *Laurus Cassia*, the *Cariophyllum*, and the *Canella*, are possessed of nearly the same properties, and may be employed in the same cases, but these substances are not often used.

CASCARILLA.

A stimulant and tonic. Used in atonic affections of the digestive organs, dysentery, &c. United with quinine it appears to facilitate its action.

Subst. incomp. Lime-water, the infusions of galls and quinia, the sulphates of iron, lead, and zinc.

INTERNALLY. *Powder.* Gr. x—3 ss.

Infusion. 3 ij—iij to Oij of water.

Distilled water of Cascarilla. P. 3 ij ad iv in a potion.

Tincture. P. 3 ss—j in a potion.

Infusion of Cascarilla. H. of Italy.

Rx. Cascarillæ, 3 ss;

Aquæ ferventis, Oj.

Coque, cola et adde.

Syrupi aurantii, 3 j.

Fiat infusum cujus sumat, 3 ij ad iij, singulâ quâque horâ.

Syrup of Cascarilla. H. of Germ.

Rx. Cascarillæ, 3 iij;

Vini albi, 3 xxij;

Decoque, cola et adjice.

Sacchari albi, ℥ij.

Misce.

Dosis 3 ss pro una vice.

WINTER BARK.

A stimulant and stomachic, not much used.

INTERNALLY. *Powder.* Gr. x—3 ss.

Infusion. 3j—ij to Oj of water or wine.

Vin diuretique amer. P. 3j—ij several times a day, in passive dropsy.

NUTMEG.

A very energetic stimulant. In large doses it appears to act principally on the nervous system; but in small ones it acts as a general stimulant; it is generally used in cases where debility is one of the symptoms; it is likewise often united with bitters to facilitate their action. It is sometimes used externally in cases of paralysis, &c.

INTERNALLY. *Powder.* Gr. x—xx.

Essential Oil. P. Gut. ij—iv in a potion.

EXTERNALLY.—*Baume Nervin.* P. In frictions.

MACE.

Less active than the Nutmeg; but used in the same cases.

VANILLA.

An active stimulant of a very agreeable taste; it acts chiefly upon the organs of generation. It is used as a general stimulant, but more particularly as an aphrodisiac and emmenagogue, also as an aromatic in other preparations.

INTERNALLY. *Powder.* Gr. xv—3j.

Infusion. 3j—ij in Oij of water.

Poudre de vanilla. P. Gr. xx—3j.

Syrup of Vanilla. H. of Italy.

Rx. Vanillæ ʒ ij;
 Sacchari, ℥j;
 Aquæ, ʒ x;
 Spiritûs rectificati, 3 v.

Fiat syrupus, cujus capiat, ʒ ss in quovis vehiculo.

CLOVES.

A very energetic stimulant. Frequently employed as a condiment. Administered in the same cases as the nutmeg, &c., and enters into the composition of many officinal preparations. The essential oil of cloves is rubifacient and almost caustic.

Subst. Incomp. The tartrate of antimony, and the sulphates of iron and zinc.

INTERNALLY. Powder. Gr. vj—xij.

Distilled water. P. 3j—ij in a draught.

Tincture. P. ʒ ss—j in a draught, &c.

Essential oil. P. Gut. ij—iv. with sugar.

Oleo-saccharat. P. ʒ ss—j.

Infusion of Cloves. H. of Eng.

Rx. Caryophyllorum contusorum, 3j;

Aquæ ferventis, ʒ viij.

Fiat infusum cujus sumat, ʒ jss ad ij ter quaterve in die.

EXTERNALLY. The essential oil. P. In frictions, either alone or united with the oil of olives.

Aromatic Fomentation. H. of Germ.

Rx. Caryophyllorum contusorum,
Macis, āā 3j;
Vini Burgundiæ, Oj.

Coque per quartam, horæ partem et cola.

Odontalgic Mixture. H. of Germ.

Rx. Olei caryophyllorum, gut. viij.
Tincturæ opii, 3j;
Ætheris sulphurici, 3 iij.

Misce.

A piece of cotton imbibed in this mixture should be applied to the decayed tooth.

BLACK PEPPER.

A very energetic stimulant. It may be administered either alone or combined with bitters, in cases of atony of the digestive organs, and certain obstinate intermittent fevers. In India it is frequently employed in infusions to combat the vomiting in malignant cholera. It is useful in cases of relaxation of the uvula, and in gangrenous angina. It may be used with advantage instead of mustard, as a rubifacient and even epispastic.

Subst. incomp. Infusion of galls.

INTERNALLY. Gr. iv to ℥j and more progressively in pills. *Entire grains*, No. ij to iv.

Vinous Infusion of Pepper.

Rx. Piperis nigri, 3j;
Vini albi, Oj.

Fiat infusum cujus sumat cochlearia tria ad sex pro dosi.

As a stomachic and general excitant.

Stomachic Electuary. H. of Germ.

R. Piperis nigri,
Conservæ aurantii, āā ℥ j;
Syrupi corticis aurantii. q. s.

Misce.

Dosis ℥ j bis vel ter in die.

EXTERNALLY. As a rubifacient, ℥ ss—j
for a cataplasm of from ℥ iv—vj.

In gargles. ℥ j—℥ vj of fluid.

PIPERINE.

The active principle of the black pepper. Recommended by Italian practitioners as a febrifuge in intermittent fevers. Little used in France or England.

[It should be given in bolusses or pills. T.]

INTERNALLY. Gr. xvij ad ℥ ss daily.

Febrifuge Bolusses. H. of Italy.

R. Piperinæ, ℥ j;

Micæ panis, q. s.

Divide in bolos xij, quorum sumat unum
secundâ quâque horâ.

The LONG PEPPER and BETELE possess the same properties and may be employed in the same manner as the preceding substances. They are not much used in France.

PIMENTO.

A very energetic stimulant. It is used with advantage, combined with bitters, in dysentery accompanied with flatulence, in certain cases of measles and of scarlatina maligna, when the eruption is retarded, &c. It may be substituted for other aromatics whose prices are high.

Subst incomp. The sulphate of iron, nitrate of silver, and the infusion of yellow cinchona.

INTERNALLY. *Powder.* Gr. vj— vj .

CAYENNE PEPPER.

A powerful stimulant. Used in the same cases as the last mentioned substance. It is not much used in France, but very much employed in England in gargles in chronic angina. [And it is also combined with colocynth, aloes, croton oil, and other drastic medicines. It has also been used in gonorrhœa. T.]

Subst. incomp. Infusion of galls, alum, ammonia, the alkaline carbonates, the salts of iron, copper, and zinc.

INTERNALLY. *Powder.* Gr. vj—xij, rarely used.

Stimulating Pills. H. of Italy.

\mathcal{R} . Pulveris capsici, 3j ;

Micæ panis,

Aquæ, āā q. s.

Divide in pilulas, xij ex quibus deglutiat unam secundâ quâque horâ.

Recommended in black vomitings in yellow fever.

[It was tried in gonorrhœa on the same principle as cubebs, but unsuccessfully. T.]

Tincture of Capsicum. Lond.

\mathcal{R} . Capsici baccarum, 3j ;

Spiritûs tenuioris, Oij.

Macera per dies quatuordecim et cola: 3 ss ad 3j adhibenda in misturâ.

Vinegar of Capsicum. (Swediaur.)

R. Capsici bac. recent. ℥ ij ;

Aceti albi,

Spiritûs rectificati, āā ℥ xij.

Macera et cola: ℥ ss ad ℥ j capienda sæpius in die.

Recommended in dropsy with the decoction of cinchona.

EXTERNALLY.

Astringent Gargle. H. of Eng.

R. Tincturæ capsici, ℥ iv ;

Aquæ rosæ, ℥ viij ;

Syrupi simplicis, ℥ j.

Misce.

Used in chronic angina.

Stimulating Gargle. H. of Germ.

R. Capsici pulveris, ℥ iv ;

Magnesiæ subcarb. ℥ j ;

Aquæ ferventis,

Aceti com. āā ℥ iiij.

Macera et cola.

Recommended in angina maligna.

CUBEBS.

A very active stimulant, which acts chiefly on the mucous membranes, and especially on that of the urinary apparatus. It is administered with advantage in gonorrhœa, leucorrhœa, &c. Externally it is employed in enemata; and injections in the same cases.

INTERNALLY. *Powder.* ℥ ss—ij, twice or thrice a day, in a syrup, honey, or a mucilage of gum arabic.

Antigonorrhœal Draught. H. of Germ.

R̄. Pulveris cubebæ, ʒ ij;

Vini, ʒ ij;

Essentiæ citri. medicæ, gut. j.

Fiat haustus ter in die sumendus donec cessaverit fluxus.

Enema of Cubebs. H. de la Pitie.

R̄. Pulveris cubebæ, ʒ vj;

Decocti malvæ, ʒ vj.

Misce.

Employed in gonorrhœa.

Injection used in Gonorrhœa. H. of Eng.

R̄. Cubebæ pulveris, ʒ j;

Aquæ ferventis, Oj.

Mascera, cola et adjice.

Extracti belladonnæ, ʒj.

Fiat injectio.

This injection is also used with advantage in leucorrhœa.

[There is an extract which may be prescribed in pills, either alone or combined with extract of copaiba or buchu. T.]

CONTRAYERVA.

A very active stimulant and diaphoretic. It is administered in atony of the digestive canal, obstinate diarrhœa, gout, adynamic fevers, &c. It is not much used at the present day.

Subst. incomp. Water produces a very abundant precipitate in the tincture.

EXTERNALLY. *Powder.* ʒj—ʒj.

Infusion. ʒ ij—iv to Oij of boiling water.

Tincture. P. ʒj—ij in a potion.

GINGER.

An active stimulant. Administered in certain cases of dyspepsia, flatulent colic, &c. It enters into the composition of many medicines, and is added as a corrective and aromatic. [It is very much used in dispensary practice combined with tonics and aperients. T.]

INTERNALLY. *Powder.* Gr. vj— Ḑj .

Decoction. ʒ ss —ij to Oij of water.

Stimulating Marmalade.

Rx. Zingiberis, ʒ j ;

Mellis, ʒ vj .

Fiat mistura cujus capiat cochl. min, bis vel ter in die.

In chronic pulmonary catarrh.

Syrup of Ginger. H. of Eng.

Rx. Zingiberis radice concisæ, ʒ ij ;

Aquæ ferventis, Oj;

Sacchari purificati, ℥ ij .

F.S.A. syrupus, cujus capiat, ʒ ss ad ʒ j in mistura.

THE LESSER CARDAMONS.

An aromatic stimulant like the preceding. Not much used in France, but very much employed in England in flatulent colic of children, gastralgia, &c. It is frequently united with purgatives to prevent the colics they might otherwise occasion.

Subst. Incomp. The acids, the sulphate of iron, corrosive sublimate, &c.

INTERNALLY. *Powder.* Gr. vj— Ḑj .

Compound Tincture of Cardamons.

[This is very much used in England combined with tonics and aperients. It is added to bitter infusions, and to castor oil in colic, diarrhœa, and dysentery. T.]

The *Cardamomum Majus* and *Minus*, the round and long *Zedoaria*, *Maranta*, and *Curcuma*, possess similar properties, and may be employed in the same cases. They are not much used in France. The last mentioned is only used to colour certain pharmaceutical preparations.

COFFEE.

A stimulant and febrifuge. The infusion of torrified or roasted coffee is in general use to facilitate digestion and to remove drowsiness. It is employed with success to prevent sleep in cases of poison by narcotics and especially by opium. Without being torrified, coffee is useful in intermittent fevers.

INTERNALLY. *Torrified. Powder.* ℥j in ℥ viij of boiling water.

Not torrified. Powder. ℥j every hour, in apyrexia.

Decoction. ℥j in ℥ xvij of water reduced to xij.

SINAPIS NIGRA.

An energetic stimulant. Used internally united with quinine, in certain intermittent fevers, chlorosis, and dropsy. The grains sometimes appear to produce very good effects in dyspepsia and in certain cases of

obstinate constipation. This kind of mustard is frequently used as a rubifacient, and and even as a blister.

INTERNALLY. *Seeds bruised*, ℥ ij—iv in Oj of milk.

Stimulating Boluses.

℞. Semin. sinapis, ℥ ss;

———— carui,

Cinnamomi, āā gr. xxxij;

Syrupi zingiberis, q. s.

Fiant boli xij, quorum capiat tres vel quatuor quotidie.

Recommended in certain cases of paralysis.

EXTERNALLY. As a rubifacient, ℥ iv or more of the powder.

Sinapism. H. of Paris.

℞. Pulveris sinapis, ℥ iv;

Aceti, q. s.

Misce.

Employed chiefly as a rubifacient to the lower extremities.

To render it more active, ℥ j of the hydrochlorate of ammonia may be added, as is practised at the H. de la Mat.

The *Sinapism* of the H. des Ven. differs from the ordinary sinapism in being composed of four parts of dough to one part of mustard.

Sinapisme Mitigé. H. des Enf. H. de la Ch.

℞. Cataplasomatis lini, ℥ iv;

Pulveris sinapis, ℥ ss.

Fiat cataplasma.

This is less irritating than the preceding

one, and is employed to produce a prolonged rather than a strong revulsion. [It should only be left on until it causes uneasiness. T.]

Pédiluve Sinapisme. H. de Paris.

Rx. Pulveris sinapis, ℥ iv;

Aquæ tepidæ, q. s.

Misce.

If the water is very hot the stimulating action will be acute but of short duration; whilst, when the water is tepid, this pediluvium produces a permanent excitation in the inferior extremities, and consequently a more energetic revulsion. It is used daily in cases of congestion towards the superior parts of the body.

Fomentation Sinapisée. H. de la Ch.

Rx. Pulveris sinapis, ℥ iv;

Aquæ ferventis, Oj.

Fiat fotus.

It is substituted with advantage for the sinapisms, when it is necessary to keep up a prolonged irritation.

An Ointment used in Chilblains.

Rx. Amygdalæ amaræ, ℥ iv;

Spiritus mellis camphorati, ℥ iij;

Pulveris sinapis, āā 3 ij;

Aluminis,

Pulveris olibani, āā 3 j;

Vitelli ovi No. ij.

Fiat unguentum.

A small quantity of this ointment should be rubbed on the affected part night and morning, a few moments after it has been

washed with tepid water. Swediaur has observed the most advantageous results from this use of this ointment.

WHITE MUSTARD is recommended by English practitioners in cases of dyspepsia. Its grains are administered either entire or moistened in a little water, in doses of three or four tea spoonsful during the day.

WILD HORSE-RADISH ROOT.

An energetic stimulant and slightly tonic. Employed as a stomachic, but more especially as an antiscorbutic; it is likewise administered in certain chronic diseases of the skin. It is likewise employed externally as a rubifacient.

Subst. incomp. The alkaline carbonates, the sublimate, the nitrate of silver, the infusions of cinchona and of galls.

[The following Parisian preparations are never used in this country. T.]

INTERNALLY. *Infusion.* ℥ ss—j to Oij of water.

Expressed juice. ℥ ss—j.

Apozeme de Raifort composé. P. A tea-cupful at a dose.

Alcoholat antiscorbutique. P. 3 ij—℥ ss, in a potion.

Vin. antiscorbutique. P. ℥ ss ad iv.

Biere antiscorbutique. P. 3 ij ad iv. That of the H. des Enf. is composed of 3 ij of the spirit to Ojss of beer.

Sirop antiscorbutique. P. 3 ij ad 3 ij.

Compound infusion of Horse-radish. Lond.

Rx. Armoraciæ radicis recentis concisæ,

Sinapis seminum contusorum,
āā ℥j;

Aquæ ferventis, Oj.

Macera per horas duas in vase leviter clauso, cola et adjice.

Spiritûs armoraciæ compositi, ℥j.

Misce.

Capiat pro dōsi unciam unam vel uncas duas.

Antiscorbutic Conserve.

Rx. Succī armoraciæ radicis,

Cochleariæ,

Acetosellæ, āā ℥ij;

Sacchari, q, s.

Fiat conserva cujus capiat, ℥j ad ℥iij quo tidie.

EXTERNALLY. *Infusion.* Used in gargles.

Antiscorbutic Gargle. H. des Enf.

Rx. Tincturæ armoraciæ, ℥ij;

Syrupi mellis, ℥j;

Decocti hordei, Oj.

Misce pro gargarismate.

That of the Hôt. D. is composed of ℥ss of the tincture to ℥vj of bitter infusion, and ℥ij of the honey of roses.

An irritating Pediluvium. H. Germ.

Rx. Armoraciæ radicis contusi, ℥iv.

Aquæ ferventis, Oiv.

Misce.

It is used to bring back transpiration to the feet.

COCHLEARIA.

It possesses the same properties, and is applied to the same usages as the horse-radish.

INTERNALLY. *Infusion*, ℥ j—ij to Oij of water.

Expressed juice. ℥ ss—ij.

Suc antiscorbutique. P. ℥ ss—ij.

Alcoholat. P. ℥ ss—iv in a potion.

Sirop. P. ℥ ss ad ij and more.

Conserve de Cochlearia. H. of Germ.

℞. Cochleariæ decorticæ, ℥ j;
Sacchari, ℥ ij.

Misce.

Capiat, ℥ j vel ij, pro dosi.

It is frequently used as an excipient.

Petit-lait Antiscorbutique. (Swediaur.)

℞. Succo cochleariæ, ℥ iv;
Lactis, Oj.

Coque et cola: cyathus sumendus quotidie.

[This antiscorbutic whey is scarcely ever ordered in this country. T.]

EXTERNALLY.

Antiscorbutic Gargle. H. des Enf.

℞. Spiritûs cochleariæ, ℥ ij;
Syrupi mellis, ℥ j;
Decocti hordei, Oj.

Misce.

Antiscorbutic Collutorium. H. of Germ.

Rx. Spiritus cochleariæ, ℥ jiss ;
 Succī limonis,
 Mucilaginis cydoniæ,
 Syrupi mori, āā ℥ ss.

Misce.

WATER CRESSES.

A stimulant much less active than the two former, but employed in the same cases.

INTERNALLY. As a salad.

Infusion. ℥ j ad ij to Oij of water.

Expressed juice. ℥ ij ad iv.

Sirop. P. ℥ ss ad ij.

GARDEN CRESSES, ERYSIUM, ALLIARIA, and some others of the same kind, possess the same properties, and are used in the same cases.

Sirop de Vela. P. ℥ j—ij in an antiscorbutic ptisan.

BROOK LIME.

A slight stimulant ; it is generally ranked amongst the antiscorbutics, and its expressed juice enters into the composition of several antiscorbutic preparations.

INTERNALLY. *Infusion*, manip. j—ij in Oij of water.

Expressed juice. ℥ ij—iv.

PELLITORY ROOT.

An energetic stimulant, chiefly employed as a sialagogue, to cause an increase of saliva and stimulate the interior of the

mouth in cases of tooth-ache, paralysis of the tongue, &c. It is a strong rubifacient when applied to the skin.

INTERNALLY. As a *sialagogue*, 3 ss—j.

Alcoholat. P. 3 ss adj.

EXTERNALLY. As a *gargle*, 3 ss in Oj of water, reduced to a third.

As a *sternutatory*. *Powder*, a small quantity taken up the nose.

SENEKA ROOT.

This root possesses the properties of a stimulant. Taken in small doses it excites an increase of urine, perspiration, and ptyalism. It is administered with good effects in rheumatism, pulmonary catarrh, croup, certain cases of dropsy, &c.

INTERNALLY. *Powder*. Gr. x—3 ss.

Infusion. 3 ss—Oij of water, as a drink in certain cases of typhous fever.

Decoction. 3 j to Oij of water reduced ad ij; the dose is 3 jss—vj three or four times a day.

Pilules Fondantes. H. of Germ.

R. Senegæ, 3 j;

Mucilaginis tragacanthæ, q. s.

Divide in pilulas xij quarum sumat; secundâ quâque horâ.

They are used in hypopium.

A Bitter Pectoral Potion. H. St. Ant.

R. Radicis senegæ, 3 ij;

Syrupi simplicis, 3 ij;

Aquæ, 3 iv.

Misce.

Dosis, 3 ss sæpe in die.

Stimulating Potion. Hôt. D.

℞. Radicis senegæ, ʒ ij;

Aquæ ferventis, ʒ vj;

Macera et adjice.

Syrupi tolutani, ʒ j;

Gummi acaciæ, ʒ ss ad j.

Fiat mistura cujus capiat cochl. mag. secundâ quâque horâ.

To facilitate expectoration in certain cases of pulmonary catarrh.

SERPENTARIA.

Serpentaria is a stimulant and diaphoretic. It is recommended in the treatment of typhoid fevers; it is not so much employed as formerly; nevertheless, it is very useful in obstinate intermittent fevers, gangrenous affections, chlorosis, &c. It is generally administered united with quinine or camphor.

Subst. incomp. The acetate of lead.INTERNALLY. *Powder.* Gr. x—xx and progressively increased to ʒ ss.*Infusion.* ʒ iv in Oj of boiling water, of which from ʒ j—ij is exhibited every four hours.*Decoction of Serpentaria.* Hôt. D.

℞. Serpentariæ, ʒ i;

Aquæ, Oij; coque et cola.

In malignant fevers.

Tonic Boluses. (Alibert.)

℞. Pulveris serpentariæ,
 ——— contrayervæ, āā 3 ss;
 Acidi succinici, gr. xi;
 Syrupi aurantii, q. s.
 Fiant boli duo, in die capiendi.

SPEEDWELL.

A slight stimulant. It is employed in infusions, in the treatment of chronic pulmonary catarrhs, and in cases where a stimulating and sudorific drink is serviceable.

INTERNALLY. *Infusion.* Pinc. ij—iij to Oij of water; taken hot.

Distilled water. P. ʒ ij—iv.

Expressed juice. ʒ j—ij, as an antiscorbutic.

WORMWOOD.

A stimulant and tonic; employed with success to relieve the digestive organs in dyspepsia and other atonic affections of the intestinal canal. It is also administered with advantage in certain cases of amenorrhœa, chronic leucorrhœa, obstinate diarrhœa, intermittent fevers, &c.; and likewise as an anthelmintic.

Subst. incomp. The sulphates of iron and zinc, and the acetate of lead.

INTERNALLY. *Powder.* ʒj—3 ss, not often used.

Infusion. 3j ad ʒ j, in Oj of cold water.

Extract. P. 3 ss ad j, frequently as an excipient.

Tincture. P. 3 ss—ij, in a potion.

Compound tincture. P. 3 ss—j, in a portion.

Teinture amère ou Elixir de Stoughton. P. Gut. xij—3 ss, gradually increased.

Vin d'absinthe. P. 3 ij—iv daily.

Sirop d'absinthe. P. 3 ss ad ij, in a portion, or to sweeten bitter ptisans.

Infusion of Wormwood.

R. Artemisiæ absinthii, 3 ij;

Aquæ ferventis, Oij;

Mascera in vaso clauso et cola.

Dosis cyathus bis vel ter in die.

This infusion is the same as the one used at the Hôt. D.

Nitrated Infusion of Wormwood. H. of Italy.

R. Artemisiæ absinthii, 3 iv;

Aquæ ferventis, 3 xij.

Cola et adde,

Potassæ nitratis, 3 ij.

Dosis cyathus ter quaterve in die.

In chronic enlargements of the abdominal viscera.

Stomachic Potion. H. of Italy.

R. Artemisiæ absinthii, 3 j;

Corticis aurantii, 3 iv;

Rhei pulveris, 3 ij;

Gentianæ radiceis, 3 j;

Aquæ ferventis, 3 vj.

Infunde paulisper, cola et adde,

Syrupi aurantii, 3 j.

To be taken at two doses, in dyspepsia.

Bitter Elixir. H. of Germ.

Rx. Extracti artemisiæ, absinthii, ℥ j;
Aquæ menthæ piperitæ, ℥ viij;
Tincturæ aurantii, ℥ ss.

Misce.

Sumat cyathum bis vel ter in die.

As a stomachic.

EXTERNALLY. *Infusion.* In lotions, fomentations, injections, &c.

Aromatic Fomentations.

Rx. Artemisiæ absinthii,
Folior. lauri,
——— rosmarini, āā ℥ j;
Aquæ, Ov.

Coque in vaso clauso ad quintam partem.

Employed in contusions, luxations, &c.

ARTEMISIA VULGARIS

Possesses properties similar to those of absinthium. It is used in the same cases; and is likewise a popular remedy for amenorrhœa.

INTERNALLY. *Powder.* ℥ ss—j; not much used.

Infusion. ℥ j—iv in Oij of boiling water.

Sirop. P. ℥ ij ad ℥ ij.

CAMOMILE.

A stimulant and tonic which is become a popular remedy for relieving the digestive organs, and to combat colic. It may likewise be used with advantage in intermittent fevers, chlorosis, &c.

Subst. incomp. Solution of gelatine, infusion of yellow cinchona, the sulphate of iron, the nitrate of silver, the salts of lead, and the sublimate.

INTERNALLY. *Powder.* ℞j, ad ʒij; scarcely ever used.

Infusion. ʒij—Oij of boiling water.

Essential oil. P. Gut. v—x.

Ptisan of Camomile.

℞. Anthemidis florum, ʒij;

Carui, ʒj;

Aqua ferventis, Oij.

Misce.

Cyathus bis vel ter in die sumendus.

Camomile tea is an old and valuable remedy.

Cataplasm of Camomile. H. Enf.

℞. Anthemidis florum,

Aceti, āā ʒiv.

Misce.

EXTERNALLY. *Infusion.* In lotions, fomentations, &c.

Oil of Camomile. P. In frictions, embrocations, or liniments.

Enema of Chamomile. H. de la Ch.

℞. Anthemidis florum, ʒij;

Aquæ ferventis, Oj.

Fiat enema.

WORMWOOD, and several other of the ARTEMISIAN order, MOTHERWORT, MILFOIL, MARIGOLD, TANSY, &c., &c., possess similar properties, and may be used in the same cases.

In the Codex there is mentioned a dis-

tilled water of Motherwort, ℥j—iv of which is used as a vehicle; and a *Sirop of Milfoil*, ℥j—ij.

[Dr. Stoker, of Dublin, has lately recommended this medicine in dropsies, and has found it beneficial. T.]

PEPPERMINT.

A stimulant, whose action is rather quick, but of short duration. Employed in atonic and nervous affections of the stomach, flatulent colic, certain cases of amenorrhœa, &c. It is frequently mixed with other medicines, such as purgatives, in order to facilitate their action, or to mask their odour, &c.

INTERNALLY. *Infusion.* ℥ss to Oij of boiling water.

Distilled water. P. ℥j—iv, alone or in a draught.

Spirit. P. ℥ss—j.

Sirop. P. ℥ss—ij.

Essential oil. P. Gut. ij—iv.

Pastils. P. No. vj—xij.

[The addition of the essential oil to simple syrup or water, or to pills and lozenges, will supersede the necessity of so many preparations. Combined with tonics, both in pills and infusions, it is a valuable remedy in dyspepsia attended with flatulence and pain or sinking at the stomach. T.]

Compound Infusion of Mint. H. of Eng.

R. Folior. menthæ piperitæ, 3 ij;
Aquæ ferventis, 3 viij.

Stent per horæ dimid. in vase clauso.

Cola et adde,

Saccharic purif. 3 ij;

Tincturæ cardam. c. 3 iv;

Olei menthæ piperitæ, m. iij.

Dosis 3 ss—j, ter in die.

Stomachic and diaphoretic.

Stimulating Draught. (Alibert.)

R. Olei cinnamoni, gut. ij;

—— menthæ piperitæ, gut. iij;

Spiritûs menthæ, 3 i;

Syrupi althææ, 3 iij;

Aquæ menthæ destillatæ, 3 iv.

Fiat mistura, cujus capiat cochl. mag.
secundâ quâque horâ.

Used in spasmodic *singultus*.

The *Potion avec l'eau de menthe* of the K. St. Ant. is more simple than the preceding ones, being composed of 3 iv of mint water, 3 ss of common syrup, and 3 ss of æther.

EXTERNALLY. In lotions or fomentations.

Resolutive Fomentation. H. de la Mat.

R. Folior menthæ piperitæ,

—— salviæ, ā ā 3 j;

—— meliloti trifolii,

—— sambuci, ā ā 3 ij;

Aquæ ferventis, Oij;

Spiritûs rectificati, 3 iij.

Misce.

Sometimes ℥j of vinegar is substituted for the rectified spirit, or ℥iv of medicinal soap. The other species of mint possess the same properties in a minor degree, and may be used in the same cases.

SAGE.

A stimulant, tonic, and diaphoretic. It is used with advantage in chronic catarrhs, obstinate diarrhœa, spasmodic vomiting, &c. It is used externally in the form of gargles, in chronic angina, &c.

Subst. incomp. The salts of iron.

INTERNALLY. *Powder.* Gr. xv—℥j ; not often used.

Infusion. ℥ij ad iv to Oij of boiling water.

Distilled water. P. ℥j—ij.

Essential oil. P. Gut. ij—v.

Vinegar. P. ℥j—ij, in a diaphoretic drink.

Infusion of Sage. H. Militaire.

℞. Folior. salviæ,

Glycyrrhizæ, āā ℥j ;

Aquæ ferventis, Oij.

Mascera et cola : cyathus pro dosi sumendus.

Vinous Infusion of Sage. H. of Italy.

℞. Folior. salviæ, ℥j ;

Aquæ ferventis, Oj.

Mascera per horam, cola et adjice.

Vini rubri, Oss.

Fiat infusum, cujus capiat cyathum singulis horis.

ROSEMARY.

It possesses the same properties, and is used in the same cases as sage.

INTERNALLY. *Powder.* Gr. x— $\mathfrak{D}j$: not often employed.

Infusion. $\mathfrak{Z}j$ —ij to Oij of boiling water.

Spirit of rosemary. P. $\mathfrak{Z}j$ —iv.

Vinegar. P. $\mathfrak{Z}j$ —iv.

EXTERNALLY. *Infusion.* In lotions, fomentations, injections, baths, fumigations, &c.

LAVENDER.

It possesses the same properties as the two former substances, but is scarcely ever used except as a perfume. It is recommended in some nervous affections. It enters into the composition of many officinal preparations.

INTERNALLY. *Powder.* $\mathfrak{D}j$ — $\mathfrak{Z}j$; rarely used.

Infusion. $\mathfrak{Z}j$ —ij to Oij of boiling water.

Distilled water. P. $\mathfrak{Z}j$ —ij;

Alcoholat. P. $\mathfrak{Z}ss$ ad j.

Alcoholat de lavande ammoniacal. P. Gut. x ad $\mathfrak{D}j$.

Huile essentielle. P. Gut. ij ad iv.

EXTERNALLY. *Infusion and spirit* in lotions, fomentations, &c.

BALM.

A stimulant not very active. Formerly considered as an antispasmodic, and employed very often in nervous affections.

Subst. incomp. The sulphate of iron, the nitrate of silver, and the acetate of lead.

INTERNALLY. *Infusion.* ℥ ss—ij of boiling water.

This infusion is slightly diaphoretic, when taken hot.

Distilled water. P. ℥ j—iv. It is generally used as the ordinary vehicle for cal-
mant potions.

Eau de Carmes. P. ℥ ss—ij.

EXTERNALLY. *Infusion,* in lotions, baths, and fumigations.

Eau de Carmes. In lotions. P. Any quantity.

HYSSOP.

A stimulant not very active, boasted of as a stomachic and expectorant. It is frequently administered in catarrhal and pulmonary affections.

INTERNALLY. *Infusion.* From ℥ ss—℥ j, in Oij of boiling water.

The *Infusion d'Hissope* of the H. des Paris contains ℥ ij of this plant to Oij of water.

Sirop. P. ℥ ss—ij.

GROUND IVY.

It may be used in the same cases as hyssop.

INTERNALLY. *Infusion.* Pinc. ij ad iij in Oij of boiling water.

The *infusion de Lierre terestes* of the H. de Paris contains ℥ ij of this substance to the above quantity of water.

Sirop. P. ℥ j—ij.

Conserve. P. ℥ j—℥ j.

HOREHOUND, SCORDIUM, BETONY, THYME, MARJORAM, SAVORY, and many other similar plants, possess stimulating properties, and may be administered in the same cases and in the same manner as the preceding ones. [These are never used in this country, unless as a popular remedy, known by the name of herb tea, which is often employed by the poor. When properly sweetened, a kind of syrup is formed, which relieves coughs which are of short duration. T.]

ANISE SEEDS.

They possess stimulating properties; are frequently employed as carminatives, and constitute, together with BADIAN, FENNEL, CARRAWAY, and CORIANDER, what are called in the codex, *Fruits carminatifs*. They are used as a popular remedy for flatulency and nervous pains, known by the name of cramps of the stomach.

INTERNALLY. Powder. \mathfrak{z} j— \mathfrak{z} j.

Infusion. \mathfrak{z} j— \mathfrak{z} ss in Oij of boiling water. The *Infusion d'Avis* of the Hôt D. contains the latter portion.

Eau distillé. P. \mathfrak{z} ss ad iv.

Huile essentielle. P. Gut. v—x.

Oléo-saccharat. P. \mathfrak{z} j— \mathfrak{z} ss.

Looch Anisé for children. H. des Ven.

Rx. Anisi seminum, \mathfrak{z} ss.

Aquæ, \mathfrak{z} iv;

Sacchari, \mathfrak{z} ij.

Misce, cochlearium parvum pro dosi.

In Flatulency in Children.

Oil of aniseed is a safe and efficacious remedy in cases of gripings of infants.

BADIAN.

An aromatic stimulant and carminative. Generally used to perfume liquors for the table. It may be administered in the same cases as other aromatics. It is not much used at the present day.

INTERNALLY. *Powder.* Gr. xij— Ḑ j.

Infusion. 3j ad ij to Oij of water.

CARRAWAY SEEDS.

They possess the same properties and are employed in the same cases as anise seeds.

They are sometimes used externally, as stimulants.

INTERNALLY. *Powder.* Ḑ —3j.

Huile essentielle. P. Gut. ij—vj.

EXTERNALLY. The *essential oil* in any quantity in frictions, embrocations, &c.

CUMIN-SEEDS, FENNEL, and DILL, are employed in the same cases, and in the same manner.

CORIANDER has the same properties; but its odour is disagreeable.

ANGELICA.

A stimulant, rather energetic, used principally in atonic affections of the digestive tube, such as dyspepsia, spasmodic purgings, and flatulent colics; it is equally useful in certain nervous cephalalgia; chlorosis, hysteria, &c. It is likewise administered as an expectorant and emmenagogue.

INTERNALLY. The roots and seeds.

Powder. ʒij—ʒj.

Infusion. ʒij ad ʒj in Oij of boiling water.

Eau distillée de semences d'Angélique. P. ʒj—ij.

Conserve. P. ʒj—ij, and may be increased.

ORANGE PEEL.

A stimulant and tonic. Generally employed with other medicines as a stomachic and carminative. It is very useful to aromatize potions and other bitter preparations, &c.

Subst. incomp. The infusion of cinchona, the sulphate of iron, and lime-water

INTERNALLY. *Powder.* ʒj—3j.

Infusion. ʒij—iij to Oij of boiling water.

Sirop. P. ʒj—ij.

Huile essentielle. P. Gut. ij ad vj.

Oleo saccharat. P. ʒj—3 ss.

The compound infusion of the London pharmacopœia is much used.

CALAMUS AROMATICUS.

An active stimulant. Employed with success as a stomachic. In Germany it is administered in intermittent fevers and in the second stage of typhoid fevers. Not much used in France.

Subst. incomp. The acetate of lead, &c.

INTERNALLY. *Powder.* ʒj—3j.

Infusion. 3j ad vj—Oj of water.

Stomachic Electuary. H. of Germ.

℞. Pulveris calami, aromat, ʒ iv;
 Conservæ cochleariæ, ʒ ij;
 Acidi sulphurici, *ad gratam aciditatem*,
 Syrupi corticis aurantii, q. s.

Misce.

Dosis cochl. amp. bis in die.

Stimulating Potion. H. of Germ.

℞. Calami aromat., ʒ x;
 Aquæ ferventis, ʒ viij;
 Coque, cola et adjice,
 Aquæ menthæ piperitæ, ʒ ij;
 Ætheris hydrochlorici, ʒ ij;
 Syrupi gummi acaciæ, ʒ j.

Misce.

Cochlearium magnum secundâ quâque horâ sumendum.

JUNIPER.

A stimulant, rather energetic, which acts specially on the kidneys and increases their secretion. It is employed with advantage in chronic affections of the bladder and urethra, in dropsies, and as a stimulant in atonic affections of the digestive tube, in scurvy, diseases of the skin, amenorrhœa depending on weakness of the uterus.

INTERNALLY. Powder. ʒ ss—ij.

Infusion. ʒ ss—j in Oij of boiling water.

Distilled water. P. ʒ ij—iv, as a vehicle for diuretic potions.

Extract. P. ʒj—3j, in pills, and as an excipient for other medicines.

Diuretic Powder. H. of Germ.

R̄. Pulveris baccarum juniperi,
Sacchari, āā p.

Fiat pulvis cujus cochleare parvum capiat secundâ vel tertiâ quâque horâ.

Infusion of Juniper. Hôt. D., H. de la Ch.

R̄. Baccarum juniperi, 3j;
Aquæ ferventis, Oj.

Fiat infusum cujus capiat cyathum calide pro dosi.

In the treatment of dropsies.

EXTERNALLY. *Infusion.* In lotions, fomentations, and baths.

The berries contused, as cataplasms.

Fumigation with juniper berries. Hôt. D.

R̄. Baccarum juniperi, ℥j.

The berries should be thrown, in small quantities, on lighted charcoal.

This fumigation is not much used at present.

TURPENTINE.

An energetic stimulant, which, besides acting on the general economy, appears to have a special influence on the urinary organs, and on their mucous membranes. It is used with advantage in the last stage of catarrhus vesicæ, and of other parts of the urinary organs, in chronic pulmonary catarrh, certain cases of mucous diarrhœa, gout, rheumatism, &c. Externally it is used to alleviate wounds and ulcers.

INTERNALLY. Gr. x—3j twice or thrice a day, in pills or in an emulsion.

Terebinthinate Emulsion. H. of Mont.

Rx. Terebinthinæ chiæ,
Sp. vin. lavatæ, ℥ iss;
Vitell. ovi unius.

Misce et adde gradatim,
Aquæ menthæ, ℥ xij.

The dose is ℥ ss—j, in a glass of sugar and water fasting, or two or three hours after dinner.

It is used with benefit in diseases of the kidney or bladder.

Astringent Mixture. H. of Germ.

Rx. Terebinthinæ chiæ,
Balsami copaibæ,
Olei succini, āā ℥ iv.

The dose is from mxxx—℥ j three or four times a day. In certain cases of nocturnal pollutions and blennorrhagia. [The counter-irritation or induction of a new action in the genito-urinary organs will be advantageous, provided the usual malpractice is avoided. T.]

Pills of Turpentine. H. of Lyons.

Rx. Terebinthinæ, ℥ j;
Extracti rhei, ℥ iss;
Camphoræ, ℥ j.

Fiat massa in pilulas gr. iv, dividenda quarum deglutiat tres ter in die.

In leucorrhœa and blenorrhagia.

[*Pills of Turpentine with Rhubarb.* (Cline.)

R̄. Terebinthinæ, ʒ ij;
Pulveris rhei, ʒ j.

Divide in pilulas xxxvj, capiat æger, iij
bis in die.

In blenorrhagia, gleet (blenorrhœa), and diseases of the prostate gland.

[Turpentine and lytta are combined in appropriate doses in cases of impotence, catarrh, and paralysis of the bladder, and leucorrhœa. T.]

Anthelmintic Pills. H. of Germ.

R̄. Terebinthinæ, ʒ j;
Resinæ jalapæ, ʒ ss;
Ext. hyosiami, gr. iv;
Hyd. submur. gr. viij.

Distribue in pilulas xij—dentur iv tertiis
horis.

In tape-worm.

EXTERNALLY. In clysters—ʒ i—iv. It is also applied to wounds and ulcers; [but generally with bad effects. It is a popular practice to apply Venice turpentine to recent wounds and ulcers in this country; but its stimulating power aggravates these diseases. If used in cases of long standing or chronic ulcerations, the remedy is often beneficial, provided it is ordered by medical practitioners, who alone can select the proper cases. T.]

Resolvent Mixture. (Durande.)

R̄. Essentiæ terebinth., ʒ ss;
Sp. ætheris sulphur., ʒ iss.

Dose mxx—3j in whey, in cases of biliary calculi or gall-stones and hepatic colic.

[Biliary calculi or gall-stones cause intense pain and spasm, which the sedative preparations of opium or other narcotics may relieve; but all solvent remedies are perfectly useless, as they cannot pass from the duodenum into the gall ducts. I have lately had a female patient under my care at the Western Dispensary, who was labouring under this disease, and suffered from excruciating agony, though all the usual remedies were freely employed. She went into the country, was recommended mustard seed, took it in tea-spoonful doses several times a day, and after some time passed, according to her statement, at least a hundred gall-stones. She did not preserve one of them; she ascribed her cure to the mustard seed, in the presence of several students, though her remedy could not have had any beneficial effect. Hoffman states, in his Practice of Medicine, that gall-stones may be evacuated in great numbers, and that they have been set in rings and signets. They have passed into the transverse colon and peritoneum, and often destroy life. There is no remedy which can dissolve or dislodge them. A lady aged 25 years, a patient of mine, passed a vast number of them by the bowels, and a sandy substance of the same colour from the bladder. Cases are on record in which these substances were

evacuated through the anterior parietes of the abdomen. T.]

The terebinthinate enema is used in this country and on the Continent of Europe in tympanites, lumbago, and ascarides.

Terebinthinate Clyster. H. of Germ.

R. Terebinthinæ, ʒj.

Tere cum vitello ovi et adde,

Theriacæ, ʒiv;

Lactis calidi, ʒiv.

Van Swieten employed this lavement to allay colic and tenesmus which accompany colliquative diarrhœa in phthical subjects.

ESSENTIAL OIL OF TURPENTINE.

A purgative in large doses, in small doses the same as the last remedy. It is employed with advantage in the treatment of neuralgia and debility of the genito-urinary organs. It is also used in tænia. Externally it is employed as a stimulant in neuralgia, lumbago, sciatica, chronic tumours and ulcers, &c.

[It is a stimulant, cathartic, diuretic, anthelmintic, astringent in small doses, and a rubefacient. It has been used with good effect in epilepsy, in rheumatism, gout, and sciatica (Geo. Cheyne), in gout of the stomach (Mason Good), in puerperal fever (Brenan), in iritis (Hugh Carmichael), in yellow fever (Chapman), in numerous diseases (Copland), in burns, purpura hæmorrhagica (Whitlock Nichol), to suppress mer-

curial ptyalism (Geddings), to allay nausea and vomiting in the first months of pregnancy (Deweese), in epilepsy, tympanites in the last stage of fever and in hysteria, in the low delirium of fever, accompanied by a congested state of the intestinal mucous membrane, in convulsions caused by intestinal irritation in infants (Graves' Lond. Med. and Sur. Journ., vols. ii and iii, 1832-33), in pulmonary complaints as a rubefacient in adults and children, in pneumonia, pleuritis, bronchitis, hooping cough, asthma, croup, phthisis, &c. (Little—Dublin Med. Journ., v. 5, 1834), while I have substituted warm oil of turpentine during the last seven years for blisters in all deep seated inflammations in the head, chest, or abdomen, because too much time was lost in such diseases in waiting twelve or twenty-four hours, for the doubtful effect of blisters, which, from adulteration, very often fail. In cerebritis, hydrocephalus, pneumonia, enteritis, peritonitis, hepatitis, &c. &c., the idea of waiting several hours for the counter-irritating effects of a blister, appeared to me an extremely inert and unjustifiable practice, for in such cases the sooner counter-irritation is effected the better. I have already recommended this practice in mine, the last edition, of Hooper's Physicians' Vademecum, 1833, and I have inculcated the propriety of employing the remedy in my lectures on the practice of medicine since 1828—a fact

known to at least five hundred students, many of whom are qualified practitioners. Dr. Copland claims the merit of having first used and recommended oil of turpentine both internally and externally in nearly all the diseases mentioned in this parenthesis; but I, for one, was not aware of it. The learned author of the Dictionary of Practical Medicine published a paper on the use of oil of turpentine some years since in the London Medical and Physical Journal; but there are many diseases now enumerated omitted in that essay. He, undoubtedly, was one of the first, if not the very first British writer, who introduced the remedy under consideration to the notice of the profession in a vast number of diseases; but certainly not in all, in which it is now so beneficially employed. He has also the merit of having proposed the addition of tincture of capsicum to correct the nauseating effects of oil of turpentine on the stomach. Perhaps the best mode of exhibiting this medicine is in emulsion with mucilage and yolk of egg. T.]

INTERNALLY. As a general stimulant, mx—xv in honey or emulsion.

As an anti-neuralgic, from ʒss—j in divided doses.

As an anthelmintic or cathartic, from ʒs—ij in emulsion, combined with castor oil or in sweetened milk.

Terebinthine Mixture. H. Dieu.

℞. Olei terebinthinæ, ʒ ij;
Mellis rosæ, ʒ iv.

The dose is a table-spoonful three times a day.

Employed by M. Recamier in the different forms of neuralgia. The disagreeable effects of this mixture are obviated by the following :

Terebinthine Looch. H. Dieu.

℞. Olei terebinthinæ, ʒ iij;
Syrupi menthæ, ʒ ij;
———aurantii,
———ætheris, āā ʒ j;
Tincturæ canellæ, ʒ ss;
Vitellum, ovi, j.

Dosis ʒ ss. ter in die.

When this medicine induces vomiting, a drachm of laudanum is added.

Anthelmintic Draught. (Cadet).

℞. Olei terebinthinæ, ʒ ij;
Mellis despumati, ʒ vj;
Aquæ menthæ, ʒ iij.

This is divided into three doses, to be taken in one day, in cases of tapeworm.

[Dr. Brenan prescribed ʒ ss—ʒ ij in what he termed puerperal fever; and Dr. Payne, of Nottingham, writes most favourably of its efficacy. In my opinion both employed it in puerperal peritonitis, and not in uterine phlebitis, which is malignant puerperal fever (Tonnellé, Dance, Lee, &c.), in which calomel used in scruple doses combined with

morphia and camphor administered every hour, with free mercurial unction on the axillæ and groins, are the only effectual remedies. Oil of turpentine, ʒij —iv with ʒiv and ʒj of castor oil in the form of emulsion composed of yolk of egg and mucilage of acacia, is the best remedy in peritonitis, but is ineffectual in malignant puerperal fever, so far as my observation extends. The external use of warm turpentine as a counter-irritant in abdominal or uterine inflammation is extremely valuable. The medicine should be warmed, and rubbed with a piece of flannel over a small portion of the skin, which will be irritated in a minute or two, and then the medicine ought to be discontinued. T.]

Terebinthine Clyster. H. Dieu.

Rx. Olei terebinthinæ, ʒj ;
Vitellum ovi, ʒj ;
Decocti papaveris, ʒviij .

In lumbar neuralgia and ascarides.

Terebinthine Liniment. H. Dieu.

Rx. Olei terebinthinæ, ʒj ;
--- camomeli, ʒij ;
Tinct. opii, ʒj .

In cases of neuralgia in which the sufferers cannot bear the internal use of turpentine.

Anticonvulsive Mixture. (Graves.)

Rx. Olei terebinthinæ, 3j;
---ricini, 3iv;
Syrupi papav. alb., 3j;
Mucilaginis acaciæ,
Aquæ fœniculi, āā 3ij;

Dosis 3j tertiis horis.

In convulsions of infants from three months upwards, when caused by intestinal irritation, or congestion of the gastro-intestinal membrane.

[I have lately had a case of sciatica under my care at the Hospital, which was supposed to be caused by neuritis, but it yielded to the internal use of turpentine, after the ordinary remedies had failed. Several gentlemen now attending the medical practice of the institution witnessed this case.

Dr. Edwards and Dr. Vavasseur describe Burgundy and black pitch as external applications, but they are so well known that they need not be introduced. T.]

Antisialagogue Gargle. (Geddings.)

Rx. Mucilaginis acaciæ, 3 viij;
Olei terebinthinæ, 3 ij.

[I have found this very effectual, but it may fail. T.]

BALSAM OF COPAIBA.

A very energetic stimulant, which acts chiefly on the mucous membranes. It is

used with advantage in chronic catarrhs, and certain affections, not inflammatory, of the lungs. Its most common use is in gonorrhœa. It is administered in obstinate leucorrhœa, watery diarrhœa, caused by atony of the intestines, &c.

INTERNALLY. Gut. x ad xx, as a stimulant, two or three times a day, with sugar, or in an emulsive potion.

℥ ij ad iv, and even more, progressively, in gonorrhœa, leucorrhœa, &c., either in a potion or in pills.

Astringent Potion of Chopart.

Rx. Balsami copaibæ,
 Aquæ destillatæ menthæ,
 Alcoholis,
 Syrupi capilli veneris, ā ā ℥ ij;
 Aquæ aurantii, ℥ j;
 Acidi nitrici, ℥ ij.

Fiat mistura cujus sumat cochl. mag. ter in die.

Much used in the treatment of gonorrhœa.

The *Potion de copahu composée* of the H. de la Ch. differs only from the preceding, in containing two ounces of orange-flower water.

The *Potion astringente* of the H. de Ven differs more from that of Chopart than the preceding one, but acts in a similar manner. It is composed of mint water, orange-flower water, syrup of marshmallows, and of the balsam of copaiba, ā ā sixteen parts; of gum arabic and nitric acid, ā ā one part.

Balsamic Potion of Fuller.

Rx. Balsam. copaibæ,
Syrupi toluiferæ, ā ā ℥ ij;
Vitelli ovi, No. j;
Vini albi, ℥ iv.

Fiat mistura de quâ capiat cochlearia tria magna in die.

In the same cases as the preceding mixtures.

Syrup of the Balsam of Copaiba. H. of Germ.

Rx. Mucilaginis gummi acaciæ, q. s.;
tere cum,
Balsami copaibæ, ℥ j ss.

Adde gradatim,

Syrupi, simplicis, ℥ xvij.

Fiat syrupus ejus sumat æger cochl. min. quater in die.

In gonorrhœa and chronic diseases of the chest.

Pills used in Blennorrhagia. Hôt. D.

Rx. Balsami copaibæ, ℥ ij;
Hydrargyri submuriatis, gr. xvij;
Sanguinis draconis, ℥ j;
Conservæ rosæ, ℥ j.

Divide in pilulas granorum, vi; quarum, ij; vel, iij; capiendæ mane nocte que.

Antigonorrhœal Pills. H. of Germ.

Rx. Balsami copaibæ,
Magnesiæ, ā ā p. e.

Distribue in pilulas granorum x; e quibus capiat, ij; vel, iv; ter in die.

Antigonorrhœal Boluses. H. Militaires.

Rx. Balsami copaibæ,
 Conservæ rosæ,
 Pulveris glycyrrhizæ, ā ā 3j.

In bolos sex divide quorum, ij; vel, iij
 capiendi quotidie.

The *Bols astringent* of the H. des Vén do not differ much from the preceding ones. They are composed of—3 ij of the balsam copaiba, 3 j of gum arabic, and a sufficient quantity of pulverized liquorice. This mass is divided into xx boluses, of which half are taken in the morning, and the other part in the evening, in chronic gonorrhœa.

Balsamic Boluses. H. of Italy.

Rx. Balsami copaibæ,
 Pulveris gentianæ, 3j;
 ——— zedoariæ, ā ā gr. xx.;
 Syrupi simplicis, q. s.

Misce.

Divide in bolos xvij, e quibus duo sumendi ter in die.

In treating gonorrhœa, &c.

Antigonorrhœal Opiate. (Swediaur).

Rx. Mucilaginis gummi acaciæ, q. s.;
 Balsami copaibæ, 3 vi;
 Sacchari, 3 vi;
 Syrupi simplicis, q. s.

Misce.

Cochlearia duo vel quatuor adhibenda mane nocteque.

Anthelmintic Mixture. H. of America.

R_x. Balsami copaibæ, 3 ij;
Sodæ subcarbonatis, 3 j;
Tincturæ opii, gut. lx;
Emulsionis simplicis, 3 iv.

Fiat mistura, cujus sumat cochleare magnum, tertiâ vel quarta horâ.

In vermicular affections.

EXTERNALLY.

Enema of the Balsam of Copaiba. H. de Perfect.

R_x. Balsami copaibæ, 3 iv.
Misce cum vitello ovi et adjice,
Camphoræ, gr. iv;
Extracti opii, gr. j;
Aquæ gummi, 3 iv.

Fiat enema.

Employed with advantage to stop gonorrhæal discharges, either acute or chronic.

Balsamic Injection. H. of Germ.

R_x. Balsami copaibæ, 3 iv;
Vitelli ovi, q. s.;
Aquæ calcis, 3 vj;
Mellis rosæ, 3 iij.

Fiat injectio.

Used in the treatment of fistulous ulcers.

BALSAM OF PERU.

An energetic stimulant, employed in chro-

nic pulmonary catarrh and phthisis. It is used in the same diseases as the resins of which we are about to speak.

INTERNALLY. Gr. xij; ʒj; in pills or emulsion.

Mixture of Werlhof.

Rx. Balsam. Peruv., ʒij;
Vitell. ovorum., ij.

Tere simul et adde,

Extracti cinchonæ, ʒiv;

Mellis rosæ, ʒvj;

Dosis, ʒ ss ter in die.

In chronic pulmonary catarrh.

Balsamic Emulsion. H. of Germ.

Rx. Balsam Peruvian., ʒj;
Olei amygdalar., ʒiss;
Pulveris acaciæ, ʒij.

Tere simul et adde,

Aquæ rosæ, ʒj.

Sumat dimidiam, bis in die.

Balsamic Looch. H. of Germ.

Rx. Balsam. Peruv., ʒj;
Spermatis ceti, ʒij;
Solve in vitello ovi et adde,
Syrupi acaciæ, ʒij.

Dosis ʒ ss. 3, 4, in die.

Acoustic Injection. (Alibert.)

Rx. Balsam. Peruv., ʒij;
Tinct. moschi, m iv;
Essentiæ rosæ, m j;
Decocti hyperici perf. ʒ xx.

Injiciatur in aurem, q. s. hujus bis in die.

In deafness.

(Another.)

[℞. Fellis bovis, ʒ iij;
Balsam Peruv., ʒ j.

Hujus liquoris, quantum cavi, capi potest injiciatur in aurem affectam supinatam; ac detineatur aliquot minuta, dein aure prona rursus emittatur: iteretur operatio bis vel ter in die.

In foetid purulent discharges from the ear. T.]

BALSAM OF TOLU.

A powerful stimulant like the last. It is employed in similar cases, but more frequently. It is also used to perfume pectoral and tonic medicines.

INTERNALLY. Gr. x— ʒ ss, in pills, electuary, or in emulsion.

Tincture. P. ʒ i—ij.

Syrup. P. ʒ ij—ʒ j in a draught.

Balsamic Mixture. H. of Italy.

℞. Syrupi tolutani, ʒ j;
Mucilag. acaciæ, ʒ viij;
Olei amygdalarum, ʒ iss.

Dosis, 4ta pars bis vel ter de die.

In pulmonary catarrh, blennorrhœa (gleet) blennorrhagia (gonorrhœa).

BALSAM OF MECCA.

This is similar to the preceding, and is seldom employed.

Astringent Pills.

℞. Balsam Meccæ, m. viij;
 Opii pulveris, gr. j;
 Terebinthinæ chiæ, q. s.

In pilulas duas forma, capiat unam mane nocteque.

In leucorrhœa and blennorrhœa.

MYRRH.

In small doses stomachic and tonic; in large doses a powerful stimulant. It is employed in chlorosis, atonic affections of the digestive organs, pulmonary catarrh, &c. It is generally united with tonics and chalybeates. Externally it is used in gangrenous angina, in chronic ulcers, in scorbutic relaxation of the gums, and caries of the bones.

INTERNALLY. *In powder.* Gr. x—3j.

Watery extract. Gr. v—x in pills.

Tincture. P. mxx—xxx in a draught.

Compound Powder of Myrrh. H. of Germ.

℞. Myrrhæ pulv.,
 Opoponacis, āā 3 ij;
 Sagapeni,
 Castorei, āā 3 j;
 Olei menth. pip.,
 ---rutæ, āā q. s.

In chartulas xxxvj divide, ex quibus capiat unam mane vespereque.

Emmenagogue

Pills of Myrrh and Henbane.

℞. Extracti myrrhæ, ʒ iss;
 ——— hyosciami,
 Pulveris scillæ, āā ʒ ss;
 Aquæ, q. s.

Fiat massa in pilulas xxx dividenda quarum capiat æger duas vel tres quotidie.

[Some British practitioners employ these pills to promote expectoration in chronic pulmonary catarrh. T.]

Detersive Injection. H. of Italy.

℞. Decoti hordei, Oij;
 Tincturæ myrrhæ, ʒj.

In chronic coryza, accompanied by an abundant discharge of mucus from the frontal sinus; chronic ulcerations of the bladder, obstinate gonorrhœa. In the last disease, ʒj of acetate of lead, and ʒ ss of opium is added to ʒ viij.

Ointment of Myrrh. H. of Germ.

℞. Pulveris myrrhæ,
 Spermat̄is ceti, āā ʒ ij;
 Vitellos ovorum, No. ij;
 Butyri recentis, ʒ ij;
 Balsam Peruv., ʒ ss.

This ointment is employed by the German physicians with a view to remove the cicatrices or scars caused by smallpox.

[The preparations of myrrh prescribed by the pharmacopœias of this kingdom are valuable remedies in the diseases for which they are ordered. T.]

BENZOIN.

A balsamic substance, employed to stimulate the lungs and the digestive organs, in chronic pulmonary catarrh, intermittent fevers, &c. In a state of vapour, it is respired by persons affected with the first-mentioned diseases, and is employed in fumigations, in the treatment of indolent tumours, &c.

INTERNALLY. Gr. x—3 ss.

Tincture. P. 3 ss.—j in a potion.

Sirop. P. 3 ij—3 j.

EXTERNALLY. In *frictions*. A certain quantity of this substance may be placed on live coals, and the vapour received in a cloth, with which frictions should be made. Employed as a stimulant.

In *Fumigations*. The patient is made respire the vapour, which is disengaged in the manner we have mentioned, or it is applied to the affected part.

In dry vapour baths.

BENZOIC ACID.

A decided stimulant, but not much used at the present day, except to facilitate expectoration.

INTERNALLY. Gr. x—3 ss in pills, or in a potion.

Pilules de Merton. P. Gr. vj—xx, daily.

MASTIC.

A slight stimulant not much used. It

may be employed in serous diarrhœa, &c. In the East, it is used to strengthen the gums, perfume the breath, &c.

INTERNALLY. Gr. x—3 ss.

OLIBANUM.

It possesses the same properties as the last mentioned substance, but is not much used except as a fumigation.

EXTERNALLY.

Aromatic Fumigation.

Rx. Olibani,
Mastichæ,
Succini, āā 3 iij;
Styracis, calamitæ, 3 ij;
Benzoini,
Tinct. opii, āā 3j.

Fiat pulvis.

ELEMI.

This substance possesses the same properties as the preceding ones. It is scarcely ever used, except externally; it enters into the composition of several plasters.

STORAX.

This substance was very much employed formerly, but now it is scarcely ever used, except as a topical stimulant, or in fumigations. It enters into the composition of several officinal preparations.

The dose is from gr. x—3 ss, in pills.

FLUID STORAX

Possesses stimulating properties, but is used only in dressing wounds and ulcers.

Onguent de styrax compossé. P. Employed in dressing ulcers and wounds whose borders are pale and unhealthy.

L'Onguent digestif of the H. de la Ch. is composed of two parts of the ointment of storax, add one part of the oil of olives.

CHAPTER V.

MEDICINES WHICH ACT PRINCIPALLY
ON THE URINARY APPARATUS.

DIURETICS, &c.

NITRATE OF POTASS.

IN large doses the nitrate of potass causes irritation to the gastro-intestinal surface; in smaller ones it is an energetic diuretic. It also appears to possess a sedative property, and it is used as a temperant as well as a diuretic in the second stage of inflammation of the urinary apparatus, in cases of jaundice, &c. It is sometimes used externally in gargles and lotions as a refrigerant.

[Nitrate of potass has been exhibited in fevers and visceral inflammations in powder or drink from time immemorial; also in dropsies, certain diseases of the kidneys, and when the urine deposits a pink sediment (lithic acid), in active hæmorrhages, mania, cynanche tonsillaris, in purpura hæmorrhagica, and in sea-scurvy. Its antiseptic property in preserving animal substances from putrefactive decomposition is universally admitted. It was given with the best effects in sea-scurvy by Mr. Cameron (Treatise on Diet), and caused a florid

complexion. This writer appeals to Sir William Burnett, Director of the Medical Department of the Navy, in support of his statement; and he further contends, with what justice I cannot pretend to determine, that it was from his reports Dr. Stevens received the hint of exhibiting saline remedies in yellow fever, typhus, cholera, &c. It is certain that nitrate of potass was given in barley-water, whey, and other diluents, and in powder combined with antimonials, in febrile and inflammatory diseases, long before Cameron or Stevens was in existence. T.]

INETRALLY.—As a diuretic, gr. vj—xx in ℥j. of a mucilaginous vehicle.

As a stimulant, gr. xij—3j, or even 3ij.

Poudre tempérante de Stahl. P. ℥j 3ss.

Powder for making an ordinary Ptisan.
(Chaussier).

Rx. Potassæ nitratis, 3ss;
Sacchari, ʒiv;
Extracti canini,
———— glycyrrhizæ, āā ʒij;
Gummi acaciæ, ʒj.

Fiat pulvis cujus sumat cochleare minimum ex aquæ cyatho.

It is used in acute urethritis.

This powder is very useful for persons travelling.

Anticatatarrhal Powder. H. of Germ.

Rx. Potassæ nitratis, 3j;
Pulv. spermatis ceti, 3ij;
Pulveris iridis Florentinæ,
Sacchari, ā ā 3j.

Fiat pulvis cujus capiat cochleare minimum secundâ quâque horâ.

Camphorated Nitre Powder. (Swédiaur).

Rx. Potassæ nitratis, gr. x;
Camphoræ, gr. iv;
Gummi acaciæ, ʒj.

Fiat pulvis in doses duas dividendus.

Diaphoretic Powder. H. of America.

Rx. Potassæ nitratis, 3j;
Antimonii tartarizati, gr. j;
Hydrargyri submuriatis, gr. v.

Divide in chartulas v, quarum capiat unam secundâ quâque horâ.

Aperient Pills. (Swédiaur).

Rx. Potassæ nitratis, 3vj;
Pulveris gummi acaciæ, 3iij;
———— glycyrrhizæ,
———— althææ, ā ā 3iij;
Syrupi simplicis, q. s.

Fiat massa in pilulas gr. v dividenda ex quibus sumat v ad vj ter in die.

In acute gonorrhœa, dysuria, &c.

[*Pulvis Potassæ Nitratis.* (Ph. Nosocom. Edin.)

Rx. Potassæ nitratis,
Sacchari purif., ā ā 3iv;
Pulv. gum. acaciæ, ʒj.

Misce et divide in doses xxiv. T.]

Nitre ought to be combined with some mucilaginous substance, as in this formula, though it is often ordered in saline and diaphoretic mixtures.

Boluses used in Cough. H. of Montp.

Rx. Potassæ nitratis, gr. xij;
Pilulæ cynoglossi, gr. ;
Conservæ rosæ, ℥ij.

Fiant boli duo horâ somni capiendi.

An Antiphlogistic Drink. H. of Germ.

Rx. Potassæ nitratis, 3j;
Decocti hordei, Oij;
Syrupi aceti, ℥j.

Misce, cyathus singulis horis pro dosi sumendus.

In inflammatory fevers.

Diuretic Ptisan. H. of Italy.

Rx. Potassæ nitratis, 3ij;
Oxymellis scillæ, ℥ss;
Decoti radicis asparagi, Oij.

Misce, sumat æger cyathum sæpe in die.

An Emulsion of Nitre. H. of Eng.

Rx. Emulsionis amygdali, ℥ij;
Potassæ nitratis, 3j.

Fiat emulsio, cujus sumat unciam singulis horis.

In inflammations of the genito-urinary organs,

In the *Emulsion nitrée* of the military hospitals, the quantity of nitre is three times greater.

Camphorated Ptisan. H. of Italy.

Rx. Potassæ nitratis, $\mathfrak{D}\text{j}$;
Camphoræ, gr. viij;
Sem. melonis, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ ij}$;
Aquæ fontanæ, Oij.

Cola et adde,

Sacchari purif. $\mathfrak{z}\text{ ij}$.

A wine-glassful may be given every two hours, to which a little lemon juice may be added.

[*Mistura Potassæ Nitratis.* (Pharm. Nosocom. Edin.)

Rx. Potassæ nitratis, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ j}$;
Aquæ fontanæ, Oij.

Solve et adde,

Acidi acetici, com.

Syrupi simplicis, $\text{āā } \mathfrak{z}\text{ iss.}]$

Mixture Rafraechissante. H. of Germ.

Rx. Potassæ nitratis, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ ss}$;
Aquæ, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ v}$.

Liqua et adjice,

Aceti,

Syrupi aceti rubi idœi, $\text{āā } \mathfrak{z}\text{ j}$.

Fiat mistura, de quâ capiat cochl. mag.
secundâ quâque horâ.

Potion of Nitre. H. de la Ch.

Rx. Potassæ nitratis, gr. xvij;
Decocti, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ iv}$;
Syrupi quinque rad., $\mathfrak{z}\text{ j}$.

Fiat potio cujus sumat cochleare magnum singulis horis.

The dose of nitre is sometimes carried to 3 or 4 grains during the day.

The *Potion apériente* of the H. des Vèn does not differ much from the above. It is composed of \mathfrak{Dj} of nitre, \mathfrak{zj} of the syrup of five roots, and $\mathfrak{z v}$ of the decoction of the same ingredients. Sometimes the syrup is replaced by the oxymel of squills, and in some cases, $\mathfrak{z iv}$ of the acetate of ammonia are added.

In the *Potion diuretic* of the Hôt. D., the vehicle is white wine; and the dose of nitre is carried to $\mathfrak{3 ss}$, in \mathfrak{Oij} of liquid.

Antinephritic Mixture. H. of Italy.

Rx. Petal. papaveris, $\mathfrak{z vij}$;
Aquæ, \mathfrak{Oij} .

Coque ad $\mathfrak{z viij}$, cola et adde,
Potassæ nitratis, $\mathfrak{z j}$.

Misce.

Sumat $\mathfrak{3 ij}$, pro dosi, mane nocteque, ex cyatho decocto lini.

It is used with advantage in acute affections of the urinary apparatus.

Julep of the Nitrate of Potass. H. of Eng.

Rx. Nitratis potassæ,
Acidi nitrici alcoholiz. $\mathfrak{āā}$,
 $\mathfrak{3 iij}$;
Syrupi limonum, $\mathfrak{3 iv}$;
Aquæ menthæ, $\mathfrak{z x ss}$.

Misce.

Capiat ℥j, bis vel ter in die.

EXTERNALLY. ℥j, ad iv Oj of water,
in gargles, lotions, fomentations, &c.

Refrigerant Gargle. H. of Germ.

Rx. Potassæ nitratis, ℥ij;
Decocti hordei, Oj.

Solve et adde,

Mellis rosæ, ℥iij.

Misce.

Refrigerant Enema. H. of Germ.

Rx. Potassæ nitratis, ℥ss;
Decocti lini, ℥v.

Solve et adde,

Olei lini,

Oxymellis simplicis, āā, ℥j.

Fiat enema.

Fomentation. H. of Italy.

Rx. Potassæ nitratis, ℥iij;
Ammoniæ muriatis, ℥ij;
Aceti, Oj;
Aquæ fontanæ, Oiv.

Compresses dipped in this liquid are applied to contusions, ecchymosis, &c. They should be renewed every hour.

[Equal parts of nitre and muriate of ammonia dissolved in ten or twelve parts of cold water, will answer the purpose of the above. T.]

SUBCARBONATE OF POTASS.

In large doses, and concentrated, it is a

corrosive poison; in smaller ones, and in a proper vehicle, it is an excitant of the mucous membrane of the intestines, and a powerful diuretic. It is employed in cases of gravel and other calculous affections, depending on a superabundance of uric acid; in passive hydrops, scrofula, the gout, &c. It is used also in effervescent draughts. (*Vide Carbonic Acid.*) Externally it is sometimes employed as a rubefacient.

Subst. incomp. Strong acids, lime water, the sulphates of magnesia, copper, zinc, iron, alum, the hydrochlorate of ammonia, the chlorides of mercury, the nitrate of silver, the tartrate of antimony, &c.

INTERNALLY. Grs. x—3j, in a proper mucilaginous vehicle, or in white wine.

Poudre gommeuse alcaline. P. Grs. xij— \mathfrak{z} j and more, progressively.

Diuretic Ptisan. Hôt. D.

Rx. Potassæ subcarbonatis, 3j ss;
Saponis duri, 3 ss;
Potassæ nitratis, \mathfrak{z} j;
Gummi acaciæ, 3 v;
Infusi baccarum juniperi, Ojs.

Fiat mistura, cujus sumatur cyathus, pro dosi.

Used by M. Récamer, in treating hydrops. It may likewise be used in gravel.

Tisane Alcaline de Mascagni.

Rx. Potassæ subcarbonatis, 3ij;
Aquæ, Oij.

Solve.

To be taken during the twenty-four hours, a spoonful at a dose, sweetened with the syrup of gum.

Recommended in chronic pneumonia.

Solution of the Subcarbonate of Potass. H. of Eng.

Rx. Potassæ subcarbonatis,
Aquæ destellatæ, āā p. e.

Solve potassam in aquâ, et per chartam cola. Gut. x ad 3j, sumat ex vehiculo apto.

As an absorbent, stimulant, and diuretic.

Absorbent Potion. H. of Germ.

Rx. Liquoris potassæ subcarbonatis,
Magnesiæ subcarbonatis, āā 3j;
Tincturæ cinnamoni, 3 iij;
Aquæ, 3 vss.

Fiat potio, cujus sumat cochlearia tria, post cibum.

Julep of the Subcarbonate of Potass. H. of Eng.

Rx. Liquoris potassæ subcarbonatis,
3 ss;
Aquæ menthæ, 3 viij.

Misce.

3 ss ad j, bis vel ter in die, ex vehiculo apto.

Potion Savonneuse. H. of Germ.

Rx. Liquoris potassæ subcarbonatis,
3 ss;
Olei amygdalæ, 3 jss;
Aquæ, 3 x;
Syrupi hordei, 3 j.

Sumat cochleare singula semihora.

In cases of poisoning by arsenic.

EXTERNALLY. As an excitant, or even rubefacient, q. q.

As an antipsoric.

3 ij in frictions.

Liquer de Sous-carbonate de Potasse. P.
In lotions.

Collutoire Alcalin. H. Militaires.

Rx. Potassæ subcarbonatis, 3j;

Mellis, ʒ ij ss;

Tere in mortario vitreo.

Ped Collyrium. H. of Montp.

Rx. Potassæ subcarbon. gr. xxij;

Camphoræ, gr. x;

Aquæ destillat., ʒ ij.

In balneo aren. horis xxiv macera.

Dein cola et adde,

Tincturæ aloes, m xxiv.

Used in opacities, or specks on the cornea.

Alkaline Pediluvium. H. St. Ant.

Rx. Potassæ subcarbonatis, ʒ viij;

Aquæ, q. s.

Ut fiat pediluvium.

Employed in the same cases as the mustard pediluvium.

Lotion used in Pernio. H. of Italy.

Rx. Potassæ subcarbonatis, ʒ ij;

Aquæ rosæ, Oij.

Solve.

Compresses dipped in this lotion should be applied to the affected part.

Alkaline Liniment. H. of Germ.

℞. Potassæ subcarbonatis, ℥ ij;
Olei amygdalæ, ℥ iv;
Vitelli ovi, No. ij.

Fiat linimentum.

M. Plenck recommends this liniment in the treatment of chaps and excoriations.

Antipsoric Ointment. H. of Italy.

℞. Potassæ Subcarbonatis, ℥ j;
Sulphuris præcipitati, ℥ ij;
Adipis, ℥ iv.

Fiat unguentum.

Partibus affectis, quater in die, applicandum.

BICARBONATE OF POTASSA.

It possesses the same action as the subcarbonate, without the caustic quality of the latter; consequently it is preferable to that medicine in many cases where it is necessary to administer it internally; nevertheless, it is not much used.

INTERNALLY. The same doses as the subcarbonate.

Eau méphitique Alcaline.

℞. Potassæ bicarbonatis, ℥ iij;
Aquæ acido carbonico saturatiæ,
Oij.

Solve.

℥ viij, ad xij. quotidie sumendæ.

As a tonic, diuretic, and antacid. It is also much used in calculous affections.

[\mathfrak{D} j dissolved in 3 viij of water, and mixed with 3 iv of lemon juice, forms an effervescing draught. T.]

SUBCARBONATE OF SODA.

It possesses the same medicinal properties as the subcarbonate of potassa; but, as it is not caustic, it is more frequently used. Preference is given to it in cases of acidity of the stomach, hooping cough, &c. Some practitioners use it in bronchocele.

Subst. incomp. The same as for the preceding substances.

INTERNALLY. As a stomachic and antacid, from gr. x—3 ss in pills, with some bitter extract. As a diuretic, from gr. x—xx, dissolved in Oj of water.

Pills of the Subcarbonate of Soda. H. of Eng.

Rx. Sodæ subcarbonatis, 3 iij;
Saponis duri, 3 j;
Olei Carui, gut. x;
Aquæ, q. s.

Divide in pilulas, gr. ij, quarum capiat j—iij bis vel ter in die.

Absorbent Pills. H. of America.

Rx. Sodæ subcarbon.;
Pulveris rhei;
Extracti gentianæ, āā \mathfrak{D} j;
Hydrarg. submur., gr. iij.

Divide in pilulas xx, quarum capiat unam mane vespereque.]

[In acidities of the stomach, calculus, and other affections of the genito-urinary organs, when the urine is depositing lithic acid, in the ardor urinæ caused by gonorrhœa and strangury, induced by blisters. In these cases, ʒj—iv, may be given daily in barley water, whey, linseed tea, &c. I have repeatedly employed it with success. It must not be continued when the urine deposits a whitish sediment (the phosphates). The soda powders, consisting of carbonate of soda, and tartaric acid, form artificial soda water, of which two or three glasses may be taken daily. The tartrate of soda formed by the union of the ingredients, often acts on the bowels as a mild aperient. T.]

Stomachic Boluses. (Swediaur.)

R̄. Sodæ subcarbonatis, gr. xij;
Cannellæ pulveris, ʒiv;
Syrupi cinchonæ, q. s.

In bolos tres divide, quotidie sumendos.

Antinephritic Potion. H. of Lyons.

R̄. Seminum lini,
Adianthi, āā manip. ss;
Aquæ fontanæ, Oj.

Coque cola, et adde,

Sodæ subcarbon., ʒj.

Dosis, cyathus sæpe in die.

[Linseed tea is an old remedy in coughs, gravel, and urinary diseases, gonorrhœa, &c. T.]

Lithontriptic Potion. H. of America.

℞. Sodæ subcarbon., ʒj;
 Infusi quassiae, ʒiv;
 Tincturæ calumbæ, ʒj.

Dosis, cochleare amplum, quater de die.

Absorbent Potion. (Swediaur.)

℞. Sodæ subcarbon., ʒij;
 Rhei pulveris, ʒij;
 Syrupi simplicis, ʒj;
 Aquæ menthæ pip., ʒviij.

Sit mistura, cujus capiat cochleare amplum ter quaterve in die.

Antiscrofulous Potion. Hotel Dieu.

℞. Sodæ subcarbon., ʒss;
 Tinct. gentianæ, ʒj.

Fiat haustus, cujus sumat cochl. mag. ter quotidie.

The subcarbonate of ammonia is sometimes substituted for the soda.

EXTERNALLY in frictions. ʒj to ʒj of hog's lard.

In injections. ʒj to ℥j, of a proper vehicle.

Lithontriptic Injection. H. of Montepelier.

℞. Sodæ subcarbon, ʒj;
 Saponis, ʒij;
 Aquæ, ʒxij.

Misce.

Recommended for dissolving the calculi of uric acid.

*Pommade used in Prurigo, called Pommade
No. 4. H. St. L.*

Rx. Sodæ subcarbon., 3 ij;
Extracti opii, gr. x;
Calcis, 3 j;
Adipis, 3 ij.

Misce.

*Employed with advantage in different kinds
of prurigo.*

*The Pommade Alcaline of the H. des Ven
differs from the preceding one in not con-
taining the lime, for which is substituted the
subcarbonate of soda, and 3 j of the com-
pound wine of opium to 3 j of lard.*

BICARBONATE OF SODA.

The bicarbonate of soda possesses the same properties as the bicarbonate of potass, but is more efficacious. It is much used in calculous affections, and in various cases of difficult digestion, especially in patients subject to gout and gravel.

INTERNALLY, as a diuretic, gr. xij—3 ss in an aqueous vehicle.

As a stomachic, gr ij—iv. in pastiles.

Alcaline Troches. (Magendie).

Rx. Bicarbon. sodæ, 3 j;
Sacchari., 3 ij;
Mucilaginis astragali, q. s.;
Olei menthæ piperitæ gutt., iij.

Divide in trochiscos Lxxij ex quibus, capiat ij vel iv statim, ante vel post prandium.

They should be kept in a bottle well corked. The oil of peppermint may be replaced by the balsam of tolu.

SQUILLS.

In large doses this medicine is an irritant, inducing nausea, &c.; in smaller ones, it is diuretic, and stimulates the mucous membrane of the bronchiæ. It is principally used as a diuretic and expectorant, sometimes as a general stimulant but in all cases is united with some other ingredient, such as opium, calomel, &c.

INTERNALLY. *Powder*, grs.—i—x in pills.

Pilules scillitiques. P. Gr. ij—vj, twice or thrice a day.

Poudre incisive. P. G. x—xx.

Teinture. P. Gutt. x—xxx in an emulsive or mucilaginous potion.

Vin scillitique. P. $\bar{3}$ ss to $\bar{3}$ j, in a proper vehicle.

Vinagre scillitique. P. $\bar{3}$ ss— $\bar{3}$ j.

Oxymel scillitique. P. $\bar{3}$ ss— $\bar{3}$ j, in a potion or proper vehicle.

Mel. scillitique. P. The same doses.

Expectorant Powder. Hot. D.

Rx. Scillæ, gr. xij;
Ipecacuanhæ, $\bar{3}$ j.

Divide in chartulas iv, quarum sumat unam tertiâ quaque horâ.

In chronic pulmonary catarrh, towards the end of pneumonia, &c.

Powder of Squills. H. of Eng.

Rx. Scillæ, 3j;
Potassæ tartratis 3ix.

Fiat pulvis, gr. x—xxx, bis vel ter in die sumenda.

As a diuretic, ten grains of this powder contains iij of squills.

Diuretic Powder. H. of Eng.

Rx. Scillæ, ℥j;
Opii, gr. iv;
Cinnamomi, 3j.

Divide in chartulas, viij, quarum sumat duas quotidie.

In dropsy. Each packet contains gr. iij of squills.

Compound Powder of Squills. H. of Germ.

Rx. Scillæ, gr. xv;
Iridis florentiæ,
Glycyrrhizæ, ā ā gr. x;
Lactis cum saccharo, ℥ij;
Olei anisi, gutt. iij.

Fiat pulvis in chartulaa tres distribuendus quarum uua sumenda mane nocteque.

In the same cases as the above.

Each packet contains gr. iij of squills.

Boluses of Squills. H. de la Mat.

Rx. Pulveris scillæ, 3j;
Potassæ sulphatis, ℥j;
Oxymellis scillæ, q. s.

Divide in bolos xij quorum sumat duos quotidie.

Employed in certain dropsies.

Each bolus contains gr. iij of squills.

Diuretic Pills. H. of Italy.

R \times . Pulveris scillæ, gr. xx;
 ——— digitalis, gr. xvij;
 Succij juniperi, q. s.

Fiat massa in pilulas x dividend. é quibus
 sumat unam omni horâ.

Each pill contains gr. ij of squills.

Hydragogue Pills. H. de Mont.

R \times . Scillæ, 3 vss.

Extracti colocynthidis 3 v.

Misce et divide in pilulas cc de quibus
 capiat unam mane nocteque.

Each pill contains about gr. ij of squills;
 the dose may be progressively increased.
 After taking them, the patient should drink
 a small quantity of an infusion of holly-oak.
 These pills are purgative and diuretic.

Compound Pills of Squills.

R \times . Pulveris scillæ,
 ——— digitalis,

Extracti. acetosellæ, ā ā 3 j.

Fiat massa et divide in pilulas lxxij,
 ex quibus iij ad ix capiendæ quotidie.]

In dropsy.

Each pill contains gr. i of squills.

Compound Pills of Squills. Lond. Hosp.

R \times . Scillæ radicis recentis exsiccatae,
 3 j;

Zingiberis radicis contritæ,

Saponis duræ, ā ā 3 iij;

Ammoniaci contriti, 3 ij.

Syrupi simplicis, q. s. fiat massa cujus
 grs. iv ad xii sumendæ quotidie.

As an expectorant, in chronic affections of the thoracic organs.

Twelve grains of this mass contain about two grains of squills.

Expectorant Pills. H. of Eng.

R_x. Scillæ, 3 ss;
Myrrhæ, 3 jss;
Extracti hyoscyami, 3 ij.

Aquæ q. s. divide in pilulas xxxvj, quarum sumat duas in die.

In chronic pulmonary catarrh, &c.

Each pill contains gr. i of squills.

Decoction of Squills. H. of Italy.

R_x. Scillæ, 3 j;
Juniperi, 3 iv;
Polygalæ senegæ, 3 iij;
Aquæ, Oj.

Coque ad dimidiam, cola, et adde,

Ætheris nitrosi, 3 ss.

Misce; decocti hujus sumat æger cochleare medium secundâ quaquâ horâ.

This preparation is a powerful diuretic, and is very useful in dropsy.

Diuretic Potion. H. de la Ch.

R_x. Mellis scillæ, 3 iv;
Ætheris nitrosi, 3 i;
Liquoris opii, 3 ss;
Aquæ destillatæ valerianæ,
————— menthæ piper-
itæ, ā ā 3 iv;

Syrupi simplicis, 3 j.

Fiat potio, cujus sumat cochleare unum, secundâ, vel, tertia, quaquâ horâ.

In anasarca arising from disease of the heart, &c.

Potion of Squills. H. Militaire.

Rx. Oxymellis scillæ, ℥ ss;
 Infusi hyssopi, ℥ iv;
 Acidi nitrici alcoholizati, ℥ ss.
 Misce; cochleare sumatur pro dosi.
As a diuretic.

Diuretic Potion. (H. N. D.)

Rx. Decocti, ℥ iij;
 Aquæ florum aurantii, ℥ ss;
 Oxymellis scillæ, ℥ ij;
 Syrupi simplicis, ℥ j;
 Liquoris opii,
 Tincturæ castorei,
 ————— moschi, ā ā gutt vj;
 Alcoholis nitrici,
 Ætheris, ā ā gutt x.
Employed in treating certain dropsies.

Pectoral Mixture of Boerhaave.

Rx. Aceti scillæ, ℥ vj;
 Oxymellis scillæ, ℥ iij;
 Sodæ sulphatis, ℥ j;
 Decocti hordei, ℥ viij.
 Fiat mistura, cujus, ℥ j sumatur singula
 semi-hora.

Pectoral Looch. H. of Germ.

Rx. Oxymellis scillæ,
 Syrupi althææ,
 Mucilaginis gummi acaciæ, ā ā
 p. e.
 Misce, cochleare unum secunda quaquâ
 horâ sumendum.
In chronic pulmonary catarrhs.

Diuretic Mixture. H. of Amer.

Rx. Tincturæ scillæ, 3 ij;
Ætheris nitrici, 3 j.

Fiat mistura cujus sumat cochleare minimum quinquies vel sexies in die e cyatho infusi gentianæ.

EXTERNALLY.

Gargle of Squills. (Swediaur).

Rx. Oxymellis scillæ, 3 j;
Aquæ cinnamomi, 3 x.

Fiat gargarisma.

As a stimulant in chronic angina.

Diuretic Liniment. H. of Italy.

Rx. Pulveris scillæ, 3 j;
Succi gastric. vitul., 3 ij.

Fiat linimentum.

Frictions should be made morning and evening, in cases where the patient is not able to take the preparations of squills internally.

Diuretic Ointment. H. of Italy.

Rx. Unguenti hydrargyri, 3 j;
Pulveris scillæ, 3 ss.

Misce.

Used in frictions on the internal parts of the thighs, and on the abdomen, in the same cases as the preceding preparation.

Medicinal, or Almond Soap.

A stimulant of the digestive organs, but more especially a diuretic. Like other alkaline preparations, it is used with advan-

tage in gravel, and is useful in softening indurations, scrofulous tumours, &c. Externally, it is used in the treatment of indolent tumours, &c.

Subst. incomp. Acids, and all soluble salts, except those of soda, potassa, and ammonia, substances which contain tannin, &c.

INTERNALLY. Gr. x—3j, in pills.

Pilules de Savon. P. Gr. x— Ḑij .

The *Pilules de Savon* of the H. de la Ch., differ from those of the codex, in not containing nitre; they are composed of grs. ij of the soap, and the powder of marshmallows. They are used as laxatives.

Compound Pills of Soap. H. de la Ch.

Rx. Saponis medicinalis, (vel amygdalæ), gr. vj;
Hydrargyri submuriatis;
Pulveris jalapæ, āā gr. iij.

Divide in pilulas tres, quarum capiat unam secundâ quaquâ horâ.

Alterant Pills. (Alibert).

Rx. Saponis medicinalis (vel amygdalæ), 3ij;
Extracti aloes,
Potassæ supertartratis, āā 3j;
Syrupi simplicis, q. s.

Divide in pilulas xcvj, quarum ij ad iv sumendæ quotidie.

Pilules Fondantes. Hot. D.

℞. Saponis medicinalis (vel amygdalæ), ʒ iij;
 Gummi ammoniaci,
 Rhei, āā ʒ j;
 Extracti aloes, gr. x;
 Assafoetidæ,
 Croci, āā ʒ ss.

Divide in pilulas singulas, gr. iij, quarum sumat iv ad vj in die.

Bolus Savonneux. H. of Germ.

℞. Saponis medicinalis (vel amygdalæ), ʒ iij;
 Olei carui gutt., iij,
 Syrupi tolutani, q. s.

Fiat boli iv, quorum sumat iv vel vj in die.

As purgatives.

Sometimes extract of aloes, grs. iv is added to render them more active.

Looch Savonneux. H. of Germ.

℞. Saponis medicinalis (vel amygdalæ), ʒ j;
 Olei amygdalæ dulcis, ʒ j;
 Syrupi mannæ, ʒ jss.

Cochleare magnum sumatur pro dosi.

As a laxative.

EXTERNALLY. In lotions, fomentations, and frictions, q. s. dissolved in alcohol or water.

Emplâtre de Savon. P. Resolvent.

Honey Soap. H. of Italy.

℞. Saponis medicinalis (seu amygdalæ),
Mellis, āā ℥ iv;
Potassæ subcarbonatis, ℥ ss;
Aquæ fumaricæ, ℥ ss.

Misce.

Employed in frictions to cause resolution of indolent tumours.

Enema of Soap. H. of Italy.

℞. Saponis medicinalis (seu amygdalæ), ℥ j;
Mellis, ℥ vj;
Dococti hordei, ℥ vj.

Fiat enema.

Laxative Suppositorium. H. of Italy.

℞. Saponis medicinalis (seu amygdalæ), ℥ ij;
Sodæ muriatis, ℥ j;
Mellis, q. s.

Fiat suppositorium magnitudinis solitæ.

Cataplasm Maturatif. H. of Germ.

℞. Saponis duri, ℥ j;
Micæ panis, ℥ viij;
Lactis, Oj.

Decoque paulisper.

Used to hasten suppuration in phlegmon.

Fomentation of Soap. Hot. D.

R. Saponis medicinalis, (seu amygdalæ), \mathfrak{z} ss ;

Spiritûs rectificati, Oij. Liqua.

Employed in spasms, contusions, &c.

Lotion of Soap and Alcohol.

R. Saponis medicinalis (seu amygdalæ), \mathfrak{z} iv ;

Alcoholis, Oj. Liqua.

Employed with success in the treatment of scabies.

This lotion has the advantage of not soiling the linen, but it is rather expensive. In the Hot. St. Ant. this preparation is called *Liniment savonneux alcoolique*.

The Lotion alcoolique savonneuse of the H. des Enf. contains but half this quantity of soap, and is used in the same cases.

ACETATE OF POTASS.

In small doses, this substance is diuretic, and may be employed in the same cases as the above-mentioned medicines.

Subst. Incomp. The greater part of fruits, almost all acids, and many salts.

INTERNALLY. *As a diuretic*; the dose is \mathfrak{Dj} — \mathfrak{z} j, in solution, several times a day.

As a cathartic, \mathfrak{z} vi — \mathfrak{z} j, and more.

Liquid Acetate of Potassa. H. of Germ.

R. Potassæ acetatis, unam partem,

Aquæ destillatæ, duas partes.

Liqua. Dosis \mathfrak{z} j vel iij.

Another. (Jackson.)

℞. Decocti genistæ recent., ʒ xij;
Potassæ acetatis, ʒ ij;
Sp. armor. comp., ʒ j.

Sit mistura, de qua capiat ʒ iss, ter quaterve in die.

The acetate of potassa is also combined with compound spirit of juniper, digitalis, nitrous ether, colchicum, &c.

Simple Diuretic Ptisan. H. of Italy.

℞. Potassæ acetatis, ʒ ij;
Decocti graminis canini, Oj.

Misce.

Cyathus sumatur pro dosi.

Diuretic and Sedative Potion. H. de Mont.

℞. Potassæ acetatis;
Oxymellis scillæ, āā ʒ j;
Liquoris opii (Sydenham), gutt.,
xv;
Aquæ tiliæ, ʒ iv;
Syrupi, ʒ j.

Fiat potio, cujus capiat cochleare pro dosi.

Diuretic Potion. Hot. D.

℞. Vini albi, Oj;
Liquoris potassæ acetatis, ʒ j.

Fiat potio, cujus sumat æger cyathum pro dosi.

Used in dropsy, anasarca, &c.

Antilacteal Bolus. H. de Lyons.

℞. Potassæ acetatis, ʒ j;
Conservæ calendulæ, q. s.

Fiat bolus.

To be taken during twenty mornings, to prevent hardening of the breast.

A cupful of a ptisan, made of herbs, should be taken immediately after it,

Potion, with the Acetate of Potassa. H. de la Mat.

℞. Potassæ acetatis, ʒ ij;
Syrupi aceti, ʒ j;
Aquæ cinnamomi, ʒ j;
Infusi tiliæ, ʒ iv.

Fiat potio, cujus sumat cochleare pro dosi.

As a diuretic, and in some organic affections of the abdominal viscera.

[*Diuretic Powder. (Ryan).*

℞. Pulv. jalapæ comp., ʒ vj;
—— scillæ,
—— digitalis,
—— hydrarg. submur., āā gr.
xij;
—— cinnamomi comp. ʒj;
antimonialis, gr. xij.

In chartulas xij, divide quarum sumat unam mane nocteque.

These powders are diuretic, diaphoretic, and cathartic; are extremely efficacious in dropsies which do not depend on organic disease of the heart, liver, or kidney. I have used them for ten years at the different public institutions to which I am, or have been physician, and in general with great advantage, as a vast number of students can testify. T.]

[*Diuretic Pills and Potion.* (Pearson).]

Rx. Pulv. digitalis,
 ——— scillæ, āā gr. ix;
 Extracti gentianæ, ʒj;
 Olei juniperi, m. viij;
 Syrupi simplicis, q. s.

Fiat massa in pilulas xij, dividenda quarum sumat unam bis vel ter in die cum haustu sequenti:—

Rx. Aquæ ferventis, ʒjss;
 Potassæ supertart., ʒj—ij;
 Sp. juniper. comp., ʒij;
 Tinct. cinnam. comp., ʒj.

T.]

ACETATE OF SODA.

This ingredient possesses the same qualities as potassa, but its action being less than that of potassa, it is consequently not so much used. The dose is ʒij—ʒiv, in a proper vehicle.

UREA.

According to the observations of M.M. Segalas, Fouquier et Barbier, this immediate principle appears to possess very remarkable diuretic properties. It is not much used,

INTERNALLY. Its dose is grs. xx—ʒij dissolved in sugar and water, in cases which require other diuretics.

ASPARAGUS (ROOT).

An active diuretic and aperient. Frequently used in dropsy, and in diseases of the urinary organs. The buds of the aspa-

ragus appear likewise to possess a sedative property. This substance is likewise used in hypertrophy of the heart, to calm the palpitations.

INTERNALLY. *Decoction*, ℥ ss—i in Oij of water.

The dose of the *Apozeme des Cinq Racines*, P. is a small cupful at a time.

Sirop de Cinq Racines. P. ℥ ij—℥ i, to sweeten ptisans, and diuretic potions.

Diuretic Decoction.

℞. Radicis asparagi,
 ——— cochleariæ, ā ā ℥ i;
 Baccarum juniperi, ℥ ij;
 Marrubii, pinc. j;
 Aquæ ferventis, Oj.

Decoque, per horam unam, et cola.

Cyathus sumatur misturæ hujus, omni mane.

To each glassful is added a spoonful of the following mixture:—

Syrupi scillæ,
 Syrupi, āā ℥ ij.

Another Diuretic Decoction.

℞. Radicis asparagi, ℥ j;
 Aquæ, Oj.

Coque cole et adde,

Potassæ acetatis, gr. viij.

Decocti hujus, cochleare, sumatur pro dosi.

BUCHU.

A diuretic, and stimulant of the urinary organs. Employed with success in catarrhus

vesicæ, retention of urine through weakness of the bladder, diseases of the prostate gland, the gravel, &c.

INTERNALLY. *Powder.* ℥j—3 ss daily in white wine.

Infusion. 3 ij—3 iv. to Oij of water, of which a small cupful should be taken, about every four hours.

Tincture of Buchu. Dublin.

℞. Buchu, 3 ij;
Alcoholis, Oss.

Fiat tinctura, cujus 3 i—3 ij, sumat pro dosi.

Compound Infusion of Buchu. H. of Eng.

℞. Infusi buchu, 3 viij;
Tincturæ buchu,
—————cubebæ, āā 3 j;

Fiat infusum, de quo sumat 3 j, ter in die.

[*Compound Mixture of Buchu.* (Ryan).

℞. Infusi buchu, 3 vj;
Tinct. ejusdem,
Tinct. cubebæ, āā 3 j;
Balsam. copaibæ, 3 i—iv;
Liquoris potassæ, 3 j;
Olei menthæ, virid. m v;
Tinct. opii, 3 j;
Mellis despum., 3 vj.

Sit mistura, cujus capiat cochleare amplum ter quaterve in die.

This will be found a valuable combination in gonorrhœa, leucorrhœa, and gleet. T.]

Pariétaire.

The diuretic effects of this substance are not very active. It was formerly much used in inflammatory affections of the urinary organs.

INTERNALLY.—Decoction manip. j—Oij of water.

The *Decoction de Pariétaire* of the Hot. D. contains ℥j of the plant to the above quantity of liquid.

Distilled water of Pariétaire. P. ℥ij—℥iv as a vehicle for diuretic potions.

EXTERNALLY.—Decoction in enema.

Enema of Pariétaire. H. de la Ch.

Rx. Pariétairiæ, ℥ss;

Aquæ, Oj.

Coque, cola, et adde,

Potassæ acetatis, ℥j.

Fiat enema.

Employed in dropsies.

UVA URSI.

A diuretic. Much used in calculous complaints, and ulcerations of the urinary organs, gonorrhœa, &c.

INTERNALLY.—*Powder.* ℥j—℥j. Not much used.

Infusion and decoction. From ℥ij—iv in Oij of water.

Lithontriptic Powder. H. of America.

Rx. Pulveris uvæ ursi,

———— cinchonæ, ā ā ℥ij;

Opii, gr. iij.

Divide in chartulas vj, quaram sumat unam ter, quaterve in die.

℥ ij of lime-water should be taken immediately after each dose.

Decoction of Uva Ursi. H. of Germ.

Rx. Uvæ ursi, ℥ ss ;
Theæ, ℥ j ;
Acaciæ veræ, ℥ j ;
Aquæ, ℥ ij.

Coque, cola, et adde,
Mellis, ℥ vj.

Hujus decocti sumat cochleare magnum quater, vel sexies, in die.

Diuretic Infusion.

Rx. Uvæ ursi,
Baccarum juniperi, ā ā ℥ ss.
Macera in aquæ ferventis, Oij.

Cola, et adjice,
Syrupi simplicis, ℥ ij.

Fiat infusum, cujus sumat cochleare amplum ter in die.

PARSLEY (ROOT).

A slight diuretic, united sometimes with other substances which possess the same qualities.

INTERNALLY.—*Decoction.* ℥ ss—j in Oij of water.

Diuretic Decoction.

Rx. Radicis petroselini, ℥ i ;
Seminum dauci sylvestris, ℥ iij ;
Parietariæ, ℥ ss ;
Aquæ, Oiv.

Coque, ad dimidium, cola, et adde,
Potassæ nitratis, ℥ j.

Hujus decocti, cyathus pro dosi sumendus.

The roots of small-age, pariera-brava, the caper-tree, wild carrot, and others of the same species, possess slight diuretic properties, and may be employed in the same cases as the preceding substances, in infusion or decoction, in doses of ℥ij—iv, in Oij of water.

The Espèces Diuretiques of the Codex are composed of equal parts of the following ingredients:—

Rx. Radicis fœniculi,
——— rusci,
——— asparagi,
——— petroselini.

The dose of this mixture is ℥j to Oij of water, either in infusion or decoction.

CHAPTER VI.

MEDICINES WHICH ACT PRINCIPALLY
UPON THE CUTANEOUS SYSTEM—DIA-
PHORETICS, &c.

SULPHUR.

INTERNALLY, in large doses, this substance is a purgative; in smaller ones it is a general stimulant, exercising a special influence on the cutaneous system. It is used as a general stimulant in certain cases of scrofulous swellings, œdema, catarrhs, and paralysis produced by mercurial or saturnine vapours. Its action on the skin is considered as very useful in scabies and other cutaneous affections. It is also used externally in a great number of diseases of the skin.

[It is said to be the best remedy for painters' colic. T.]

INTERNALLY.—As a purgative, the dose is $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$ — ij in milk or an electuary.

As a stimulus, grs. xij — ʒj twice or thrice a day.

Pastilles Soufreés, P. $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ — iv . Employed principally in scabious affections.

Tablettes de Soufre Conf. P. $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ — ij . Used in the same cases.

Baume de Soufre. P. gutt. x — xx . No often used internally.

Baume de Soufre Anisé. P. gutt. v — x .

Antipsoric Powders. H. of Germ.

Rx. Sulphuris,
Glycyrrhizæ, ā ā 3 vi;
Camphoræ, 3 ss.

Divide in chartulas xij, quarum sumat
duas quotidie.

Diaphoretic Powders. H. of Lyons.

Rx. Sulphuris, 3 iv;
Camphoræ, ̄i.

Fiant pulveres xij quarum capiat unam
vel duas in die ex cyatho theæ.

Anticatarthal Powders. H. of Germ.

Rx. Sulphuris, 3 ij;
Potassæ supertartratis, 3 vi;
Sulphuris antimonii fusci, gr. xv.

Divide in chartulas xvj, quarum capiat
unam quartâ quaquâ horâ.

In chronic pulmonary catarrh.

Antipsoric Boluses.

Rx. Sulphuris, 3 j;
Saponis medicinalis, 3 ss;
Syrupi gentianæ, q. s.

Fiant boli iv é quibus sumat unum mane
nocteque.

Compound Bolus of Sulphur. H. Militaires.

Rx. Sulphuris,
Pulveris anisi, ā ā gr. viij;
——— sennæ, gr. iv;
Mellis, q. s.

Fiat bolus.

Sulphur Bolus. H. Militaires.

Rx. Sulphuris, gr. viij;
Mellis, q. s.

Fiat bolus.

Boluses used in Inflammation of the Bladder.

H. of Italy.

Rx. Sulphuris, 3j;
Terebinthinæ chiæ, ℥ij.

Divide in bolos sex, é quibus, capiat j
tertiâ quaquâ horâ.

Sulphuretted Opiate. H. of Paris.

Rx. Sulphuris, partes tres;
Mellis, partem unam.

Misce 3 ss—j capiat quotidie, vel bis in
die.

Laxative Electuary.

Rx. Sulphuris, 3 iv;
Confectionis sennæ, 3 iss;
Syrupi rosarum, q. s.

Fiat electuarum cujus capiat cochleare
minimum ter quaterve in die.

Sulphuretted Potion. H. of Germ.

Rx. Sulphuris, 3 ij;
Aquæ fœniculi, 3 iij;
—— cinnammomi, 3 j;
Syrupi papaveris, 3 ss.

Fiat potio, cujus detur cochleare unum
omai horâ.

*In diabetes. The bottle should be well
shaken each time the medicine is administered.*

Expectorant Looch. H. of Germ.

Rx. Sulphuris, 3 j;
Sacchari, 3 ij;
Olei lini, 3 j;
Syrupi toluiferæ, 3 jss.

Misce. Dosis cochleare, magn. bis in die.
Administered in catarrhs of long standing.

EXTERNALLY.—In lotions, $\mathfrak{z}j$ —Oj dissolved in Ov of water.

Onguent Soufré pour la Gale. P. Much used in scabies.

Onguent Soufré Alcaline. P. In the same cases.

The *Pommade Sulfuro Alcaline* of the H. St. L. does not differ from the preceding preparation.

Antipsoric Powders. H. de la Mat.

\mathcal{R} . Sulphuris,
Plumbi acetatis, $\bar{a}\bar{a}$ $\mathfrak{z}j$;
Zinci sulphatis, \mathfrak{z} ss.

Misce.

A small quantity of this powder, with a few drops of oil added, is used in frictions on the palms of the hands morning and evening. It is very convenient in the treatment of scabies, as by its use the bad odour, &c. of other preparations are avoided.

Lotion Sulphuro-Savonneuses. H. St. L.

\mathcal{R} . Sulphuris,
Saponis duri, $\bar{a}\bar{a}$ $\mathfrak{z}j$;
Aquæ, Ov.

Liqua saponem in aquâ, cola, et adjice sulphur.

Employed with success in the treatment of scabies; it sometimes produces red spots or pimples, which soon disappear by discontinuing its use.

Sulphuretted Cerate. H. of Eng.

\mathcal{R} . Sulphuris, \mathfrak{z} iv;
Cerati simplicis, $\mathfrak{H}j$.

Misce.

Used in frictions in scabious affections.

The *Onguent Soufré* of the H. des Ven. contains double the quantity of sulphur.

Pommade Sulphuro-Savonneuse. H. St. L.

Rx. Sulphuris,
Saponis albi, ā ā ℥j.

Liqua saponem in aquâ, cola, et adjice sulphur.

Used with success in scabies; it does not soil the linen, and effects a cure in ten days. The red pimples these frictions occasion generally yield to the use of tepid baths.

Antiherpetic Pommade. H. de la Ch.

Rx. Sulphuris, ʒ ij;
Hydrargyri submuriatis, ʒ j;
Adipis, ʒ j.

Misce.

Employed with advantage in herpes.

Pommade used in Tinea Capitis. H. de Mont.

Rx. Sulphuris,
Pulveris carbonis ligni, ā ā ʒ ij;
———— sennæ,
———— cinchonæ, ā ā ʒ j;
Cerati simplicis, q. s.

It is used as an unction for the head.

Pommade used in Scabies. H. St. L.

Rx. Sulphuris, ʒ v;
Potassæ subcarbonatis, ʒ ij;
Aquæ, ʒ j;
Olei olivæ, ʒ iv.

Liqua potassam, adjice oleum et deinde sulphur.

Used with success as an antipsoric; it has

the advantage of not soiling the linen, and has no odour. It generally effects a cure in thirteen days.

SULPHURIC ACID.

When respired in a large quantity in a gaseous state, it causes instant death; in smaller quantities, it irritates, in a lively manner, the respiratory organs; applied to the skin, it stimulates that membrane; and is employed with success in cutaneous affections. Dissolved in water, it is sometimes administered as an astringent and stimulant. It is used externally in lotions, in diseases of the skin and atonic ulcerations.

INTERNALLY.—Dissolved in water, gut. xx—lx in Oij of vehicle.

Baths of the Vapour of Sulphur.

The patient is placed in a box, the head uncovered, into which the vapour arising from sulphur, placed upon a piece of iron made red hot, is introduced. The quantity of sulphur generally employed is $\frac{z}{3}$ ss.

SULPHATE OF POTASSA.

An energetic stimulant. In large doses it is a violent poison; in small ones, it is a stimulant of all the organs, but more especially of the skin, the lungs, and the organs of circulation. It is employed in cases of chronic cough, obstinate hooping-cough, the croup, chronic rheumatism, &c., but especially in obstinate tetters. It is used externally in herpetic, scrofulous, and rheumatic affections.

INTERNALLY.—Gr. vi—xviij in honey, or in pills with soap.

Sirop. P. ʒ ij—ʒ j, and even ʒ ij; each ounce contains about gr. xij of sulphur.

The *Sirop de Sulfare de Potassæ* of the H. de la Mat. contains about half the above quantity of sulphur.

Sulphuric Potion. H. of Germ.

℞. Potassæ sulphatis, ʒ j;

Aquæ, Oj;

Sacchari, ʒ ij.

Fiat potio cujus capiat cochleare magnum.

Recommended in poisoning by arsenic.

Pills of the Sulphate of Potass.

℞. Potassæ sulphatis, gr. xv;

Saponis medicinalis, ʒ j;

Balsami peruviani, q.s.

Fiat massa, in pilulas xxx distribuenda, ex quibus sumat iij, quartâ quaquâ horâ.

Employed in cutaneous affections; also recommended that a cupful of the hot infusion of juniper berries be taken a quarter of an hour after them.

Pilules de Charbon Alcalines. H. of Germ.

℞. Potassæ sulphatis, ʒ j;

Extracti cardui benedicti,

Pulveris carbonatis ligni, ā ā ʒ ij.

Fiat massa, in pilulas gr. ij distribuenda, quarum sumat xv—xx, quater in die.

In pulmonary phthisis.

Each pill contains gr. jss of sulphur.

Boluses used in Mercurial Salivation. H. of Italy.

℞. Potassæ sulphatis, gr. iij ;
Succi sambuci, q. s.

Fiant boli sex, quorum sumat unum, tertiâ quaquâ horâ.

Powders used in Mercurial Salivation.

℞. Potassæ sulphatis, ℥iv ;
———— supertartratis, ℥iv.

In chartulas xxiv, divide quarum sumat unam bis in die.

Each packet contains gr. iv of sulphur.

EXTERNALLY.

Liniment Sulfuro-Savonneux. H. des Enf.

℞. Potassæ sulphatis, ℥iij ;
Saponis duri,
Olei olivæ, ā ā ℥j ;
—-- thymi, ℥j.

Dissolve the sulphur in a third of its weight of water, liquefy the soap in a sand-bath, and add the oil by degrees ; mix the whole well together.

Employed as an antipsoric, and in the treatment of several other cutaneous affections.

Pommade used in Tinea Capitis.

℞. Potassæ sulphatis,
Sodæ subcarbonatis, ā ā ℥ij ;
Adipis, ℥viij.

Misce.

The head should be rubbed daily with this pommade, the hair having been cut and removed by cataplasms ; it should then be covered with blotting paper. When the pommade does

not act with sufficient energy, the quantity should be increased.

Sulphur Baths of Bareges. H. of Paris.

Rx. Potassæ sulphatis, \mathfrak{z} iv;
Aquæ, Occ.

Employed daily in diseases of the skin, certain nervous affections, &c.

The *Bain Sulfureux* of the H. des Enf. only contains half the above quantity of sulphur.

The *Bain Antipsorique* of the H. D. contains a pound of sulphate of potass. This is one of the numerous means employed in the treatment of scabies.

The *sulphate of soda* possesses the same properties as the sulphate of potassa, but it is not so active. It is not often used.

The *sulphate of lime* is not used in France, but in Germany it is employed in the same cases as the preceding substances. It is frequently preferred for the preparation of sulphurous baths, on account of its cheapness. It is administered internally in doses of grs. iv ad xij.

HYDROSULPHURIC ACID.

When respired in a large quantity, it causes instant death. Externally, it is an energetic stimulant of the skin, and is employed in diseases of that tissue.

Hydro-sulphurous Liquor for Baths. H. of Germ.

Rx. Calcis sulphatis, \mathfrak{z} iv;
Acidi tartarici, \mathfrak{z} i;
Aquæ, Ovij.

Liqua, et funde in balneum.

*Antipsoric Solution.**Liqueur, No. 1, H. St. L.*

Rx. Potassæ sulphatis, $\text{℥ i} - \text{℥ ij}$;
Aquæ, Oj.

Liqueur, No. 2.

Rx. Acidi muriatici, $\text{℥ j} - \text{℥ ij}$;
Aquæ destillatæ, Oj.

Pour ℥ j of each liquid into ℥ iv of hot water.

EXTERNALLY.

Antipsoric Lotion. Hot. D.

Rx. Potassæ sulphatis, ℥ iv ;
Aquæ, Oj;
Acidi sulphurici, ℥ iv .

Used in the treatment of scabies. The affected parts should be fomented two or three times a day with this lotion; at the same time simple baths should be used.

SULPHUREOUS MINERAL WATERS.

These waters are stimulating, causing an abundant perspiration, a considerable secretion of urine, and act in the same manner as the sulphate of potassa. They are employed both internally and externally in a great number of cases; in scabious eruptions and many other cutaneous affections; in chronic catarrhs, when it is necessary to stimulate, in a gentle manner, the mucous membrane which lines the bronchial and pulmonary cells, in the treatment of scrophulous affections, and of enlargement of the lymphatic

glands. They are also recommended in chronic rheumatism, anchylosis, gout, &c.

Water of Baréges.

INTERNALLY, — Three or four glasses a day.

EXTERNALLY. — In baths, lotions, and dashes.

Artificial Water of Baréges. P.

The same doses.

Water of Bonne.

INTERNALLY. — Oj—vj, daily.

EXTERNALLY. — In baths, lotions, and dashes.

Artificial Water Bonne. P.

The same doses.

Water of Cauterets.

INTERNALLY. — Two to six glasses daily, alone, or diluted with milk.

EXTERNALLY. — In baths, lotions, and dashes.

Artificial Water of Cauterets. P.

The same doses.

Water of Aix la Chapelle.

INTERNALLY. — Two to five glasses daily. It is a purgative when a greater quantity is taken.

EXTERNALLY. — In baths, lotions, and dashes.

Artificial Water of Aix la Chapelle. P.

Same doses.

Water of Enghien.

INTERNALLY.—Two to six glasses daily.

EXTERNALLY.—In baths; but when used the temperature should be raised.

Sulphuretted or Sulphurous Waters.

[“ ENGLAND.—Codsallwood, carbonated; Dudley, carb. cal. and chal.; Llandrindad, chal.; Shapmoor, sal.; Inglewhite, chal. and carb.; Mandley and Shettlewood, sal.; Westwood, chal.; Wirksworth, sal. and chal.; Askerson and Broughton, sal.; Harrowgate and Loansbury, sal.; Normanby, cal.; Rippon, sal. and cal.; Shipton, sal.; Hartlepool, chal. and sal.; Gainsborough, chal. and cal.; and Nottingham, saline.

“ IRELAND.—Leinster, Jerpoint, Milmont, Lucan, Golden-Bridge. *Munster*.—O’Brien’s - Bridge. *Connaught*.—Anaduff, Drumasnave, Dronisnamullock, Athimonus. *Ulster*.—Swadlinbar, Derrylester, Derindaff, Owen Bruen, Ashwood, Drumgoon, Killasher, Lisbeak, Michan, Derryinch, Aghaloo, Pettigree, and Dromore.

“ SCOTLAND.—St. Bernard’s Well, Corstorphine, Moffat, sal. and carb.; Castleleod, sal.; and Fairburn, cal. and sal.

“ FRANCE.—Montmorency, Bagnieres, Bagnols, Bourbone, sal.; St. Amands, Cauteres, chal.; Mont D’Or, Motte, Bareges,

cal.; Plombieres, sal.; Dax, Bonnes, and Cransac.

“NETHERLANDS.—Enghien.

“GERMANY.—Aix la Chapelle, cal. and sal.; Borset, alk.; Baden, Chaude Fontaine, cal. and sal.; Frankfort, sal.

“SWITZERLAND.—Alvenenan; and in ITALY — Baia, and perhaps Viterbo.”—Treatise on Mineral Waters, 1828. By M. Ryan, M.D., &c., &c. See author's article in London Encyclopedia, Thompson's London Dispensatory, &c. T.]

GUAIAIACUM.

The wood and resin of guaiacum act as general excitents, and as diaphoretics. They are employed with advantage in gout, chronic rheumatism, certain chronic affections of the skin, chronic and obstinate venereal diseases, scrophulous affections, &c. The wood is generally used in syphilis; the resin is preferred in rheumatism, gout, &c. In large doses, this resin becomes a purgative.

Subst. incomp.—Mineral acids, &c.

INTERNALLY.—Wood. *Decoction.*— $\bar{3}$ ss — $\bar{3}$ ij, in Oij of water reduced to ij.

Decoction de Gayac composee.

Oj—ij during the day, a glassful at a time.

Decoction de Gayac composee et purgative. P.

$\bar{3}$ viij—Oj, daily.

Tincture. P. $\bar{3}$ ss—i, in a potion, or in sudorific drinks.

Resin. Grs. x—i, in pills, or in an emulsion.

Decoction of Guaiacum. H. de. la. Ch.]

Rx. Guaiaci, ℥ j;
Aquæ, Oij;
Glycyrrhizæ, ℥ i.

Coque ad tertiam partem.

Employed as a sudorific in certain cases of chronic rheumatism, syphilitic affections, &c.

Sudorific Ptisan. Ven. Hosp.

Rx. Guaiaci,
Buxi, ā ā ℥ i;
Radiciſ arctii lappæ,
-----rumiciſ patentiæ, ā ā ℥ ss;
Baccarum juniperi, ℥ ij;
Aquæ, Oiv.

Coque ad dimidiam; ſumatur cyathuſ pro doſi.

Compound Decoction of Guaiacum. H. of Engand.

Rx. Guaiaci, ℥ iij;
Uvæ paſſæ, ℥ ij;
Sassafras, i,
Glycyrrhizæ, ā ā ℥ i;
Aquæ, O x.

Coque guaiacum et uvam paſſam ſimul ad Ov et ad jice alia: in doſiſ. Oj—ij quotidie.

[There iſ a compound decoction of “ſweetening woods,” uſed by empiricſ in Ireland, which often ſucceedſ in ſcrophula, when the ſubjectſ of it are under the adult

age, or, in other words, when the disease usually disappears by the use of tonic remedies, and especially after the administration of iodine, or its various preparations. The following is the preparation:—Four ounces of guaiacum wood, of sassafras, of sarsaparilla root sliced, of liquorice root, and of crude antimony. The three first articles are boiled in twenty-four pints of water to one half, and during the process the antimony is inclosed in a piece of new flannel and suspended in the vessel, by being tied to a lath passed over it. The liquid, when reduced to one half, is designated the “strong drink.” The ingredients are again boiled in twelve pints of water, and reduced to six—this is called the “weak drink.”

The patient is ordered a pint of the first, three times a day; and a pint of the second twice daily. He is directed to live on these drinks and unleavened bread, and his ulcers are dressed daily with an ointment composed of an \mathfrak{z} j ung. resinos. and a \mathfrak{D} i of red precipitate (oxyd. hyd. rub.); or elder ointment alone is employed. He is compelled to continue these remedies and diet, until his ulcers shew a tendency to heal, no matter whether the period is one or three months. I have known many cures effected by this plan, though apparently and obviously different from received medical doctrines, after respectable physicians and surgeons had failed. I knew too persons, who gained a livelihood by curing (“evil”) scrophula

by these means: and they revealed the nature of their remedies to me, after having relieved and cured one of chronic dysentery, and the other of sciatica. When the regular medical attendants fail, empirics are applied to, and the above are their remedies. I astonished both the "doctors," by referring to the compound decoction of guaiacum, and also elder ointment, but their reply was, "The articles are not boiled or prepared as I advise." The statements and experiments of Dr. Hancock, in the Transactions of the Medico-Botanical Society of London, 1829, clearly prove that the ebullition of sarsaparilla destroys its effects; but I can vouch for the truth of the statements in this parenthesis. T.]

Sudorific Ptisan.

Rx. Guaiaci,
Sarsaparillæ,
Smilacis, ā ā ʒ ii;
Aquæ, Ovj.

Macera per horas duodecim, dein coque ad tertiam partem at adde,

Sassafras, ʒ ij. Macera per horam unam et cola; sumat cyathum pro dosi.

Antiarthritic Powders. H. of Germ.

Rx. Resinæ guaiaci,
Tartari purificati, ā ā grs. xv.

Fiat pulvis ter quaterve in die, ex cyatho infusi tiliæ sumendus.

Boluses of Guaiacum. H. of England.

Rx. Resinæ guaiaci, ʒ ii;
 Ipecacuanhæ,
 Opii, ā ā gr. vi;
 Conservæ rosæ, q. s.

In bolos sex divide, quorum sumat unum,
 duos vel ter in die.

Mixture of Guaiacum.

Rx. Resinæ guaiaci, ʒ iss;
 Sacchari, ʒ ij;
 Mucilaginis gummi acaciæ, ʒ ii;
 Aquæ cinnamomi, ʒ viij.

Tere guaiacum et saccharum cum mucilagine, et adde aquam cinnamomi.

The dose of this mixture is ʒ ss—ʒ ii twice or thrice a-day, immediately after which a small cupful of tepid barley-water should be taken.

Diaphoretic Potion.

Rx. Tincturæ guaiaci, ʒ ss;
 Aquæ destillatæ,
 ——— petal. rhæados, ā ā ʒ ii.

Fiat potio, cujus sumat cochleare magnum singulâ horâ.

Anti-dysmennorrhæal Mixture. (Ryan.)

Rx. Misturæ camphor. ʒ vss;
 Tinct. guaiaci. am. ʒ vj;
 Liq. ammon. acet. ʒ j;
 ——— opii sedat. ʒ j—iss;
 Syrupi aurant. ʒ j.

Fiat mistura, de quâ, unum cochleare amplum, mane, vespereque exhibeatur.

[This mixture is often beneficial in painful menstruation caused by irritable uterus in hysterical women. A tea-spoonful of laudanum is an old remedy in this country. Guaiacum is strongly recommended by Professor Dewees, of Philadelphia, and acetate of ammonia by Professor Masuyer, of Strasburg, and M. Cloquet, of Paris. (See *Ryan's Manual of Obstetricy, &c.*, 3rd Ed.) I have therefore combined them. It is to be recollected that dysmenorrhœa may depend on many disorganizations, which no medicine can remove. T.]

Anti-arthritic Mixture. (Ryan.)

R. Misturæ camphoræ, ʒ v;
Tinct. guaiaci, am. ʒ v;
Liquoris colchici, m xx;
Syrupi simplicis, ʒ iij.

Sit mistura, cujus capiat, cochl. ampl. tertiâ vel quartâ quâque horâ.

[This mixture is extremely beneficial in chronic rheumatism and gout, in the daily practice of the Western Dispensary, Westminster. I believe the liquor colchici is an aqueous solution. It has also been used with remarkable success at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. It has repeatedly succeeded in my practice, when the other preparations of colchicum had failed. It is also strongly recommended by Dr. Hue and Dr. Latham, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and also by Sir Charles Scudamore. T.]

SARSAPARILLA.

A stimulant, which appears to have a particular action on the skin, although it does not often promote perspiration. Very frequently employed, either alone or united with other vegetable sudorifics, in the treatment of constitutional venereal affections, chronic rheumatism, diseases of the skin, ulcerations of the larynx and pharynx, dependant on syphilis, or on the abuse of mercurials, &c.

Subst. incomp.—The infusion of galls, lime water, the acetate of lead, &c.

INTERNALLY.—*Powder.* ʒ ss—3 i. Seldom used.

Decoction. ʒ ij—iv, in lbij of water reduced to i.

Sirop. ʒ i—ij.

Sirop. de Cuisinier. P. ʒ ss—j, in a sudorific ptisan, or as a vehicle for the corrosive sublimate, in the treatment of syphilitic affections.

[A vast deal of discrepancy of opinion prevails as to the best mode of preparing sarsaparilla for use. Dr. Hancock instituted, as incidentally alluded to in a former page, a great number of experiments on patients, by exhibiting the infusion, decoction, and extract, as prepared according to the British Pharmacopœias. He is convinced that long boiling destroys the medicinal property of this powerful remedy, and that the extract is totally inert. Repeated and multiplied experience has led him to the conclusio

that infusing sarsa in hot water kept near the boiling point, is the best mode of preparation.—*Trans. of the Medico-Botanical Society of London*, 1829. *Part I.*—Reviewed in the *Lond. Med. and Surg. Journ.* 1829, v. 3.

Dr. O'Beirne, of Dublin, has found most benefit from an infusion of sarsaparilla in lime-water. He relates several cases of secondary syphilis cured by this combination, after the patients had taken large quantities of all the other preparations without effect. He has also employed it during the last 15 years (since 1820) in mercurial affections which had resisted all other preparations of this remedy. He has likewise found it a powerful auxiliary in nervous complaints, in cases of debility and loss of health from various causes, in scrophulous enlargements of the lymphatic glands, and in irritability and chronic catarrh of the urinary bladder. He states that beneficial effects are seldom observed sooner than the third week of its use, and the kidneys are the only organs on which it appears to exert any sensible action. Mr. Carmichael, the eminent colleague of Dr. O'Beirne, recommends the preparation about to be inserted in very strong terms. After many experiments on infusions of different strengths, the following is that preferred, and I beg to add the expression of my fullest confidence in the efficacy of this formula.

Compound Infusion of Sarsaparilla.
(O'Bierne.)

R_x. Rad. sarsaparillæ Jamacens. concisæ, \mathfrak{z} iv;
Rad. glycyrrhizæ, \mathfrak{z} ss;
Liquoris calcis, Oij.

Macera per horas viginti quatuor in vase vitreo optimè operculato, et in loco frigido et obscuro; dein cola in usum.

Sumat hujusce infusi dimidium, partitis vicibus, quotidie.

"This formula," says Dr. O'Beirne," differs from that of the Dublin Pharmacopœia, first, in containing double the quantity of sarsaparilla; secondly, in containing liquorice root; thirdly, in requiring the infusion to proceed for twenty-four instead of twelve hours; fourthly, in not requiring agitation of the vessel. This formula also differs from that given by Dr. Copeland, first, in containing double the quantity of sarsaparilla; secondly, in not requiring the sarsaparilla to be bruised; thirdly, in not requiring agitation of the contents of the vessel; fourthly, in requiring the vessel to be very well, instead of slightly stopped." Dr. O'Beirne further states, that the reason he prescribes the lengthened period for the infusion was founded on an experiment. On passing a stream of carbonic acid into a quantity of infusion, which had been pre-

pared in twelve hours, the fluid, which was previously clear, became quite turbid, and there was a white precipitate. On passing the gas into an infusion prepared in twenty-four hours, the fluid remained clear, and there was no precipitate.—(*Dublin Med. Journ.* 1834-5). *Op. Cit.*

It is of the utmost importance to the practitioner to be made acquainted with the proper formula for preparing a remedy which has long maintained a high place in the materia medica, but which has been unjustly depreciated of late years. The recommendation of one of our ablest physicians, who has enjoyed the most extensive experience during a long military service of the late war, and since the peace, in the largest hospitals in Dublin, as well as in a first-rate private practice, will be generally, if not universally adopted by the profession in all countries. T.]

Ptisan de Felts. (Lagneau.)

Rx. Sarsaparillæ, ℥ ij;
Smylacis, ℥ i;
Cort. buxi, āā ℥ iss;
Antim. sulph., ℥ iv;
Bichlorureti. hydrarg. gr. iij;
Aquæ puræ, Oij.

Decoque ad dimidiam partem.

The antimony should be enveloped in a piece of linen, and suspended in the fluid during ebullition.

Employed in the treatment of chronic venereal affections. The dose is Oij. daily, taken at several times.

The *Ptisane de Feltz* of the H. des Ven. does not contain either the sublimate or the smylax; but the quantity of the antimony is half as much as in the former ptisan. It is used in the same cases.

The *Decoction de Sarsepareille Comp.* of the H. de la Ch. very much resembles the preceding; the quantity of sarsaparilla is ℥ iv to Oiss of water, and that of the antimony ℥ i . It is used in the same manner and in the same cases.

Ptisan of Sarsaparilla. H. des Ven.

℞. Sarsaparillæ, ℥ i—ij ;

Aquæ, Oiv;

Decoque ad dimidiam, et cola. Cyathus sumendus pro dosi.

The Decoction de Sarseparielle of the Hot. D. contains ℥ i of the resin to Oiv of water.

Compound Decoction of Sarsaparilla. H. of London.

℞. Decocti sarsæ. fervent. Oiv;

Radicis sassaf. concisæ,

Guaiaci ligni rasi,

Glycyrrhizæ rad. contusæ, āā ℥ i ;

Mezerei rad. cortisis, ℥ iij .

Decoque per quartam horæ et cola. ℥ iv—vj sumendæ ter in die.

Sudorific Ptisan. Hot. D.

R̄. Sarsaparillæ,
Guaiaci ligni, āā ʒ ss;
Sassafras, ʒ ij;
Aquæ, Oiv.

Coque et cola. Sumatur cyathus pro
dosi sæpe in die.

Ptisan, called Liqueur de Pollini. H. de Ven.

R̄. Sarsaparillæ,
Cinchonæ, āā ʒ iij;
Pumicis,
Antim. sulphur, āā ʒ ss;
Aquæ puræ, Oviiij;
Coque ad dimidiam, et adjice,
Potassæ subcarb., ʒ ij.

Misce.

Dose as in the preceding cases.

Anti-venereal Decoction. H. of Italy.

R̄. Sarsaparillæ, ʒ i;
Lichinis island. ʒ iss;
Aquæ, ʒ xiv.

Coque, cola, et adde,
Syrupi simplicis, ʒ i.

Fiat decoctum et divide in partes duas
sumat unam mane et nocteque.

Sirop de Cuissinier Réformé. H. des Ven.

R̄. Sarsaparillæ,
Guaic. lig. ras. ā ā ℥i;
Aquæ puræ, Oxij;
Sacchari,
Mellis, ā ā ℥iiss.

Fiat syrupus.

It is principally used as a vehicle for the *Liqueur de Van Swieten*.

[There are numerous drugs sold in London for sarsaparilla which are spurious articles. I have lately had a gentleman under my care, who purchased fourteen pounds avoirdupois of what was sold to him as the best sarsaparilla, and who made this quantity into decoction, and took it for secondary syphilis, without the slightest benefit. One pound of the genuine article restored him to health. T.]

SMILAX.

Used in the same cases as sarsaparilla, to which it is generally united. It cannot be depended on when used alone.

INTERNALLY.—*Decoction*. ℥ ij—iij in Oij of water.

[It is seldom used in this country. T.]

The *Decoction de Squine* of the Hot. D. contains only ℥ i of smilax to Oij of water.

Compound Decoction of Smilax. (Swediaur.)

R_x. Smilacis,

Uvæ passæ, ā ā ℥ i;

Aquæ puræ, Ovj;

Coque ad Oij, et cola. Cyathus sumendus pro dosi.

SASSAFRAS.

A stimulant, generally employed as a sudorific in the same cases as guaiacum, with which it is frequently combined.

INTERNALLY. *Powder*. ℥ ss—i. Not much employed.

Eau distillée. P. 3 i—ij.

Huile essentielle. P. Gutt. ij—x.

Compound Lime Water. H. of Italy.

Rx. Sassafras, 3 ij;
Myristicæ, 3 iij;
Glycyrrhizæ, 3 i;
Aquæ calcis, Oiv.

Macera per horâs viginti, quatuor et cola. 3 ij—iv sumantur sæpe in die.

In scrophulous diseases.

MEZEREON.

A stimulant and diaphoretic. Recommended in cases of constitutional herpes, scrophula and syphilis, &c. Not much used.

EXTERNALLY. It is employed as a rubefacient, and even a caustic. It is also used to establish exutoria, and to prolong the suppuration of those already existing.

INTERNALLY. *Powder.* Gr. i—x. Not much used.

Decoction. 3 i—ij in Oijj of water.

Decoction of Mezereon.

Rx. Rad. mezerei, 3 ij;
Aquæ fontanæ, Oijj.

Coque ad tertiam partem et adde,

Glycyrrhizæ contusæ, 3 ss.

3 iv—vi. sumantur ter in die.

In chronic syphilitic diseases.

EXTERNALLY. As a vesicant. A small quantity macerated in vinegar applied to the skin.

Pommade de Garçon. P. Any quantity.

SUMACH.

In large doses a narcotic, acrid poison; in smaller ones an excitant, which appears to exert a particular action on the skin. It is employed in certain cases of herpes, chronic rheumatism, paralysis, &c. Not much used in France or England.

INTERNALLY. *Powder.* Gr. i—iv, in pills.

Decoction. ʒi—ij in Oij of water.

Extract. P. Gr. x—ʒi daily, and more progressively.

Pills of Sumach. H. of Italy.

R̄. Pulv. toxicodendri, gr. i;

—— glycyrrhizæ, ʒi;

Succi sambuci, q. s.

Divide in pilulas iv sumendæ in die.

Excitant Potion. H. of Italy.

R̄. Extract toxicodendri, ʒi;

Aquæ fontanæ, ʒi.

Misce.

In dosibus, gutt. x, quotidie.

BITTER-SWEET.

A stimulant of the cutaneous system. Much used as a sudorific, in rheumatic and venereal affections, scabies, and many other diseases of the skin. Not so much used as formerly.

INTERNALLY. *Powder.* ʒss—j.

Decoction and Infusion. ʒss—i to Oij of water.

Compound Decoction of Bitter-sweet. H. of Italy.

R \acute{x} . Dulcamaræ, \mathfrak{z} ii;
 Glycyrrhizæ,
 Arctii lappæ,
 Sassafras,
 Guaiaci, $\bar{a} \bar{a}$ \mathfrak{z} ij;
 Aquæ, Oij.

Decoque ad Oj, et cola. Capiat cyathum pro dosi.

In rheumatism, venereal diseases, &c.

ELDER (FRUITS AND FLOWERS).

A slight excitent and diaphoretic. Employed in rheumatism, gout, and all affections in which it is necessary to excite abundant perspirations.

EXTERNALLY, it is used in lotions, fomentations, ointments, &c. as a resolvent.— [But rarely employed in this kingdom. T.]

INTERNALLY. *Flowers. Infusion.* \mathfrak{z} j—ij in Oij of boiling water. The dose is a small cupful, hot, often repeated.

The Infusion de fleurs de sureau, of the Hot. D. and De la. Ch. contain \mathfrak{z} ij of the flowers.

Ptisane de fleurs de sureau. P. Taken in the same manner.

Eau distillæ. P. \mathfrak{z} ij—iv, as a vehicle.

Fruits. Rob de sureau. P. \mathfrak{z} iss—ij as an excipient.

[Some empirics in Ireland place great confidence in elder ointment in scrofula, giving at the same time the "sweetening woods" already noticed, One of these per-

sons proposed to cure a nobleman, who died of scrofula, with this nostrum. A relative of his was relieved by me of dysentery, and his friend, the empiric, offered to inform me of his ointment for fifty pounds sterling; but at length described it. I told him, it was a most inefficient remedy, and that it had fallen into disuse.

Oxymel of Elder. H. of Germ.

R̄. Aceti sambuci, unam partem.
Mellis, duas partes.

Decoque, lento igne.

It is used to sweeten diaphoretic drinks.

EXTERNALLY.

Resolvent Fomentation.

R̄. Infusi sambuci, Oj.
Spirit. camphoræ, ℥ iv.

Fiat fofus.

TEA.

When taken hot, tea acts as a diuretic and diaphoretic; it is a powerful assistant of digestion.

[Black tea is a wholesome stimulant, but is injurious when the infusion is taken too strong. Green tea is excessively injurious. (See Translator's Lecture on Tea, delivered before the Medico-Botanical Society, Lond. Med. and Surgical Journal, vol. v, 1834.)

Substances incompat. The salts of iron, gelatine, and lime water.

INTERNALLY, *Infusion.* ℥ i—ij in Oij of boiling water.

SWALLOW ROOT. (*Domphe-Venin.*)

Taken in large doses, an emetic and purgative; in smaller ones, a diaphoretic. Not much used at the present day.

INTERNALLY. *Powder.* Grs. xvij— $\bar{3}$ ss in boluses.

Decoction. $\bar{3}$ ss—i to Oij of water. The roots of LOBELIA SYPHLITICA, of ASTRAGALUS, &c.; the woods of SANTALUM, RHODIUM, &c. possess diaphoretic properties, and may be employed in the same cases as the preceding substances; they are not, however, much used at the present day.

There is a syrup made from the petals of the red carnation, which is said to sweeten ptisans and diaphoretic potions, in doses of $\bar{3}$ i—ij.

The Espèces Sudorifiques pour Infusion. P. are composed of the following ingredients.

℞. Sassafras,
Florum sambuci,
Folior. buglossi,
Petalor. rhæados, ā ā p. e.

The dose is $\bar{3}$ i to Oij of water.

The Espèces Sudorifiques pour Decoction. P. are composed of the following ingredients.

℞. Guaiaci rasi,
Sarsaparillæ,
Smilacis, ā ā, p. e.

$\bar{3}$ i—ij in Oij of water reduced to a third.

VAPOUR BATHS.

In the hospitals these baths are prepared by putting hot water into a particular ap-

paratus; but in private practice the use of the apparatus may be substituted by placing the patient in bed, and conveying to him a curved glass tube, whose opposite extremity is adapted, by means of a hole in the cork, to a bottle three parts filled with water, and placed on a chafing-dish.

These baths stimulate the skin in a high degree, and determine a copious perspiration. They are employed with advantage in rheumatic and cutaneous affections, &c.

Aromatic Vapour Baths. H. de Paris.

These baths are prepared by causing the vapour of water to pass through some aromatic plants placed in the apparatus of simple vapour baths.

[In 1828, the 106,000 baths, 6000 douches, and 30,000 fumigations, were prescribed for 6000 patients at the Hospital St. Louis. In 1833, baths, fumigations, and douches, for internal patients, 18,538, for external, 82,604. These remedies are employed on the smallest scale in the British hospitals. They are used in private establishments, such as Dr. Green's, in London, Sir Arthur Clarke's, and Dr. Wallace's, in Dublin. T.]

CHAPTER VII.

MEDICINES WHICH ARE EMPLOYED TO
ACT ON THE ORGANS OF GENERA-
TION—EMMENAGOGUES, &c.

[THE secale cornutum and iodine, are, perhaps, the only medicines now in use, which have a direct influence on the uterus, when administered internally. T].

CANTHARIDES.

In large doses, cantharides is one of the most energetic acrid poisons, acting violently on the urinary organs, and often producing stranguary, hæmaturia, priapisms, &c. In smaller doses it is administered in certain cases of paralysis of the bladder, impotence, chronic gonorrhœa, &c. English practitioners affirm that it is serviceable in epilepsy, certain diseases of the skin, &c.; but it is a dangerous medicine and not much used, except externally as an epispastre.

INTERNALLY. *Powder.* Gr. i—iv in pills.

Tincture. P. gutt. iv—x in an emulsion. This tincture contains 1-55th of the soluble principle of cantharides.

Diuretic Powder. H. of Germ.

Rx. Pulv. cantharid. gr., iv;

Camphoræ, gr. viij;

Sacchar. lactis, ʒ iij.

Divide in chartulas sex, in die sumendas.

Pills of Cantharides. H. of Germ.

R̄. Pulv. cantharid. gr. vi;
Sacchari. ℥ij;
Pulv. cinchonæ, gr. ij;
Syrupi rosæ, q. s.

Divide in pilulas xxx, quarum sumat,
ij—vj. secundâ quâque horâ.

Each pill contains 1-5th of a grain of
cantharides.

Infusion of Cantharides. H. de la Ch.

R̄. Lini semin. 3 ij;
Glycyrrhizæ, 3 i;
Aquæ, Oij.

Macera per quartem horæ, cola, et adde,
Tinct. cantharides, gutt. v.

Sumatur mistura in die.

In Cases of Paralysis of the Bladder.

The quantity of the tincture should be
gradually increased, and may be carried to
60, or even 80 drops daily.

Pills of Cantharides with Opium. H. of
America.

R̄. Pulv. cantharides, gr. xvij;
Opii pulveris,
Camphoræ, āā gr., xxx;
Conservæ. rosæ, q. s.

Fiant pilulæ, xxxvi, é quibus capiat
unam vel duas omni mane.

Each pill contains grs. $1\frac{1}{2}$ of cantharides,
ā gr. i. of opium.

[These pills have been long since recom-
mended in the pharmacopœia chirurgica by
Wilson, in certain cases of impotence. Sir

Astley Cooper has combined cantharides and chio turpentine in paralysis of the bladder. The tincture of lytta is strongly recommended by Dewees, Mackintosh, and others in amenorrhœa, and leucorrhœa, the dose being increased to a drachm and a half, twice or thrice a day; but I have never known a patient bear more than one sixth of the quantity. T.]

Emulsion of Cantharides. H. of Germ.

℞. Pulv. cantharidis, gr. xx;
Amygdalæ dulcis, ℥ i;
Sacchari, ℥ p.

Tere in mortario et adjice,

Aquæ fervent, ℥ x.

Cola sumat æger cochleare magnum secundâ quâque horâ.

In the same cases as the preceding preparation.

Mucilage of Cantharides. H. of Germany.

℞. Tincturæ cantharidis, gutt. iv;
Mucil. acaciæ, ℥ iv;

Misce.

Cochleare magnum adhibeatur tertiâ quâque horâ.

In chronic Gonorrhœa, and Leucorrhœa.

A spoonful weighing 5 drachms contains 5-8ths of a grain of cantharides.

Diuretic Potion. H. of America.

℞. Tinct. cantharidis,
Ætheris nitrosi, ā ā gutt. LXX;
Sacchari, ℥ i;
Aquæ menthæ, ℥ ij.

Fiat haustus, cujus capiat cochleare minimum tertia vel quarta hora.

Each spoonful contains about $3\frac{1}{2}$ gutt. of the tincture, and the same quantity of nitrous æther.

EXTERNALLY. *As an epispastic.*

Emplâtre de Cantharides. P. the powder of cantharides. q. s.

[*Aphrodisiac Lozenges.*

Rx. Panacis. v. fol. pulv. \mathfrak{z} v ;

Vanillæ aromat. \mathfrak{z} x ;

Succini essentia, Θ ss ;

Tincturæ lyttæ, \mathfrak{z} v ;

Olei cannellæ, m l ;

Sacchari purif. lbxij ;

Mucilag. acaciæ, q. s.

Tere intime et divide in pastillos, gr. xxiv, ex quibus sumantur tres vel quatuor ter quaterve de die.

It is doubtful whether there are any aphrodisiac remedies ; though the following have been lauded by different writers.

We find many vegetable substances produce effects on the reproductive system of different individuals. Thus the genus of plants called *umbelliferae*, as the artichoke, celery, seeds and root of parsnip, carrot, and fennel. The *cruciferae*, as radish, turnip, water-cresses, and rockets, which were strewed at the temple of Priapus ;

“ Et quæ frugifero seritur vicina Priapo
Excitet ut Veneri tardos eruca maritos.”

In the class *acotyledones*, the orange, mush-

rooms, especially the former kind, which with sweetbread were so lauded by Ovid. The French also include the *leguminous* plants—beans, especially those called French beans, which from their flatulent properties in distending the intestinal canal in the vicinity of the spermatic cords, excite the circulation in them, and thus ultimately excite the testes, inducing artificial plethora, or increased circulation of blood in these organs. We must not forget the class *gynandria-diagynia* of Linnæus, the *orchis*, *ophiris*, and *satyrion*. The bulbous roots of these plants resemble the testicles, exhale a spermatic odour, which has long fixed the attention of men, and induced them to think these excited love. Linnæus states that the leaves of *orchis bifolia* render bulls more ardent and vigorous for copulation. This class is highly nutritive; and hence the bulbs may be given with sugar, or in any other convenient manner. We find, in Genesis, that Rachel married Jacob: but had no family until she ate a certain plant, when she conceived of Joseph. This plant is called *dudaim* in the Hebrew text, and is called *cucumis dudaim* by Linnæus, a species of *orchides*: of this family is also the salap, which is prepared as an article of diet, in the proportion of ʒ ss to Oij of water.

The sweet fruits, as peaches, pine-apples, raspberries, &c., are styled *spermatopia*. Of all the foods, fresh eggs are the most powerful aphrodisiacs. Chaumonton praises a

fresh egg and chocolate, the yolk especially, as highly nutritious and aphrodisiac; and even we have a proof afforded by analogy from the stallion, whose generative functions are wonderfully increased by the use of eggs and sweet milk. We find it recorded, that Alcimenes, an Athenian, had triumphantly made fifty women mothers in one night!!! But perhaps this demigod had taken a few poached eggs to supper. It is also stated, that crabs, lobsters, pigeons, almonds, and hazel-nuts, have wonderful influence on the genital functions, as also oysters, crayfish, and all cartilaginous fish. It has been long observed, that the Japanese, and other ichthyophagous nations, are highly prolific. There is no more prolific people than the Irish, the lower orders of whom almost wholly subsist on potatoes and fresh eggs; but we should recollect, that the greater part of our arrow-root now in use is made from the potatoe, according to Dr. Paris. (*Pharmacologia*). Phosphorus is a most powerful aphrodisiac; but cannot be exhibited, being a violent poison. Animals, to which it has been exhibited, died of the most violent and amorous convulsions. Borax has been exhibited to horses, and renders them most ardent; and that produced from sea-salt is best, which perhaps accounts for the salacity of the residents on the coasts.

In the class *aroides*, we have the *arum colocasia* of Linnæus, which is much lauded

by the Egyptians; the flowers of *pathos*, or *calamus aromaticus*, by the Malays. The saffron of the Juddææ is highly praised in the *Ency. Méthodique*. The seeds and leaves of the hemp are in great reputation with the Turks and Indians, combined with musk, ambergris, and sugar. The species *amomum* are remarkably aphrodisiac; galenga, ginger, cardamom, zedoary, curcuma, and the *maranta galanga* of Linnæus, which is extolled by the Egyptians. The *myristicæ* are also included, as pimenta, mace, canella, myrtle. The Jews caused newly-married persons to repose on the flowers of sage and marjoram; and also used embrocations of oil of *spike* (turpentine). We should not forget the ginseng, celebrated by the Chinese, the betel of the Indian, and the pepper, lauded by Tourtelle and Peyrilhe, or the opium and aromatics used by the Turks. The juniper-berries, savine, and turpentine, have been long considered aphrodisiac, all of which irritate the urethra and vaginal canal, as in leucorrhœa and gonorrhœa. Many animal substances have been praised by the ancients, as the celebrated hypomane, which was nothing but the mucus of the vagina of the mare, which excited the stallion. (*Olivier de Serres, Théâtre d'Agriculture.*) Castor, ambergris, musk, and civet, are also said to be of undoubted efficacy. Prosper Alpinus informs us, that the women in his time rubbed the genital fissure with ambergris and musk,

to reconcile the good graces of their husbands, (*Med. Egypt.* lib. iii. c. 15).

There is also a species of lizard, used by the Egyptians, called by the French *scinque marin*, the yellow amber, the cricket, the ant, the spider, and lytta, which the women of Kamtschatka devour to promote fecundation. The use of cantharides ought to be banished from medicine, as it is a most violent poison, and it only causes priapism without desire, or violent strangury and inflammation of the bladder. Paré relates the case of an Abbé, who intended to be chevalier of Venus, and who had taken a dose of this drug, which produced a mortal hæmaturia. A cautious use of this medicine may, however, produce aphrodisiac effects.

The following formula is lauded by the French writers.

Essentia Regalis.

Rx. Ambraë griseæ, Oij;
 Moschi gran. ℥j;
 Zibethi, ℥ss;
 Olei cannellæ,
 — lig. rhodii ā ā ℥ iv;
 Potassæ carbonatis, ℥ iv;
 Tincturæ rosarum,
 ——— aurant. ā ā ℥ iss.

Solidis prius commixtis, dein immitantur olea, et denique tincturæ, stent in lagena bene obturata per triduum, illico coletur liquor.

Dosis mxx—xxx in syrupo ad effectum ciendum.

Certain aliments, as those already mentioned with others, and drinks, as wines, &c. and even milk, excite aphrodisiac effects. T.]

Taffetas Epispastique. P.

Pommade Epispastique Verte. P. Employed to dress blisters that are intended to keep up an active suppuration.

Pommade Epispastique Jaune. P. Employed in the same cases as the preceding. but it does not contain opium.

Oil of Cantharides. P. In frictions.

Tincture. ℥ i—ij in frictions.

Liniment de Cantharides Camphré. P. In frictions.

The Liniment Stimulant of the Hot. D. does not differ from this preparation.

The Pommades Epispastiques of the hospitals of Paris differ but little from those of the Codex. At the Hot. D. there is one composed of ℥ i of the powder of cantharides; ℔ i of lard, and ℥ iss of yellow wax. That of the H. de la Ch. contains gr. xii of cantharides and of mezerion, and ℥ i of lard and wax.

Epispastic Pommade with Camphor. Hot. D.

℞. Pulv. cantharides, ℥ i;
 Aquæ puræ, ℥ xij;
 Adipis, ℥ vi;
 Olei olivæ,
 Ceræ albæ, ā ā ℥ iv;
 Camphoræ, ℥ ij.

Boil the cantharides with the water for half an hour, then filter and evaporate till reduced to five ounces: add the fat substances: evaporate the whole of the water: let the medicine cool, and add the camphor.

Employed to continue the suppuration of blisters, without causing too great irritation or action on the urinary organs.

Liniment of Cantharides.

R_x. Tincturæ cantharidis, ℥ i;
Spiritus camphoræ, ℥ ij.

Fiat linimentum.

Used in frictions on parts diseased with paralysis, and where it is necessary to cause a lively stimulation.

Ammoniacal Liniment with Cantharides. H. of Italy.

R_x. Tinct. cantharidis, gutt. xv;
Camphoræ, ℥ iss;
Olei ammoniati, ℥ iss.

Fiat linimentum.

Excitant Liniment of Turpentine. H. of Germany.

R_x. Tincturæ cantharidis, ℥ ij;
Olei terebinthinæ, ℥ i;
Liquoris ammoniæ, ℥ iss.

Misce.

Cerat of Cantharides.

R_x. Pulveris cantharidis, ℥ i;
Cerati cetacei, ℥ j.

Misce.

Used for promoting a purulent discharge on a blistered surface.

Cataplasm of Cantharides. H. of Italy.

R_x. Pulv. cantharidis, ℥ i;

Micæ panis, ℥ iss;

Aceti scillæ, q. s.

Fiat linimentum.

Employed as a rubefacient.

Excitant Injection. (Swediaur).

R_x. Tinct. cantharid. 3 iij;

Aquæ puræ, Oj.

Fiat injectio.

Used for Injections into fistulæ, the cavities of abscesses, &c.

SAFFRON.

In small doses saffron excites the digestive organs: in larger ones it is a general stimulant, which appears to have a particular action on the uterus; the emanations it exhales act strongly on the nervous system. It is used with success in combating lumbar pains, which precede or accompany menstruation in certain females; frequently useful in chlorosis, hysteria, &c. Equally used as a stomachic and antispasmodic. It enters into the composition of many officinal preparations. [It is a popular, but useless remedy to induce the appearance of eruptions in small-pox, measles, and scarlatina, on the skin. It is rarely employed at present by medical practitioners.—T.]

INTERNALLY. Powder. Gr. xij—℥ i.

Infusion. 3 ss to Oij of boiling water.

Electuaire de Safran, or Confection d'Hya-
cynthe. ʒ ss—i, and even more.

Tincture. P. ʒ i—3 i.

Looch de Safran, or Looch Vert. P. A
spoonful at a dose.

Sirop. P. ʒ ii—ʒ ss.

Emmenagogue Pills. H. de la Ch.

R̄. Pulveris croci,

———— valerianæ, ā ā ʒ i;

Oxidi ferri nigri, ʒ ss;

Syrupi simplicis, q. s.

Fiant pilulæ xii, quarum sumat iv—vj
quotidie.

Stomachic Bolus. H. de la Pit.

R̄. Pulveris croci,

———— cinchonæ, ā ā gr. vj;

Syrupi simplicis, q. s.

Fiat bolus.

Diaphoretic Electuary. H. de Lyon.

R̄. Pulv. croci, ʒ i;

Mellis, ʒ ij.

Fiat electuarium, cujus capiat cochleare
min. ter quaterve in die.

Stimulating Potion.

R̄. Confectionis croci, ʒ ii;

Tincturæ cinchonæ, ʒ iv;

Syrupi tunicæ, ʒ i.

Tere in mortario et adde,

Aquæ menthæ,

———— flor. aurantii, ā ā ʒ iij.

Misce.

Cochleare magnum omni semi-hora capi-
endum.

Infusion of Saffron. Hot. D. et H. de la Ch.

Rx. Croci, 3 ij;
Aquæ fervent. Oij.

Macera, et cola. Hujus infusi ferventis cyathus pro dosi sumendus.

As a stomachic and emmenagogue.

It may be sweetened with syrup.

EXTERNALLY. *Infusion.* In lotions and fomentations.

Anodyne Collyrium. H. des Enf.

Rx. Croci, 3 i;
Decoct. lini fervent. 3 iv;
Liquor. opii, 3 i.

Fiat collyrium.

Employed in ophthalmia, accompanied with augmentation of the sensibility of the retina.

Anodyne Cataplasm. H. of Germ.

Rx. Pulv. croci,
Camphor, ā ā ̄ i;
Olei hyoscyami, 3 ij.

Fiat cataplasma.

Employed to allay the pain in phlegmon.

Hæmorrhoidal Ointment. H. of Germ.

Rx. Pulv. croci, ̄ i;
Camphoræ, ̄ ij;
Olei hyoscyami, 3 ij;
Ung. plumb. acet. 3 vj.

Fiat unguentum.

Employed in hæmorrhoidal tumours.

SAVINE.

An energetic stimulant, which has a particular influence on the uterus, which it ir-

ritates. It is employed in cases of amenorrhœa caused by atony of the uterus, in chlorosis, hysteria, &c. As an external application, it is used as an irritant to fungous ulcers. It is rather a dangerous medicine, and not much used at the present day.

INTERNALLY. *Powder.* Gr. v— ፬ i twice or thrice a day in pills.

Infusion. ፬ i— ፭ ss in Oij of boiling water.

Oil. P. Gutt. ij—x in a potion.

Emmenagogue Powder. H. of America.

\mathcal{R} . Pulv. sabinæ,

—— zingiberis, $\bar{a} \bar{a}$ ፭ i;

Potassæ sulphatis, ፭ ij.

Divide in chartulas vj, quarum una capienda bis in die.

Each packet contains gr. vj of savine.

An Emmenagogue Potion. H. St. Ant.

\mathcal{R} . Aquæ artemesiæ vulgaris, ፭ iv;

—— florum aurantii, ፭ ss;

Syrupi simplicis, ፭ i;

Olei rutæ,

—— sabinæ, $\bar{a} \bar{a}$ gutt. vj.

Fiat potio cujus sumat cochl. mag. secundâ quâque horâ.

EXTERNALLY. *Powder.* Any quantity on atonic fungous ulcers.

Infusion. As lotions, fomentations, local baths, fumigations, &c.

Emmenagogue Pills.

Rx. Pulv. sabinæ,
 Extract. anthemidis, ā ā 3 iss;
 Oxyd. ferri nigri,
 Extracti aloes, ā ā gr. xv.

Fiat massa, in pilulas gr. ii distribuenda,
 quarum vj capiendæ pro dosi.

In chlorosis.

Each pill contains little less than a grain
 of savine.

Cerate of Savine. London.

Rx. Sabinæ foliorum recent, ℥ i;
 Cerae flavæ, ℥ ss;
 Adipis præparatæ, ℥ ij.

Adipi et cera, simul liquefactis, sabinæ
 folia incoque; tum per linteum exprime.

*Employed as a rubefacient, and even an epis-
 pastic.*

RUE.

Rue possesses the same properties as sa-
 vine, only they are not so energetic. It
 may be used in the same cases. Some prac-
 titioners employ it as a vermifuge.

INTERNALLY. Powder. gr. xij— \varnothing i in
 pills.

Infusion. Pinc. i—ij in Oij of boiling
 water.

Oil. P. Gutt. ij—x.

Emmenagogue Potion. H. de Montp.

Rx. Succı rutæ, ζ i;
 Oxymel. scillæ, ζ ss.

Fiat potio cujus sumat cochl. mag. secundâ
 quâque horâ.

In hysterical affections.

EXTERNALLY. *Infusion.* In lotions, fomentations, &c.

Ointment of Rue.

R_x. Foliorum rutæ,
 ————— absinthii,
 ————— menthæ, ā ā ʒ iij.
 Adipis preparatæ, ℥ j.

Fiat unguentum.

Used as a rubefacient and an excitant.

ERGOT OF RYE.

In large doses, this substance is a very active irritant, causing serious accidents, gangrene, convulsions, &c.; in small doses it stimulates the uterus and causes contractions of that organ. It is used in tedious parturition caused by inaction of the uterus, and in hæmorrhagies from atony of that organ. When it is administered to hasten labour, its use ought never to be commenced till the natural pains of parturition have ceased or are very feeble, and the os uteri is somewhat dilated.

[The ergot of rye should never be administered during labour, unless the case be natural, the pelvis capacious, and the infant's head presenting by the vertex, or the foot or feet coming down. The maximum dose is ʒ iss. Spiraini, Brera, and other Italian physicians have employed this remedy as an astringent, in epistaxis, hæmoptysis, hæmatemesis, hæmaturia, &c., in doses of three grains every three hours, with success. Dr. Negri and I have not only used it in these cases, but also in leucorrhœa with

the most decided effects at St. John's Hospital. We also employed it in some cases of gonorrhœa with advantage. I am in the habit of ordering it daily at the Western Dispensary, and a numerous class of students can attest its efficacy. It is not to be procured genuine from one druggist or chemist in a hundred ; and hence its apparent inefficacy. It should be preserved in closely-stopped bottles, and not exposed to air or moisture, or it speedily becomes effete. I have used it to promote uterine action in tincture, ℥ ij to Oj of proof spirit, in decoction 3 iss in ℥ vj of water, boiled down to ℥ iij, in a close vessel, and seldom exceeded this quantity, given in three doses mixed with milk and sweetened, a quarter of an hour elapsing between each dose, and a longer interval if the uterine action increase. The essence of this remedy and the liquor may also be used with effect. These are, I believe, watery decoctions, and vary in strength according as they are procured from different shops, so that I am unable to state a positive dose. In my opinion, the ergot of rye is an efficient ocytotic remedy, or possesses the power of exciting parturient action at any period of utero-gestation. I feel convinced that it only fails when effete ; and I could mention several instances in proof of this statement. A single dose of the decoction has roused uterine action ; and then the rest should be left to nature. The practical obstetrician is well

aware of the fact, that the parturient action may suddenly increase, without any remedy, after an absence of hours, and terminate the function of parturition very rapidly. He will therefore be content with one or two doses of this remedy when labour pains increase, and leave the rest to nature. He also knows that there is a great danger of hæmorrhage in slow and lingering labour, on account of the want of uterine contraction after the birth of the infant ; but a judicious use of the ergot will prevent this dangerous and often fatal occurrence. It will effect this by a contraction of the uterus and the expulsion of the placenta. If given prematurely, or in full doses, it will excite a powerful uterine contraction, impel the head of the foetus against the undilated or rigid parts of the genital aperture, and destroy the infant. The scientific obstetrician who has watched Nature, knows that the genital aperture is slowly and gradually dilated by the pressure of the infant's head during each labour pain, and, consequently, that it would be wrong to anticipate or force the process of nature by an injudicious exhibition of any remedy, or under any circumstances. It is scarcely necessary to observe, that the premature administration of the ergot, before the infant's head has descended into the cavity of the pelvis, or before the presenting part of the infant can be ascertained, would be rash and dangerous practice. The presentation, to use the obstetric term,

might be transverse, the infant might be across, and exciting powerful parturient action in such cases, would be followed by the destruction of the life of the infant, or rupture of the uterus, which is a most dangerous disease at all times, and most commonly destructive to the woman. The medicine should never be given before the labour is advanced, and its nature ascertained. It would be destructive to the lives of the parent and offspring, if the former were so deformed that the latter could not be born without instrumental aid; and yet a writer in one of the periodicals declaims against the remedy, because it did not effect delivery in two cases of highly deformed pelvis. As a general rule, the medicine ought not to be given unless the outlet of the pelvis is unobstructed by bony or soft tumours, and the head or feet of the infant the presenting parts. In a case of placental presentation, to which I was called by Mr. Austin, of Red Lion-street, Clerkenwell, to perform transfusion, I found the lady in a dying condition. I gave her repeated quantities of brandy and the essence of the *secale cornutum*, as there was no uterine action. She revived, and I proceeded to deliver her by version or turning, having previously explained to her husband that she might die during the operation, or that transfusion might be necessary. I succeeded in bringing down the feet, the brandy and ergot were freely repeated, uterine action came

on, the infant was extracted, the placenta was removed, the uterus firmly contracted, there was no hæmorrhage, and the patient did well. The operation was not commenced for some minutes after a double dose of the ergot; and as soon as the head was in the pelvis the medicine was repeated. The ordinary dose would have been useless in this case, so prostrate were the vital powers until roused by brandy. The object was to excite uterine action as soon as the head was in the pelvis, and this was fortunately accomplished. T.]

INTERNALLY. *Powder.* Grs. x—xxx in ℥ vi of a proper vehicle.

Decoction and Infusion. Grs. xx—xc, and even more, in Oss of water.

A spoonful should be given every ten minutes.

Decoction of the Ergot of Rye. H. of Germ.

℞. Secalis cornuti, ℥ i;

Aquæ, Oiiiss.

Decoque ad Oij et cola, cochleare magnum adhibeatur quartâ parte horæ.

Potion Ocytique. H. de Mont.

℞. Pulv. secalis cornuti, ℥ i

Liquoris opii, gut. xx;

Syrupi simplicis, ℥ iii;

Olei bergamotti, q. s.

Fiat potio cujus sumat cochleare magnum omni semi-horâ.

[*Anti-hæmorrhagic Powders.* (Ryan.)

Rx. Secalis cornuti, 3 ss;
Pulv. cinnam. comp. ℥ss;
Sacchari purific. 3 ss.

In chartulas x divide, quarum capiat unam, singulis, secundis vel tertiis horis

In active hæmorrhages from the nose, lungs, stomach, bowels, vagina, uterus, and bladder, one of these powders may be given every quarter or half hour, until the bleeding is diminished or suppressed. One three or four times a day will frequently suppress simple leucorrhœa or gleet. In the two last cases, if the medicine fail, I combine it as follows.

Rx. Pulv. secalis cornuti, ℥ij;
—— cubebæ, ʒj;
—— cinnam. c. 3 ss.
Sacchari purif. 3j.

In chartulas viij distribue, sumat unam ter quaterve in die.

The essence, liquor, tincture, and decoction may be combined with those of cubebs, buchu, and copaiba added in obstinate cases. T.]

CHAPTER VIII.

MEDICINES WHICH ACT UPON CERTAIN
GLANDS, AND UPON THE ABSORBENT
SYSTEM IN GENERAL — ALTERA-
TIVES, &c.

MERCURY.

ALL the mercurial preparations act in nearly the same manner. They exercise a stimulating influence over the economy, which may be carried to such an extent as to cause inflammatory action. They act in a remarkable manner on the organs of secretion, and especially on the salivary glands: they also augment the activity of absorption; when employed for a long time, these preparations cause a series of dangerous symptoms—a kind of scorbutic cachexy.

It is chiefly in the treatment of venereal diseases that mercurial preparations are most commonly used. They are also employed in chronic enlargements of the viscera, when not inflammatory, white swellings, &c. The action of mercury appears to be followed with good effects on the whole body in certain local inflammations, such as puerperal peritonitis, &c., and the English practitioners administer them daily in continued fevers, cholera, the yellow fever, plague, inflammation of the brain and its envelopes, hydrocephalus, &c. Preparations of this metal are also used externally in certain

herpetic, scrophulous, and verminous affections.

[Calomel and opium are strongly recommended in inflammation of the peritoneum and pleura. I have ordered it in scruple doses, in puerperal and common peritonitis, combined with camphor and opium or morphia, when all other means had failed. I have also used it successfully in cases to which I was called by Dr. Kenny, of the Strand, Mr. Appleton, of Holborn, and others. Dr. O'Beirne narrates several cases of ulceration of the cartilages of the wrist, knee, ankle, and hip joints, successfully treated with mercury, in a paper read before the Surgical Society of Ireland, March 1834, and published in the *Dublin Medical Journal*, No. xiv. vol. 5, May 1834.—T.]

INTERNALLY. ℥ij—iv to be taken every two hours involvulus. (An uncertain remedy).

Decoction. ℥j to Oij of water. It should boil for two hours, and then be decanted. The dose is ℥ss—ij daily, which is medicated with some mercurial particles: as an anthelmintic.

Mercure Gommeux de Plenck. P. Mercury, ℥j, gum. acaciæ, ℥iij, syrup of diacodium (poppy), ℥iv. Every ℥ contains a little more than gr. x of mercury. ℥i—℥i daily, progressively, as an antisiphilitic.

Pilules Mercurielles Composées. P. Mercury, ℥j, triturated until its globules disappear, with honey, ℥xij; during the trituration, add socotorine aloes, scammony,

ā ā ʒ ij, mace, canella, ā ā ʒ ij. Each pill of four grains contains a little less than a quarter of a grain of mercury. [This preparation differs very materially from the mercurial pill of the British pharmacopœias.—T.] Gr. xij— Θ i.

The Onguent Mercurial. P. Is sometimes administered internally in pills, in doses of gr. ij—iv daily; [but scarcely ever in this kingdom.—T.]

Powder of Mercury with Sugar. (Lagneau).

Rx. Hydrarg. purif. ʒ ij;
Sacchari, ʒ ss.

Tere simul donec globuli non amplius, conspiciantur. Sumat, gr. x, omni mane ex cyatho infusi coffeæ.

In venereal diseases. Nine grains contain $4\frac{1}{2}$ gr. of mercury.

Mercurial Syrup. (Lagneau).

Rx. Hydrarg. purificati, Θ i;
Gummi acaciæ, ʒ i;
Syrupi endiviæ. q. s.

Tere simul donec globuli non amplius conspiciantur. Dosis cochlearia ij vel iv in die.

In venereal affections.

Mercury with Chalk. London.

Rx. Hydrargyri. purif. ʒ iij;
Cretæ præparatæ, ʒ v.

Tere simul donec globuli non amplius conspiciantur, gr. iv—x adhibeantur quotidie vel bis in die.

Eight grains of this powder contain three

grains of mercury. [This is a valuable medicine combined with rhubarb, aromatic powder, carbonate of iron, and sugar, in proper doses, in cases of delicate children, affected with scrophula, diseases of the mesenteric glands, atrophy, inflammation of the hip, knee, ankle, wrist, and elbow joints, when the alvine motions are brown or depraved. When the alvine dejections are black, I substitute calomel for the above mercurial preparation. The diet should consist of animal and vegetable jellies, and be as nutritious as possible. See the Translator's remarks on the diseases mentioned, in his work on Obstetricy, and in his edition of Hooper's Physicians' Vade Mecum, 1833.—T.]

Mercurial Pill. London.

R. Hydrargyri purif. 3 ij;

Conf. rosæ gallicæ, 3 iij;

Glycyrrh. rad. contritæ, 3 i.

Hydrargyrum cum confectione tere, donec globuli non amplius conspiciantur deinde adjectâ glycyrrhizæ radice; omnia simul contunde, donec corpus unum sit: gr. iij—vj sumenda quotidie. [Mr. Abernethy, Dr. Wilson Philip, and others, most strongly advise small doses of mercurial or blue pill in various diseases. The latter gives many remarkable cases of cure effected by 1-24th doses of this remedy as an alterative. (*On Small Doses of Mercury, &c.* 1834; *Abernethy on the Constitutional Origin and Treatment of Local Diseases.* T.)

The Mercurial Pill of the M. de Santé does

not differ from the preceding, except that the confection of roses and the mercury are in equal portions, and the liquorice omitted.

Pills of Mercury and Rhubarb. H. of England.

℞. Pilulæ hydrargyri,
Pulveris rhei, ā ā 3 ij;
Aquæ puræ, q. s.

Divide in pilulas xxiv, quarum sumat unam vel duas quotidie vel bis in die.

Each pill weighing 6 grains contains gr. $1\frac{1}{2}$ of mercury.

Pills of Mercury and Rhubarb. (Ryan).

℞. Pil. rhei. comp. Ph. Edinb. 3 j;
— hydrargyr. Ph. Lond. gr. vi—x;
Olei menthæ pip. m v.

Fiat massa, in pilulas xv dividenda, quarum capiat unam bis vel ter in die.

[This is an excellent pill in dyspepsia, leucorrhœa, and delicate health, and if continued regularly for three or four weeks in the above, and in cases of bilious complaints, is of essential service. The dose should be increased or diminished, if the bowels act more than twice a day. Tonics are given at the same time.—T.]

Pilules de Belloste. H. des Ven.

℞. Hydrargyri, 3 i;
Potassæ super-tart. gr. iv;
Scammoniæ gummi,
Jalapæ rad. cont. ā ā 3 i;
Syrupi simplicis, q. s.

Tere hydrargyrum cum aliis donec globuli non amplius conspiciantur. Divide in pi-

lulas granorum, vj, e quibus capiat iij—vj quotidie.

Each pill contains gr. $4\frac{1}{2}$ of mercury. They are generally administered as purgatives.

Pills of Mercurial Ointment. H. de la Ch.

R̄. Unguenti hydrargyri, 3 ij ;

Pulveris glycyrrhizæ, q. s.

Divide in pilulas clxiv quarum sumat unam ad sex in die.

In the treatment of venereal diseases.

Two hundred of these pills generally suffice for the treatment. Each of them contains gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ of mercury.

Mercurial Pills, called No. 3. H. St. L.

R̄. Unguenti hydrargyri fortis, 3 vj ;

Saponis medicinalis, 3 iv ;

Amyli, 3 v.

Fiat massa, in pilulas granorum iv distribuenda, e quibus capiat unam vel duas mane nocteque.

Each pill contains $\frac{3}{4}$ of a grain of mercury.

EXTERNALLY.

In Frictions onguent mercuriel called *Neapolitan*. P. Quicksilver and purified lard of each equal parts.

In Frictions—Grey ointment—Neapolitan ointment 25 parts, adeps 75. P. 3 ss—ij. ði—3 i, used in frictions in venereal diseases.

The *onguent mercuriel mitigé* of the H. des Ven. is composed of one part of mercury to eight of lard.

Emplâtre de mercure composé, or de Vigo.

P. Employed in chronic enlargement of the glands of the groins, testicles, &c.

[In the last stage of puerperal or common peritonitis, and in all diseases in which we wish to affect the system with mercury, hydrocephalus, hysteritis, &c.; a drachm of the British ung. hydrar. fort. should be rubbed into each axilla every quarter of an hour alternately, until one or two ounces are consumed. Six or eight scruples of calomel combined with camphor, morphia, or opium, in the form hereafter mentioned, may be administered at the same time, unless vomiting exist. I have repeatedly succeeded in mercurializing the system by this method, when every other had failed. T.]

Emplâtre des quatre fondants. P. Any quantity.

Mercurial Injection. H. of Germ.

R. Hydrargyri, ʒj;

Gummi acaciæ, ʒ ss;

Syrupi papaveris, q. s.

Tere simul donec globuli non amplius conspiciantur, dein adde paulatim.

Aquæ, ʒ iij.

Fiat injectio cujus ʒ i—ʒ ij utenda bis vel ter in die.

In gonorrhœa and Leucorrhœa.

[This is not much employed in this country. T.]

Mercurial Cerate. H. des Ven.

R. Unguenti hydrargyri, ʒ ij;

Cerati simplicis, ʒ ss.

Employed principally to dress venereal sores and ulcers.

Mercurial Pomade with Opium. H. de la Mat.

Rx. Unguenti hydrargyri
Cerati cum opio, ā ā p. e.

Misce.

Used in frictions twice or thrice a day on the abdomen, a drachm at a time. It is employed with advantage in the last stage of puerperal peritonitis.

The *Onguent mercuriel opiace* of the H. des Ven. is composed of two parts of mercurial ointment, and one part of opium.

[This ointment is also combined with the preparations of iodine ; as will appear hereafter. T.]

Mercurial Soap. H. de la Mat.

Rx. Unguenti hydrargyri, ℥ iiiss ;
Solution. sodæ causticæ, ℥ iij.

Tere simul solutionem sodæ et unguentum.

Employed in frictions, in syphilis, scabies, &c.

Mercurial Digestive Ointment. H. des Ven.

Rx. Unguenti hydrargyri ;
————— simplicis, ā ā ℥ iv.

Fiat unguentum.

Employed to stimulate and disperse chronic venereal swellings.

Mercurial Liniment. H. des Ven.

Rx. Unguent, hydrargy. fort. ;
Liquoris animonix, ā ā ℥ i ;
Olei olivæ, ℥ j.

Fiat linimentum.

Used to stimulate chronic swellings of a venereal nature.

[Enlargement of the mesenteric glands, hydrocephalus, &c. T.]

Liniment Hydrarg. Lond. & Dublin.

Rx. Ung. hydrarg.

Adipis præpar, āā ℥iv;

Camphoræ pulv., ℥j;

Spiritus rectificat. ℥j;

Liquoris ammon. ℥iv.

The camphor is first to be rubbed with the spirit of wine, the ointment, lard, and ammonia added. T.]

DEUTO-CHLORURET—OR BICHLORATE OF MERCURY—CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE.

In doses of some grains, it is a most violent corrosive poison; in small doses it acts like the generality of mercurial preparations. It is frequently employed in venereal diseases, especially those of long standing. Its use requires great attention and care.

Subst. Incomp. Alkalies and their carbonates, the tartrate of antimony, the sulphate of potassa, the soaps, iron, copper, lead, mercury in astringent vegetables, &c.

INTERNALLY. Gr. 1-8th— $\frac{1}{2}$ in pills or dissolved in water.

Liqueur de Van Swieten. P. Sublimate, gr. viij; distilled water, ℥xivss; alcohol, ℥jss. ℥ij—℥i, progressively, in ℥iv of a mucilaginous vehicle. Each drachm of this liquor contains 1-16th part of a grain of the bichlorate. The solution mercurielle, or liqueur de Van Swieten of the H.

des Ven. contains about $\frac{1}{8}$ to a drachm. The dose ought consequently to be diminished.

Antisyphilitic Potion. H. of America.

Rx. Hydrargy. bichlorureti, gr. ij;
Aquæ destillatæ, ℥ vi;
Spiritus cinchonæ,
Syrupi simplicis, āā ℥ i.

Fiat mistura, cujus sumat cochleara duo magna bis, vel ter in die.

A spoonful weighing 5 drachms contains about 1-16th of the bichlorate of mercury.

The *Liquor hydrarg. oxym. Lond.* is of oxymur.—bichloruret of mercury, gr. viij, distilled water, ℥ xv, rectified spirit, ℥ j. ℥ j contains gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ of mercury.

It is employed in obstinate syphilitic and cachectic diseases, with sarsaparilla.

Mixture of Bichloruret of Mercury. (Sir Astley Cooper.)

Rx. Tincturæ cinchon. ℥ ij;
Hydrarg. oxymur. gr. j.

Sir Astley strongly recommends this mixture in disease of the mesenteric glands, and to substitute tincture of rhubarb, when the bowels are confined. It is given with a view to improve the secretions. The hydrarg. c. creta and rhubarb, are advised as aperients in such cases. I have ordered quinine in good sherry, and also carbonate of iron, both of which children usually take with avidity when sweetened. T.]

MERCURIAL ÆTHER. (Cheron.)

Rx. Hydrargyri deuto-chlorureti,
gr. xvi;

Ætheris sulphurici, ℥ i.

Liqua. sumatur, ℥j—℥ ss. bis in die ex
cyatho lactis.

A scruple of this solution contains 1-6th
of a grain of the bichlorate.

Syrup of Mercurial Ether. (Cheron.)

Rx. Ætheris hydrargyri, ℥ ij;

Syrupi simplicis, ℥ viij.

Fiat syrupus, cujus sumat, ℥ ss—i; ex
cyatho lactis.

An ounce contains $\frac{1}{8}$ th of a grain of the
bichlorate.

Pills of Bichlorate of Mercury. H. des Ven.

Rx. Hydrarg. bichlorureti, gr. v;

Amyli, ℥ i;

Gum. acaciæ, ℥ ss;

Aquæ puræ, q. s.

Fiant pilulæ xxxvi quarum capiat unam
ad tres quotidie.

Each pill contains $\frac{1}{3}$ grain of the bichlo-
rate.

Pills of the Bichlorate of Mercury. H. of
England.

Rx. Hydrargyri bichlorat, gr. viij;

Hydrochloratis ammoniæ, gr. x;

Aquæ ferventis, ℥ ij;

Micæ panis, q. s.

Divide in pilulas xl, quarum sumat unam vel duas in die.

Each pill contains 1-5th of a grain of the bichlorate.

Mercurial Pills, called No. 1. H. St. L.

R̄. Hydrarg. bichlor. \mathfrak{D} i;

Alcoholis, \mathfrak{Z} ij;

Micæ panis, \mathfrak{Z} iij;

Aquæ destillatæ, q. s.

Divide in pilulas clxiv ex quibus capiat unam mane nocteque, et deinde duas.

As antisyphilitics. Each pill contains $\frac{1}{8}$ of a grain of the bichlorate.

Mercurial Pills, called No. 2. H. de St. L.

R̄. Hydrarg. bichlor. \mathfrak{D} i;

Pulveris rhei, \mathfrak{Z} ij;

Croci medicinal. \mathfrak{Z} ss;

Pulv. glycyrrh.

Syrup. flor. aurant. ā ā q. s.

Fiant pilulæ clxiv, dosis ut supra.

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

Antisyphilitic Pills. Hot. D.

R̄. Hydrargyri bichlor.

Extracti opii, ā ā gr. iv.;

----- cinchonæ, gr. c.;

Pulveris cinchonæ, q. s.

Divide in pilulas xx quarum sumat unam ad tres quotidie.

Each pill contains $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. of the bichlorate and opium.

Antisyphilitic and Antiherpetic Pills. H. de la Pitié.

Rx. Hydrarg. bichlor. gr. iij;
 Extracti conii,
 ——— hyoscyam. ā ā gr. xviii;
 ——— de chrysanthemi, 3 ss;
 ——— dulcamaræ,
 Saponis duri, ā ā 3 i.

Divide in pilulas lxxii é quibus una sumatur mane nocteque.

Every six or eight days one should be added to the dose.

Antiherpetic Pills.

Rx. Hydrarg. bichlorat. gr. ij;
 Extracti aconiti, ̄i;
 Pulveris aconiti. q. s.

Tere in mortario vitreo et divide in pilulas xxiv, quarum sumat unam mane nocteque.

The dose should be progressively augmented.

Employed in cases of syphilitic herpes, swellings of the lymphatic system, &c.

Each of these pills contains one-twelfth gr. of the bichlorate, and one gr. of the aconitum.

EXTERNALLY.—In frictions.

Pommade de Cyrillo. P. Sublimate 4 parts, adeps 32 parts. 3 ss—3 i in frictions.

Lotions. Gr. vj—viij in a solution of 3 ij of water.

Baths. Gr. x—3 j in Occ of water.

Gargles. Gr. i—ij in ζ iv of a liquid.

Collyria. Gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ —1 in ζ i of liquid.

Trochisques Escarrotiques. P. Sublimate 8 parts, starch 16 parts, mucilage of traca-ganth, a sufficient quantity. Used for the enlargement of the orifice of fistulous openings.

Mercurial Gargle. H. de. la. Ch.

Rx. Hydrarg. bichlor. gr. ij;
Aquaë destillatæ, ζ iv;
Syrupi mellis, ζ ss.

Misce.

*Used in the treatment of angina accom-
panied with ulceration of the pharynx.*

Antisymphilitic Gargle. H. of Italy.

Rx. Hydrargyri bichlor. gr. i;
Decocti hordei, Oj;
Mell. rosæ gallicæ, ζ ss.

Fiat gargarisma.

Employed in syphilitic angina.

The Syphilitic Gargle of the H. des. Ven. is composed of one gr. of the bichlorate and ζ vi of the decoction of marsh-mallow.

Mercurial Enema. H. of America.

Rx. Hydrargy. bichlor. gr. vi;
Infusi lini, Oj.

Fiat enema.

*Employed with advantage in cases of Asca-
rides.*

The Liniment Antisymphilitic of the H. des Ven. contains only gr. ij of the bichlorate dissolved in ζ ij of distilled water, to the

same quantity of the same vehicle. It is sometimes employed in the treatment of venereal diseases, especially those of the rectum, when the stomach cannot bear the internal administration of the bichlorate. It is, however, an uncertain remedy.

Mercurial Collyrium.

Rx. Hydrarg. bichlor., gr. iv;
Aquæ rosæ, ℥ vi.

Fiat collyrium.

Employed in ulcerations of the palpebræ, and in chronic gonorrhæal ophthalmia.

Eau Ophthalmique Mercurielle. H. of Germ.

Rx. Hydrarg. bichlor. gr. ss;
Aquæ rosæ, ℥ iij.

Solve, et adde,

Mucilaginis acaciæ, ℥ i;
Aquæ destil. lauro-cerasi, gutt.
xxx.

Misce.

Used in venereal ophthalmia.

Collyrium of Conrad. H. St. Ant.

Rx. Hydrarg. bichlor. gr. j;
Gum. tragacanth. ℥ i;
Liquoris opii, gutt. xvij;
Aquæ rosæ, ℥ iv.

Fiat collyrium.

Employed in certain chronic ophthalmiæ, especially those dependent on syphilis.

Mercurial Injection with Opium. H. des Ven.

℞. Hydrarg. bichlor., gr. vi;
Aquæ destillatæ, Oj;
Liquoris opii, ʒ ss.

Fiat injectio.

In syphilitic ulcerations of the genital organs, especially in women.

Detersive Injection. H. of Italy.

℞. Hydrarg. bichlor., gr. ij;
Decocti hordei, Oj;
Tinct. myrrhæ, ʒ i.

Misce.

Employed in cases of caries of the bones, dependant on constitutional syphilis.

Mercurial Lotion, or Eau Rouge. H. St. L.

℞. Hydrarg. bichlor. ʒ j;
Aquæ destill. Oj;
Anchusæ, q. s.

Fiat lotio.

Used with success in the treatment of herpes, not inflammatory, and especially that of a syphilitic nature. The diseased parts should be bathed with compresses dipped in this fluid.

Camphorated Mercurial Solution. H. of Germ.

℞. Hydrarg. bichlor. ʒ ss;
Camphoræ, ʒ i;
Spirit rectif. ʒ i.

Misce.

This liquor is used in syphilitic condylomata.

Mercurial Bath. M. de Santé.

℞. Hydrarg. bichlor., 3 ij—3 i;
Aquæ, Occ.

This bath is used in treating venereal cases when the internal administration of the bichlorate cannot be depended on. In general thirty baths are sufficient; the quantity of the bichlorate should be gradually increased from 3 ij—3 i.

The *Antisyphilitic Baths* of the H. des Ven. contain only from 6 to 12 gr. of the bichlorate previously dissolved in distilled water. They are not often prescribed.

PROTOCHLORIDE OR CHLORURET OF MERCURY—CALOMEL.

In moderate doses, calomel is a purgative; but in smaller ones it acts in the same manner as other mercurial preparations. This preparation of mercury is the one most commonly used, especially in England.

Substan. incomp. Alkalies, lime-water, the sulphates of potass and antimony, iron, copper, &c.

INTERNALLY. As a purgative, gr. v—xv in pills. As an alterative, gr. i—v daily.

Powder of Calomel. (Swediaur.)

℞. Hydrarg. submuriatis, gr. vi;
Amyli, gr. xij;
Sacchari, 3 ss.

Misce pro dosi.

An aperient.

[It is usually combined with jalap, the compound powder of jalap or rhubarb, in the United Kingdom. T.]

Anthelmintic Powder. (Hôt. D.)

Rx. Hydrarg. submur. gr. ij;

Pulveris rhei, gr. vi;

———— jalapæ, gr. xxx.

Fiat pulvis.

This powder may also be used as a slight purgative.

[Ginger or cinnamon powder should be combined with it. T.]

Plummer's Alterative Powder.

Rx. Hydrarg. submur., unam partem;

Sulph. antim. præcip., duas partes.

Fiat pulvis, gr. vi—x quotidie sumenda.

In scrophulous venereal diseases.

The Poudre de Plummer of the H. St. Ant. contains equal parts of calomel and of the hydro-sulphate of antimony, and a part and a half of sugar. It is used in the same cases as the preceding.

Calomel Pills. H. de la Ch.

Rx. Hydrarg. submur.,

Pulveris althææ, ā ā gr. viij;

Syrupi simplicis, q. s.

Divide in pilulas iij, ex quibus sumat unam quartâ partê horæ.

As an alterative.

[Two grains of calomel with a sixth or a fourth of a grain of opium are made into a

pill, and exhibited every hour, or every second hour, in inflammation of the bowels, peritoneum, pleura, uterus, and in gangrene, with the best effects. Mr. Boyle advised scruple doses of calomel in his work on syphilis; but Dr. James Johnson is entitled to the merit of having first used such doses in India. (On the Diseases of Tropical Climates). Dr. Cartwright, an American physician, employed scruple doses in syphilis, fever, disease of the liver, acute and chronic, dysentery; and states that he never saw any bad effects produced by them. He ordered a scruple of calomel and four grains of rhubarb, every night, an aperient draught next morning, if necessary; and he continued the remedy for twelve or sixteen successive nights. Salivation was not produced, but there was tenderness of the gums, with mercurial odour. A patient may be cured of syphilis by this plan, without being aware of taking mercury, and without any of its bad effects. (Medico-Chirurgical Review, 1826).

Dr. Musgrave has exhibited large quantities of calomel, from five to six hundred grains, in repeated doses, with success, in the fever of the West Indies, combined as hereafter mentioned (Edinb. Med. and Surg. Journ. 1827, vol. 28); and the medicine has since been pushed to this extent in malignant puerperal fever, in the majority of instances, with the happiest results. I have known it succeed in two cases considered

hopeless, accompanied by coffee-coloured vomiting, cold extremities, &c., mercurial ointment, having been freely rubbed into each axilla at the same time, and the vomiting stayed by the effervescing mixture with opium; but I have known it to fail in similar instances.

Dr. Musgrave divides two scruples of calomel and one of camphor into twelve papers, and has given in successive doses 500 grains of the former in this combination. In his opinion, the camphor facilitates the action of the calomel. I have known fatal hypercartharsis caused by a scruple dose of calomel alone, and therefore combine it as follows, in malignant puerperal fever, peritonitis, &c.

℞. Hydrarg. submur. \mathfrak{z} j ;
Camphor. pulv. gr. v ;
Morphiæ acetatis, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$.

Fiat pulvis, singulis, secundis, vel tertiis horis sumendus.

In extreme cases we must use extreme remedies. I have known a pound of mercurial ointment used in repeated frictions in malignant or blue cholera, without any effect.

The above combination was taken by a patient of mine, affected with syphilis, for nine successive nights, until the gums became tender, which never happened before, though he took oxymuriate of mercury by the advice of two of the most celebrated surgeons in this metropolis, without pro-

ducing the same effect; and I may add, that the chemist who compounded my prescription was so terrified at the dose, that he marked the packet of powders "Poison—one ordered to be taken at bed time." He was, however, a false prophet, as my patient got speedily well. T.]

Compound Calomel Pills. H. of England.

Rx. Hydrarg. submur.

Antim. sulph. præcip. ā ā 3i;

Guaiaci gummi, 3ij.

Tere et adde,

Mucilaginis acaciæ, q. s.

Divide in pilulas gr. v, capiat unam vel duas in die.

In constitutional syphilis, cutaneous diseases, &c.

Each pill contains about gr. ij of calomel, and the same quantity of sulphuret of antimony.

Compound of Soap Pills. H. de la Ch.

Rx. Hydrarg. submur.

Jalapæ resinæ,

Saponis medicinalis, ā ā 3i.

Fiat massa, in pilulas granorum iv distribuenda, quarum capiat duas singula semihora donec alvus soluta sit.

Each pill contains about gr. $1\frac{1}{4}$ of calomel.

The *Pilules Fondantes* of the same hospital are composed of equal parts of soap and calomel, and do not contain the resin of jalap. Three or four are given daily, as alteratives.

[*Alterative Powders.* (Ryan.)

℞. Hydrarg. submur. gr. vi—x;
 Pulveris rhei, ℥i—3 ss;
 ——— cinnam. comp. ℥ss—℥j;
 Sacchari purificat. 3 ss;
 Pulveris cretæ, c. cum opio, gr.
 xv in ch. vi vel x, divide. Do-
 sis una mane nocteque.

These powders will be found efficacious in the cases of infantile remittent fever, in mesenteric disease, in scrophula, rickets, and all diseases in which the alvine motions are dark and offensive. The dose must be increased or diminished, according to the effect on the bowels. T.]

Calomel Powder with Opium. H. of Germ.

℞. Hydrarg. submur. gr. vi;
 Opii, gr. ij;
 Sacchari, 3 i.

Divide in chartulas vi, quarum sumat unam, quartâ parte horâ.

As an aperient.

Pills administered in Dropsy. H. de la Ch.

℞. Hydrarg. submur. gr. viij;
 Pulv. scillæ,
 ——— rhei, ā ā gr. iv;
 Syrupi, q. s.

Fiant pilulæ in die, capiendæ.

[Sir Astley Cooper has found the best effects from a pill composed of one grain of calomel, or two of mercurial pill with three grains of squill, every night, or every other

night; and the following mixture during the day:—

Rx. Misturæ camphor. ℥ iss ;
 Ammon. carbon. gr. vij—x;
 Spiritus æther. nitros. ℥ j ;
 Tincturæ digitalis, mxx .

Sit haustus bis in die sumendus. T.]

As Diuretics.

Compound Pills of Calomel and Ipecacuanha.
 H. of England.

Rx. Hydrarg. submur. gr. v;
 Pulv. ipecacuanhæ, gr. x;
 Conf. rosæ gallicæ, q. s.

Divide in pilulas x, quarum capiat unam ad tres quotidie.

Pilules Suedoises. Hôt. D.

Rx. Hydrarg. submur. ℥ iss ;
 —————sulph. nigri,
 Hydrosulph. ammoniæ, $\text{āā } \text{℥ i}$;
 Micæ panis, q. s.

Fiat massa in pilulas cXLiv distribuenda;
 ē quibus iij—iv quotidie sumendæ.

As antisymphilitics.

Each pill contains gr. $\frac{3}{4}$ of calomel.

Antisyphilitic Pills. H. St. L.

Rx. Hydrarg. submur.
 Guaiaci resinæ, $\text{āā } \text{℥ ij}$;
 Pulveris althææ, ℥ iv ;
 Syrupi cydoniæ, q. s.

Divide in pilulas granorum iv, quarum sumat iv—vj in die.

Each pill contains 1 gr. of calomel.

Antisyphilitic Opiate.

℞. Hydrarg. submur. 3 ij;
 Opii purific. xiv;
 Confectionis rosæ, ʒ iv.

About the size of a bean of this opiate should be taken in the morning fasting, and a cupful of the decoction of guaiacum should be administered immediately after each dose, to prevent salivation. Many practitioners prescribe a purgative every fifth or sixth day whilst this medicine is employed.

Laxative Boluses. H. de la Mat.

℞. Hydrarg. submur. gr. xij;
 Magnesiæ sulphatis, gr. xvi;
 Syrupi rhamni, q. s.
 Fiant boli iv sumantur in die.

Vermifuge Bolus. H. de la Mat.

℞. Hydrarg. submur. gr. ij;
 Seminis santonic., gr. viij;
 Camphoræ, gr. vi;
 Syrupi simplicis, q. s.
 Fiat bolus.

Purgative Pastiles.

℞. Hydrarg. submur. gr. vi;
 Chocolatæ, ʒi.

Fiat trochisci é quibus capiat unum omni nocte.

Very useful to purge infants.

EXTERNALLY. *In frictions on the gums*
 gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ —i, as an antisyphilitic.

[A better mode of curing new-born in-

phants of syphilis is to exhibit mercurial pill to the mother, or to the infant, in extremely small doses. The first method usually succeeds, and is the safer. T.]

As a topical application, in a pommade, &c.

A Dry Collyrium. H. St. Ant.

R̄. Hydrarg. submur.

Sacchari, ā ā gr. xx;

Op̄ii purif. gr. iv.

Misce.

[Cujus parum infletur, ope calami, in oculum affectum, semel vel bis in die. T.]

Employed in chronic ophthalmia.

[This practice was often tried by the late Baron Dupuytren, but is not employed in this country.]

Daily experience convinces me that the preparations of nitrate of silver, sulphate, copper, &c., are too freely and indiscriminately employed, and do infinitely more harm than good. Cases treated in this way for two years and a half, have fallen under my care; vision was nearly destroyed; the corneæ were nebulous, the eyelids villous; and these disorganizations yielded to mild astringents, such as rose-water, liquor plumbi. acet. dilut., or sulphate of alum, and liq. op̄ii sedat., or to a lotion of three grains of hydriodate of potass to each ounce of rose-water, with 3ss—i of the liq. op̄ii sedativ. Such cases have been repeatedly seen at the Free Hospital and Western Dispensary, by numerous medical students, and

some of them are now under treatment and being relieved. The old practice of blowing burnt alum, &c., into the eye for pearl or opacity obtains with quacks and farriers; but with few well-educated medical practitioners in this country. T.]

Honey of Calomel. (Swediaur.)

Rx. Hydrarg. proto-chlorureti, 3 i;
Mellis, 3 i.

Misce.

Employed in venereal ulcerations of the throat and the genital organs.

Resolvent Pommade. H. Dieu.

Rx. Hydrarg. submur.
Pulv. scillæ, ā ā 3 ss;
Adipis, 3 ij;
Olei rosæ, gutt. iv.

Fiat unguentum.

Employed in frictions in cases of chronic enlargement of the articulations.

Anti-herpatic Pommade. H. de la Ch.

Rx. Hydrarg. submur.
Sulphuris, 3 i;
Adipis præp. 3 i.

Fiat unguentum.

Pommade used in the Treatment of Tetters.

Hôt. D.

Rx. Hydrarg. submur. 3 ij;
Ung. rosæ, 3 iij.

The *Pommade Fondante* of la Char. differs from the preceding. It is composed of equal parts of calomel and cerate. It is chiefly

employed in frictions on the abdomen in engorgement of the liver.

[The ointments of the hydriodate of potass, of the proto-ioduret of mercury, or other iodureted preparations, which will be hereafter described, are much more efficacious.]

The proto-chloride or chloruret of mercury, commonly called calomel, has long been used in venereal and liver complaints, in thoracic and abdominal inflammations, combined with opium, in scrophula, rickets, and enlargement of the mesenteric glands, in combination with rhubarb, opium, or cicuta; in dropsies with squill, foxglove, compound powder of jalap, and elaterium; and in rheumatism and obstinate cutaneous diseases with antimonials, guaiacum, sulphur, and other sudorifics. It may be observed, that children bear much larger doses of calomel than adults. Professor Hamilton, of Edinburgh, exhibited 180 grains to an infant under two years of age in croup, and others have pushed it much farther in hydrocephalus. The late Dr. Darwall, of Birmingham, inveighed in strong terms against the common custom of exhibiting calomel for a long time in cold weather to children; but I have never observed bad effects from it, when administered as an alterative in the coldest weather. It is seldom necessary, according to my experience, to continue it, in the fevers, in combination with rhubarb, jalap, &c., inflammatory, or cachectic diseases of infants, longer than

two or three weeks; and I have not as yet seen any bad effect produced by it.

It is a medical, as well as a vulgar error, that cold drink is prejudicial during the use of this remedy. Experience has long since convinced me of the opposite opinion. I have never seen bad effects ensue from the use of cold water, barley water, milk and water, tea, &c., given to infants and children, in infantile remittent fever, or what is popularly termed "fever from teething, worm fever," &c., during the administration of calomel, or chalk with mercury; and every pathologist will perceive the reason, which I cannot attempt to explain in a work of this kind.

There is an external application of calomel which must not be forgotten. It is the *lotio nigra*, or black wash of surgeons: 3 ij of calomel to Oj of lime water. This is applied to chancres, excoriations, and to the prepuce of the glans of the clitoris in female children affected with a purulent discharge (Sir A. Cooper), which is not gonorrhœa (Sir A. Cooper, Professors Hamilton, Burns, Dewees, &c., &c.)

The *lotio flava*, or yellow lotion, is now seldom employed, and is composed of bichloruret, or oxymuriate of mercury (corrosive sublimate), gr. xv, and liquor calcis (lime water), a pint. It was used in venereal and scrophulous ulcers, and cutaneous diseases. T.]

PROTO-IODURET OF MERCURY.

One of the most irritating poisons, which appears to unite the two properties of which it is composed. In very small doses it is employed in the treatment of scrofulous affections accompanied with syphilis, enlargement of the glands, &c.

INTERNALLY. Gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$, in pills.

Pills of the Proto-ioduret of Mercury. F. de M. (Proto-ioduret of mercury, gr. i; extract of juniper-berries, gr. xij; liquorice powder, q. s., for viij pills, each of which contains $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. of the proto-ioduret). From iv—viij daily, commencing with the smaller quantity, and gradually increasing it.

In syphilides.

EXTERNALLY.

Pommade of the Proto-ioduret of Mercury. F. de M. (Proto-ioduret of mercury, gr. xx; lard, \mathfrak{z} iss.

Employed in venereal ulcerations.

The *Pommade d'Iode* of the H. St. L. differs from the preceding in the quantity of the proto-ioduret being increased to gr. xxxvj, and by the addition of gutt. xv of the essence of bergamot.

The *Pommade of the Proto-ioduret of Mercury* of the H. St. L. contains, No. 1, \mathfrak{D} ij; No. 2, \mathfrak{D} iiij; and No. 3, \mathfrak{D} iv, of the proto-ioduret of mercury to \mathfrak{z} ij of lard. M. Lugol employs them in the treatment of cutaneous scrofula, complicated with syphilis.

DEUTO-IODURET OF MERCURY.

The deuto-ioduret of mercury possesses the same properties as the proto-ioduret, only it is more energetic. It is employed in the same cases; but its administration requires great prudence.

INTERNALLY. Gr. 1-16th— $\frac{1}{2}$, in solution or in pills.

Pills of the Deuto-ioduret of Mercury. F. de M. (Deuto-ioduret of mercury, gr. i; extract of juniper-berries, gr. xij; liquorice powder, q. s., for viij pills, each of which contains $\frac{1}{8}$ of a gr. of the deuto-ioduret). Two of them should be taken morning and evening, and the number gradually increased to four.

Alcoholic Solution of the Deuto-ioduret of Mercury. F. de M. (Deuto-ioduret of mercury, gr. xx; alcohol (36°) \mathfrak{z} iss; 26 drops contain about $\frac{1}{8}$ of a grain of the deuto-ioduret). Gutt. x—xxx, and even more, progressively increased, in a glass of distilled water.

[Common water will speedily decompose it. This medicine is very efficacious in syphilis complicated with scrofula. T.]

Sulphuric Ether with the Deuto-ioduret of Mercury. F. de M. (The same properties as the preceding preparation). Gutt. x—xv.

EXTERNALLY.

Pommade of Deuto-ioduret of Mercury. F. de M. (Deuto-ioduret of mercury, gr. xx; lard, \mathfrak{z} iss).

The *Pommade d'Iode*, No. 2, of H. St. L. contains gr. xv of the deuto-ioduret of mercury to ℥ ij of lard, and gutt. xx of the essential oil of bergamot.

These pommades are employed in cases of tubercles and syphilitic ulcerations; they are very active, and require a great deal of care in their administration.

CYANURET OF MERCURY.

A corrosive poison, very nearly as energetic as the deuto-chloride of this metal. It is administered with success in obstinate venereal diseases, and M. Biett employs it with great success, externally, in cases of humid tetter, accompanied with violent itching. The greatest prudence ought to be observed in its administration.

INTERNALLY. Gr. 1-16th— $\frac{1}{2}$ daily, in solution or in pills.

Anti-syphilitic Liquor. H. de la Mat.

℞. Hydrarg. cyanureti, gr. iv;
Aquæ, ℥ viij .

Solve. Dosis, ℥ iv — ℥ i ; partitis vicibus.
An ounce contains $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. of the cyanuret.

Tincture of the Cyanuret of Mercury.

(Parent.)

℞. Hydrarg. cyanureti, ℥ j ;
Alcoholis, ℥ x ;
Extr. buxi, ℥ iij ;
—— aconit. napel.,
Ammon. hydrochl., āā ℥ iij ;
Olei anisi, ℥ j ;
Aquæ, ℥ xiv .

A tea-spoonful to be taken night and morning in half a glass of sugar and water, gradually increasing the dose $\frac{3}{4}$ ss—j. Each ounce contains one grain of the cyanuret.

In obstinate venereal diseases.

Pills of the Cyanuret of Mercury. (Parent.)

℞. Hydrarg. cyanureti, gr. vj;
Opii pulveris, gr. xij;
Micæ panis, $\frac{3}{4}$ j;
Mellis despum., q. s.

Fiat massa in pilulas xcvi dividenda, quarum sumatur una mane nocteque.

Each pill contains 1-16th of a grain of the cyanuret, and $\frac{1}{4}$ th of a grain of opium.

EXTERNALLY.

Pommade of the Cyanuret of Mercury.

H. St. L.

℞. Hydrarg. cyanur., gr. xvj;
Adipis, $\frac{3}{4}$ j;
Olei limonis, gutt. xv.

Misce.

Employed in certain cases of humid tetters, accompanied with inflammation and itching.

PROTO-NITRATE OF MERCURY.

In large doses it is a corrosive poison: in small ones an anti-syphilitic, generally administered in a syrup. It is used externally as a stimulant, detersive and escharotic in the treatment of tetters.

INTERNALLY.

Syrop de Bellet.

℞. Hydrarg. proto-nit., 3 iij,
Aquæ acidulatæ, 3 x.

Solve, et adjice,
Syrupi simplicis, Oiiss;
Ætheris nitrosi, 3 i.

Misce.

From 3 ij—iv in a mucilaginous vehicle. Each ounce contains a little more than gr. $4\frac{1}{2}$ of the nitrate.

Mercurial Potion. H. of Italy.

℞. Syrupi Bellet.,
Aquæ destill., ā ā ʒ ss.

Fiat potio, omni mane capienda.

In scrofulous affections.

EXTERNALLY.

Onguent Citrin. P. *Employed in frictions in scabies.*

Eau Mercurielle. P. To excite venereal ulcers.

Pommade Antidartreuse. H. of Italy.

℞. Hydrarg. proto-nit., 3 i;
Unguent. cucumis, 3 ii.

Fiat unguentum.

Employed in circumscribed tetter.

Mercurial Lotion. H. St. L.

℞. Hydrargyri, 3 ss;
Acid nitric., ʒ j.

Solve, et adjice,
Aquæ destill., Oiiss.

Fiat lotio.

In Scabies. ℥ ss. should be used morning and evening. This is a very commodious preparation and is very successful.

RED OXIDE OF MERCURY.

A stimulant and escharrotic employed only externally in chronic ophthalmia attended with ulceration of the borders of the palpebræ. It is also used to destroy fungous flesh, and to excite certain venereal ulcerations. It may be absorbed and cause serious accidents if great care is not taken when employed.

[It should be most finely levigated in ointments as directed in the British Pharmacopœias. T.]

EXTERNALLY.

Pommade Ophthalmique de Regent. P. About the size of a pea, applied to the borders of the palpebræ.

The Pommade avec l'oxide de mercure, or, *Pommade de Regent,* of the H. de la Mat. is composed of red oxide, ℥ iss; fresh butter, ℥ iij, and ℥ iv of white wax. It is employed in the same manner as the preceding.

Caustic Powder of Plenck. H. of Germ.

Rx. Oxyd. hydrarg. rub.,
Alum. calcin., ā ā ℥ ij;
Sabinæ, ℥ ss.

Misce.

Employed to repress the fungous flesh of venereal ulcerations, &c.

Mercurial Honey. (Swediaur).

R̄. Oxyd. hydrarg. rubri,
Sacchari. ā ā ̄i.

Tere et adjice.

Mellis, ̄ iij.

Misce.

Employed in dressing syphilitic ulcerations.

Pommade of the Red Oxide, used in Ophthalmia.

Hot. D.

R̄. Oxyd. hydrarg. rub. gr. v ;
Zinci sulphatis, gr. x ;
Adipis, ̄ i.

Fiat unguentum.

About the size of a pea should be applied to the eye-lids. It is used in chronic ophthalmia, especially when the inflammation is increased by a scrofulous habit of body.

At the Hot. D. a *Pommade* is used in ophthalmia, composed of 1 part of red oxide, and 8 of an ointment of roses.

Pommade de Desault. Hot. D.

R̄. Oxyd. hydrarg. rub.,
Acetatis plumbi,
Aluminis,
Oxydi zinci, ā ā ̄ ij ;
Deuto-chlorueti hydr., gr. xxv ;
Adipis, ̄ iss.

Misce.

Employed in the same manner as the preceding.

Onguent Brun. H. Militaires.

R̄. Oxyd. hydrarg. ̄ j ;
Unguent. basilici, ̄ i.

Fiat unguentum.

Employed in dressing atonic wounds and ulcers, as a slight stimulant.

The *onguent brun* of the H. des Ven. is composed of gr. iij of the red oxide to ℥i of lard.

BLACK OXIDE OF MERCURY.

This preparation is employed by German practitioners in those cases in which we (French) use the metallic preparations of mercury well triturated. It is not much used in France; its composition is subject to variation.

INTERNALLY. Gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ —v daily, in pills.

Pilules de Hanhemann. H. St. Ant.

R. Oxyd. hydrarg. rub. ℥i;

Gummi acaciæ,

Sacchari, ā ā ʒ ss.

Fiant pilulæ xxx, dosis j—v quotidie.

Employed in syphilis.

EXTERNALLY. In frictions, gr. x—xx mixed with ℥i of lard, not much used.

RED SULPHURET OF MERCURY. (Cinnabar).

It has the same action as the other mercurial preparations, with the exception of the causticity of the sublimate and the oxides of mercury. It is little used at the present day, except externally, in the treatment of some chronic affections of the skin, exostoses and syphilitic ulcerations, or to combat prurigo pedicularis.

INTERNALLY. Gr. x—xx, in pills or in an electuary.

Poudre Temperante de Stahl. P. Gr.
vj—xx.

Boluses of the Red Sulphuret of Mercury.

Rx. Hydrarg. sulph. rub. \mathfrak{D} ij;
Confectionis rosæ, q. s.

Divide in bolos iv, quorum sumat unum
mane nocteque.

In obstinate cephalalgia.

Analeptic Powder. H. of Germ.

Rx. Hydrarg. sulph. rub. \mathfrak{D} i;
Sacchari purific. \mathfrak{Z} vj;
Olei cinnamomi, m xx.

In chartulas xx divide, harum sumat
unam quotidie.

Lauded as cordial, stomachic, and ana-
leptic.

EXTERNALLY.

Pommade de Cinabre, called No. 4. H. St. L.

Rx. Hydrarg. sulphur. rub. \mathfrak{Z} iss;
Hydrochlor. ammoniæ, \mathfrak{Z} ss;
Adipis, \mathfrak{Z} ij;
Aquæ rosæ, \mathfrak{Z} j.

Fiat unguentum.

*Employed with advantage in prurigo pedi-
cularis.*

Fumigations de Cinabre. H. St. L. and H.
de la Ch.

Rx. Hydrarg. sulph. rub. \mathfrak{Z} iss—iij.

They are used in the same manner as
those of sulphur.

*Employed in the treatment of certain chronic
cutaneous diseases and chronic syphilis. They*

have the inconvenience of causing salivation in a short time.

Mercurial Fumigations. H. des Ven.

R̄. Hydrarg. sulph. rub. ʒ ss;
Olibani, 3 ij.

From ʒ ss—i should be put on a plate of iron, heated till it is red, and the affected part exposed to the vapours which arise from it. They are employed in syphilitic exostoses, obstinate ulcerations, &c.

BLACK SULPHURET OF MERCURY.

It possesses the same action as the preceding preparation; it is not often used internally, except as an anthelmintic. It is employed externally in the treatment of scabies.

[I have added it to the electuary of sulphur and supertartrate of potass, &c.; commonly employed in this country. T.]

INTERNALLY.—As an anthelmintic, gr. v—xx, in pills, or with an electuary.

As a purgative, not much used, gr. viij—xxx.

Poudre Vermifuge Mercurielle. P. Gr. v—x—xv.

Purgative Electuary. H. de la Ch.

R̄. Hydrarg. sulph. nig.,
Pulv. jalapæ, ā ā ʒ i;
Resinæ jalapæ,
Scillæ, ā ā, gr. lvi;
Scammoniæ, ʒ ss;
Syrupi rhamni, q. s.

Misce. ʒ ss—ij sumatur pro dosi.

As a drastic purgative, in dropsies and Plumber's colic.

ACETATE OF MERCURY.

Not much employed at the present day. It enters into the composition of several officinal preparations.

INTERNALLY.

Pills of the Acetate of Mercury. H. of Eng.

R \times . Hydrarg. acetatis,
Opii,
Camphoræ, ā ā gr. xxx;
Syrupi papav, q. s.

Divide in pilulas xxx, quarum sumat unam vel duas in die.

In syphilis.

Dragees Antisyphilitiques de Keyser. (Cadet.)

R \times . Hydrarg. acetatis,
Gum. acaciæ, ā ā ʒ ss;
Sacchari, ʒ iij;
Pulv. althææ,
—— amyli, ā ā ʒ ij;
Mucilag. acaciæ, q. s.

Fiat massa, in pilulas gr. i, dividenda, quarum sumat duas mane nocteque.

The number should be gradually augmented to fifty a day.

Each pill contains 1-7th gr. of acetate of mercury.

SUB-DEUTO SULPHATE OF MERCURY, OR TURBITH MINERAL.

Formerly employed as an emetic and di-

aphoretic; at present it is scarcely ever used, except externally in the treatment of indolent tetter.

[It is sometimes used in this country in hydrophobia. T.]

EXTERNALLY.

Pommade de Turbith Mineral. H. St. L.

R. Turbith mineral, 3i;

Adipis, ʒj.

Lento igne simul liquefac.

The Pommade Antiherpetique of the H. des Ven. is composed of 3i of the turbith and laudanum; 3ss of sulphur, and 3i of lard. It is employed in herpes, when there is not much inflammation.

IODINE.

In large doses it is a very energetic irritative poison; in smaller ones it exercises a general stimulating influence, especially on the mucous membranes; it also acts upon the thyroid, mamillary glands, &c., in the latter of which it causes more or less atrophy. It is employed with great success in the treatment of bronchocele, scrofula, enlargements and indurations of the glands, the testicles, &c., of blenorrhagia, scirrhus tumours, &c. It is also used as an emmenagogue. In all cases it should be administered with the greatest care, and its use should be discontinued as soon as emaciation is perceptible.

[The discovery of iodine, as a remedy for every form of scrofula, and for a great

number of other tedious and hitherto incurable diseases, is one of the most satisfactory and important. A brief account of this extraordinary remedy deserves the most attentive consideration. Iodine was discovered in 1812, by M. Courtois, a manufacturer of saltpetre in Paris, who, in procuring carbonate of soda from sea-weeds, observed that metallic vessels were corroded by the residual liquor. The newly-discovered substance was examined by Clement Desormes, and its real nature determined by Gay-Lussac, Sir H. Davy, and Dr. Wollaston—stimulant, absorbent, diuretic, emmenagogue. It was first employed by Dr. Coindet, of Geneva, as he considered that this substance was the active principle in burnt sponge. It was first recommended to the profession in this country by Sir Andrew Halliday, after his return from the continent in 1819; and in 1821, he published a paper upon it in the *London Medical Repository*, detailing its various preparations, their uses and advantages.—(See *Lond. Med. and Surg. Journ.* 1832, v. i, p. 96.) Dr. Manson, of Nottingham, commenced his trials of this remedy in March, 1821, and from that period to August, 1825, when his work on it was published, he had prescribed upwards of 180 ounces of iodine, and therefore his experience was extensive. He found it remove 116 cases of bronchocele, palsy arising from tumours or effusion in the brain, chorea, scrofula, fistula lachrymalis, nine cases of

deafness from obstruction in the eustachian tube, dysphagia, white swelling, even in morbus coxarius and distorted spine considerable relief was afforded. Dr. Gairdner had published an essay on iodine in 1824, in which he decried its value, and argued that it was a dangerous remedy in some cases. He advised it in tuberculous diseases of the chest and abdomen; in phthisis and mesenteric disease; but Dr. Baron, of Gloucester, had previously recommended it in large doses in phthisis. He likewise found it useful in ascitès, as also did Dr. Van der Kolk, of Amsterdam, in 1826. During the last few years, a vast number of writers had published, in the periodicals, their opinions in favour of this remedy in various diseases: but, in 1829-30, M. Lugol, of Paris, tried it on a much more extensive scale than any of his predecessors, and reported so favourably of it, that the Academy of Sciences appointed a commission to observe his practice at the Hospital St. Louis, and these reported in the strongest terms of its inestimable value. They declared that iodine was a cure for every form of scrofula, whether glandular enlargement in the neck, axillæ, groins, or mesentery; in ulcers, however extensive; in abscesses, fistulæ, caries, venereal affections; in scrofulous habits; in cancerous ulcerations of the face and scalp; in strumous ophthalmia producing blindness; in cutaneous scrofula of the nose, upper lip, and cheeks; in large abscesses of the neck,

fistulæ of the thigh, knee, &c.; white swelling of the elbow, knee, and shoulder; in ulcerations of the hip, caries of the vertebræ, lumbar abscesses, and caries of the maxillary bones. A vast number of other diseases have been relieved by iodine. Certain disorganizations of the uterus and ovary.—(Montgomery, in *Dub. Med. Trans.*, 1830; Ryan, in *Lond. Med. and Surg. Journ.*, 1832, v. i).—I have since used it successfully in scirrhusities of the uterus and breast which I deemed to be malignant; in congenital hydrocephalus, in enlargement of the liver, prostate gland, stricture of the urethra, strumous ophthalmia, opacity of the cornea, ankylosis of the ankle-joint, enlargement of the mesenteric glands, rachitism, in hypertrophy of the ventricles of the heart, in obstinate lepra vulgaris of five years' continuance, in periostitis, thickening of the tendinous sheaths of the tarsus and carpus; in ascites, hydrocephalus, hydrothorax, hydrops ovarii, and in hydrocele. Several students witnessed all the cases now enumerated, some which occurred in my practice at St. John's Hospital, the Free Hospital, and the Western Dispensary. Dr. Blake, of Nottingham, and Mr. Hughes, of Holborn, as well as myself, have cured ascites with hydriodate of potass. I have now a case of ascites with very considerable hepatic enlargement under my care at the Dispensary, which is nearly removed by this remedy, though two eminent practitioners declared

it hopeless. I have also three cases of hypertrophy of the right ventricle of the heart, declared so by others as well as myself, and examined with the stethoscope by at least twenty medical students, which are astonishingly relieved by this remedy, combined in the manner hereafter mentioned. For the knowledge of the efficacy of iodine in this form of disease, I am indebted to the Formulary of the renowned Magendie. The medicine is of the greatest value in simple hypertrophy, engorgement, or scirrhus of glandular organs, and of the tissues closely analogous to them; but no one acquainted with pathology will expect that iodine or its preparations can remove all kinds of disorganization, ossification, unless during its formation, calcareous deposits, hydatids, fungus hematodes, &c. &c. I have never observed emaciation nor glandular atrophy caused by the ioduretted preparations, when used chemically and in graduated doses. It is important to bear in mind, that these, as well as most new medicines, are seldom genuine in the London shops, and consequently fail or do mischief. Dr. O'Shaughnessy, Mr. Periera, and Mr. Everitt, have found the hydriodate of the London shops composed of 70 parts of carbonate, and 30 of hydriodate of potass. It was used in enlargement of the spleen (M'Dowell, of Dublin, *Lond. Med. and Surg. Journ.* 1831, v. vi). Enlargement of the liver (Milligan, Elliotson, *Op. cit.*, 1832, v. ii, and *Lancet*).

Scirrhus testis (A. T. Thomson and others). Hydrocele (Ricard). Ovarian dropsy (A. T. Thomson and Ryan). Enlargements of the joints after rheumatism, gout, and syphilis; thickening of tendinous sheaths, amenorrhœa, leucorrhœa, and gonorrhœa; in the first stage of phthisis (see preceding remarks); in chronic hydrocephalus; and, likewise, in stricture of the urethra, œsophagus, and lachrymal passages.

Dr. Williams, of St. Thomas's Hospital, and my colleague, Dr. Clendenning, as well as myself, have employed it in chronic periostitis with success (1835). I have also used it in stricture of the urethra, by placing a weak ointment, melted and cooled, in a portion of a metallic tube which screws on a canula, and on having been passed to the stricture, forcing out the ointment with a stilet whose extremity accurately fills the canula. The exact position and form of the stricture is first ascertained by means of the soft bougie proposed by M. Duchamp. The medicine has been administered internally in stricture, with great success, by the Germans (*Lond. Med. and Surg. Journ.*, 1834; *Dublin Med. Journ.*, 1834). I have also exhibited it in disease of the prostate gland by the mouth, vesical injection, and suppository, with great benefit. There are cases of the last named disease which are not relieved by any medicine. The ancients recommended sea-water and air in scrofula and phthisis, but they little knew that iodine and chlorine were the medicinal agents. T.]

INTERNALLY. Gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ —j twice a day, in pills.

Tincture. F. de M. (Iodine \mathfrak{z} ij: alcohol (36°) \mathfrak{z} i; 20 drops contain about 1 gr. of iodine) Gutt. iv—x and even xx progressively three times a day, in half a glass of distilled water, sweetened with sugar.

[M. Magendie states, that a drop of this tincture weighs two-thirds of a grain, while a drop of the different solutions of hydriodate of potass weighs from one to two grains. This should not be forgotten when we administer these medicines in drops. The prescriber should be aware of the exact strength of the tincture or solutions which he orders; and these vary very considerably, as iodine is still excluded from the London and Edinburgh pharmacopœias, and every physician and chemist has peculiar formulæ. T.]

Ether sulphurique iodure. F. de M. (Iodine gr. vi; æther \mathfrak{z} i; 30 drops contain gr. i of iodine).

<i>Ioduretted Mineral Waters.</i> H. St. L.			
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
R. Iodinæ,	gr. $\frac{3}{4}$,	gr. 1,	gr. $1\frac{1}{4}$;
Potass. } hydriod. }	gr. $1\frac{1}{2}$,	gr. ij,	gr. ijss;
Aquæ destil.	gr. \mathfrak{z} viij,	\mathfrak{z} viij,	\mathfrak{z} viij;

Employed by M. Lugol in the treatment of scrofula.

At first \mathfrak{z} vj, then \mathfrak{z} viii of the water, No. 1, daily, in two or three doses. After the first

fifteen days, ℥ viij of No. 2 is given daily; and in the fourth, fifteen, ℥ viij. of No. 3. These liquids should be sweetened at the moment of administration.

Ioduretted Solution. (Lugol).

℞. Iodinæ, ℥i;
Potassæ. hydriod., ℥ij;
Aquæ destill., ℥ viij.

Solve.

Six drops of this solution are given twice a day in half a glass of water, sweetened with sugar. Each week the dose should be increased two drops until it has reached xxx or xxxvi drops.

[If the sugar is added to the mixture, a decomposition is effected. T.]

Pills of Iodine. H. of Italy.

℞. Iodinæ, gr. i;
Pulv. glycyrrh. ℥j;
Succi sambuci q. s.

Divide in pilulas viij, ex quibus sumantur iv—viij quotidie.

As Emmenagogues.

[In several cases of ovarian, uterine, and other diseases of women, treated with the ioduretted preparations, menorrhagia has been produced. According to M. Lugol and others, the most objectionable mode of using pure iodine is in pills. T.]

EXTERNALLY.

Ioduretted Solutions of Iodine for External Use. H. St. L.

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Rx. Iodinæ,	gr. ij,	gr. iiij,	gr. iv ;
Potass. hydriod. }	gr. iv,	gr. vj,	gr. viij ;
Aq. destill.,	Oj,	Oj,	Oj.

Employed in lotions, collyria, and fomentations in scrofulous affections, and injections in fistulous passages, the nasal fossæ, &c.

Rubefacient Solution of Iodine. H. St. L.

Rx. Iodinæ, ℥ iv ;
Pot. hydriod., ℥ i ;
Aq. destill., ℥ vj.

Fiat solutio.

Employed to stimulate scrofulous ulcers, &c.

It is also employed in baths, added to a sufficient quantity of tepid water, until this becomes yellow.

Ioduretted Cataplasm. H. St. L.

Rx. Cataplasma lini, q. v. ;
Solutionis iodinæ rubefacient.,
q. s.

Misce.

This cataplasm is applied very hot to glandular swellings, chronic glandular swellings, &c.

Caustic Iodine. H. St. L.

Rx. Iodinæ,
Potass. hydriodat. āā ℥ i ;
Aquæ destill. ℥ ij.

Solve.

This preparation is used when the rubefacient solution fails to excite scrofulous ulcerations, and to apply to cicatrices, &c.

Ioduretted Baths. H. St. L.

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.
R. Iodinæ,	3 ij,	3 iijss,	3 iij,	3 iv;
Potass. } hydriod }	3 iv,	3 v,	3 vj,	3 viij;
Aq. distil.	3 vj,	3 vj,	3 vj.	3 vj.
Solve.				

This solution is added to a bath, prepared in a wooden vessel.

[At the infirmary for scrofula at Margate, the greatest benefit is produced by warm ioduretted fomentations. The worst forms of scrofula are cured at this institution. T.]

In the ioduretted baths for children, the drachms of the iodine and the hydriodate of potass are changed for scruples of the same ingredients. They are employed with success in scrofula.

Ioduretted Pommades. H. St. L.

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.
R. Iodinæ,	gr. xij,	gr. xvij,	gr. xxi,	℥i;
Potass. } hydriod. }	℥iv,	3 ij,	3 iiss,	3 iiss;
Adip. } recent. }	3 ij,	3 ij,	3 ij,	3 ij.
Misce.				

Used to dress scrofulous ulcers, and in frictions, to swellings of the same nature.

Pommade of Iodine. H. of Italy.

Rx. Iodinæ, 3 ss;
Adipis, 3 jss.

Fiat unguentum.

Used in frictions upon indolent tumours, &c.

HYDRIODATE OF POTASS.

It possesses the same properties as iodine, except that it is not quite so active. It is used in combination with that medicine in the treatment of bronchocele, scrofula, certain cases of cancer, scorbutic swellings of the gums, hypertrophy of the heart, &c.

INTERNALLY.

Solution of the Hydriodate of Potass. F. de M. (Hydriodate of potass, 3 ss; distilled water, 3 j; a drachm of the solution contains gr. $4\frac{1}{2}$ of the hydriodate). Gutt. xx—3 ss, and even 3 i daily, the dose being gradually increased.

Solution of the Hydriodate of Potass with Iodine. (Coindet).

Rx. Potassæ hydriodat. 3 ss;
Aquæ destillat. 3 i.

Solve, et adde,

Iodinæ, gr. x.

Misce.

Guttæ v—xv, sumantur quotidie ex semicyatho aquæ cum saccharo.

Atrophic Solution. (Magendie.)

Rx. Potass. hydriod. 3 iv;
Aq. lactucæ sativ. 3 viij;
— menthæ, 3 ij;
Syrup. althææ, 3 i.

Fiat mistura, cujus sumat cochleare magnum mane nocteque.

The dose may be doubled, if gradually increased.

Employed in hypertrophy of the heart.

[M. Magendie has repeatedly employed this and the succeeding mixture in hypertrophy of the ventricles of the heart with great success. In most cases the disease began to disappear within a month. I have now four cases under treatment, which are rapidly yielding to this remedy. T.]

Atrophic Solution with the Tincture of Digitalis. (Magendie).

℞. Potass. Hydriodat. ʒ iv;
Tinct. digitalis, ʒ i—ʒ ij;
Aq. luctuæ sativ. ʒ viij;
— florum aurant. ʒ ij;
Syrup. althææ, ʒ iss.

Fiat mistura de qua capiat cochleare magnum mane nocteque.

Employed in the same cases as the preceding, accompanied with palpitations.

[I am in the habit of prescribing the following mixture, at the institutions which I attend, in similar cases, with the most decided success.

℞. Potassæ hydriodatis, ʒ j—iv;
Aquæ menth. pip. ʒ viij;
Tincturæ digitalis, ʒ i—iss;
Liquoris colchici, m xv—xx;
Acidi hydrocyanici, m vi—viij;
Syrupi simplicis, ʒ j.

Dosis cochl. med. vel amplum bis vel ter quotidie. T.]

Ioduretted Potion. (Defermon).

R \times . Acid. prussici, gutt. x—xij;
Solut. potass. hydriodat. gutt. xv;
Aq. lactucæ, sativ. \bar{z} iv;
Syrup. althææ, \bar{z} i.

Fiat potio cujus capiat cochleare minimum singulâ horâ.

Employed with advantage in certain pulmonary affections.

[He sometimes replaces the hydrocyanic acid and syrup by an ounce of the cyanic syrup of Magendie. I have employed the former mixture, and also the atrophic solution, with liquor colchici, &c., with apparent advantage in the first stage of tubercular phthisis. T.]

Pills of the Hydriodate of Potass. (Pierquin).

R \times . Potass. hydriodat. $\bar{3}$ ijss;
Aq. destillat. $\bar{3}$ iij;
Micæ panis, q. s.

Divide in pilulas cl de quibus sumat duas mane nocteque.

In hydrocele, white swellings, tumours, &c.

Each pill contains a little less than gr. 5-6ths of the hydriodate.

EXTERNALLY.

Pommade of the Hydriodate of Potass. (Magendie).

R \times . Potass. hydriodat. $\bar{3}$ ss;
Adipis, \bar{z} iss.

Fiat unguent.

Employed in frictions, half a drachm at a

time, and, at the end of eight days, a drachm morning and evening, in hydrocele, scrofulous tumours, and certain enlargements of the testicles.

[I frequently use \mathfrak{z} iss to \mathfrak{z} iss in similar cases, over the scalp in congenital or chronic hydrocephalus, in enlargement of the liver, spleen, ovary, uterus, testis, in hydrocele, in lepra, and other obstinate cutaneous diseases. When the skin is reddened, I desist until it has assumed its natural colour, and add \mathfrak{z} ss of liquor opii, or gr. i—ij of morphia to the ointment. T.]

Pommade of the Hydriodate of Potass with Iodine. (Magendie).

R. Potass. hydriodat. \mathfrak{z} ss;

Iodinæ, gr. x—xx;

Adipis, \mathfrak{z} iss.

Misce.

A scruple should be used in frictions in the same cases as the preceding.

IODURET OF LEAD.

It possesses the same properties as iodine, but is much more energetic in its action. It is used in the same cases as that medicine.

[The ioduret of lead is considered by far the most valuable of the metallic compounds of iodine. It does not cause cutaneous inflammation, like the preparations of iodine and hydriodate of potass, and succeeds when all these have failed. It was discovered by MM. Cattereau and Verdet de Lisle.

The dose is from a quarter to half a grain; and the ointment is composed of 3j to 3j of lard. This medicine is prepared by adding a solution of 100 parts of the hydriodate of potass to a solution of 75 parts of the acetate of lead. One hundred parts of this compound consists of 54.9 iodine, 45.1 lead (M. Henry (fils), *Journ de Pharmacie*, Mai, 1831). It was discovered by M. Polydore Boullay in 1827, and lately brought under the notice of the profession in Paris, by M. Caventon. T.]

INTERNALLY. Gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ —j in pills, which should be gradually increased to gr. xij and gradually to gr. xx—xxx.

Pills of Ioduret of Lead. (Cottereau).

Rx. Plumbi ioduret., 3 ss;

Confect. rosæ, q. s.

In pilulas cxliv divide, ex his sumatur una mane nocteque, et augeatur dosis gradatim ad xij quotidie.

In scrofula, tabes mesenterica, scirrhus tumours, &c.

EXTERNALLY.

Pommade of the Ioduret of Lead.

Rx. Plumbi ioduret., 3j;

Adipis, 3j;

Olei limonis, q. s.

Fiat unguentum.

Employed in frictions and to dress scrofulous ulcerations.

[I have found this ointment more efficacious than any other in scrofula of the

glands of the neck in children. In one case, a female child aged nine years, had a chain of enlarged glands from one ear to the other, and on each side of the neck to the clavicle. The number affected was 22, and these varied from the size of a hazel nut to that of a pullet's egg. A cure was effected by the ointment under notice. A boy aged seven years had a tumour of great size extending from the right mastoid process to the clavicle. He was cured by this remedy. I also apply in solution $\mathfrak{Z}i$ — $\mathfrak{3}i$ to $\mathfrak{3}vj$ of distilled water, as a lotion to scrofulous and cancerous ulcerations, and add morphia or liq. opii. sed. T.]

IODURET OF ZINC.

The ioduret of zinc possesses nearly the same properties as the hydriodate of potass. It is only employed externally in frictions on scrofulous tumours.

Ointment of the Ioduret of Zinc. H. of Eng.

Rx. Iodureti zinc., $\mathfrak{3}i$;
Adipis præparatæ, $\mathfrak{3}i$.

Fiat unguentum cujus, $\mathfrak{3}i$ utatur, bis in die.

In Frictions.

IODURET OF ARSENIC.

It possesses the properties of its two compounds. It is only used externally in tubercular herpes.

Pommade of the Ioduret of Arsenic. H. St. L.

R_x. Ioduret. arsenic. gr. iij;
Adipis prep. ℥j.

Misce.

IODURET OF BARIUM.

Its properties are analogous to those of the preceding substances. Employed only externally in scrofulous swellings.

Pommade of the Ioduret of Barium. H. St. L.

R_x. Ioduret. barii, gr. iv;
Adipis præpar. ℥i.

Misce.

In Frictions, in slight scrofulous engorgements.

IODURET OF LIME.

[Is not employed medicinally. T.]

IODURET OF SULPHUR.

It possesses properties similar to the preceding substances. It is only used externally in certain cutaneous forms of scrofula and tubercles of the skin

Pommade of the Ioduret of Sulphur. H. St. L.

R_x. Ioduret. sulphuris, gr. xxij;
Adipis præpar. 3vj.

Fiat unguentum.

Another formula contains 8 parts of the ioduret to 144 of lard.

HYDRIODATE OF IRON.

Stimulant, tonic, possessing the properties of iodine and iron. Recently lauded by M. Pierquin in the treatment of amenor-

rhœa and leucorrhœa. M. Andral has employed it in phthisis to modify the qualities of the blood, whose hematosiis is imperfect in this disease.

[It has been very strongly recommended by Dr. A. T. Thomson. (See *Iron.*) T.]

INTERNALLY. Gr. ij—iv a-day, in pills, rapidly increased to gr. xv—xx.

[Dr. Thomson advises it in draughts. T.]

Pastilles (Lozenges) of Hydriod. of Iron.

(Pierquin.)

Rx. Ferri hydriod. 3j;

Croci pulv. 3iv;

Sacchari, 3viij.

Divide in pastillos ccxl. Dosis viij—x quotidie.

In amenorrhœa and leucorrhœa.

Chocolate of Hydriod. of Iron. Gr. cxv—Oj. Half a cupful a-day, in some cases.

Wine. 3iv—Oj of Bourdeaux. 3ss morning and evening.

EXTERNALLY. 3iv. Oj of water, in enemata, injections, lotions, several times a-day.

Baths. 3ij to any quantity of water.

Ointment. 3iss—3j—3j. *In frictions.* Night and morning.

[*Ioduretted Sarsaparilla.* (Magendie.)

Rx. Decoct. Sarsapar. Oij;

Potassæ hydriodatis, 3j;

Syrupi aurantii, 3ij.

To be taken in twenty-four hours.

Ioduretted Cynoglossus. (Magendie.)

Rx. Decocti cynoglossi, Oij;
Potassæ hydriodatis, 3 ss;
Syrupi menthæ, 3 ij.

Doses as above.

Employed at the Hotel Dieu in chronic rheumatism and chronic syphilitic affections,

Ioduretted Collyrium. (Magendie.)

Rx. Aquæ rosæ, 3 vj;
Potassæ hydriodatis, gr. xxiv;
Iodinæ, gr. i—ij.

This solution is applied four times a day, in ulcerations of the conjunctiva and cornea in scrofulous habits, and a cure is effected in a month. Morphine is sometimes added. T.]

IODATE OF STRYCHNINE.

[This medicine is prepared by saturating powdered strychnine with iodic acid; it is then boiled in alcohol, filtered, and allowed to evaporate spontaneously. By this means we obtain a splendid crystallization of iodate of strychnine.

It is also prepared by double decomposition, by adding the iodate of soda in a solution of the sulphate or hydrochlorate of strychnine. The iodate is precipitated, boiling alcohol is employed, and crystallization effected, as already stated. The action of this medicine is the most energetic, and it has been used by M. Magendie with great success in chronic paraplegia after all other remedies had failed. Dose, one-eighth of a grain in pills, one night and morning, increased to eight pills.

M. Magendie recommends hydriodate of potass in epilepsy, and I have given strychnine with decided success. It would, therefore, appear that the iodate of strychnine might be employed with advantage. T.]

BROME.

In large doses it is an irritative poison, whose action is similar to that of iodine; it is employed like the last mentioned substance, in scrofula and hydrocele.

[M. Magendie employs it, when iodine does not evince sufficient action, or when the patient is accustomed to this remedy. He prescribes it in scrofula, suppression of the menses, and hypertrophy of the ventricles. (Formulary, March, 1835). T.]

INTERNALLY.

Aqueous Solution of Brome.

Rx. Bromii, 3 ss;
Aq. destill. 3 iss.

Four or five drops, progressively, are given in a glass of water.

HYDRO-BROMATE OF POTASS.

This preparation of potass possesses the same properties as the hydriodate; it may be employed as an antiscrofulous preparation, and as an emmenagogue.

INTERNALLY. Gr. iv—viij, daily, in pills.

Potion with the Hydro-bromate of Potass.

(Magendie.)

Rx. Potass. hydro-brom. gr. xij;
Aq. destill. 3 iij;
Syrup althææ, 3 i.

Fiat mistura, in die sumenda.

A spoonful at a dose.

EXTERNALLY.

Pommade of Brome. (Magendie.)

Rx. Potass. hydro-brom. gr. xxxiv;
Adipis, $\frac{3}{4}$ i.

Fiat unguentum.

Used in frictions, half a drachm or a drachm at a time, in scrofulous swellings.

Pommade of the Hydro-bromate of Potass.

(Magendie).

Rx. Potass hydro-brom. gr. xx—xxiv;
Liquoris bromii, gutt. vi—xij;
Adipis, $\frac{3}{4}$ i.

Fiat unguentum.

Employed as the preceding pommade. It is more active.

BROMATE OF IRON.

An energetic astringent, possessing the same properties as brome.

It is used in hypertrophy of the heart.

Pills of the Bromate of Iron. (Magendie.)

Rx. Ferri bromatis,
Gum. acaciæ, ā ā gr. xij;
Confect. rosæ gall. gr. xvij.

Divide in pilulas xxiv, quarum sumat duas mane nocteque.

CHLORIDE OF GOLD.

In large doses it is a powerful corrosive poison, in smaller ones a general stimulant, whose action resembles that of corrosive

sublimate, except that it acts less upon the salivary glands than that substance. It is used in constitutional venereal diseases where mercury fails, in scrofula, hydrocele, herpes, &c. The use of this substance requires the greatest caution.

INTERNALLY. Gr. 1-20th—1-16th daily, in pills, with starch, or in solution in distilled water.

Pills of Chloride of Gold. H. of Germ.

R \acute{x} . Auri chlorureti, gr. x;
Pulv. glycyrrhiz. 3 iij;
Syrup. simplicis, q. s.

Divide in pilulas cc, quarum capiat unam vel duas quotidie.

Each pill contains gr. 1-20th of chloride of gold.

EXTERNALLY. In *frictions* upon the tongue and the gums, gr. 1-10th— $\frac{1}{2}$ mixed with starch.

Powder of the Chloride of Gold. H. of Italy.

R \acute{x} . Auri chlorureti, gr. i;
Pulv. amyli, \mathfrak{D} v.

Fiant pulveres, xv.

One of them should be used as a friction.

CHLORIDE OF GOLD AND SODIUM.

This preparation possesses the same properties as the simple chloride; but is more generally used.

INTERNALLY. Gr. 1-20th to 1-10th, in pills.

Antivenereal Pills. H. of Montp.

R \acute{x} . Auri et sodæ chloruret. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$;

Extract. saponariæ, 3i;

Pulv. gum acaciæ, q. s.

Fiant pilulæ xxx, quarum capiat i—viij quotidie.

Each pill contains gr. 1-60th of the chloride.

EXTERNALLY. Gr. 1-15th mixed with starch, in frictions in the interior of the mouth.

Powder of the Chloride of Gold and Sodium.

H. of Montp.

R \acute{x} . Chlor. auri et sodii, gr. i;

Pulv. iridis florent. gr. ij.

Misce intime, et divide in chartulas, xv.

One of these powders should be used at each friction.

Pommade of the Chloride of Gold and Sodium.

(Magenlie.)

R \acute{x} . Chlor. auri et sodii, gr. x;

Adipis præpar. 3 ss.

Fiat unguentum.

This pommade is applied to the surface of a small blister, to cause an absorption of the salt of gold.

OXIDE OF GOLD.

It possesses the same effect as the chloride.

It is employed in complicated cases of scrofula and syphilis.

INTERNALLY. Gr. 1-10th—j, daily.

Pills of the Oxide of Gold. H. of Montp.R_x. Auri oxidi, gr. vj;

Ext. mezerei, 3 ij.

Divide in pilulas lx, sumat ij—x quotidie.

Each pill contains gr. 1-16th of the oxide of gold.

GOLD.

When brought into an extreme state of division, it acts like the preceding preparations. It is only employed externally by the endermic method, and to excite venereal ulcerations of the palate.

Syrup of Gold. H. of Montp.R_x. Auri, ʒj;

Syrup. acaciæ, ʒi.

Misce.

Employed in lotions in ulcers of the pharynx, and to cancers, &c.

Pommade of Gold. H. of Montp.R_x. Auri, 3 i;

Adipis, ʒi.

Fiat unguentum.

Employed in frictions on buboes, and also applied to the surface of blisters.

[When the ulcers shew a tendency to cicatrise, the following ointment is preferred, and also to dress setons, according to M. Magendie, 1835. (*Op. cit.*):—

R_x. Auri et sodii muriat, ʒss;

Adipis preparat. 3 iv.

THE SALTS OF PLATINA.

These are prepared in the same manner as those of gold, and are said to possess the

same properties. M. Magendie does not appear to have employed them; or if he have, he has not mentioned the doses. (*Op. jam. cit.* 1835). T.]

CHLORIDE OF BARIUM.

In large doses it is a violent poison; in smaller ones it appears to be useful in scrofulous diseases, engorgements of the viscera and lymphatic glands, scirrhus affections, dropsies, &c. It is also used as an anthelmintic. It is not much employed at the present day, and its administration requires the greatest caution, on account of its poisonous effects. It is sometimes used as an excitant and a feeble escharotic in lotions on scrofulous ulcers.

INTERNALLY. Gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{3}$, in a mucilaginous vehicle.

Solution de Muriate de Baryte. P. (Muriate of baryta, 1 part; distilled water, 5 parts.) Gutt. ij—x, in a mucilaginous potion.

Antiscrofulous Solution. H. of Germany.

R̄. Chlor. barii,
Ferri hydrochlor. ā ā 3 ss;
Aq. destill. 3 i.

Fiat solutio.

Dentur gutt. xx—lx pro dosi. In a mucilaginous vehicle.

Each drachm contains gr. ivss of the chloride.

Antiscrofulous Pills. H. of Italy.

R̄. Barii chlor. gr. i;
Extract conii, gr. ij;
Succi sambuci, q. s.

Fiant pilulæ iv, quarum sumatur una sextâ quâque horâ.

EXTERNALLY. *Solutions. In lotions on scrofulous ulcers.*

Resolvent Drops. H. of Germ.

R̄. Barii chlor. gr. xij;

Aq. destillatæ, ℥ ij.

Fiat solutio.

A few drops to be injected into the eye, in pearl or opacity of the cornea.

HYDROCHLORATE OF LIME.

Its mode of action resembles that of the muriate of barium, only that it is not poisonous—it should be preferred to that medicine; nevertheless it is not much used. It is employed in scrofulous affections and swelling of the lymphatic glands. In large doses it is a purgative.

INTERNALLY. Gr. vi—℥ i, dissolved in water.

Solution of Muriate of Lime. H. of London.

R̄. Calcis muriat. ℥ ij;

Aq. destillatæ, ℥ iij.

Calcis muriatem in aquâ liqua tum per chartam cola. Guttæ xxx—℥ i sumantur, ex cyatho aquæ cum saccharo.

CHAPTER IX.

MEDICINES WHICH ARE USED AS EXCITANTS OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

—
NUX VOMICA.

IN large doses this is a most violent narcotico-acrid poison; in small ones it is an energetic stimulant of the nervous system: its principal action is on the spinal marrow, and it excites spasmodic contractions of the muscles. It is administered internally in the treatment of paralysis which does not depend on cerebral lesion or disorganization, in contraction and atrophy of the extremities or limbs, in certain cases of amaurosis, incontinence of urine, &c. Its administration requires the greatest precaution.

INTERNALLY. *Powder.* Gr. iv—xij, progressively, in pills.

Extrait alcoolique. P. Gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ —iv, in pills. The dose may be gradually increased to gr. x—xv.

Tincture. Gutt. v, gradually increased to xxx, in a potion.

Alcool. de Noix Vomique. F. de M. (Extract of nux vomica, gr. iv; alcohol (36°), ζ i.) Gutt. xx—xxx, and more.

It is used externally in paralysis and atrophy.

Powder of Nux Vomica. H. of Germ.

Rx. Pulv. nucis vomic. gr. iij;

Gummi acaciæ,

Sacchari, ā ā, gr. xij;

Divide in chartulas sex, quarum sumat ij—vj quotidie.

Pills of Nux Vomica.

Rx. Extract nucis vomic. alcohol. 3 ss;

Confect. rosæ gallic. 3 ij.

Fiant pilulæ xxxvj, quarum sumat unam quotidie.

The dose should be gradually increased.

Stimulating Pills. H. of Italy. ☐

Rx. Pulv. nucis vomicæ, gr. xxx;

Conf. rosæ gallicæ, q. s.

Divide in pilulas x, capiat ij in die.

Solution of the Extract of Nux Vomica.

H. of Germ.

Rx. Extract. nucis vomicæ, gr. x;

Mucilag. acaciæ, 3 i;

Aquæ puræ, 3 vi.

Sit solutio.

Dosis cochleare magnum secundâ quâque horâ, ex 3 i, syrupi acaciæ vel aquæ hordei.

EXTERNALLY. *Tincture.* P. *In frictions on parts affected with paralysis.*

Liniment of Nux Vomica. (Magendie.)

Rx. Spirit nucis vomic. 3 j;

Liquoris ammoniæ, 3 ij.

Misce.

This was employed with good effects, and also in the malignant or blue cholera of Paris, 1832.

[ALCOHOLIC EXTRACT OF NUX VOMICA.]

It is used in all cases of debility, whether general or local; in amaurosis with paralysis of the eyelid (M. Edwards); with the best effects in debility of the genital organs, incontinence of urine, &c.; indigestion, partial atrophy of the superior and inferior extremities (Magendie, *Formulaire pour la Preparation et l'Emploi de Plusieurs Nouveaux Medicaments*, &c., 1835). It should not be given in paralysis succeeding apoplexy or cerebral hæmorrhage. It was given to an infant aged three years and a half, affected with hemiplegia after measles, with success: dose, half a grain every four hours. In paralysis of the arm, the dose was increased, during fifteen days, to thirty grains three times a-day (*Gendr. Journ. Gen. de Med.*, 1824); in St. Vitus's dance, after all means had failed (M. Cazanave). The best mode of exhibiting it is in pills: dose, half a grain twice a day, gradually increased. Its effects are tremblings and tetanic spasms. T.]

STRYCHNINE.

The active principle of nux vomica, acting consequently in the same manner, but with more energy. It is employed in the same cases. It is an alkali.

[This medicine possesses the most extraordinary influence on the brain, spinal mar-

row, and ganglionic system, or, to speak scientifically, on the cerebro-spinal and ganglionic system (sympathetic systems). I have not only employed it in paralysis and nervous disorders in all parts of the body; but in a host of maladies of Protean form which are referable to disordered innervation. I am in the habit of using it freely in all the forms of hysteria, in chorea, nervous apoplexy, hypochondriasis, neuralgiæ, spinal irritation, hemicrania, hemiplegia, paraplegia, and partial paralysis; and the patients under my care are examined by several intelligent students, some of whom were in practice. I have also used it successfully in diarrhœa with rice-coloured dejections, and accompanied by blueness of the extremities, in dysentery, colic, and other spasmodic disorders. I order it daily in cases of hysteria, dyspepsia, &c., in the dose of 1-12th of a grain, morning and evening. It causes a degree of warmth in the stomach, and rapidly relieves the sense of sinking at the epigastrium, so troublesome to dyspeptic and nervous persons. It possesses great power on the sympathetic or ganglionic, as well as on the cerebro-spinal system, and thence relieves disordered nervous function in all parts of the body. I seldom exceed 5-12ths of a grain daily, as I have tried the medicine in a vast number of cases, and few persons will bear a larger dose. T.]

INTERNALLY. *Powder.* Gr. 1-12th—1-18th, in pills.

Alcool de Strychnine. F. de M. (Strych-

nine, gr. iij; alcohol, ℥ i). Gutt. vj—xxiv, in a potion.

Powder of Strychnine. H. of Italy.

℞. Strychninæ, gr. i;
Oxydi ferri nigri, ℥ i;
Sacchari, ℥ iij.

Divide in chartulas vj, quarum sumat unam mane nocteque.

Pills of Strychnine. (Magendie.)

℞. Strychninæ, gr. ij;
Conf. rosæ gall., ℥ ss.

Misce. et divide in pilulas xxiv, ex quibus capiat unam mane nocteque.

Pills of Strychnine. (Ryan.)

℞. Strychninæ, gr. i;
Confect. rosæ, ℥ ss;
Pulv. glycyrrhiz. ℥ ss.

In pilulas xij divide, quarum capiat unam mane nocteque, et augeatur dosis ad iv vel v quotidie.

It is necessary to regulate the bowels previous to the exhibition of strychnine, which is a powerful astringent. I have repeatedly known a few of the preceding pills check a profuse diarrhœa with rice-coloured dejections, and even when the extremities were blue in malignant cholera.

Potion with Strychnine. (Magendie.)

℞. Strychninæ, gr. i;
Sacchari, ℥ iij;
Acid acetic. gutt. ij;
Aq. destillatæ, ℥ ij.

Fiat potio, cujus capiat cochleare min.
mane nocteque.

The dose should be gradually augmented to three or four spoonful.

EXTERNALLY. Gr. 1-12th— $\frac{1}{3}$, applied on the surface of a small blister placed on the temple or eyebrow in amaurosis. The medicine has been also used endermically in paralysis and atrophy.

Test for Strychnine.—Good strychnine will not be reddened by nitric acid.

SULPHATE OF STRYCHNINE.

Its action is the same as that of strychnine, but more energetic, on account of its great solubility. It is sometimes had recourse to in diseases which have resisted the action of strychnine.

INTERNALLY. *Powder.* Gr. 1-20th—1-12th, in pills, with q. s. of the confection of red roses, or in a draught.

BRUCINE.

The active principle of false angustura; it acts on the system in the manner of strychnine, but less powerfully. It has been employed with advantage in certain cases of paralysis, in atrophy of the limbs, and in some analogous cases.

[According to Andral, six grains are equal to one of strychnine. T.]

INTERNALLY. *Powder.* Gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ —vj, progressively.

Alcool de Brucine. F. de M. (Brucine,

gr. xviii; alcohol (36°), ℥j). Gutt. vj—xxiv, in a potion.

Pills of Brucine. (Magendie.)

Rx. Pulv. brucinæ, gr. xij;
Confectio. rosæ, 3 ss.

Divide in pilulas xxiv, ex quibus capiat ij quotidie.

The dose may be progressively increased to six in the day.

Stimulating Potion. (Magendie).

Rx. Brucinæ, gr. vj;
Aq. destill. ℥iv;
Sacchari, 3 ij.

Fiat mistura, de quâ cochleare magnum sumatur mane nocteque.

[The sulphate, *hydrochlorate*, phosphate, oxalate and nitrate of brucine are not employed medicinally. T.]

PHOSPHORUS.

Phosphorus is one of the most energetic poisons. When used in extremely small doses, it is a powerful excitant of the nervous system, and appears to act likewise on the organs of generation. It is recommended in typhoid fevers accompanied with excessive adynamia, in certain cases of paralysis, gout, obstinate rheumatism, &c. It is a dangerous medicine, and requires the most serious attention when employed.

INTERNALLY. Gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ —i daily, in an emulsion.

Ether Phosphorée. P. (3 i contains about

gr. $\frac{3}{8}$ of phosphorus). Gutt v—x in an emulsive potion, may be gradually increased.

Phosphorated Oil.

Huile Phosphorée. F. de M. (Phosphorus, 3j; oil of sweet almonds \bar{z} ij; after the phosphorus is perfectly dissolved, decant, and add q. s. of the essential oil of bergamot). Gutt xx—xxx in an emulsive potion, a spoonful to be taken for a dose. Each drachm contains gr. $4\frac{1}{2}$ of phosphorus. (March 1835). See APHRODISIACS.

EXTERNALLY.

Pommade Phosphorée. P. In frictions, but with the greatest care. (Phosphorus two parts, adeps and aqua, āā 100 ol. lavend. q. s).

PHOSPHORIC ACID.

[Dr. Lentin of Gottingen applied a lotion composed of one part of phosphoric acid, and eight of distilled water twice a day, to ulcers caused by caries of the bone. (Magen-die's Formulary 1835. T.)]

ARNICA. (FLOWERS AND ROOT.)

A very active stimulant to the nervous system. It is used in chronic rheumatism, paralysis, and amaurosis. It is also recommended as a febrifuge. The flowers pulverized act powerfully.

Subst. Incompat. The sulphates of iron and zinc, the acetate of lead, the mineral acids, &c.

INTERNALLY. Flowers. *Powder*, gr. vj—x and gradually increased xxx—vj.

Decoction and Infusion, ʒj—iv to Oij of water. They should be filtered through paper.

The root. *Powder*, gr. xij—3 i.

Decoction. The same as the flowers.

Tincture étherée. P. ʒi—3 ss in a potion.

Infusion of Arnica. Hot. D. H. de la Ch.

Rx. Florum arnicæ montanæ, ʒj;
Aquæ ferventis, Oij.

Cola per chartam.

A teaspoonful to be taken at a time and frequently repeated. An ounce of the syrup of orange peel may be added to this infusion. It is employed in certain cases of apoplexy, paralysis, &c.

Nervine Infusion d'Arnica. H. of Italy.

Rx. Radicis arnicæ mont. ʒij;
Aquæ ferventis, q s.

Coque ad, ʒ vj, per chartam cola et adde,
Etheris sulphurici, ʒij.

The dose is a spoonful at a time.

Vinous Infusion of Arnica. H. of Germ.

Rx. Flor. arnic. mont. ʒ ss;

Aquæ puræ,

Vini albi, ā ā ʒ vj.

Coque, cola, et adde,

Syrup. cort. aurant, ʒ ss.

Misce.

The dose is half a glassful every hour.

Compound powder of Arnica. H. of Germ.

Rx. Pulv. rad. arnicæ,

———— serpent.

Olei menth. piper. ā ā 3 ij.

Divide in chartulas vj, quarum capiat unam, secundâ quâque horâ.

In severe fevers accompanied with diarrhœa.

Stimulating and Tonic Bolus. H. de Montp.

Rx. Pulv. flor. arnicæ,

Camphoræ, ā ā gr. iv ;

Theriacæ, q. s.

Fiat bolus.

EXTERNALLY. *Decoction.* In lotions, fomentations, &c.

ALCOHOL.

Alcohol is one of the most energetic diffusible stimulants. It acts, when concentrated, as a violent poison; when diluted, and in small doses, it causes a general stimulation; in large doses, it produces ebriety and may occasion death. Alcohol at 36° or *rectified spirit of wine*, is used in preparing tinctures, &c. It is never employed alone as medicine. Diluted with water, it is used as a tonic and stimulant in diseases accompanied with adynamic symptoms, typhus, convalescence after serious illness, delirium tremens, &c. It is used externally, concentrated, as a rubefacient; and when diluted with water as an astringent, tonic, and refrigerant, in many circumstances.

INTERNALLY. 3j—3 ij diluted, in drinks.

Punch. H. des Enf.

℞. Spirit. rectificati, ℥ ij;
Tincturæ melissæ, ℥ ij;
Syrupi simplicis, ℥ j;
Potion. acaciæ, ℥ ij.

Misce.

Given in smaller quantities to children of a debilitated habit, and in dangerous fevers, in convalescence after long and severe illness, &c.

Alcoholized Lemonade. Hot. D.

℞. Alcoholis,
Mellis, ā ā ℥ i;
Syrupi tartarici, ℥ ij;
Aquæ, Oij.

Misce.

Employed in the same cases as the preceding preparation.

Stimulating Drinks. H. of Germ.

℞. Alcohol. ℥ iss;
Inf. cort. aurant. Oij.

Misce.

A small cupful at a dose.

EXTERNALLY.

In frictions, lotions, and fomentations, as excitants and stimulants.

Astringent Lotion.

℞. Alcohol. ℥ ij;
Aquæ calcis, Oss.

Fiat lotio.

WINE.

Astringent wines act as tonics as well as excitants; sparkling wines, whose actions

are carried to the brain, and which are very quick in taking effect, exercise, notwithstanding the small portion of alcohol they contain, a marked diuretic influence.

Wine is administered with advantage in certain cases of adynamic and ataxic fevers, in scrofulous and scorbutic affections, and in all asthenic diseases. It also serves as a vehicle for many medicines, and enters into the composition of a great many officinal preparations.

[Diluted with water and sweetened, it is of great value in diseases of infants attended with much prostration of strength, and also as a vehicle for quinine. T.]

INTERNALLY. Diluted with water, with or without sugar, as a drink in certain fevers accompanied with adynamia.

[Wine whey was an old remedy in such cases. T.]

Pure, a spoonful at a dose, in convalescence after serious illness.

Alcoholized Vinous Lemonade. Hot. D.

Rx. Vini albi,
Aquæ, ā ā Oj;
Alcohol, ℥ i;
Syrup. tartar. ℥ ij.

Misce.

Taken as a drink in certain atonic affections, &c.

EXTERNALLY. In lotions, fomentations, local baths, &c.

Vinous Fomentation. Hot. D.

Rx. Ros. gall. petal. ʒ i ;
Vini rubri, Oj.

Decoque et cola.

It is frequently applied to certain indolent ulcers.

Vinous Fomentation of Sage. H. de la Ch.

Rx. Vini rubri, Oj.
Foliorum salviæ, ʒ i .

Decoque et cola.

It is used in the same manner as the preceding one.

The Fomentation Vineuse Alcoolique, of the same hospital, is made by adding ʒ viij of camphorated alcohol, and in replacing the leaves of sage by an equal quantity of juniper berries, the Fomentation Vineuse de Baies de Genievre, of la Char., is formed.

Vinous Lotion. H. des Enf.

Rx. Vini, Oj;
Mellis, ʒ ii .

Fiat lotio.

Applied to wounds and ulcers of an unhealthy aspect.

Irritating Injection. H. de Paris.

Rx. Vini fervent. Oij;
Alcohol. q. s.

Employed in the operation of hydrocele by injections, in cases of large openings of the integuments by chronic abscesses.

CHAPTER X.

MEDICINES EMPLOYED IN GENERAL AS
ANTISPASMODICS.

SULPHURIC ETHER.

IN large doses it irritates the stomach extremely, and at the same time produces a kind of ebriety. In small ones, it acts on the nervous system, sometimes as a sedative, at others as a lively stimulant, but always in a transient manner. It is employed with advantage in the generality of nervous affections, such as spasmodic vomiting, nervous colics, hysteria, asthma, and, in general, all neuroses, typhoid fevers, to calm convulsive movements, hiccup, &c. It is frequently used to combat ebriety, and is recommended as a febrifuge and anthelmintic. It is often very useful, in enemata in nephritic colic. Its vapour is employed to irritate the pituitary surface in cases of syncope, and may prove very useful in certain nervous affections of the respiratory organs. Externally it serves as a refrigerant in certain cases of neuralgia, megrim, &c. In fine, this liquid is employed as a solvent for a great number of medicines.

INTERNALLY. Gutt. vi—x with sugar, or xx—3ss in a potion.

Potion Antispasmodic. P. A spoonful at a dose.

[Sulphur. ether, ℥ j ; orange-flower water, ℥ iv —syrup, ℥ j .]

Ether sulfurique Alcoolisé, or Liqueur Anodyne D'Hoffman, gutt. x— ℥ j , in a potion.

Sirop d'Ether. P. ℥ ss —i, in sedative and antispasmodic potions.

Potion Gommeuse Etherée. H. de la Ch.

R ℥ . Ether. sulphur. gutt. xviii;

Potionis gummi, ℥ iv .

Fiat potio, cujus capiat cochleare magnum pro dosi.

Potion with Mint Water. H. St. Ant.

R ℥ . Ether. sulphur., ℥ ss ;

Aquæ menthæ, ℥ iv ;

Syrup. simpl. ℥ ss .

Misce. Dosis coch. magnum.

Antispasmodic Potion. Hot. D.

R ℥ . Etheris gutt. xxx;

Infusi tiliaë,

—— flor. aurant, ā ā ℥ i ;

Aq. destill. menthæ,

Aquæ destill. melissæ,

———— flor. aurant, āā ℥ j ;

Syrup. simplicis, ℥ i .

Misce. Dosis cochleare magnum.

The *Antispasmodic Potion*, of the H. St. Ant., does not contain the distilled waters, and the ether is replaced by ℥ ss of alcoholized sulphuric ether.

The *Potion Calmant*, of the H. des Ven., is similar to the preceding one. It is com-

posed of the gutt. xv of the anodyne liquor of Hoffman, and the same quantity of laudanum to ζ v of the infusion of tilia and ζ iij of orange flower water.

The *Potion Antihysterique*, of the same hospital, differs from the preceding by the addition of alcoholate of amber, and of castor, $\bar{a} \bar{a}$ gutt. xv. It is employed in nervous affections accompanied by severe pains or convulsions.

The *Potion Antispasmodique*, of the H. des Enf., is almost the same as the *Potion Calmant des Ven.*, except that it does not contain the laudanum; and the liquor of Hoffman is replaced by ζ ss of sulphuric ether.

NITROUS ETHER.

It possesses the same properties, and is used in the same cases as sulphuric ether; it appears to act also as a diuretic. It is employed in some diseases of the liver.

INTERNALLY. Gutt. xx—xxx, in a potion.

Ether Nitrique Alcoholisé. P. Gutt. xxx, and even more, in a potion, as a diuretic.

Acidulated Julep. H. of Germ.

Rx. Etheris nitrici, Θ i;

Decocti hordei, ζ xxiv;

Syrup. limon. ζ ij.

Misce.

A small cupful at a dose.

Sedative Emulsion. H. of Montp.

℞. Ether. nitr. cum alcohol. gutt.
xxiv;

Emulsion. sem. melonis, ℥ iv;

Syrup. nymphææ alb. ℥ i.

Fiat emulsio, cujus sumatur coch. mag.
pro dosi.

In gonorrhæa.

EXTERNALLY. *In frictions*, as a refrige-
rant. Any quantity.

Antiphlogistic Gargle. H. of Germ.

℞. Etheris nitrici, ℥ ss;

Decocti althææ, Oij;

Syrupi ejusdem, ℥ ij.

Misce.

HYDROCHLORIC ETHER.

It possesses the same properties, and may
be used in the same case cases, as the pre-
ceding preparations. It is not much em-
ployed.

INTERNALLY. Gutt. xx—xxx, and even
more, in a potion.

Ether hydrochlorique Alcoolisé. P. Gutt.
xx—℥ ss, in a potion.

ACETIC ETHER.

It has the same properties, and may be
employed in the same manner as the pre-
ceding. It is not much used except exter-
nally, in frictions on those parts affected
with rheumatism and neuralgia.

INTERNALLY. Gutt. ℥ ss, in a potion.

EXTERNALLY. Gutt. ℥ ij—iv, in frictions.

SUBNITRATE OF BISMUTH.

In doses of a drachm, an irritant poison ; in small doses a very efficacious sedative in neuralgia of the stomach and intestinal canal, according to MM. Odier, Delaroche, Clarke, Lombard, Trousseau, &c. It is employed with great success in gastralgia, pyrosis, gastro-enteralgia, chronic gastritis, chronic diarrhœa, spasmodic cholera, to calm the cramps of the stomach, and to subdue the spasmodic diarrhœa and vomiting.

INTERNALLY. Gr. x—xx, and even 3j, in twenty-four hours, in pills, or in a mucilaginous vehicle.

Sedative Powder. H. Dieu.

Rx. Bismuth. subnit. gr. iv ;
Magnesiæ calcin.,
Sacchari purif., ā ā gr. xl.

In chartulas iv divide, capiat j, singulis horis.

Tonic Pills. H. of Amer.

Rx. Bismuth. subnit. ʒ ij ;
Mucilag. acaciæ, q. s.

Fiant pilulæ xxxvj. Dosis j, secundis horis.

In dyspepsia.

CAMPHOR.

In small doses it acts as a sedative ; in large ones it is a very energetic excitant, which causes very violent nervous symptoms, and may even occasion death. It is employed internally in nervous and spasm-

dic affections, such as neuralgia, spasms of the bladder and œsophagus, hysteria, chorea, &c. It is also used in typhoid fevers, to combat nervous symptoms, and especially delirium, subsultus of the tendons, &c. It is strongly recommended as an anti-aphrodisiac.

[It is said to facilitate the action of mercury. (See *Mercury*.) T.]

It is used externally with much advantage in rheumatic pains, gout, neuralgia, &c. It is a medicine which is very much employed.

INTERNALLY. Gr. ij— \mathfrak{D} i, and even 3 ss or 3 i daily, in pills, or suspended in a vehicle by the aid of the yolk of an egg or of a mucilage.

Potion camphrée. P. The dose is a spoonful at a time.

Camphorated Powders. H. of Germ.

Rx. Camphoræ,
Acid. benzoic, ā ā gr. vi;
Sacchari, 3 i.

Divide in chartulas vi, quarum capiat unam tertiâ quâque horâ.

Camphorated Boluses. H. of England.

Rx. Camphoræ,
Conf. rosæ, ā ā 3 i.

Fiant boli xij, e quibus sumatur unus quartâ vel sextâ quâque horâ.

Boluses of Camphor and Nitre. H. Militaires.

Rx. Pulv. camphoræ,
Potass. nitratis, ā ā \mathfrak{D} i;
Confect. rosæ, q. s.

Divide in bolos vi quarum sumat, iv—vi quotidie.

In typhous fevers.

In the *Bols Camphrés* of the Hot. D., the confection of roses is replaced by starch and syrup.

In the *Pilules Antiseptiques* of the H. St. Ant., the starch is replaced by gum acaciæ: the above quantity is divided into xviii pills, iv—xii daily.

The *Bols Camphrés et Nitrés* of the H. de la Mat. contain only gr. viii of camphor and vi of nitre, united by q. s. of the yolk of an egg.

Boluses of Camphor and the Hydro-sulphate of Antimony. H. de la Mat.

Rx. Camphoræ, ℥i;

Antim. hydro-sulph. gr. i;

Potass. tart. gr. xvi;

Vitelli ovi, q. s.

Divide in bolos iv.

Used in certain fevers accompanied with prostration of strength.

Sedative Pills. Hot. D.

Rx. Camphoræ, gr. xij;

Hydrargyri submur. gr. vi;

Syrupi simplicis, q. s.

Fiant pilulæ iv.

Antispasmodic Pills. Hot. D.

Rx. Camphoræ, gr. vi;

Extracti opii, gr. j;

Nitratis potassæ, gr. iv;

Syrupi simplicis, q. s.

Divide in pilulas vi.

Pills used in Hospital Gangrene. Hot. D.

R \times . Camphoræ, Ⴄi ;
 Moschi, gr. viij;
 Ext. opii, gr. ij;
 Syrup simpl. q. s.

Fiant pilulæ viij.

Each pill contains gr. iij of camphor.

Antiseptic Potion. Hot. D.

R \times . Camphoræ, gr. x;
 Decoct. cinchon. Ⴄiv ;
 Tinct. cinnam. Ⴄi ;
 Ammoniaæ acet. ā ā Ⴄi ;
 Syrup. simplic. Ⴄi .

Fiat potio, cujus sumatur cochl. mag. pro dosi.

In Fevers accompanied with adynamia.

Emulsion of Camphor with Nitre. H. of Germ.

R \times . Camphoræ,
 Potass. nitrat., ā ā gr. xv ;
 Vitelli ovi, q. s.

Tere et adde,

Aquæ tiliaæ, Ⴄiij .

Fiat emulsio, cujus cochl. magnum sumatur pro dosi.

Employed to diminish painful erections in acute urethritis.

The *Potion Camphrée*, of the Hot. D., differs from the preceding in the dose of the camphor and nitre being raised to Ⴄi , in the yolk of the egg being replaced by acacia gum, and in the vehicle being Ⴄv of the pectoral infusion, sweetened with Ⴄi of the syrup of capillaire. It is administered in the same cases.

Camphorated Potion with Ether. H. of Germ.

Rx. Camphoræ, ℥i;
Ether. sulph. ℥ij;
Liq. opii (Sydenham), gutt. xx;
Aquæ cinnam. ℥vi.

Fiat potio, cujus capiat cochleare magnum tertiâ vel quartâ quâque horâ.

Camphorated Water with Ether.

Rx. Camphoræ,
Ether. sulph. ā ā ℥i;
Aquæ, ℥vii.

Dissolve the camphor in the ether, and then pour the solution into a vessel containing the water. This vessel ought to have a tube and a small cock at its base, and the neck should be furnished with a straight tube, enveloped in a piece of lint. The dose of this liquor is a spoonful, with syrup in nervous affections.

Camphor Mixture. H. of England.

Rx. Camphoræ, ℥i;
Spirit. rectific. gutt. x;
Sacchari, ℥ss;
Aquæ, Oj.

Triturate the camphor with the spirit, and then with the sugar; add the water, and strain.

The dose is ℥j—ij every three or four hours. It is often used as a vehicle for other medicines.

[The addition of magnesia, according to the Dublin pharmacopœia is a great improvement. T.]

EXTERNALLY. *Alcohol Camphré. P.* In lotions, fomentations, &c.

Liniment Camphré. P. q. v. In frictions.

Baume Opodeldock. P. In frictions on those parts affected with rheumatism.

Enema of Camphor. H. de la Mat.

Rx. Camphoræ, ʒ ij;
Vitelli ovi, No. 1;
Decocti hordei, Oij.

Misce pro enemate.

Employed in fevers accompanied with adynamia, and as a sedative in painful neuralgia, &c.

Lavement Antiseptique. H. Dieu.

Rx. Camphoræ, ʒ ij;
Cinchonæ, ʒ i;
Aquæ, Oij.

Misce.

Employed in fevers in which there is a tendency to gangrene.

Camphorated Gargle. H. of Italy.

Rx. Camphoræ, ʒ i;
Ether. sulph., ʒ i;
Syrup. simplic., ʒ i;
Aquæ, Oij.

Fiat gargarisma.

Used in malignant angina.

Camphorated Vinegar. H. Militaires.

Rx. Camphoræ, ʒ i;
Acet. fort., ʒ viij.

Liqua.

Employed in lotions, Frictions, &c.

Camphorated Fomentation. H. of Germ.

Rx. Camphoræ, ʒ iv;
Acid. acetic, ʒ ij;
Aceti, ʒ x.

Fiat fotus.

Employed in fomentations to parts threatened with gangrene.

Lotion of Elder with Camphorated Alcohol.

H. des Enf.

Rx. Spirit. rect. cum camph. ℥ ij;
Infusi flor. sambuci, Oj.

Fiat lotio.

Employed in the treatment of indolent glandular swellings, in children of a scrofulous habit.

Resolvent Liniment. H. St. Ant.

Rx. Camphoræ, ℥ ij;
Aquæ calcis, ℥ ss.;
Olei olivæ, ℥ iss.

Misce.

Camphorated Soap Liniment. H. of Germ.

Rx. Camphoræ, ℥ ij;
Ung. basilici, ℥ j;
Sapon. nigr. ℥ ss.

Misce.

Employed in lumbago.

Pommade of Camphor. H. de la Mat.

Rx. Pulv. camphoræ,
Oxid. zinci, ā ā gr. iij;
Butyri recent. ℥ iij;
Spermatis ceti, ℥ ij;
Ceræ albæ, ℥ iij.

Melt the greasy substances, and add while triturating the camphor, and the oxide of zinc.

Employed in certain diseases of the eyes, to prevent the eye-lids from adhering together

during sleep. It should be spread upon pieces of fine linen, which are to be applied to the margins of the eye-lids, and kept there by a bandage.

Cerate of Camphor. H. Militaires.

Rx. Camphoræ, unam partem;

Cerat. simplic., decem partes.

Tere simul.

Cataplasm Antiseptique. Hot. D.

Rx. Camphoræ, 3 ij;

Cataplasm. lini, q. s.

Pulveris cinchon, 3 iv.

Misce.

Employed with success in simple and hospital gangrene.

[I employ the camphorated liniment with opium in pertussis, with great success—Vide *Opium*. T.]

ASSAFŒTIDA.

A very active excitant, which appears to have a particular influence on the nervous system. In large doses it irritates the intestinal canal; in smaller ones, its general action is antispasmodic. It is frequently employed with advantage in hysteria, hypochondriasis, and nervous colics. It is recommended as an emmenagogue and anthelmintic. Good effects have been obtained from its use in certain cases of amenorrhœa, and in affections dependant on the presence of worms.

[It is used in large doses in hysteria, chorea, epilepsy, and other nervous disorders. T.]

INTERNALLY. Gr. x ʒss in pills, or in an emulsion.

Teinture. P. ʒj—ʒij and more, in a potion.

Teinture Ethérée. P. Gutt. xx—xxx, in a potion.

Mixture of Assafœtida. H. of Eng.

R̄. Assafœtidæ, ʒj;
Aquæ menthæ, ʒij.

Fiat mistura, cujus capiat cochl. mag. secundâ quâque horâ.

Mixture of Assafœtida. (Millar).

R̄. Assafœtidæ, ʒiij;
Ammoniæ acetatis, ʒj;
Aquæ pulegii, ʒii.

Dosis cochl. mag. secundâ quâque horâ.

Pills of Assafœtida. H. of Germ.

R̄. Assafœtidæ, ʒij;
Saponis amygdal. ʒj;
Olei fœniculi, m vi.

Fiat massa, in pilulas gr. ij distribuenda.

Compound Assafœtida Pill. H. of Eng.

R̄. Assafœtidæ, gr. xx;
Ipecacuanhæ,
Scillæ, ā ā gr. ij;
Aquæ, q. s.

Fiant pillulæ vi, ex quibus sumat unam vel duas ter quaterve in die.

Antispasmodic Pills. M. de Santé.

Rx. Assafœtidæ,
 Potassæ nitratis, ā ā ̄ij;
 Extracti cinchonæ,
 ——— catechu, ā ā 3ij;
 Moschi, gr. xv.

Divide in pilulas gr. vi, quarum sumat ij—iv in die. The quantity may be increased if necessary.

Antispasmodic Pills. Hôt. D.

Rx. Assafœtidæ,
 Gummi acaciæ, gr. ij;
 Moschi pulveris, gr. j;
 Pulveris valerianæ, gr. viij.

Fiant pilulæ tres, in die capiendæ.

Pills of Assafœtida and Musk. Hôt. D.

Rx. Assafœtidæ, gr. xij;
 Moschi gran., gr. vi.

Fiat massa, in pilulas sex dividenda, quarum capiat unam vel duas quotidie.

Antihysterical Drops. H. of Germ.

Rx. Tincturæ assafœtidæ, 3ij;
 ——— castorei, 3jss;
 ——— opii, 3ss.

Guttæ x ad xx sumendæ pro dosi in potione vel cyatho aquæ.

EXTERNALLY. In an enema 3j to ij.

Lavement of Assafœtida. M. de Santé.

Rx. Assafœtidæ, 3j;
 Vitelli ovi, No. j;
 Aquæ, 3vj.

Fiat enema.

Employed in nervous affections, hysteria, &c.

Fetid Enema. H. of Eng.

R. Assafoetidæ, 3 ij;

Decocti avenæ sativæ, 3 x.

Misce pro enemate.

AMMONIACUM.

An energetic stimulant, whose action resembles that of assafoetida. It is employed in asthma, derangement of the respiratory and digestive systems, chlorosis, hysteria, &c. It is also used in chronic pulmonary catarrh, as an expectorant. This substance is useful as an external application in the treatment of tumours, not inflammatory, white swellings of the articulations, scirrhus, &c. It enters into the composition of many plasters.

INTERNALLY. Gr. x—3 ss in pills or suspended in a potion by means of the yolk of an egg.

Teinture. P. ʒj—3 ss. in a potion.

Pilules balsamique or de Morton. P. Gr. vj ad xx.

Lac Ammoniacum.

R. Ammoniaci, ʒj;

Oxymellis scillæ, 3 ij.

Decoque ammoniacum cum oxymelle et adde,

Aquæ pulegii, 3 vi;

Menthæ piperitæ, 3 iv.

Misce: dosis cochl. mag. secundâ quâque horâ.

[This is an excellent remedy, combined with comp. tinct. of camphor, in chronic

bronchitis or winter cough of aged persons. T.]

In pulmonary catarrhs.

Mixture of Ammoniacum.

Rx. Ammoniaci, 3 ij ;

Aquæ, 3 viij.

Triturate the ammoniacum, gradually adding the water. The dose is from 3 ss to j, in a mucilaginous potion.

[It should be sweetened, on account of its unpleasant taste. T.]

Expectorant Potion. H. de la Ch.

Rx. Rad. polygalæ senegæ, 3 ij ;

Aquæ ferventis, 3 ij.

Coque, cola et adjice,

Ammoniaci. 3 ji ;

Syrupi tolutani, 3 i.

Fiat mistura, cujus sumat cochl. mag. secundâ quâque horâ.

In pulmonary catarrh not inflammatory.

Diuretic Emulsion. (Swediaur.)

Rx. Ammoniaci, 3 ij ;

Vitellorum ovor. No. ij.

Solve et adde,

Infusi radicis oreoselini, 3 viij ;

Potassæ nitratis, 3 ij.

Dosis cochl. mag. sæpe in die.

In dropsies.

Pills of Ammoniacum. H. St. Ant.

Rx. Ammoniaci, 3 iij ;

Pulveris scillæ, 3 j.

In pilulas xlvij divide, quarum sumat iv vel v quotidie.

To facilitate expectoration in chronic pulmonary catarrh. In large doses, these pills act as a gentle purgative.

Pills of Ammoniacum and Myrrh. H. of Eng.

Rx. Ammoniaci,
Myrrhæ, ā ā 3 ij;
Aquæ, q. s.

In pilulas, xl forma, ex quibus capiat ij ad iv bis vel ter in die.

Pilules Fondantes. Hôt D.

Rx. Ammoniaci,
Pulveris, rhei, ā ā 3 j;
Assafœtidæ,
Crocī, ā ā 3 ss;
Aloes, gr. x;
Saponis medicinalis, 3 iij.

Fiat massa, in pilulas granorum iij distribuenda, capiat duas bis vel ter de die.

Pilules Fondantes. H. of Germ.

Rx. Ammoniaci, 3 ij;
Saponis medicinalis, 3 j;
Olei juniperi, gut. xx.

Divide in pilulas granorum ij, quarum summat xij ad xv quotidie.

EXTERNALLY.

Resolvent Collyrium. H. of Italy.

Rx. Ammoniaci, 3 ij;
Vitelli ovi, q. s.

Tere et adjice,

Tincturæ opii, gut. xxx;

Aquæ fontanæ, ʒ x.

Fiat collyrium.

[The liquor opii should be substituted for the tincture. T.]

Ammoniacum Plaster. H. of England.

R_x. Ammoniacy, ℥ vij;
Aceti scilliticæ, ℥ ij.

Misce.

GALBANUM, SAGAPENUM, and OPOPANAX, possess the same properties as ammoniacum and assafœtida. They enter into the composition of many officinal preparations.

VALERIAN.

A powerful general excitant, but whose action is principally on the brain, and which, in small doses, acts as an antispasmodic and tonic. It is employed with advantage in hysteria, epilepsy, certain cases of megrim and other nervous affections, hypochondriasis, and fevers presenting atonic symptoms. It is recommended as a powerful febrifuge.

[It has unjustly fallen into disuse in this country. It was formerly combined with cinchona, and used advantageously. Dr. Epps thinks it a very valuable remedy. T.]

INTERNALLY. *Powder.* ℥ij—℥j, twice a-day, and gradually increased to ℥iv, and even more.

Infusion, or Decoction. ℥j—iv to Oij of water.

The *Infusion de Valériane*, of the H. de la Ch., and of the Hot. D., contain ℥j to the same quantity of water.

Distilled Water. P. ℥ ij—iv.

Extract. P. ℥ j—3 ss, in pills.

Tincture. P. 3 ss—j, in a potion.

Antispasmodic Powder. H. Militaires.

R̄. Pulveris valerianæ, 3 j;

———— cinnamomi, gr. xij.

Divide in chartulas sex in die capiendas.

The *Poudre Antispasmodique* of the Hot. D. contains 3 j of valerian, and ij of cinchona. It is used in the same cases.

Bolus of Valerian. H. de la Mat.

R̄. Pulveris valerianæ, gr. xx;

Potassæ sulphatis, gr. ij;

Syrupi aurantii, q. s.

Fiat bolus.

In spasmodic affections.

Pills given in Epilepsy. Hot. D.

R̄. Pulveris valerianæ, gr. xxx;

Castorei, gr. iv;

Oxidi zinci, gr. xx;

Syrupi simplicis, q. s.

Divide in pilulas vi, in die sumendas.

Antispasmodic Electuary. (Swediaur.)

R̄. Pulveris valerianæ,

———— florum aurantii, ā ā 3 vi;

Misce. Dosis cochl. min. bis vel ter in die.

Syrup of Valerian. H. of Germ.

R̄. Valerianæ, ℥ viij;

Aquæ ferventis, Oij.

Infunde per horas tres, cola et adde sacchari, lbiv.

The dose is 3 ss—j, in stimulant and antispasmodic draughts.

Compound Infusion of Valerian. H. of Germ.

Rx. Valerianæ, 3 iij;

Aquæ ferventis, 3 viij.

Macera, cola, et adde,

Aquæ cinnamomi, 3 ij;

Etheris sulphur. alcoholiz. 3 ij;

Liquoris anodynii Hoffm. 3 ij;

Syrupi simplicis, 3 j.

Dosis, cochl. mag. singulâ vel secundâ quâque horâ.

Excitant Potion. H. Militaires.

Rx. Valerianæ, 3 ijss;

Aquæ, 3 viij.

Coque ad dimidiam, cola et adde,

Tincturæ cinnamomi, 3 ss;

Syrupi simplicis, 3 j.

Fiat potio, cujus capiat cochl. mag. secundâ quâque horâ.

MUSK.

A diffusible stimulant and energetic antispasmodic. It is employed in typhoid fevers, and in those accompanied with ataxia, to combat nervous symptoms, such as delirium, convulsive movements, &c. It is recommended in whooping cough, epilepsy, tetanus, hydrophobia, hysteria, and other affections purely spasmodic. Combined with ammonia it is employed with success to arrest the progress of gangrene. It is administered to children in the form of enema, in convulsions arising from dentition. It is not much used on account of its dearness.

[It is also very much adulterated. T.]

INTERNALLY. Gr. v—3 ss, in pills, or suspended in an emulsion.

Teinture. P. Gut. xv— \mathfrak{D} j, in a potion.

Teinture Éthérée. P. The same doses.

Antispasmodic Powders. H. of Germ.

Rx. Moschi, gr. xxxij;

Opii, gr. iv;

Sacchari, 3j.

Divide in chartulas xij ex quibus sumatur una, singulis horis.

Pills of Musk. H. St. Ant.

Rx. Moschi, 3j;

Oxidi zinci, 3 ss.

Fiat pilulæ xxxvi, quarum capiat viij—x in die.

In the treatment of nervous disorders.

Antihysterical Pills. H. St. Ant.

Rx. Moschi,

Extracti valerianæ, ā ā \mathfrak{D} j;

——— opii, gr. xij.

Divide in pilulas xvi.

Each pill contains gr. $\frac{3}{4}$ of opium, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ of musk.

Mixture of Musk. H. of England.

Rx. Moschi,

Gummi acaciæ,

Sacchari, ā ā 3j;

Aquæ rosæ, 3vj.

Sumatur 3j ad ij, secundâ quâque horâ.

The *Misture Musquée* of the M. de Santé is composed of gr. xij of musk, 3ij of sugar, and 3ij of water.

Julep of Musk. H. of Italy.

Rx. Moschi, gr. xij;
 Aquæ menthæ piperitæ, ℥ iij;
 Syrupi corticis aurantii, ℥ j.

Fiat mistura, cujus cochl. min. omni horâ diei sumenda.

Antispasmodic Potion.

Rx. Tincturæ moschi, gut. xv;
 Aquæ destillatæ pulegii,
 ————— tiliæ, ā ā ℥ ij;
 Syrupi aurantii, ℥ j.

Dosis cochl. mag. omni horâ.

CASTOR.

A stimulant and antispasmodic, employed with advantage in spasmodic affections, such as hysteria, hypochondriasis, nervous palpitations, convulsive hiccough, epilepsy, nervous asthma, amenorrhœa, when it depends on a spasmodic state of the uterus, &c. On account of its stimulating action, it is useful in typhoid, adynamic, and ataxic (typhous) fevers, to restore the general strength, and to combat nervous symptoms.

INTERNALLY. *Powder.* Gr. x—℥j, and even ℥j, several times during the 24 hours, in pills or suspended in a vehicle.

Teinture. P. Gut. x—xxx, in a potion.

Teinture Éthérée. P. The same doses.

Antispasmodic Powder. H. of Italy.

Rx. Castorei, gr. ij;
 Magnesiæ, ℥ j;
 Gummi acaciæ, gr. xij.

Fiat pulvis pro dosi.

Pills of Castor. H. of America.

R_x. Castorei, 3j;
 Acidi succinici, 3 ss;
 Extracti gentianæ, q. s.

Divide in pilulas xxiv, de quibus sumat
 ij—vi in die.

Antispasmodic Boluses. H. de la Pit.

R_x, Pulveris castorei,
 ——— succini,
 ——— assafœtidæ,
 ——— valerianæ, ā ā 3 ss;
 ——— camphoræ, 3j;
 Syrupi succinici, q. s.

Fiat massa, in bolos granorum vi dividenda quorum sumantur vi ad viij in die.

A Sedative and Antispasmodic Potion. H. des Enf.

R_x. Tincturæ castorei, gut. xx;
 Aquæ valerianæ,
 ——— pœoniæ,
 Syrupi simplicis, 3 ij.

Fiat haustus, partitis vicibus, sumendus.

Antihysterical Potion. H. of Germ.

R_x. Tincturæ castorei, 3 ij;
 Etheris sulphur. alcoholiz. 3 j;
 Aquæ melissæ, 3 vi;
 Syrupi aurantii, 3 v.

Misce. Dosis, cochl. mag. secundâ quâque horâ.

EXTERNALLY. In enema, 3 ss—j, kept in suspension by means of gum acacia.

AMBERGRIS.

An energetic stimulant. Employed as an antispasmodic in neuroses, convulsions, adynamic fevers, &c. It is seldom used at present. It enters into several officinal preparations.

INTERNALLY. Gr. v— Ḑi , in pills.

Teinture. P. Ḑi — Ḑss , in a draught.

Teinture Éthérée. P. Gutt. xij—xxxvi, in the same manner.

Powder of Musk and Amber Grease. H. of Germ.

Rx. Ambræ grisæ, gr. xvij;

Moschi gran. gr. iij;

Olei cinnamomi, *mij*;

Sacchari albi, Ḑiij .

Sit pulvis, ejus capiat, gr. xij— Ḑi sæpe in die.

Pills of Amber. H. of Germ.

Rx. Ambræ grisæ,

Confect. aurantii,

Extracti cinchonæ,

Opii pulveris, sing. Ḑi .

In pilulas gr. ij redige—dentur v—x tertiis horis.

These are considered powerfully aphrodisiac. (See *Aphrodisiacs*.)

Balsamic Tincture of Amber. (Dippel.)

Rx. Ambræ grisæ,

Bals. peruvian. ā ā Ḑj ;

Potassæ subcarbon. Ḑiij .

Tere simul et adde,

Alcoholis rectific. Ḑivss .

Dosis *m* xv—xx. *As an antispasmodic in the trismus of new-born infants.*

ANIMAL OIL OF DIPPEL.

[This is obtained after the distillation of animal matters, especially hartshorn. Its chief ingredient is subcarbonate of ammonia. T.]

In large doses it is an active poison; in small quantities it is said to be stimulant and antispasmodic. It is seldom used at present.

INTERNALLY. Gutt. v—xx, in sugar and water.

COD LIVER OIL.

Stimulant and antispasmodic. Employed in Germany in gout, rheumatism, scrofula, &c.

INTERNALLY. One to three table-spoonsful twice a day. A cup of coffee, tea, or some aromatic infusion should be taken after it.

[This medicine is extremely disagreeable. It is much used at Manchester. T.]

EXTERNALLY. *In frictions.*

[*Volatile Oil of Black Mustard.* (Magendie.)

To obtain this oil, take 10 kilograms of good black mustard, add 50 or 55 of water, and introduce into an alembic. Distil and condense with water.

This oil is employed in frictions, is an excellent rubefacient, and acts almost instantaneously. "It is preferable to ammo-

niacal preparations. It possesses a strong, disagreeable odour." (*Magendie's Formulary*. Seventh edition. Paris, March, 1835).

I insert the following new remedy in this place, as it was announced after the preceding part of this Formulary was printed. T.]

[*Lactic Acid*. (Magendie.)

This is a solvent of aliments in the stomach, and is used by Magendie in dyspepsia and indigestion.

Lactic Lemonade.

R̄. Acidi lactici, ʒ i—iv;
Aquæ fontis, Oj;
Syrupi simpl. ʒ ij.

To be made into lozenges of half a drachm each, which are to be kept in closely stopped phials.

The lactic acid rapidly dissolves calculi of the phosphate of lime, which are white.

The lactates of soda, potass, &c., have not as yet been tried by M. Magendie; but he recommends them to practitioners. (*Op. cit.* March, 1835).]

ORANGE LEAVES.

Tonics, stimulants, and antispasmodics. In small quantities they are used in nervous affections, such as convulsive coughs, hysteria, &c. In large doses they are recommended in epilepsy. [Seldom used in this country. T.]

INTERNALLY. *Powder. As an antiepi-*
c c

leptic. \mathfrak{z} i— \mathfrak{z} i progressively, in boluses, or in the form of an electuary, with honey.

Infusion. As an antispasmodic. No. iv—x to Oij of water.

Decoction. No. xxx—xxxvi to Oij of water.

Infusion of Orange Leaves. Hot. D. and de la Ch.

R. Foliorum aurantii, \mathfrak{z} ij;
 Aquæ ferventis, Oij;
 Macera et cola.

Dosis, cyathus ter quaterve indiès.

ORANGE FLOWERS.

Slightly stimulating: much employed as antispasmodics.

INTERNALLY. *Infusion.* Pinc. i—ij in Oij of boiling water.

Distilled Water. P. \mathfrak{z} i—iv.

Sirop. P. \mathfrak{z} i ad ij.

Oil. P. Gutt. ij ad vj.

Confection. P. q. v.

MARSH-MALLOWS (FLOWERS).

Antispasmodic and slightly diaphoretic. They are in daily use in a great number of diseases, and especially in nervous affections.

[They are seldom employed in the British dominions. T.]

INTERNALLY. *Infusion.* Pinc. i—ij in Oij of boiling water.

The *Infusion of Marsh-mallows* of the H. de Paris contain \mathfrak{z} ij of marsh-mallows to Oij of water.

Distilled Water. P. ʒ ij—iv, as an ordinary vehicle for antispasmodic and other potions.

Infusion of Marsh-mallows and of Orange Flowers. H. de la Mat.

Rx. Infusi althææ, Oij;
Aq. destil. flor. aurant. ʒ ij;
Etheris sulphurici, ʒ ij.

Misce.

Taken in small cupsful when hot.

THE ROOTS OF PEONY were formerly considered as antispasmodics; they were administered in powder, in doses of ʒ ss to j. At the present day they are not used. There is a *Distilled Water*, from the leaves of this plant, in the *Codex*, which is frequently used as a vehicle for sedative potions.

CAJEPUT OIL.

A stimulant and energetic diaphoretic, acting also as an antispasmodic. It is employed in neurosis of the stomach, hysteria and other nervous disorders, chronic rheumatism, &c. It is used externally in frictions, to ease the pains in gout and rheumatism.

[It was used in the blue cholera, without success. T.]

INTERNALLY. Gutt. iv—viij, and even more, in sugar, or dissolved in alcohol, in a potion.

Stimulant Drops. H. of Germ.

Rx. Olei cajuputi, ʒ ss;
—— cornu cervi, ʒ j.

Misce.

Guttæ v—xv ex cyatho aquæ sumantur.

Stimulant Emulsion. (Swediaur.)

Rx. Olei cajuputi, 3j;
 Mucilaginis acaciæ, 3 iij;
 Aquæ, 3 iv.

Fiat emulsio, cujus sumatur cochl. min. pro dosi.

EXTERNALLY. *In frictions*, q. q. mixed with an equal quantity of olive oil.

YELLOW AMBER.

An excitant. It is said that it possesses antispasmodic properties. It is not much used at the present day.

INTERNALLY. *Tincture.* P. Gutt. x— Xi , in a potion.

Essential Oil. P. Gutt. iv—vi.

EXTERNALLY. *Essential Oil.* P. *In frictions on parts affected with rheumatism.*

SUCCINIC ACID was formerly used as an antispasmodic: it is not much employed at present.

Sirop de Karabe. P., which is added to antispasmodic potions, in doses of 3 ij—3 i.

HARTSHORN.

In large doses it is an active poison; in smaller ones it is a stimulant and antispasmodic. It is not much used at present.

[It is frequently employed in this kingdom in syncope, hysteria, and other spasmodic disorders.

INTERNALLY. Gutt. v—xv, in sugar, or in a potion.

CHAPTER XI.

MEDICINES EMPLOYED AS SEDATIVES
OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM, NARCO-
TICS, &c.

OPIUM.

IN small doses it diminishes sensibility and produces a state of calmness, which brings on sleep; in larger ones it acts as a stimulant, and exhilarates the intellectual faculties, but afterwards brings on general weakness and a disturbed sleep; in fine, in large doses it is a very violent poison, which acts principally on the brain. It is very frequently used to allay acute pain, to cause sleep, and to diminish sensibility in a number of cases, and especially in chronic diseases. It is employed with advantage in diarrhœa and cholera maligna, neuralgia, &c.

[This medicine has been long employed to allay pain in chronic diseases, and is contra-indicated when there is cerebral affection or constipation. It is only of late years that its chemical composition was fully ascertained, and that its sedative and stimulant properties were explained. This substance and its sedative preparations are perhaps more generally employed than any other medicine in the materia medica. T.]

Subst. incomp. Ammonia, the carbonates of soda and potass, the oxymuriate of mercury, the nitrate of silver, the acetate of lead, the sulphates of copper, iron and zinc, the infusion of galls and of yellow cinchona bark.

INTERNALLY. *Opium purifie.* or *Laudanum.* P. Gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ —ij.

Aqueous Extract. P. The same doses.

Extract prepared by Fermentation. P. The same doses.

Dover's Powder. P. Gr. v—x, and even more. (Gr. 10 contain gr. 1 of opium, and the same quantity of ipecacuanha).

Pilules de Cynoglosse. P. Gr. ij—vi, and more. (Gr. 9 contain gr. 1 of opium).

Theriacque. P. Gr. xij—3 ss. (3j contains a little less than gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ of opium).

Diascordium. P. 3 ss—i. (3j contains gr. 6-7ths of opium).

Teinture. P. Gutt. vi—xx, in a potion. (24 gutt. weighing gr. 12, contain gr. 1 of opium).

Laudanum Liquide de Sydenham. P. Gutt. x—xx, in a potion. (20 drops weigh about gr. xv, and contain gr. 1 of opium).

Laudanum de Rousseau. P. Gutt. ij—viij. (Gutt. 7 contain gr. j of opium).

Sirop. 3 ij—iv, in a potion. (3j contains gr. 2 of opium).

Pills of Soap and Opium. H. of England.

Rx. *Opii contriti*, 3 iv;

Saponis duri, 3 ij.

Gr. v contain gr. i of opium.

Compound Powder of Chalk with Opium.

H. of England.

℞. Cretæ preparatæ, ʒ ij;
 Cinnamomi corticis, ʒ j;
 Tortmentillæ radicis,
 Acaciæ gummi, ā ā ʒ vi;
 Piperis longi fructûs, ʒ i.

Separatim in pulverem subtilissimum tere
 dein adjice,

Pulveris opii, gr. xxxiv.

Dosis, gr. xij—ʒi.

*In diarrhœa. Much used to stop purging
 dependent on dentition of children. (ʒi con-
 tains gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ of opium).*

Sedative Powder. H. of Germ.

℞. Opii pulveris, gr. i;
 Potassæ nitratis, gr. xij;
 Sacchari purif. ʒij.

Divide in chartulas vi, quarum sumat
 unam secundâ quâque horâ.

Thebaic Pills. H. of Edinb.

℞. Opii pulveris, ʒ i;
 Pimentæ baccæ, ʒ ij;
 Extr. glycyrrhizæ, ʒ vij.

Soften the opium and the extract of li-
 quorice with a little diluted alcohol, then
 mix and add the Jamaica pepper pulverized.
 The dose is from v to x grs. (10 grs. contain
 1 gr. of opium).

Sedative Pills. Hot. D.

℞. Extracti opii,
 Antimonii sulph., ā ā gr. ij;
 Potassæ nitratis, gr. iv.

Fiat massa, in pilulas viij distribuenda
quarum capiat ij ad iv in die.

Pills of Opium and Ipecacuanha. H. of
England.

Rx. Pulveris opii,
——— ipecacuanhæ, ā ā gr. i;
Confectionis rosæ caninæ, q. s.

Fiant pilulæ ij.

Pills of Opium and Antimony. H. of England.

Rx. Opii pulveris, gr. ij;
Antimonii tartarizat., gr. i;
Theraciæ, q. s.

Fiant pilulæ iv, quarum sumat unam vel
duas quotidie.

Employed in certain rheumatic affections.

Anodyne Pills. Hôt. D.

Rx. Extracti opii, gr. iiij;
Camphoræ, gr. vi;
Syrupi simplicis, q. s.

Fiant pilulæ vi, de quibus sumat unam
ad tres quotidie.

*In certain cases in which there is insomno-
lence.*

Confection of Opium. H. of England.

Rx. Opii duri, 3 jss;
Piperis longi, 3 ij;
Zingiberis, 3 iv;
Carui seminum, 3 vi;
Syrupi simplicis, 3 iv.

Fiat confectio, cujus sumat gr. xij, ad 3 ss
pro dosi. (Gr. xxxv contain gr. i of opium).

[The formula of the Lond. Pharm. directs four times the quantity of the ingredients. T.]

Black Drop. H. of England.

Rx. Opii pulveris, 3 ij;
Omphacii, 3 xij;
Nucis moschatae, 3 iij;
Croci, 3 ss.

Coque et adde,

Sacchari, 3 ij;

Spumæ cerevisiæ, cochl. min. ij.

Let these ferment for seven or eight days; filter and keep it in phials well corked.

The dose is from gut. ij to vj, in a potion. (Six drops are equivalent to 1 gr. of opium).

[The preceding formula is extremely inaccurate, as will appear by the following, which is the genuine prescription for the Black Drop, by the original inventor Edward Tonstall, a medical practitioner at Bishop's Auckland. It was given by a relative of the family to the late Dr. Armstrong, of London, when he resided at Sunderland, and published by him in his work on Typhus, 1816.

"Take half a pound of opium sliced; three pints of good verjuice; one and a half ounce of nutmegs; half an ounce of saffron. Boil them to a proper thickness, then add a quarter of a pound of sugar and two spoonfuls of yeast. Set the whole in a warm place near the fire for six or eight weeks, then place it in the open air, until it be-

come a syrup; lastly, decant, filter and bottle it up, adding a little sugar to each bottle." Though this remedy has been extensively employed by physicians for nearly a century and a quarter, (for it was introduced about the year 1716) and is still a favourite medicine, it never obtained a place in the London, Dublin, or Edinburgh Pharmacopœia. An attempt has been made by Mr. Battley to supersede it, by the liquor opii sedativus; and next by the Dublin College of Physicians in their pharmacopœia, 1826, (Acetous solution of opium); but I have never observed such uniform and beneficial effects from either of the proposed substitutes, as from that which both were intended to supersede. T.]

Sedative Looch. H. des Ven.

℞. Laudani liquid. Sydenham. gut.

xv—xxx;

Mucilag. acaciæ, ℥ v;

Aq. flor. aurantii, 3 ij.

The dose is a table spoonful in the evening, and repeated until the desired effect is produced.

Potion of Opium. H. of England.

℞. Tincturæ opii, gut. xx;

Aquæ menthæ piperitæ, 3 v;

Aquæ, 3 iij.

Fiat haustus, cujus sumat cochl. mag. singulis horis.

The *mixture with opium* of the English Hospitals, is composed of 3 iij of water, 3 i

of the tincture of opium, and ℥ vj of peppermint water. The dose is ℥ ss—jss, twice or thrice a day.

Potion of Gum with Opium. H. de la Ch.

℞. Mucilag. acaciæ, ℥ iv;

Syrupi opii, ℥ ss;

Misce, dosis cochl. mag. singulis horis.

Emeto-anodyne Mixture. M. de Santé.

℞. Laudani Sydenham,

Etheris sulphurici, ā ā ℥ j;

Antimonii sulphuret. gr. ij;

Syrupi simplicis, ℥ j;

Aquæ fontanæ, ℥ iv;

Dosis, cochl. mag. singulis horis.

As a sedative and expectorant.

Compound Looch. Hôt. Dieu.

℞. Extracti opii, gr. j;

———— cinchonæ, gr. iv;

Camphoræ, gr. vi;

Emulsion. amygdalæ ℥ iv.

Sit mistura, de quâ capiat cochl. ampl. urgenti tusse.

In catarrh, accompanied by violent or troublesome cough.

Theriac Medicine. M. de Santé.

℞. Theriacæ, ℥ jss;

Gummi acaciæ, ℥ i;

Syrupi simplicis, ℥ j;

Aquæ fontanæ, ℥ vj.

Fiat mistura, cujus sumat cochl. mag. pro dosi.

Employed as a tonic and sedative.

EXTERNALLY. Gr. vi ad xij, and even more, dissolved in water, to be added to fomentations or to cataplasms.

Liquor Opii (Sydenham). P. In frictions, and with water in fomentations, lotions, collyria, &c.

Collyre Opiacé. P. q. v.

Liniment with soap and opium. P. q. v.

(T. opii ℥ j , sap. amygdal. ℥ ss , ol. olivæ, ℥ ij).

Anodyne Collyrium. H. of Germ.

Rx. Extracti opii, gr. j;
Camphoræ sol. in ol. gr. ij;
Mucilag. mali cydoniæ, ℥ j ;
Aquæ rosæ, ℥ ij .

Fiat collyrium.

Employed in painful ophthalmia.

Collyrium with Opium. H. des Enf.

Rx. Liquoris opii (Sydenham),
Croci, ā ā ℥ j ;
Decocti lini ferventis, ℥ iv .

Macera et cola.

Used in the same cases as the preceding.

Another of the same Hospital.

Rx. Extracti opii, ℥ ss ;
Aquæ, Oj.

Misce.

Employed in cases of ophthalmia, accompanied with great increase of sensibility.

The *Collyrium with opium* of the H. de la Ch. contains only gr. ij of the extract.

[The vinum opii of the former Lond.

Pharm. was a valuable remedy in chronic ophthalmia, but the London College have substituted spirit for wine, and designate the preparation as formerly!! T.]

Sedative Gargle. (Swediaur).

Rx. Extracti opii, 3j;
Aquæ ferventis, Oj.

Misce et adjice,

Spiritus rectificati, 3j.

Fiat gargarisma.

Employed with advantage in painful ulcerations of the throat and tongue.

Collutoire Opiace. H. Militaires.

Rx. Tincturæ opii, 3j;
Syrupi mellis, 3 iijss.

Misce.

Employed in the same cases as the preceding.

Sedative Liniment. (Ryan).

Rx. Liniment camph. c. 3 ij—iv;
Tincturæ opii, 3 ij—iv.

Misce.

[I have used this liniment in frictions on the cheeks, nape of the neck, dorsal spine, and chest, in hooping cough, with great success; and also on the cheek during dentition and facial neuralgia from toothache in adults. It will be found beneficial in rheumatismal and neuralgic pains in different parts of the body. T.]

Narcotic Fomentation. Hôt. D.

Rx. Opii, 3 ij;
Aquæ, ℥j.

Fiat fofus.

Anodyne Cataplasma. Hôt. D.

R̄. Liquoris opii (Sydenham), 3j;
Cataplasmatidis lini, ℥j.

Misce in usum.

Employed in cases of phlegmasia accompanied with acute pains.

Anodyne Liniment. H. de la Ch.

R̄. Extracti opii, 3 iij;
Unguenti althææ, 3 j;
Balsami tranquilli,
Olei amygdalar., ā ā 3 ij.

Fiat linimentum.

Used in frictions on painful parts.

Sedative Liniment. H. de la Ch.

R̄. Tincturæ opii, 3 iv;
Camphoræ, 3 ij;
Olei amygdal. dulcis, 3 ij.

Misce.

The *Liniment opiacé* of the same hospital contains 3 ij of laudanum and 3 iv of the acetate of lead, with the same quantity of the oil of sweet almonds.

Liniment Opiacé. Hôt. D.

R̄. Liquoris opii, 3 j—ij;
Olei olivæ, 3 iv;
Saponis medicinalis, 3 ss.

Misce.

The *Liniment opiacé* of the H. des Ven. does not contain the soap, but a double quantity of laudanum.

The *Liniment opiacé* of the H. des E f.

differs only from that of the Hôt. D. by the absence of the soap.

In the *Liniment opiacé* of the H. St. Ant. the laudanum is replaced by the same quantity of opium.

Narcotic Liniment. Hôt. D.

Rx. Liquoris opii (Sydenham), 3j;
Balsami Fioravanti, ʒ ss;
—————tranquilli, ʒ j.

Misce.

Another narcotic liniment of the same hospital is composed of ʒ ss of laudanum to ʒ iv.

Pommade employed in Neuralgia of the Face.

H. de la Ch.

Rx. Opii, 3j;
Plumbi subcarbonatis, ʒ j;
Adipis. ʒ ss;
Balsami tranquilli, q. s.

Fiat unguentum.

Frictions should be made with this pommade on the affected parts.

Pommade Opiacé. H. des Ven.

Rx. Pulveris opii, 3j—ij;
Cerati simplicis, ʒ iv.

Fiat unguentum.

Employed to dress painful wounds or ulcers, or as an unction upon certain pustules and venereal tumours.

The *Cerat opiacé* of the H. des Enf. contains 3j of laudanum to ℥j of simple cerat.

Sedative Suppository. H. of America.

Rx. Opii, gr. ij;
Saponis duri, ʒj.

Misce.

POPPY CAPSULES.

Narcotics, possessing the same virtues as opium, but in a far less degree. They are employed in the same cases as that medicine.

INTERNALLY. *Decoction.* No. j or ij to Oij of water.

Extract of Poppies. P. ʒj—3j, in pills.

Syrup of Poppies. P. ʒij—ʒjss, in a potion; ʒj is equivalent to gr. i of opium.

Calmant Potion. Hôt. D.

Rx. Syrupi papaveris, ʒj;
Aquæ flor. aurantii, ʒij;
Mucilag. acaciæ,
Infusi pectoralis, ā ā ʒj;
——— tilia, ʒij;

¶ Syrupi simplicis, ʒss.

Dosis cochl. mag. sæpe in die.

Much used in cases of violent pain in any part, convulsions, &c.

Anodyne Potion. Hôt. D.

Rx. Aquæ aurantii, ʒj;
——— melissæ, ʒij;
Syrupi simplicis, ʒj;
——— papaveris, ʒss—j.

Dosis cochl. mag.

The *Potion Calmante* of the H. des Enf. is similar to the above mixture.

EXTERNALLY. *Decoction.* No. ij—iv to Oij of water, in lotions, fomentations, local baths, &c.

Sedative Gargle. H. des Ven.

Rx. Papaveris capsularum, No. ij;
Semenum lini, ʒj;
Aquæ ferventis, ʒvj;
Syrupi mellis, ʒij.

Fiat gargarisma.

Employed to calm pains which are present in certain cases of syphilitic angina, &c.

Sedative Gargle. M. de Santé.

Rx. Syrupi papaveris, ʒj;
Decocti amyli, ʒviij.

Employed in painful angina.

Narcotic Decoction. M. de Santé.

Rx. Papaveris capsularum, No. ij;
Florum sic. belladonnæ, ʒj;
Aquæ, Oj.

Coque et cola.

Employed in local baths, fomentations, injections, &c.

An Emollient and Anodyne Injection.

Rx. Decocti papaveris, Oj;
Emulsionis arabicæ, ʒv;
Albuminis ovi, ʒj.

Fiat injectio.

Employed in acute urethritis.

Anodyne Enema. H. de la Mat.

Rx. Papaveris capsul. No. j;
Decocti lini, Oij.

Decoque et cola.

Anodyne Enema. H. St. Ant.

Rx. Papaveris capsular. \mathfrak{z} ss ;

Aquæ, Oj.

Coque tum cola.

The *Enema of Poppies* of the H. des Enf. contains only \mathfrak{z} iij of poppies to the same quantity of water.

Antidiarrhæal Enema.

Rx. Syrupi papaveris, \mathfrak{z} ij—iv ;

Decocti amyli, \mathfrak{z} viij.

Fiat enema.

Employed in colliquative diarrhœa, and in purging of infants.

[Sedative enemata are efficient in dysentery, hæmorrhoids, abdominal inflammation, &c. The starch and opium enema is an old and valuable remedy. The dose of the latter is \mathfrak{z} ss—j. T.]

RED POPPIES.

Emollient and slightly narcotic. Employed in pulmonary catarrh, and other inflammatory affections &c.

INTERNALLY. *Decoction, or infusion.* Pinc., ij—iv to Oij of water.

Eau de Coquelicots. P. \mathfrak{z} j—iv, as a vehicle for antispasmodic and sedative potions.

Sirop de Coquelicots. P. \mathfrak{z} iv— \mathfrak{z} j, in a potion.

Infusion of Red Poppies. H. de la Ch.

Rx. Florum rhœados, \mathfrak{z} ij ;

Aquæ ferventis, Oij.

Macera et cola.

The dose is a small cupful while hot.

Pectoral Infusion. H. de Lyon.

℞. Florum rhœados, ʒ ij ;
Acidi sulphurici diluti, gut. xv;
Sacchari, ʒ j .

Macera omnia in.

Decocti hordei, Oj.

Cola, sumat in die.

ACETATE OF MORPHIA.

A very energetic narcotic, possessing the same properties as opium. It is employed in the same cases as that medicine.

INTERNALLY. Gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ —ij in the twenty-four hours, in pills, or in a potion.

Solution of the Acetate of Morphia. F. de M. (Acetate of morphia, gr. xvj; distilled water, ʒ j ; acetic acid, gut. iv; alcohol, ʒ j). Gut. vi—xxiv, in a potion. ʒ ss of this solution contains about gr. 1 of the acetate of morphia.

Sirop of Morphia. F. de M. (Acetate of morphia, gr. iv; common syrup, ℥j). Cochl. min. j, every two or three hours, or ʒ j in a potion. ʒ j contains $\frac{1}{4}$ of a grain of the acetate. This syrup replaces with advantage the syrup of poppies.

Sedative Potion. H. of Italy.

℞. Solutionis morphiæ acetatis, gut. xx;
Extracti lactucæ virosæ, gr. x;
Syrupi althææ, ʒ j ;
Infusi anthemidis, ʒ v .

Misce.

Dosis cochl. mag.

Sedative Emulsion. H. of Italy.

Rx. Syrupi morphiæ acetatis, ℥ j ;
Mucilaginis acaciæ, ℥ viij .

Dosis cochl. mag.

Sedative Pills.

Rx. Morphiæ acetatis, gr. j;
Confectionis aurantii, gr. xvj.

Divide in pilulas viij, sumat unam vel duas sextâ quâque horâ.

In neuralgia, cancerous affections, &c.

Boluses used in Catarrh. H. de Mont.

Rx. Morphiæ acetatis, gr. ij;
Extracti hyoscyami albi, gr. vj;
Balsami sulphuris,
Extract glycyrrhizæ, ā ā gr. xvij;
Crocī,
Gummi tragacanthæ, ā ā ℥ jss ;
Butyri cacao, ℥ j .

Fiant boli xxxv ex quibus capiat unum secundâ vel tertiâ quâque horâ.

In cases of catarrh accompanied with great irritation.

Each bolus contains gr. 1-18th of the acetate, and gr. 1-6th of hyoscyamus.

EXTERNALLY. Gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to j, applied to a blistered surface, according to the endermic method, in the same cases as it is employed internally when it is feared it would cause too much irritation of the stomach.

[It may be mixed with lard or simple cerate, in liniments and ointments. T.]

SULPHATE OF MORPHIA.

Its action is the same as that of the acetate, [and it is administered in like doses, sulphuric being substituted for acetic acid. T.]

INTERNALLY. Gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ —j, in pills.

Syrup of the Sulphate of Morphia. F. de M. (Sulphate of morphia, gr. iv; common syrup, ℥j). Cochl. min. j, every hour or every three hours, or $\frac{3}{4}$ ss—j in a potion. $\frac{3}{4}$ j contains gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the sulphate.

Sedative Pills. H. of Italy.

Rx. Sulphatis morphiæ, gr. j;
Olei olivæ, q. s.

Liqua sulphatem et adjice.

Ipecacuanhæ, gr. iij;

Nucis vomicæ, gr. ij;

Micæ panis,

Mellis, ā ā q. s.

Divide in pilulas vi, ex quibus sumat unam tertiâ quâque horâ.

CITRATE OF MORPHIA.

It acts in the same manner as the other salts of morphia, and is used in the same cases.

[It irritates the stomach less than the other preparations, and is the most active according to some writers. It is not much used in this country. T.]

INTERNALLY.

Solution of the Citrate of Morphia. F. de M. (Morphia pure, gr. xvj; crystallized

citric acid, gr. viij; distilled water, ℥j; tincture of cochineal, ℥ij). Gut. vj—xx in the 24 hours, in a potion.

HYDROCHLORATE OF MORPHIA.

This preparation of morphia enjoys the same properties as the preceding. It is preferred as an hypnotic.

INTERNALLY.

Solution of the Hydrochlorate of Morphia. H. of England.

Rx. Hydrochloratis morphiæ, gr. x;
Aquæ destillatæ, ℥xiv.

Liqua.

The dose is gut. xv—xxv, in a potion, or in a little water sweetened with sugar. (100 drops contain gr. l of the hydrochlorate or muriate of morphia).

[This preparation is recently preferred by British physicians. T.

[NARCEINE—MECONINE—CODEINE.

Three substances have been recently discovered in opium—*narceine*, *meconine*, and *codeine*.

Narceine was discovered in 1832, by M. Pelletier; and meconine the same year by M. Couerbe. Both are obtained by evaporating the ammoniacal solution in which morphine is precipitated to the consistence of syrup during some weeks, when a crystallous mass is deposited. This is submitted to pressure, heated with boiling alcohol, 40° Rem.; the alcohol is distilled, when a yel-

low crystallised residue is obtained, which is redissolved in alcohol and filtered through animal carbon. The mass which remains is composed of narceine and meconine; it is heated with boiling water to separate a small portion of narcotine which it sometimes contains; and then ether is added to dissolve the meconine without affecting the narceine. These substances have not as yet been used medicinally.

Codeine was discovered in 1832, by M. Roubiquet. He obtained it by decomposing the double muriate of morphine and codeine, which is the hydrochlorate of morphine of Gregory, of Edinburgh, by ammonia, which precipitates the greatest portion of the morphine. The solution is evaporated until signs of crystallization appear, the liquor is left at rest, and the double salt of morphine and codeine is crystallized. This is dissolved in water and strained through animal charcoal; a solution of caustic potass is added in slight excess, which holds the morphine in solution and precipitates the codeine alone, and this is purified by alcohol or ether.

M. Barbier states that codeine has a remarkable effect, a special action on the ganglionic nerves, especially in the epigastric region. (*Gazette Medicale*, April, 1834).

M. Magendie has administered it to several of his patients at the Hotel Dieu, in the dose of half a grain, increased to a grain; it produced a tranquil sleep, which was not

followed next day by somnolence or heaviness in the head, a frequent consequence of morphine; one grain is equal to half a grain of morphine. He gives one, two, or three grains in a mucilaginous emulsion, and also in pills—one grain in each. He has used the hydrochlorate of codeine in facial and sciatic neuralgiæ, which resisted all other means, with an effect as if caused by enchantment. He has also used the nitrate of codeine. The salts of this substance are more energetic than their base, and should be used in smaller doses. Many diseases which withstood the preparations of morphia have yielded to this.

The double muriate of morphine and codeine of Gregory may be used in the same doses and diseases as the preparations of codeine. Formulary, 1835.

Extract of opium, deprived of morphine, is much weaker than the water extract—gr. iv equal $\frac{1}{4}$ of morphia.

Extract, deprived of narcotine, same as watery extract.

Narcotine, 3j, administered in twenty-four hours, produced no effect. (Magendie). It is not used by British physicians. T.]

PRUSSIC OR HYDROCYANIC ACID.

The most violent poison at present known; diluted with water and in small doses, it acts principally on the nervous system, diminishes muscular sensibility and contractility, and occasions great prostra-

tion of strength. It is employed internally as a sedative in nervous and convulsive coughs, in the access of asthma, hooping cough; in cases of cancers, attended with severe pain, &c. Externally it is used as a topical anodyne, in certain chronic and painful cutaneous affections, or accompanied with itching, and in cases of cancerous ulcers.

[It is also used in pyrosis, obstinate vomiting, painters' colic, irritable uterus, pneumonia, diseases of the heart, phthisis, cerebral fever, &c.

It is greatly to be regretted that there are the greatest variations in the strength of the medicinal prussic acid of this country. Mr. Everitt stated in a lecture delivered before the Medical Botanical Society of London, in Jan. 1835, that he had examined various samples of Scheele's acid, which is usually prescribed in this country, and that the frightful difference of strength had induced him to make the results known, with a view of directing the attention of the medical profession to the evil. Thus the sample of Allen and Co. yielded 5.8 per cent. that of Apothecaries' Hall, London, procured at different times 2.1., and 2.6, and that from several other shops 1.4 per cent. This is a remarkable fact, as each sample was said to have been prepared according to Scheele's formula. Mr. Laming had previously represented the difference from 2.5. to 5 per cent. "Now it is true,

says Mr. E., "we have no fixed standard, and therefore it is impossible to say, whether Allen & Co.'s is too strong, or the others too weak; but thus much is certain, that if a medical man were pushing the exhibition of hydrocyanic acid gradually to a maximum dose, the prescription being carried to a shop where the acid had only 1.4 per cent, and then by some accident or other cause, taken to where Allen's acid was used, a sudden, and I fear, a fatal increase would be the result, for more than a quadruple quantity would be taken. For the possibility of a fatal accident, I need only refer to the case of seven individuals near Paris, being killed by a slightly increased dose, recorded in all the medical periodicals a few years since (London and Edinburgh Philosophical Magazine, Feb. 1835). To remedy this evil, Dr. Clarke, Professor of Chemistry, in the University of Aberdeen, proposed in 1831, a process since adopted by Mr. Laming, of decomposing pure cyanuret of potassium with tartaric acid in a common phial, "and the result is," continues Mr. L. "a medicinal prussic acid of extreme purity, necessarily uniform in strength, and the only preparation which will retain its strength unimpaired for any length of time." Mr. Everitt, however, contends before the Society that the acid thus prepared was not perfectly pure, and proposed another formula for its substitute. It is this: to dilute hydrochloric acid to the exact

sp. gr. 1.129, and to decompose cyanuret of silver with it. *Op. cit.* Mr. Laming comments on the preceding statements, and contends that his method is as good, and much cheaper (*Lancet*, March 28, 1835). The difference of strength of this acid accounts for the sudden death caused by it in the usual dose, and also the escape after a large quantity has been taken. T.]

Subst. Incomp. Mineral acids, the salts of iron, the sulphates, the chloride, and the nitrate of silver, the oxides of mercury, &c.

[It is doubtful whether the neutral salts decompose it, as nitrate of potass, tartarized antimony, &c., for when combined with these it has poisoned animals. T.]

INTERNALLY. *Medicinal Prussic Acid.* F. de M. (Prussic acid of Gay-Lussac, 1 part; distilled water $8\frac{1}{2}$ parts). Gr. vi—xv, in a potion. The phial in which this medicine is kept, should be covered with black paper, and should be well shaken before used.

[The phial should also be inverted and kept in a cellar. T.]

The same precaution should be observed with all the preparations of prussic acid.

[The acid rapidly evaporates on opening the phial, and the fluid which remains in an ounce bottle, after having been frequently opened, becomes useless. No more than 3j should be kept in the surgery for use. T.]

Alcoholized Prussic Acid. F. de M. (Prussic acid, 1 part; alcohol, 6 parts). In the

same doses as the preceding. This preparation decomposes less easily than the former.

Sirop Cyanique F. de M. (Medicinal prussic acid, 3j; common sirop, ℥j); 3 ss—j, in a pectoral potion. Each ounce contains gr. $4\frac{1}{2}$ of the medicinal prussic acid.

The *Hydrocyanic Acid Syrup* of the codex is a dangerous preparation, and ought never to be employed.

Pectoral Mixture. Magendie.

℞. Acidi hydrocyanici medicinalis, 3j;
Aquæ destillatæ, Oj;
Sacchari, ʒjss.

Misce, cochleare modicum mane nocteque.

The dose may be gradually increased to 6 or 8 spoonful daily; each spoonful, weighing 5 drachms, contains about gr. $2\frac{3}{4}$ of medicinal prussic acid.

Pectoral Potion. Magendie.

℞. Acidi hydrocyan. medicinal, m.
xv;
Infusi hederæ terrestris, ʒij;
Syrupi althææ, ʒj.

Misce, sumatur cochleare modicum tertiâ quâque horâ.

Each spoonful contains about $3\frac{1}{2}$ gut. of the acid.

Bols Contro-stimulants. H. of Italy.

℞. Acidi hydrocyan. medicinal, m.
xxx;
Micæ panis,
Mellis,
Pulveris glycyrrhizæ, ā ā s. q.

Fiant boli xv, ex quibus capiat, unam secundâ vel tertiâ quâque horâ.

[I frequently order this acid for infants. See *Ipecacuanha*. T.]

EXTERNALLY.

Lotion of Prussic Acid. Magendie.

Rx. Acidi hydrocyanici med. 3j ad ij;
Aquæ lactucæ sativæ, 3j—ij.

The dose of the acid may be carried to 3iv.

[Dr. A. T. Thomson was the first in this country who used it externally. T.]

The *Anodyne Lotions* of the H. de la Salp. do not differ materially from the above mixture. They are employed in lotions, in cases of tetters and cancerous ulcers, and in injections in cancerous affections of the uterus.

[HYDROCYANIC ETHER.

This medicine was employed by Magendie in the same diseases as prussic acid; but it excited such insurmountable disgust, that he soon abandoned it. The dose should not exceed six drops. T.]

CYANURET OF POTASS.

It acts in the same manner as hydrocyanic acid, and has the advantage over that medicine of not evaporating or changing its properties. It is employed in the same cases and recently in neuralgic and nervous affections of the heart and lungs.

INTERNALLY. Gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ —j, in pills, or in a potion.

Solution de Cyanure de Potassium or *Hydrocyan de Potasse Médicinal*. F. de M. (Cyanuret of potass. 1 part; distilled water, 8 parts). Gut ij—vj two or three times a day, in a potion.

Sirop d'Hydrocyante de potasse. F. de M. Hydrocyanate of potass, 3j; common syrup, ℥ij, (℥ ss to j, in a potion; each ounce contains gr. $4\frac{1}{2}$ of the hydrocyanate).

[This solution should be prepared extemporaneously, as it speedily decomposes. T.]

Pectoral Mixture. Magendie.

℞. Hydrocyanureti potassæ, 3j;
Aquæ destillatæ, Oj;
Sacchari, ℥ jss.

Misce.

Dosis cochleare modicum mane nocteque.

Pectoral Potion. Magendie.

℞. Hydrocyanureti potassæ, gut.
xv;
Infusi hederæ, terrestris, 3ij;
Syrupi althææ, ℥ i.

Misce.

Sumat æger cochleare minimum, tertiâ quâque horâ.

Potion of the Cyanuret of Potass. Magendie.

℞. Aquæ, lactucæ sativæ, ℥ ij;
Cyanureti potassæ, gr. ss. ad ij;
Syrupi althææ, ℥ j.

Misce.

Dosis, cochleare modicum secundâ quâque horâ.

Pills of Cyanuret of Potass. H. de la Pitié.

Rx. Cyanureti potassæ;
Amyli, ā ā gr. iv;
Syrupi simplicis, q. s.

Divide in pilulas viij, ex quibus capiat unam mane nocteque.

Employed in certain cases of convulsions, dyspnœa, &c.

CYANURET OF ZINC.

This preparation acts in the same manner as the cyanuret of potass. It is administered in the same cases. Some practitioners use it also as an anthelmintic.

[It is preferred by the Germans to hydrocyanic acid. T.]

INTERNALLY. As a sedative, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ —v progressively increased.

As an anthelmintic, gr. j mixed with a little jalap.

Powder of the Cyanuret of Zinc. H. of Germany.

Rx. Cyanureti zinci, 3 ss;
Magnesiæ calcinatae, ℥j;
Cinnamomi pulveris, gr. xvij.

Divide in chartulas vi, quarum sumat æger unam, quartâ quâque horâ.

Employed with advantage in nervous affections of the stomach, &c.

[CYANURET OF IODINE.

This substance is not as yet employed medicinally. T.]

CHERRY LAUREL.

Its action is the same as that of prussic acid, but less energetic. It is employed in the same cases as that medicine.

INTERNALLY. *Distilled water*, P. Gut. vj—3 ss, in a potion.

Pectoral Potion. Hot. D.

Rx. Aquæ destil. lauro-cerasi 3 ss;
Julapii pectoralis, 3 iv.

Misce.

Dosis, cochleare modicum.

To calm a spasmodic troublesome cough and chronic catarrh.

Sedative Syrup. (Roux.)

Rx. Aquæ lauro-cerasi, 3 vj;
Mucilag. acaciæ, 3 vj.

Sit mistura, cujus capiat coch. ampl., ter quaterve in die.

In nervous cough, asthma and palpitations.

EXTERNALLY.

Anodyne Lotion. (Roux.)

Rx. Aquæ lauro-cerasi, 3 j;
—— puræ, 3 iij;

Anodyne Mixture. (Roux.)

Rx. Aquæ lauro-cerasi, 3 iv;
Etheris sulphur., 3 j;
Extr. belladonnæ, 3 j.

Used in frictions, in nervous, rheumatic and arthritic pains.

Anodyne Cerate. (Roux.)

Rx. Aquæ lauro-cerasi, ℥ ss ;
Cerati simplicis, ℥ j .

Applied to chronic and cancerous ulcers.

BITTER ALMONDS

Possesses the same property as prussic acid, is rarely used in France, but preferred to the acid in Germany.

Hydrocyanic Acid. (Schrader.)

Rx. Ol. ess. amygdal. amar. ℥ j ;
Alcoholis rectific. ;
Aquæ destillatæ, $\text{ā ā } \text{℥ x}$.

Dosis, *m.* ij—iij ex paul aq. c. sacch. secundâ vel tertiâ horâ.

Potion of Distilled Water of Bitter Almonds.
(Sundelin.)

Rx. Aq. destil. amygdal. amar., ℥ ij ;
Sodæ tartatris pulv. ℥ ss ;
Extracti cynoglossi, ℥ ij ;
Aquæ destillatæ, ℥ iv .

Dosis, ℥ ss sæpe in die.

Pills of Bitter Almonds. (Kranischfeld.)

Rx. Amygd. amar. prepar., ℥ j ;
Sodæ sulphatis, ℥ ss ;
Ipecacuanhæ pulv. gr. ij;
Extract rubiæ tinctor, q. s.

Coge in massam, et in pilulas lx redige, quarum sumantur tres mane nocteque.

In obstinate cutaneous diseases.

Used in cancerous ulceration of the lips, &c.

DIGITALIS.

In large doses, digitalis very much irritates the gastro-intestinal surface and then acts on the nervous system. In small doses it sometimes augments the arterial pulsations, but, in general it diminishes them in a progressive manner. Most authors attribute to it the power of diminishing the morbid secretions and of increasing absorption. It is principally administered as a sedative in nervous palpitations, hemoptysis, asthma, nervous cough, and towards the end of pulmonary catarrh. It is used in anasarca and other dropsies, on account of its diuretic property, and its action on the absorbents. The Italian practitioners regard it as a powerful contro-stimulant, and administer it in large doses in inflammatory diseases.

[Dr. Sanders of Edinburgh and Dr. Epps, are of opinion that digitalis accelerates the pulse, and acts at first as a stimulant. The latter published a valuable lecture in vol. vi, 1834, of my Journal on this remedy. T.]

Subst. Incomp. The sulphate of iron, the infusion of cinchona, and the acetate of lead.

INTERNALLY. *Powder.* Gr. ij—xij and gradually increased to ℥j—3 ss.

Infusion. 3j—iij to Oj of boiling water.

Teinture. P. Gut. x—xx—xxx.

Teinture Ethérée. P. Gut. x—xx.

Powder of Digitalis. H. of Germ.

℞. Digitalis pulveris, gr. ij;
Calami aromatici, gr. v.;
Sacchari purificati, gr. xij.

Divide in chartulas duas, quotidie sumendas.

Diuretic Powder. H. of Italy.

℞. Digitalis pulv., gr. xv;
Potassæ nitratis, ʒ iij;
Potassæ tartratis, ʒ iv.

Divide in chartulas vj quarum capiat, unam secundâ quâque horâ.

Nauseating Powder. H. of Italy.

℞. Digitalis pulveris, ʒj;
Ipecacuanhæ pulv., gr. viij.

Fiant pulveres viij, quorum capiat unum secundâ vel tertiâ quâque horâ.

Anodyne Pills. H. of America.

℞. Pulveris digitalis,
Opī, ā ā gr. vj;
Confectionis rosæ, q. s.

Fiant pilulæ xij, ex quibus sumatur una quartâ quâque parte horâ.

In asthma.

Nauseating Boluses. H. of Italy.

℞. Pulveris digitalis, gr. xv;
———— ipecacuanhæ, gr. iij;
Succi sambuci,
Pulveris glycyrrhizæ, ā ā q. s.

Divide in bolos vi quorum sumat unum secundâ quâque horâ.

In hæmoptysis &c.

Expectorant Pills. (Ryan.)

Rx. Pulveris digitalis,
 ——— scillæ,
 ——— ipecacuanhæ, ā ā, ʒj;
 Confectionis rosæ, q. s.

In pilulas xx divide, quarum capiat unam
 mane nocteque.

[*In chronic bronchitis, asthma, senile catarrh,*
&c. T.]

Diuretic Pills. H. of Italy.

Rx. Pulveris digitalis,
 ——— scillæ, ā ā gr. xij.;
 Extracti hyoscyami, gr. ij.

Fiant pilulæ vj, de quibus capiat unam
 secundâ quâque horâ.

In angina pectoris, asthma, and chronic bron-
chitis.

Decoction of Digitalis. H. of Germ.

Rx. Digitalis folior., ʒ ss;
 Aquæ fontanæ, ʒ xx.
 Decoque ad ʒ xij, cola et adde,
 Spiritus rectificati, ʒ ij.

Dosis, cochleare amplum, secundâ quâque
 horâ.

Infusion of Digitalis. H. of England.

Rx. Digitalis foliorum, ʒ j;
 Aquæ ferventis, ʒ viij;
 Macera, quartas horas, cola et adde.
 Spiritûs cinnamoni, ʒ ss.

Misce.

Dosis ʒ j bis in die.

Diuretic Potion. H. de la Ch.

Rx. Tincturæ digitalis, 3j;

Infusi theæ, ℥ iv;

Mellis scillæ, ℥ j.

Dosis, cochleare unum secundâ horâ.

Anodyne Potion. H. of Germ.

Rx. Tincturæ digitalis, 3jss;

———— hyoscyami, 3j;

Emulsionis camphoræ, ℥ iv.

Fiat potio, cujus capiat cochleare minimum pro dosi.

BELLADONNA.

In large doses, belladonna is a narcotico-acrid poison; in small ones, a narcotic. It is much recommended in the treatment of hooping-cough, convulsive cough, tic douloureux of the face, and other nervous affections. It is employed with advantage in cases of cancer, dysentery, hydrophobia, jaundice, &c. It is sometimes useful as an external application in combating acute and chronic inflammations of the skin, white swellings of the articulations, rheumatic affections, &c. It acts on the iris, and is employed in contraction of the pupil. It is also used to cause dilatation of the pupil before performing the operation for the extraction of cataract, as likewise of dilatation of the neck of the uterus, in cases of spasmodic rigidity of that organ, which impedes labour. [I have never found it successful in the latter case. T.]

INTERNALLY. *Powder.* Gr. j—xij, in pills.

Infusion. ℥j in ℥ viij of boiling water, of which 3 j—ij should be taken daily.

Extract. P. Gr. 1½—iv, in pills.

Powder of Belladonna. H. of Germ.

℞. Pulv. rad. belladonnæ, gr. iij;
Sacchari albi, gr. xvij.

Divide in chartulas ij in die sumendas.

Pills of Belladonna. H. of Italy.

℞. Extracti belladonnæ, gr. iv;
Succi sambuci, q. s.

Fiant pilulæ xvj, de quibus capiat unam secundâ quâque horâ.

In whooping cough and scarlatina.

Prophylatic Solution against Scarlatina.

(Hahneman.)

℞. Extracti belladonnæ, gr. ij;
Aquæ destillatæ, ℥ j.

Liqua.

From one to five drops should be given four times a day.

For children under six years, and above that age, gut. vi to x may be given.

[The prophylatic power of this remedy is lauded by the Germans, and by Dr. Mac-michael. T.]

Anodyne Potion. H. of Germ.

℞. Extracti belladonnæ, gr. ij;
Aquæ destillatæ, 3 ij.

Fiat potio, cujus capiat guttas v, ad x pro dosi.

In nervous vomitings.

EXTERNALLY. *Infusion*, in lotions, &c.

Extract, in frictions on the eyelids, to obtain dilatation of the pupil, and on parts affected with neuralgia.

[Also as a plaster in lumbago and spinal irritation. T.]

Syrup of Belladonna. H. of Germ.

Rx. Belladonnæ foliorum, 3 ij;

———— radicis, 3 j;

Sacchari albi, ℥bj;

Aquæ fontanæ, q. s.

Coque ad Oj, et cola.

The dose is a tea-spoonful in whooping cough.

Pommade of Belladonna. H. de la Mat.

Rx. Extracti, belladonnæ, 3 ij;

Aquæ destillatæ,

Cerati simplicis, ā ā 3 ij.

Fiat unguentum.

Employed with success to obtain dilatation of the neck of the uterus, in difficult cases of labour. About 3 ij should be applied to the organ, by means of a small syringe.

The *Ointment of Belladonna*, of the English Hospitals, is composed of equal parts of the extract of belladonna and cerate. It is employed with advantage in frictions, in cases of white swellings, and to prevent spasmodic contractions of the urethra, and the sphincters.

Enema of Belladonna.

Rx. Folior. belladonnæ, gr. xij;

Aquæ ferventis, 3 vj.

Macera.

Employed with advantage in spasmodic contractions of the urethra, which sometimes prevent the introduction of a catheter into the bladder.

HENBANE.

In large doses, a narcotico-acrid poison, in smaller ones it acts as a sedative on the nervous system. It is recommended in the treatment of neuralgia, epilepsy, hypochondriasis, nervous coughs, plumbers' colic, muscular trembling, &c.

[Mr. Houlton has made many improvements with this medicine, and is of opinion that the London College of Physicians has erred in advising the plant to be collected annually—it should be biennially. T.]

EXTERNALLY. The leaves are employed in cataplasms on cancerous tumours, to abate pain; as likewise in lotions, fomentations, baths, &c.

INTERNALLY. *Powder.* Gr. j— \mathfrak{z} j. Not much used.

Extract. P. The same doses, in pills.

Sedative Boluses. H. of Italy.

Rx. Extracti hyoscyami, gr. viij;
Gummi acaciæ, \mathfrak{z} vi;
Succi sambuci, q. s.

Fiant boli xij, de quibus sumat unam tertîâ quâque horâ.

In gastrodynia, spasmodic colic, &c.

[I have found the following pills extremely valuable in hysteria, and for nervous women during uterine gestation:—

℞. Extract. colocynth. comp. ℥ij;
 ——— hyoscyami, ℥j;
 Hydrargyri subm. gr. vi—xij;
 Olei minthæ piper. m v;
 Strychninæ pulveris, gr. j.

Tere intime, et in pilulas xij—xv divide,
 capiat j mane vespereque.

This is an efficacious aperient, not only in the diseases mentioned, but also in the different forms of dyspepsia. The hyoscyamus is requisite to correct the drastic effects of the colocynth; the mercury is necessary in the majority of cases, as most patients suffer from disordered liver; the oil of mint is a carminative, and the strychnine a most powerful agent on the nervous system. T.]

Narcotic Emulsion. H. of Germ.

℞. Olei amygdalarum, ℥j;
 Aquæ fontanæ, ℥iv;
 Mucilaginis acaciæ, q. s.

Fiat emulsio et adde,

Syrupi simplicis, ℥j;
 Extracti hyoscyami, gr. x.

Misce.

Dosis cochleare modicum omni horâ.

Sedative Potion. H. of Germ.

℞. Extracti hyoscyami, gr. v;
 Aquæ lactucæ, ℥iij;
 Syrupi communis, ℥ss.

Dosis ℥ss pro re nata.

EXTERNALLY. *Decoction.* In frictions, fomentations, &c.

Oil of Henbane. P. In frictions.

Narcotic Cataplasm. P. q. s.

Lotion of Henbane. H. of England.

℞. Extracti hyoscyami, 3j;
Aquæ destillatæ, ℥ iij.

Collyrium of Henbane. H. of Germ.

℞. Extracti hyoscyami, gr. x;
Aquæ destillatæ, ℥ ss.

Fiat collyrium.

Employed to dilate the pupils, and in ophthalmia accompanied with spasmodic contraction of the eye-lids.

Anodyne and Resolvent Liniment. Hôt. D.

℞. Extracti hyoscyami, 3 ss;
Saponis duri, 3 ij;
Olei tiliæ, ℥ vj.

Fiat linimentum.

A spoonful employed in frictions, in certain cases of glandular swellings.

WHITE HENBANE.

This is not so active as the black. It is employed in the form of

Sirop of White Henbane. (Chevalier.)

℞. Extracti hyoscyami albi, gr. iv;
Syrupi simplicis, ℥ iv.

Liqua. Dosis ℥ ss. In a sedative potion.

HEMLOCK.

In large doses a narcotico-acrid poison, whose action is principally on the brain. In small doses its action resembles that of belladonna. It is employed as a sedative in the treatment of nervous affections, priapism, obstinate cough, &c. It is also recommended in cases of enlargement of the mammæ,

and in scirrhus and cancerous affections, of which it diminishes the pain. It appears to be also useful as an external application in certain chronic enlargements of the viscera.

Subst. incomp. The acids.

INTERNALLY. *Powder.* Gr. ij—℥j, in pills.

Extract. P. Gr. ij—℥j, in pills.

Extract préparé sans fécule. P. Gr. j—xv.

Suc exprimé. P. Gutt. xiv—xxiv, in a potion.

Teinture Ethérée. P. Gutt. x—xx, in a potion.

Pills of Hemlock. (Stoerck.)

℞. Extracti conii, ʒj;

Pulveris folior. conii, q. s.

Fiat massa, in pilulas granorum ij, distribuenda, de quibus sumat unam ad quatuor bis in die.

[Some recommend the extract combined with acetate of lead, but the solution of the latter is preferable.—(See *Acetate of Lead.*) T.]

Pilules Depurative. M. de Santé.

℞. Extracti conii, ʒiv;

———— opii, gr. xvij;

Hydrargyri submur. ʒss;

Syrupi althææ, q. s.

Fiant pilulæ xxvi, harum capiat duas quotidie.

The number may be gradually augmented.

Used to allay the pains which accompany certain organic affections. Each pill contains

gr. 8 of hemlock, gr. 1 of calomel, and gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ of opium.

Infusion of Hemlock. H. of England.

Rx. Conii,

Coriandri sativi, ā ā 3 ij;

Aquæ ferventis, 3 viij.

Macera et cola. Dosis 3 i—ij bis vel ter in die.

Compound Mixture of Hemlock. H. of Eng.

Rx. Extracti conii, 3 j;

Sodæ subcarbonatis, 3 iss;

Aquæ cinnamomi, 3 vi;

Decocti glycyrrhizæ, 3 ix.

Misce. Dosis cochl. medium semel vel bis in die.

Anodyne Potion. H. of Germ.

Rx. Extracti conii, 3 j;

Aquæ cinnamomi,

Syrupi aurantii, ā ā 3 ss.

Dosis 3 ij pro rê natâ.

[The following mixture will alleviate the numerous nervous disorders, or pains in phthisis :—

Sedative Mixture. (Ryan.)

Rx. Extracti conii,

———— hyoscyami, āā 3 j—3 ss;

Mucilaginis acaciæ, 3 j;

Misturæ camphoræ, 3 iv;

Tincturæ digitalis, 3 i—iss;

Acidi hydrocyanici, m vi—viij;

Vini ipecacuanhæ, 3 i—ij;

Syrupi tolutani, 3 iv—vi.

Sit mistura, cujus sumat cochl. amplum, phialâ prius agitatâ, secundis vel tertiis horis. T.]

EXTERNALLY. *Decoction*, ℥j—Oij of water, employed in lotions, fomentations, &c.

Oil of Hemlock. P. G. v, in embrocations.

Plaster of Hemlock. P. G. v.

Cataplasm. ℥ij in ℔ij of common cataplasm.

Fomentation of Hemlock. H. of England.

Rx. Conii folior. ℥ij;
Anthemidis florum, ℥ss;
Aquæ, Oij.

Macera et cola.

Cataplasm of Hemlock. H. of England.

Rx. Conii, ℥ij;
Micæ panis, ℥vj;
Aquæ, q. s.

Fiat cataplasma.

STRAMONIUM, OR THORN APPLE.

In large doses a narcotico-acrid poison; in small ones its action is similar to that of belladonna. It is recommended as a sedative in convulsions, neuralgia, rheumatism, &c. It is not much used at present.

[Dr. Kirby, of Dublin, employed it in facial neuralgia, and others advised it to be smoked in asthma. T.]

INTERNALLY. *Powder*. Gr. i—xx, progressively increased.

Extract. P. Gr. ½—ij, in pills.

Syrup of Stramonium. H. of Germ.

Rx. *Seminum stramonii*, ℥ j;

Aceti communis, ℥ ij.

Macera per dies duas in vase clauso cola et adjice,

Sacchari, ℥ ij.

Dose, ℥ ij—iv, in a sedative potion, or a tea-spoonful every three or four hours.

In nervous affections.

Wine of Stramonium. H. of Germ.

Rx. *Seminum stramonii*, ℥ ij;

Vini albi, ℥ viij;

Spiritûs rectificati, ℥ j.

Decoque per duas dies lento igne, et cola.

Dosis, gutt. vi—xj, ex cyatho aquæ cum saccharo.

As an anodyne.

Hufeland considers this preparation superior to that of opium.

TOBACCO.

In large doses a narcotico-acrid poison; in small ones it is a violent irritant of the intestinal mucous membrane, and a narcotic.

Tobacco is used in divers preparations in cases of chronic catarrh in individuals of a lymphatic temperament, in dropsy, &c. Tobacco enema is administered with advantage in cases of asphyxia, strangulated hernia, or to destroy ascarides.

[My distinguished and valued friend, Dr. O'Beirne, of Dublin, has used it in tetanus with great success. Might it not be employed in transverse or cross births, when

the infant is dead, and all other remedies have failed to tranquilize parturient action, so as to admit of version? T.]

EXTERNALLY, it is useful in fomentations in cases of dysentery: baths prepared with a decoction of tobacco leaves newly gathered are sometimes useful in tetanus.

INTERNALLY. *Infusion.* ℥j—ij in ℥vj of boiling water, to be taken at two doses, as an emetic. Not much employed.

Fowler's Infusion of Tobacco. H. of England.

℞. Tabaci foliorum, ℥ij;

Aquæ ferventis, ℥iv.

Macera in vase clauso, per horas tres, cola et adde,

Spiritus rectificati, ℥j.

Dosis, gutt. xx—xl quotidie.

In asthma and hydrothorax.

Wine of Tobacco. H. of Germ.

℞. Tabaci folior. ℥j;

Vin. albi, ℥xij.

Macera per dies octo et cola. Dosis, gutt. v—xxx in vehiculo apto.

In certain cases of dropsy.

EXTERNALLY. *Decoction.* ℥ij—Oij of water.

Employed as a fomentation in cases of scabies.

Huile de Nicotine. P. *In frictions, in the treatment of scabies, chilblains, indolent tumours, &c.*

Cerate of Tobacco. H. of Germ.

R̄. Succi tabaci,
Cerae flavæ, ā ā ʒ iij;
Picis, ʒ iss;
Olei olivæ, q. s.

Misce.

Employed in frictions in tetters, when there is not much inflammation.

Enema of Tobacco. Hot. D.

R̄. Tabaci foliorum, ʒ j.
Coque in,
Aquæ, Oij.
Cola et adjice,
Antimonii tartarizati, gr. xij.

Employed as an energetic stimulant, in asphyxia, &c.

Fomentation of Tobacco.

R̄. Tabaci foliorum, ʒ j;
Aquæ, q. s.

Coque.

The leaves are applied to the epigastrium as an emetic.

[I have known a tobacco leaf applied to a chronic ulcer of the leg excite violent vomiting, diarrhœa, and syncope. Tobacco water, or a decoction of tobacco is a common remedy, in Ireland, for mange in sheep, and for cutaneous diseases, the most obstinate or different. It is, however, rarely employed in human diseases. T.]

STRONG-SCENTED LETTUCE LEAVES.

Narcotic and diuretic. They are administered with success in ascites, enlarge-

ments of the abdominal viscera, jaundice, &c., and as a substitute for opium, in neuroses. Not much used.

INTERNALLY. *Extract.* P. Gr. ij—℥j, and even 3j, in pills.

Lettuce-Lactucarium. (Duncan).

A sedative which does not produce narcotism, like opium. It is employed in a great number of cases, even inflammatory, to produce sleep.

INTERNALLY. Gr. ij—iv, and progressively to gr. x or xv, in pills.

CHAPTER XII.

MEDICINES PRINCIPALLY USED AS
EMETICS.

TARTRATE OF ANTIMONY AND POTASS.

IN large doses it is a violent poison; in small ones, an emetic and purgative; in moderate quantities, and if long time continued, it acts as a diaphoretic alterant. It is administered as an emetic in cases of gastric derangement, bilious fevers, &c. In very small doses, and dissolved in a large quantity of a proper vehicle, it is employed as a purgative; as a counter-stimulant, it is used with success in pneumonia, hepatitis, and other inflammatory diseases of the parenchymatous organs.

[It is also given in strangulated hernia, in nauseating doses, to diminish the action of the heart and muscles, and also to allay powerful uterine action in cases requiring version, after opium and depletion have failed. T.]

EXTERNALLY, it irritates the skin, and produces an eruption of pustules peculiar in their nature. It is consequently employed as a powerful derivative.

[It does not always irritate the skin, or cause an eruption, and in such cases the addition of four or six minims of croton oil, to each ounce of antimonial ointment, will

render it effectual. The simple ointment may fail to irritate when applied to a certain part, though an eruption similar to that usually produced may appear upon a distant one. T.]

Subst. incomp. Concentrated acids, metallic acids of the second class, and their carbonates, the soaps, gallic acid, bitter and astringent substances, cinchona, rhubarb, &c.

INTERNALLY. As an emetic, gr. j—iv, in two ounces of tepid water, half a glassful of which should be given every quarter of an hour.

As a purgative, gr. j—ij in Oij of a vehicle (veal or herb broth), of which a glass should be taken every hour.

As a counter-stimulant, gr. iv— \mathfrak{D} j, and progressively to \mathfrak{D} ij in the 24 hours.

Wine of the Tartrate of Antimony. P. (3j contains a little more than gr. i of antimony). As an emetic, \mathfrak{z} j—ij. Not much used, [as gastric irritation or gastro-enteritis is so common to infants. T.]

As a diaphoretic, 3ij—iv.

Potion émétiq. P. To be taken in three doses, at an interval of a quarter of an hour.

Emetic Potion. H. of Germ.

Rx. Antimonii tartarizati, gr. iij;

Aquæ puræ, \mathfrak{z} ijss;

Oxymellis scillæ, \mathfrak{z} ss.

M. Half of this potion should be taken at once, and the remainder in spoonful every quarter of an hour.

[*Pulvis Emeticus Communis.* H. of England.

Rx. Pulv. ipecacuanhæ, gr. xv;

Antimonii tartariz. gr. j.

Sit pulvis statim sumendus, et vomitu moto, bibat æger pocula infusi anthemidis, vel aquæ calidæ.

This powder will frequently succeed, when its component parts have failed. This emetic may be given in a draught with syrup. T.]

Emetic Potion, or Eau Bénite. H. de la Ch.

Rx. Antimonii tartarizati, gr. vj;

Aquæ, ℥ viij.

Misce.

A very violent emetic, employed in the treatment of painters' colic.

The *Potion vomitive* of the H. des Ven. contains only gr. ij of the tartrate of antimony, dissolved in ℥ iv of a ptisan composed of hound's tooth and liquorice. It is taken at one dose.

Emetic Potion. H. of England.

Rx. Antimonii tartarizati, gr. j;

Pulveris ipecacuanhæ, gr. xv;

Aquæ menthæ, ℥ xij;

Syrupi croci, ℥ j.

Fiat potio in dosibus duabus capienda.

Lemonade Emetisee. H. of Italy.

Rx. Antimonii tartarizati, gr. ij;

Sacchari, ℥ ss;

Simonadæ, Oij.

Misce.

Dosis semicyathus omni semi-horâ.

As an emeto-cathartic.

Eau Minerale. H. de la Ch.

℞. Antimonii tartarizati, gr. iij;

Sodæ sulphatis, 3 iij;

Aquæ ferventis, 3 x.

Liqua.

To be taken hot in three or four doses, at a quarter of an hour's interval. Employed in painters' colic.

[It is, perhaps, unchemical, but very efficacious. T.]

The *Potion emeto-cathartique* of the H. des Ven. contains only gr. ij of antimony, and 3 ij of the sulphate of soda, dissolved in Oij of veal broth.

The *Potion emeto-cathartique* of the H. St. Ant. contains only gr. j of antimony to 3 iv of a vehicle.

Potion Stibio-Opiace. H. of Paris.

℞. Antimonii tartarizati, gr. j;

Opii pulveris, ā ā gr. j;

Gummi tragacanthæ, 3 j;

Aquæ folior. aurantii, 3 ij;

Aquæ fontanæ, 3 viij.

Misce.

Dosis cochl. min. singulis semihoris.

In intermittent fevers.

Potion Anticroupal. H. des Enf.

℞. Antimonii tartarizati, gr. jss;

Syrupi ipecacuanhæ, 3 j;

Oxymellis scillæ, 3 iij;

Infusi polygalæ senegæ, 3 iv.

Misce.

Cochl. amp. pro dosi.

To facilitate the expulsion of the false membranes.

[This was very much employed a quarter of a century since, but seldom at present. T.]

Apozème Contro-Stimulant of Laennec. H. de la Ch.

℞. Antimonii tartarizati, gr. vj;
Infusi foliorum aurantii, Oj;
Syrupi simplicis, ℥ ij.

Misce.

Dosis ℥ iij, tertiâ quâque horâ.

In acute inflammation of the lungs, &c.

Antimonial Emulsion with Camphor. H. of Germ.

℞. Antimonii tartarizati, gr. v;
Emulsionis camphoræ, ℥ x.

Misce.

Cochl. amp. pro dosi.

As a diaphoretic and alterative.

Antiphlogistic and Sudorific Potion. (H. of Italy).

℞. Antimonii tartarizati, gr. vi;
Mellis despumati, ℥ ss;
Infusi flor. sambuci, Oij.

Misce.

Cyathum minimum pro dosi.

In rheumatic and gouty inflammations.

[Other Italian physicians use it in larger doses.

℞. Aquæ, ℥ vj;
Ant. tart. gr. xiv;
Syrupi croci, ℥ ss.

Dosis \mathfrak{z} ss secundis horis ad sextamvicem.

[It has been given to the quantity of a scruple, in repeated doses, in twenty-four hours. It vomits most persons two or three times, purges others, or excites copious perspiration, while more are relieved of pneumonia without any evacuation. The mortality is one in twenty-eight. A drachm of syrup of poppies is added to each draught containing gr. ij, every second hour. It is strongly recommended after one copious bleeding, by the Italians, Laennec, Forbes, Southwood Smith, Tweedie, Graves, and others. Twelve grains are generally sufficient, though twenty have been given in twenty-four hours. T.]

Anticatarthal Pills.

R \times . Antimonii tartarizati,
Opii pulveris, \bar{a} \bar{a} gr. iij;
Gummi tragacanthæ, gr. x;
Confectionis rosæ, q. s.

Divide in pilulas L, quarum capiat duas mane nocteque.

In chronic pulmonary catarrh.

EXTERNALLY. Gr. xij— \mathfrak{D} j on a burgundy pitch plaster.

Pommade Stibiée, called *d'Autenrieth*. P. (\mathfrak{z} j— \mathfrak{z} j of lard). In frictions two or three times a day, as a rubefacient.

The *Pommade Stibiée* of the H. de Paris contains \mathfrak{z} j of antimony to \mathfrak{z} j of lard; it is twice as strong as that of the Codex.

These pommades are used in frictions on

the skin; and their use is continued until an eruption of pustules is produced. This manner of using this medicine is very beneficial in certain affections of the chest, hooping cough, spinal irritation, &c.

Rubefacient Lotion. H. of Germ.

Rx. Antimonii tartarizati, 3j;
Aquæ ferventis, Oj;
Spiritus camphoræ, ℥ ss.

Misce.

Strengthening Collyrium. H. of Germ.

Rx. Vini antimonii tartarizati, ℥ ss;
Aquæ rosæ, ℥ iv;
Balsami Fioraventi, 3 ij.

Fiat collyrium.

Employed in chronic ophthalmia.

Purgative Enema. H. of America.

Rx. Tartratis antimonii, gr. xx;
Solutionis acaciæ, ℥ viij.

Fiat enema.

SUB-HYDROSULPHATE OF ANTIMONY, OR KERMES MINERAL.

In doses of a few grains, an emetic, whose action is less to be depended on than that of the tartrate of antimony; in smaller doses, it acts as a stimulant on the lungs and the cutaneous surface. It is often used in cases of peripneumonia, chronic catarrh, humid asthma, &c. It is also recommended as a sudorific in cutaneous diseases, chronic rheumatism, gout, &c. It is employed by the counter-stimulists in the the same cases and

same manner as the tartrate of antimony, although, according to the observations of Laennec, it is less efficacious.

Subst. incomp. All acids.

INTERNALLY. As an emetic, gr. vj—x, suspended in a mucilaginous fluid.

As an expectorant, gr. ss—iv, in an emulsive potion.

As a counter-stimulant, gr. xij— \mathfrak{D} j, and even to \mathfrak{D} ij, progressively.

Powders used in Hooping Cough. H. de Montp.

\mathfrak{R} . Antimonii hydro-sulphatis, gr. ij ;
Ipecacuanhæ pulveris, gr. vj.

Fiant pulveres vi, de quibus capiat unum quartâ quâque parte horæ.

Powder of the Hydro-sulphate of Antimony with Camphor. H. of Germ.

\mathfrak{R} . Antimonii hydro-sulphatis, gr. ss ;
Camphoræ pulveris, gr. j ;
Sacchari purificati. \mathfrak{D} j.

Divide in chartulas duas in die capiendas.

Expectorant Boluses. H. of Italy.

\mathfrak{R} . Antimonii hydro-sulphatis, gr. viij ;
Gummi ammoniaci, \mathfrak{D} j ;
Oxymellis scillæ, 3 ss ;
Pulveris glycyrrhizæ, q. s.

Divide in bolos octo, quorum sumat unum secundâ quâque horâ.

Expectorant Powder. H. of Germ.

R̄. Antimonii hydro-sulphatis, gr. xv ;
Sacchari purificati, ℥ j.

Divide in chartulas xv, quarum capiat
duas vel tres pro dosi.

Diaphoretic Boluses. H. of Germ.

R̄. Antimonii hydro-sulphatis, gr. vj ;
Camphoræ, gr. viij ;
Ipecacuanhæ, gr. vij ;
Succi sambuci, q. s.

Fiant boli vj, quorum capiat unum tertiâ
quâque horâ.

In catarrhal fevers.

Potion of the Hydro-sulphate of Antimony.
H. Militaires.

R̄. Antimonii hydro-sulphatis, gr. j ;
Gummi tragacanthæ, gr. x ;
Aquæ fontanæ, ℥ ix.

Fiat haustus.

As an expectorant.

Emulsion of the Hydro-sulphate of Antimony.
H. of Italy.

R̄. Hydro-sulphatis antimonii, gr. iv ;
Mellis despumati, ℥ j ;
Emulsionis simplicis, lbj.

Misce. Cochl. amp. pro dosi.

Marmalade Expectorante de Zanetti.

R̄. Antimonii hydro-sulphatis, gr. iv ;
Mannæ, ℥ vj ;
Olei amygdalæ dulcis,
Syrupi scillæ,
—— polygalæ, ā ā ℥ ij.

Misce. Capiat cochl. min. secundâ quâque
horâ.

BROWN SULPHURET OF ANTIMONY.

It possesses the same properties as the hydro-sulphate of antimony, and is employed in the same manner. It is not much used in France; but in England it is preferred to that medicine.

INTERNALLY. The same doses as the hydro-sulphate.

Antirheumatic Powder. H. of Germ.

R̄. Sulphuris antimoniati fusci, gr. j;
Pulveris glycyrrhizæ, gr. x.

Fiat pulvis.

Pectoral Pills. H. of Germ.

R̄. Antimonii sulphuretti fusci, ʒ ss;
Gummi ammoniaci,
Extracti glycyrrhizæ, ā ā ʒ ss.

Fiat massa, in pilulas granorum ij distribuenda, ex quibus sumat v—x quotidie.

Pectoral Pills. H. of Germ.

R̄. Antim. hydro-sulphatis, ʒ ss;
Gum. ammoniaci,
Extr. glycyrrhizæ, ā ā ʒ ss.

In pilulas gr. ij divide, ex his sumantur quinque vel decem quotidie.

Looch Pectoral. H. of Germ.

R̄. Sulphatisantimoniati fusci, gr. iv;
Mucilaginis acaciæ,
Mellis purificati, ā ā ʒ j.

Misce. Cochl. amp. pro dosi.

SULPHATE OF ANTIMONY.

Formerly employed as an emetic, excitant, and diaphoretic; but at the present day

it is scarcely ever prescribed, except in some cases of scrofulous swellings and cutaneous diseases.

INTERNALLY. Gr. xiiij-- \mathfrak{D} j and even 3j, in suspension in an emulsion, or in pills.

Tablettes Antimoniales de Kunkel. P. No. iv—x daily.

OXIDE OF ANTIMONY AND ANTIMONIC ACID.

M. Trousseau considers these the most powerful antiphlogistics and counter-stimulants. He assures us that he has found them most efficacious in inflammatory affections of the chest. [Later writers have declared them to be useless—Andral, &c. T.]

INTERNALLY. 3j—iv, in emulsion or pills in 24 hours.

The other preparations of antimony, such as powder of Algaroth, glass of antimony, diaphoretic antimony, &c., are scarcely ever employed at the present day.

IPECACUANHA.

In small doses it produces vomiting and sometimes alvine evacuations; but it also possesses excitant and tonic properties, which have a special action on the pulmonary organs.

It is generally used to produce vomiting; it is less certain, as an emetic, than the tartrate of antimony, but less irritating than that medicine. Its use is much recommended in the treatment of dysentery, croup, and puerperal peritonitis, after the intensity of the inflammatory symptoms has been di-

minated by blood-letting. It is also used in very small doses to excite the action of the stomach, and to stimulate the mucous membrane of the bronchiæ in certain cases of pulmonary catarrh, whooping cough, &c.

INTERNALLY. *Powder.* As an emetic, gr. xv—xxx, in half a glass of tepid water.

As a stimulant, gr. i—vj.

Potion émélique avec l'ipécacuanha. P. (Θi aq. ℥ ix.; syr. ℥ j.) To be taken at three doses, every quarter of an hour.

Potion d'ipécacuanha composée. P. A spoonful at a dose.

Teinture. P. As an emetic, ℥ ss, every quarter of an hour. As a stimulant and diaphoretic, from gut. xx—xl, several times a day.

Syrup. P. ℥ ss—ij.

Pastilles d'ipécacuanha. P. No. iv—x.
Ipecac. ℥ iv; sach. ℥ xx. Muc. tragacanth. q. s.

An Emetic Powder. H. of Germ.

R̄. Pulveris ipecacuanhæ,
Sacchari, ā ā Θj.

Divide in chartulas iv, de quibus sumat unām quartā quâque parte horæ, donec emesis supervenerit.

Powder of Ipecacuanha and Rhubarb. H. of England.

R̄. Pulveris ipecacuanhæ, ℥ j;
—— rhei, ℥ ij.

Misce. The dose is gr. x—xx as an emetocathartic, and gr. iv—vj twice or thrice a day, as a diaphoretic.

The *poudre éméto-cathartique* of the Hôt. D. very much resembles the above. It is composed of ipecacuanha, \mathfrak{Dj} , and rhubarb, gr. xij, which is given at one dose as an emeto-cathartic, and in divided doses as an excitant of the digestive tube.

Expectorant Powder. Hôt. D.

Rx. Pulveris ipecacuanhæ, \mathfrak{Dj} ;
 ——— scillæ, gr. xij.

Divide in chartulas xij, quarum sumat unam secundâ vel tertiâ quâque horâ.

Pilules Nauséuses. H. of Italy.

Rx. Pulveris ipecacuanhæ, gr. vj;
 Succi sambuci, q. s.

Fiant pilulæ vi, de quibus sumat unam secundâ quâque horâ.

Boluses of Ipecacuanha. H. de la Mat.

Rx. Pulveris ipecacuanhæ, gr. xviii—
 xxiv;
 Mellis despumati, q. s.

Divide in bolos tres, capiat unum singulis semihoris.

As an emetic.

An Astringent Bolus. H. de Montp.

Rx. Pulveris ipecacuanhæ, gr. iss;
 ——— aluminis, gr. vj;
 Syrupi papaveris, q. s.

Fiat bolus.

Employed in chronic diarrhœa.

Infusion of Ipecacuanha. H. of Germ.

Rx. Ipecacuanhæ contusæ, $\mathfrak{3ij}$;
 Aquæ, $\mathfrak{3iv}$.

Boil till reduced to a half, and strain. Boil the residue twice in the same quantity of water, and add the three colatures together. It should be taken at three doses in dysentery.

[The compound powder of ipecacuanha or Dover's powder is a much better remedy in such cases. T.]

Infusion of Ipecacuanha. H. de Montp.

Rx. Ipecacuanhæ contusæ, gr. xv;

Corticis aurantii, ʒj;

Aquæ, ʒvj;

Syrupi florum aurantii, ʒj.

Fiat infusum capiat cochl. amp. ex cyatho aquæ.

Before each repast, as a stimulant and stomachic.

Emetic Potion. H. des Ven.

Rx. Pulveris ipecacuanhæ, gr. xij;

Aquæ destillatæ, ʒiv.

Fiat haustus.

Looch anisé avec le Sirop d'Ipécacuanha. H. des Ven.

Rx. Syrupi ipecacuanhæ, ʒj;

Linctus anisi, ʒiv.

Misce.

Given to infants, to remove mucosities of the intestinal canal.

[The wine of ipecacuanha is preferable to the antimonial in bronchial diseases of infants, because the latter is too stimulating, more especially as most children labour under more or less gastro-intestinal irritation.

The following syrups are highly beneficial in the catarrhal and bronchial affections of children.

Rx. Syrupi simplicis, 3 xj;
Vini ipecacuanhæ, .

Dosis 3j urgente tussi.

In spasmodic cough or pneumonia, one minim of hydrocyanic acid and xx—xxx of comp. tinct. of camphor, may be added. In violent cases of pneumonia, when the usual remedies had failed, I have repeatedly prescribed for infants from a year and a half to two years of age, two drops of Scheele's acid in the above syrup, with decided advantage. A teaspoonful was given every half hour or hour, according to the urgency of symptoms. Dr. Marshall Hall and Dr. Elliotson prefer ipecacuanha to tartarized antimony in bronchitis. Dr. Sheridan and Dr. Osborne of Dublin have lauded this medicine in hæmoptysis. T.]

EMETINE.

The active principle of ipecacuanha, which is employed as an emetic, in the same cases as that medicine; its action is much more violent, consequently its use requires great prudence.

Subst incomp. The infusion of galls, &c.

INTERNALLY. Gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ —i, dissolved, or in pills.

Syrup of Emetine. F. de M. (Emetine, gr. iv; common syrup, ℥i. Each drachm contains gr. 1-32 of emetine). 3 ij—iv.

Emetic Potion. Magendie.

℞. Emetinæ puræ, (solutæ in acido
acetico, q. s.) gr. i;
Infusi florum tiliæ, ℥ iij;
Syrupi althææ, ℥ j.

Misce. Sumatur cochleare modicum
quartâ quâque horâ ad emesin.

Lozenges of Emetine. Magendie.

℞. Emetinæ puræ, gr. vij;
Sacchari, ℥ iv.

Fiant trochisci, gr. ix, capiat j, singulâ
horâ.

*Employed in hooping cough, chronic pul-
monary catarrh, chronic diarrhœa, &c.*
(Each lozenge contains about gr. 1-45th of
emetine).

COLOURED OR IMPURE EMETINE is also
employed in the same cases; but as it is
much less active it is generally administered
in doses four times as strong. We should
bear in recollection which of these two sub-
stances is employed.

Emetic Mixture. Magendie.

℞. Emetinæ coloratæ, gr. iv.;
Infusi florum aurantii, ℥ ij;
Syrupi florum aurantii, ℥ ss.¹

Misce. Sumatur cochleare modicum,
singulâ semihorâ.

Lozenges of Coloured Emetine. Magendie.

℞. Emetinæ coloratæ, gr. xxxij;
Sacchari purificati, ℥ ij.

Divide in trochiscos granorum, xvijj.

The dose is one for children, and three or

four for adults. Each lozenge contains 3-11ths of a grain of the emetine.

The Sirop d'emetine coloree, Magendie differs only from that of pure emetine in containing gr. xvj of emetine, to Oj of common syrup. It may be used with advantage instead of the sirop of ipecacuanha.

[Violine or emetine procured from the root of the *viola odorata*, is recommended by M. Magendie in diarrhoea. Doses gr. vj—xij. T.]

ASARABACCA.

A very energetic excitent, violent emetic, and sternutatory in nervous head-ache. Not much employed at the present day.

INTERNALLY. Root. *Powder*, ℥j—3j.

Infusion. 3j—ij to Oij of water or wine.

Leaves. *Powder*. Gr. xij—℥ij.

Poudre sternutatoire, or de St. Ange. P. Pinc., j of asarabacca, marjoram betony, flowers of may-lilly

Teinture. P. Gutt. xx—xxx. Not much used.

[Squill, sulphate of zinc, sulphate of copper, mustard seed and chamomile are also employed as emetics. The doses are described under the respective heads.—T].

CHAPTER XIII.

MEDICINES GENERALLY EMPLOYED AS
PURGATIVES.

A—DRASTICS.

COLOCYNTH.

IN large doses, a violent irritant of the stomach and rectum; in small doses it is a very energetic drastic purgative. Its irritating influence on the rectum may be communicated to the uterus, and increase menstruation. Colocynth may be employed with advantage in passive dropsies, and when it is necessary to produce a powerful action on the large intestines. In such cases, it should be mixed with eight or ten parts of an insoluble and inert powder, to diminish its violent action on the stomach.

Subst. Incomp. The fixed alkalies, the sulphate of iron, the nitrate of silver, the acetate of lead, &c.

INTERNALLY. *Powder.* Gr. iv—xi and even to ℥j, mixed with the powder of gum, or some other inert powder.

Extract. P. Grs. iv—xij, in pills, combined with calomel or some other purgative.

Purgative Bolus. H. of Italy.

℞. Extracti colocynthidis, gr. ij;
Mellis despumati,
Pulveris glycyrrhizæ, ā ā q. s.

Fiat bolus.

Powder of Colocynth. H. of Germ.

℞. Pulveris colocynthidis, gr. j—iij;
 ————— gummi acaciæ,
 ————— glycyrrhizæ,
 Sacchari, ā ā gr. v.

Fiat pulvis catharticus.

Pills of Colocynth and Calomel. H. of Eng.

℞. Extracti colocynthidis, 3j;
 Hydrargyri submuriatis, gr. xvij.

Fiant pilulæ xvij, ex quibus capiat unam,
 ad quatuor quotidie.

Decoction of Colocynth. H. of Germ.

℞. Colocynthidis, 3ij;
 Aquæ, Oj.

Coque per duodecimam horæ partem, cola
 et adde,

Etheris sulphurici, 3ij;
 Syrupi corticis aurantii, 3ij.

Fiat potio, cujus capiat cochleare bis vel
 ter in die.

In dropsies.

EXTERNALLY.

Irritating Suppository. H. of Germ.

℞. Pulveris colocynthidis, 3ss;
 Sodæ muriatis, 3j;
 Mellis, 3j.

Misce.

To be introduced in the rectum.

Purgative Pommade. H. de Montp.

℞. Pulveris colocynthidis, 3j;
 Adipis preparatæ, 3j.

Fiat unguentum.

*Used in frictions on the abdomen, in 3ij
 doses.*

CROTON OIL.

In small doses, it produces alvine evacuations more or less abundant; in larger ones it irritates, in a violent manner, the mucous membrane of the intestines. It is used with advantage in obstinate cases of constipation, when the other drastics have proved ineffectual; when it is necessary to obtain prompt results, or when there exists an obstacle to the employment of an ordinary purgative, as is sometimes the case in tetanus, mania, apoplexy, &c. M. Andral found it efficacious in obstinate head-aches, asthma, dropsies, &c. It is also employed in the treatment of plumbers' colic. Very good effects have been obtained from its use in frictions, in cases in which tartarized antimony is used, but this acts more quickly, as in cases of chronic rheumatism, and tumours of the articulations, &c. The very violent action of this oil requires the greatest attention on the part of the practitioner.

INTERNALLY. Gut. j—iv and more, in ℥ss of syrup, or in pills of bread.

Savon d'huile de Croton. F. de M. (Croton oil, 2 parts; solution of caustic soda, 1 part). Gr. ij—iv, with syrup or in pills.

Cathartic Mixture.

Rx. Olei tiglii, gut. ij;
Mucilaginis acaciæ, ℥j;
Sacchari purific., q. s.

Fiat mistura.

To be taken in two, at some hours of interval.

Oléo-saccharat de Croton Tiglium. H. of Germany.

Rx. Olei tiglii, gut. j;
Oleo-sacchar. canellæ, 3j.

Divide into 8 packets, of which one should be taken every hour until purging is produced.

[Two or four drops may be added to the extract of colocynth with calomel, in cases of obstinate constipation. T.]

Purgative Pills of Croton Oil. H. of Italy.

Rx. Olei tiglii, gut. j;
Micæ panis, q. s.

Fiat pilula.

EXTERNALLY. In frictions, gut. iv on the umbilicus, as a purgative,

[It suddenly reddens the skin, and is advantageously added to the antimonial ointment, when this has failed. See *Antimony*. T.]

OIL OF SPURGE (EUPHORBIA LATHYRIS).

A very energetic purgative, which may replace with advantage croton oil, because its action is much less violent, and always very certain.

INTERNALLY. From gut. vj—x in an emulsion or in pills.

Purgative Lozenges. Bally.

Rx. Ol. euphorbiæ lathyris, m xl;
Chocolatæ pulv. 3j;
Sacchari pur. 3ss;
Amyli pulv. gr. xij.

Divide in pastillos gr. ix.

One may be given to infants, and two or three to adults. A very convenient purgative.

Potion with the Oil of Spurge.

Rx. Olei euphorb. lathyris, gut. viij;
Pulveris acaciæ, 3j;
Sacchari, 3ij;
Aquæ destillatæ, 3 iij.

Fiat potio, cujus capiat cochleare omni horâ donec alvus soluta sit.

CAMBOGE.

A very energetic drastic purgative, which frequently produces colic and purging, and in too large doses it inflames the stomach and the intestines. Nevertheless, it is employed with advantage when it is necessary to cause a powerful derivative in certain cases of dropsy and chronic cutaneous affections. It is frequently used by English practitioners; but not much employed in France. It may also be administered as an anthelmintic. The Italians consider it as a powerful counter-stimulant.

INTERNALLY. *Powder.* From grs. ij—vj, in pills or in an emulsive potion.

Powder of Camboge. H. of England.

Rx. Cambogiæ, gr. iij;
Sacchari, ʒj.

Fiat pulvis tertiâ quâque horâ sumendus, donec alvus responderit.

Bolus of Camboge. H. of England.

Rx. Cambogiæ, gr. x;
Potassæ tartratis, gr. xx;
Pulveris zingiberis, gr. iij;
Syrupi simplicis, q. s.

Fiat bolus.

Drastic Pills. H. of Italy.

R̄. Guttæ gambæ, gr. xij;
 Succī sambuci,
 Pulveris glycyrrhizæ, ā ā q. s.

Fiat pilulæ vij, quarum capiat unam tertis horis.

MEADOW SAFFRON.

In small doses it acts as a sedative, in more modified ones it is an energetic purgative, and at the same time a diuretic; in large doses it is a violent irritant of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane. It is employed as a drastic in hydrothorax, anasarca, violent rheumatic pains. It is also used in small doses, to calm the pains in gout, &c. It is not much used in France; but in England it is very much employed.

[Sir C. Scudamore thinks it too freely used, and predisposes to gout. T.]

INTERNALLY. *Powder*, from gr. j—iv, in pills.

Teinture. P. Gut. xv—xxv, in a potion.

Teinture de Colchique de Darmstrong. P. Gut. x ad xx in a potion.

Wine. P. ℥j—℥ss, and more progressively.

Oxymel. P. ℥ij—℥j, progressively, twice a day, in a mucilaginous mixture.

Honey. P. ℥ss—j and more.

[The liquor colchici of Battley, may be given in doses, from m v—xx daily. T.]

Diuretic Mixture. H. of Germ.

Rx. Oxymellis colchici,
 Ammoniaë acetatis, ā ā ζ ij ;
 Aquæ destillatæ petroselii ζ vj.

Fiat potio, cujus capiat cochleare, secundâ quâque hora.

Anti-arthritic Mixture. H. of America.

Rx. Vini colchici, ζ ij ;
 Magnesiæ subcarbonatis, ζ j ;
 Aquæ destillatæ cinchonæ, ā ā
 ζ iij.

Fiat mistura, cujus capiat cochl. ampl. tertiâ horâ.

[Sir Charles Scudamore prescribes from *m* xx—xc of acetum colchici, combined with sulphate and carbonate of magnesia. Essay, April 1835: the liquor is best. T.]

VERATRINE.

The active principle of colchicum, &c. which acts in large doses in the same manner as the most energetic irritating poisons; in small doses it is employed as a drastic purgative. Its action is very prompt. As an external application, it appears to be useful in the treatment of gout, anasarca, chronic rheumatism, and other cases in which the tincture of colchicum is recommended.

[Recommended in neuralgiæ, but found to fail. T.]

INTERNALLY. As a purgative, gr. 1-12th to $\frac{1}{2}$, in pills.

Alcool de vératrine. F. de M. (Veratrine, gr. iv ; alcohol, ℥ j). Gut. x ad xxv, in a potion.

Pills of Veratrine. Magendie.

R. Veratrinæ, gr. ss ;
Gummi acaciæ, ℥ j ;
Syrupi gummi, q. s.

Divide in pilulas vi, quarum capiat unam ad tres in die.

These pills replace with advantage those of Bacher. Each of them contains 1-12th of a grain of veratrine.

In anasarca, dropsy, &c.

EXTERNALLY.

Alcool de Veratrine. F. de M.

Veratrine gr. iv, alcohol ℥ j . Dose m x —xxv in a draught. Used in frictions.

Pommade of Veratrine. Magendie.

R. Veratrinæ, gr. iv ;
Adipis, ℥ j .

Fiat unguentum.

M. *In frictions, in cases of anasarca, gout, &c.*

[Sabadilline is not preferable to veratrine, according to Magendie. T.]

SULPHATE OF VERATRINE.

It possesses the same action, and is used in the same manner as veratrine.

INTERNALLY.

Solution de Vératrine. F. de M. (Sulphate of veratrine, gr. j ; distilled water, ℥ ij). ℥ j —iv, in a potion. The preparation replaces with advantage the *Eau Médicinale de Husson*.

BLACK HELLEBORE.

One of the most violent drastic purgatives. Not much used at the present day. Nevertheless, sometimes employed in dropsies and certain diseases of the skin. Its use requires great prudence.

INTERNALLY. *Powder*, gr. x— \mathfrak{D} j, in pills.

Infusion. \mathfrak{Z} ij in \mathfrak{f} bj of boiling water, of which \mathfrak{Z} j should be given every four hours.

Extract of Hellebore. P. Gr. iv—x in pills.

Tonic Pills de Bacher. P. Gr. j—ij daily.

Teinture. P. Gut. xx— \mathfrak{Z} ss, and even to j, progressively, in a proper vehicle.

The WHITE, GREEN, and FETID HELLEBORE, act in nearly the same manner. They are not used at present.

ELATERIUM.

A very violent drastic purge, even in small doses. Formerly used in the treatment of ascites and dropsies in general. Its use requires great care.

[The extract may be given to children under three years of age, labouring under dropsy, in doses of one sixteenth or one twelfth of a grain, combined with calomel, &c. T.]

INTERNALLY. *Powder*, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$, every hour until purging is produced, either in pills or suspended in an emulsion. The dose ought never to be carried higher than gr. vj.

Compound Powder of Elaterium. H. of Eng.

Rx. Extracti elaterii, gr. iv ;

Potassæ tartratis, ℥v ;

Pulveris zingiberis, ℥j.

Dosis gr. v. ad xx. (30 grains contain 1 gr. of elaterium.)

[*Compound Powder of Elaterium.* Ryan.

Rx. Extracti elaterii, gr. i ;

Hydrarg. submur. gr. xij ;

Pulv. cinnam. comp., ℥j ;

Sacchari purific., 3 ss.

Tere intime et divide in ch. xij, quarum capiat unam ter in die.

I have repeatedly prescribed this powder for children under five years of age affected with anasarca, ascites, and even hydrothorax, after scarlatina, with success. The dose must be diminished if the bowels act too freely. T.]

ALOES.

In small doses, a bitter tonic ; in large ones, an energetic purgative ; but its effects are not manifest for some time after its administration, and it acts principally on the large intestines. It is employed with advantage in cases of habitual constipation, arising from atony of the intestinal canal, in jaundice, chlorosis, scrofulous affections, hypochondriasis, and, in general, every time that a slight purgative effect is wished to be produced, and secondly, a tonic effect. It is given to persons predisposed to cerebral congestion, on account of its action on the

rectum; which may be also extended to the uterus, and it is sometimes used to excite the flow of the menses. It ought not to be administered to persons affected with hemorrhoids. It is also recommended as an anthelmintic; but it cannot be depended on.

INTERNALLY. *Powder.* As a tonic, gr. j—iv.

As a purgative, grs. vi— Ꮚ j.

Pills of Aloes and Soap. P. Grs. x—xv.

Pills of Rufus. P. As a cathartic, Ꮚ j—ij.

As a stimulant, grs. x— Ꮚ j.

Pills of Aloes and Guaiac. P. Gr. vj—xij.

Pilules Bénites de Fuller. P. No. ij, twice a day.

Pilules Hydragogues de Bontius. P. From gr. xij—xviij.

Compound Electuary of Aloes. P. Ꮚ j— Ꮚ j.

Opiate Mésentérique. P. Ꮚ ss—ij.

Aqueous Extract. P. Gr. vj—xij, in pills.

Teinture. P. Gut. x— Ꮚ ss, in an appropriate potion.

Compound Tincture of Aloes. P. Ꮚ j—iv.

Compound Aloetic Pills. H. of England.

R̄. Aloes spicati, Ꮚ ss;

Extracti gentianæ, Ꮚ ij;

Olei carui, Ꮚ j;

Syrupi auranti, q. s.

Fiat massa.

The dose, gr. x—xv daily.

Compound Powder of Aloes. H. of Eng.

℞. Aloes spicati, ℥iv ;
Cinnamomi, ʒj.

Doses gr. x ad ℥j.

Emmenagogue Boluses. H. of Italy.

℞. Extracti aloes, gr. viij ;
———— sabinæ, gr. vj ;
Pulveris glycyrrhizæ, q. s.

Divide in bolos vi, de quibus capiat unum
tertiâ quâque horâ.

Aloetic Pills. H. des Ven.

℞. Aloes spicati, ʒj ;
Pulveris rhei,
Sulphatis potassæ, ā ā ʒiv ;
Syrupi chichorii, q. s.

Divide in pilulas, gr. vi, de quibus, capiat
duas vel tres in die.

As a purgative.

Laxative Electuary. H. of Italy.

℞. Extracti aloes, gr. viij ;
Potassæ supertartratis, ʒij ;
Mellis, q. s.

Misce, pro una dosi.

Aloetic Mixture. H. of Germ.

℞. Extracti aloes,
———— myrrhæ, ā ā ʒj ;
Potassæ supertartratis, ʒss ;
Aquæ menthæ piperitæ, ʒvj.

Fiat potio, cujus capiat cochleare mane
nocteque.

To excite the hemorrhoidal flux.

EXTERNALLY.

Tincture of Aloes and Myrrh. H. Militaires.

Rx. Tincturæ alöes,
 ----- myrrhæ, ā ā, p. e.

Misce.

Dosis ʒj ad ʒj bis vel ter in die.

As a stomachic and excitant.

Anthelmintic Suppositorium. Swediaur.

Rx. Aloes spicati, ʒ ss;
 Sodæ muriatis, ʒ iij;
 Farinæ, ʒ ij;
 Mellis, q. s.

Fiat suppositorium.

[The compound decoction and tincture of aloes are favourite medicines with many practitioners. The first is often combined with the compound iron mixture. Aloes is the chief ingredient in the popular aperient called pill of cochises (cochées). These and other aloetic pills are injurious during uterine gestation. T.]

JALAP.

In moderate doses jalap is a purgative, whose action is principally exerted on the small intestines; in large doses it is a strong irritant of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane. It is a medicine very much employed on account of its energetic action, and its low price. It is used in costiveness, mania, worms, and as a hydragogue in dropsies. It is generally united with some other purgative [as calomel, supertartrate of potass, and a drop of essential or some aromatic oil should be added to prevent griping. T.]

INTERNALLY. Root. *Powder.* Gr. xij
— 3 ss, in pills, or suspended in an emulsion.

Cathartic Powder. P. Gr. xviii— vj .

Compound Tincture of Jalap. P. vj —3 j,
in an emollient vehicle.

This is much stronger than the British preparation.

Syrup of Jalap. P. 3 ij—3 ss.

Resin. Powder. Gr. ij—x, in pills, or better, suspended in an emulsive potion. Not so much used as the root. It gripes violently.

Purgative Emulsion. P. A spoonful at a dose.

Savon de Jalap. Resin of jalap, 8 parts, almond soap, 16 parts, alcohol, q. s. P. Gr. x—xv, in pills.

Anthelmintic Powder. Hôt. D.

R. Pulveris jalapæ, gr. xxx;

———— rhei, gr. vj;

Hydrargyri submuriatis, gr. ij.

Divide in pulveres duos, capiat unum singulis horis.

Purgative Powder with the Essential Oil of Orange.

R. Pulveris jalapæ, 3 iv;

Potassæ tartratis, 3 j;

Sacchari, 3 iijss;

Olei aurantii, 3 ss.

Make an oleo-saccharat, to which add at first the salt of potassa, and then the jalap. The dose is 3 ij—iij in Oj of orange water. It is a very agreeable purgative.

Purgative Powder. H. de la Mat.

R̄. Pulveris jalapæ, gr. ij;
 ——— rhei,
 ——— cinnamomi, ā ā gr. i.

Fiat pulvis.

Given to children as a purgative.

Cathartic Boluses. H. Militaires.

R̄. Pulveris jalapæ, gr. xx;
 ——— scammonii, gr. viij;
 Mellis, q. s.

Fiant boli iv.

Purgative Pills. H. of Italy.

R̄. Pulveris jalapæ,
 Sacchari, ā ā ʒj;
 Pulveris rhei, gr. xxx;
 Syrupi cichorii, q. s.

Divide in pilulas xxiv, quarum capiat iv
 ad viij pro dosi.

Purgative Biscuits. H. of Montp.

R̄. Pulveris jalapæ, ʒj;
 Farinæ, ʒj;
 Ova, No. ij;
 Sacchari, ʒj.

*Make into three biscuits. A very commo-
 dious purgative for children.*

Purgative Jelly. H. of Germ.

R̄. Pulv. jalapæ, ʒss;
 Gelatin. mali cydonii, ʒiv;
 Alcoholis, ʒvj.

*A very agreeable purgative.—Dose, ʒj.
 h h*

Jalap Potion. H. de la Ch.

Rx. Pulveris jalapæ, 3 ss;
Decocti cichorii, 3 iv.

Misce.

To be taken in two doses.

Purgative Emulsion. H. Militaires.

Rx. Pulveris jalapæ, gr. vi;
Emulsionis amygdal., 3 vj.

Misce.

Purgative Potion. Hôt. D.

Rx. Tincturæ jalapæ comp., 3 j;
Syrupi rhamni, 3 ss;
Decocti cichorii, 3 iv.

Fiat potio.

Employed in the treatment of certain dropsies.

Purgative Potion, or Medecine Commune. H. des Vén.

Rx. Pulveris jalapæ, gr. xxx;
Sulphatis sodæ, 3 v;
Syrupi mellis, 3 j;
Decocti cichorii ferventis, 3 vi.

Misce.

To be taken at several doses.

[The compound powder of jalap, combined with calomel, squill, and digitalis, is a valuable remedy in dropsies. T.]

SCAMMONY.

A very energetic drastic purgative, whose action is very prompt. It is employed in

small doses, in obstinate cases of constipation, caused by atony of the intestinal canal, and especially in passive dropsies; and also to produce abundant alvine evacuations.

INTERNALLY. *Powder.* Gr. j—vj, and gradually increased to xij and xv.

Purgative Emulsion. P. ℥ ij—iv.

Tablettes de Scammonée et de Séné composées. P. 3j—ij.

Teinture. P. ℥j—3j, in a potion.

Sirop. P. 3j—iv, in a potion.

Electuaire Diaphœnix. P. 3ss—ij.

Compound Powder of Scammony. H. of England.

℞. Pulveris scammonii,
Extracti jalapæ, ā ā gr. x;
Pulveris zingiberis, gr. iij.

Divide in chartulas iv, quarum capiat duas vel tres quotidie.

Powder of Scammony and Calomel. H. of England.

℞. Pulveris scammonii, 3j;
Hydrargyri submuriatis,
Sacchari, ā ā 3ss.

Fiant chartulæ xxviij, de quibus sumat unam vel duas quotidie.

Purgative Powder. H. of Eng.

℞. Pulveris scammoniæ, gr. v;
——— rhei, gr. xv;
Ammoniæ subcarbonatis, gr. vj.

Misce.

To be taken at a dose.

Purgative Oil. Swédiaur.

℞. Scammonii, ℥j;
 Olei amygdalarum, ℥j.

Dissolve by a gentle heat. The dose is ℥ss and more, in an emulsion. It is a gentle purgative.

Purgative Electuary. H. of Germ.

℞. Scammonii,
 Zingiberis, ā ā ℥ss;
 Olei caryophyll., gr. xij;
 Syrupi corticis aurantii, q. s.

Misce.

The dose is ℥j—ij.

TURBITH (CONVOLVULUS TURPETHUM).

It has the same action, and is used in the same cases as the preceding substance. It is scarcely ever used at the present day.

INTERNALLY. *Powder.* P. Gr. x—℥j.

Decoction. ℥j—ij in ℔j of water. A glassful should be taken at intervals, until purging is produced.

SENNA.

When administered in large doses it powerfully irritates the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane; in moderate doses it is an energetic cathartic, and one very frequently employed. It is not often administered alone, but generally combined with some mild purgative, such as the neutral alkalies, tamarinds, manna, &c. It is customary, in England, to join with it some aromatic substance, such as ginger, carraway, cardamom, cinnamon, &c., to obviate the griping it fre-

quently produces; a practice which is very advantageous.

[This is essentially necessary in cases of children. T.]

Subst. incomp. The strong acids, alkaline carbonates, lime water, tartarized antimony, &c.

INTERNALLY. Powder. From ℥j—℥j. Not much used.

Infusion. ℥ij—iv to ℥viij of boiling water, which should be taken at 3 or 4 doses.

The *Infusion of Senna* of the Hot.D. and de la Ch. contain ℥ij of senna to Oij of water.

Poudre Antiarthritique Purgative. P. Gr. xij—℥j, and even more.

Common Purgative Potion. P. ℥ij—iv.

Lenitive Electuary. P. ℥iv—℥j.

Aqueous and Alcoholic Extracts. P. Gr. xij—℥j. Not often employed.

Sirop of Senna, or Compound Sirop of Apples. P. ℥ss—j, and even more.

Compound Powder of Senna. H. of Eng.

℞. Sennæ foliorum,
Potassæ supertartratis, ā ā ℥ij;
Scammonia, ℥ss;
Zingiberis, ℥ij.

Fiat pulvis.

The dose is ℥j—℥j.

Compound Infusion of Senna. H. of Eng.

℞. Sennæ foliorum, ℥iss;
Zingiberis radices, ℥j;
Aquæ ferventis, Oj.

Macera per horam unam et cola.

The dose is ℥j—ij, as a laxative.

Infusion of Senna with Lemon Juice. H. of Germ.

Rx. Sennæ foliorum, ʒvj;
Aquæ ferventis, Oss.

Decoque per horam, cola et adde,
Succi limonis, ʒss.

A small cupful to be taken at intervals, until purging is produced.

Decoction of Prunes with Senna. H. of Germ.

Rx. Sennæ foliorum, ʒj;
Pruni domesticæ, ℥ss;
Aquæ, ℥ij.

Macerate for 12 hours, and strain.

A small cupful at a dose, as a laxative.

Purgative Potion. Hot. D.

Rx. Sennæ foliorum, ʒij;
Sodæ sulphatis, ʒiv;
Aquæ, ʒiv;
Pulveris jalapæ, gr. xxv.

Fiat potio.

To be taken in two doses.

In another *Purgative Potion* of the same hospital, the jalap is replaced by ʒj of the syrup of buckthorn.

Compound Senna Mixture. H. of Eng.

Rx. Sennæ foliorum,
Menthæ viridis, ā ā ʒj;
Aquæ ferventis, Oij.

Coque, cola et adde,

Magnesiæ sulphatis, ʒvj.

The dose is ʒij—iv.

EXTERNALLY. In enema, ʒss to Oij of water.

Purgative Enema. H. des Vén.

℞. Sennæ foliorum, ʒ iv;
Decocti lini, Oj.

Infuse and strain.

Purgative Enema. H. de la Ch.

℞. Sennæ foliorum, ʒ ss;
Aquæ, Oj.

Macera, cola et adde,

Sodæ sulphatis, ʒ ss;
Vini antimonialis, ʒ iv.

Fiat enema.

Employed in Plumbers' colic. It is with this enema that the treatment of this disease is commenced.

Enema of Senna. H. de la Ch.

℞. Sennæ foliorum, ʒ ij;
Aquæ ferventis, Oj.

Macera et cola.

Laxative Enema. Hot. D.

℞. Fol. sennæ, ʒ ss;
Spec. emollient. ʒ ij;
Sulphatis sodæ, ʒ ij;
Aquæ ferventis, q. s.

Infuse and strain.

RHUBARB.

In small doses an astringent; but in large ones a purgative and a tonic. It is employed with great success in debility of the stomach, anorexia, diarrhœa, and in general in all cases in which a gentle purgative is recommended. It is a medicine very much

used in a great variety of cases, too numerous to mention here, and is a very proper one for children.

Subst. incomp. Strong acids, lime water, the sulphates of iron and zinc, tartrate of antimony, the sublimate, the astringent infusions, &c.

INTERNALLY. *Powder.* As a tonic, gr. —xij. As a purgative, ℥j—℥ss, and even more.

Tablettes de Rhubarbe. P. No. iv to xij daily, as a stomachic.

Extract. P. ℥j—℥j.

Sirop. P. ℥ss—j, in a potion.

Sirop de Chicorée Composée. P. ℥i—ij.

Compound Powder of Rhubarb. H. of Eng.

℞. Pulveris rhei,
Potassæ subcarbonatis, ā ā ℥j;
Colombæ, ℥ij.

Dosis gr. x—xx bis vel ter in die.

Powder of Rhubarb and Magnesia. H. of England.

℞. Pulveris rhei, ℥i;
Magnesia, ℥ij.

Dosis gr. x—℥i quotidie.

Powder of Rhubarb and Calomel. H. of Eng.

℞. Pulveris rhei, ℥iv;
Hydrargyri submuriatis,
Pulveris zingiberis, ā ā ℥i.

Fiat pulvis, cujus capiat gr. x—℥i pro dose.

[Rhubarb combined with calomel or hyd.

c. creta, in alterative doses, is an excellent medicine for children. I have given the formulæ in the article *Mercury*. T.]

Compound Stomachic Pill. Ryan.

℞. Pil. rhei comp., 3 i;
 — hydrargyri, ℥ss;
 Strychninæ, gr. i.

Fiant pil. xv—i bis vel ter in die.

Boluses of Rhubarb. H. Militaires.

℞. Pulveris rhei, gr. xij;
 Sulphatis sodæ, ℥i.

Fiant boli ij.

Bols Fondants. H. of Italy.

℞. Pulveris rhei, 3 i;
 Saponis amygdalæ, 3 iss;
 Succī sambuci, q. s.

Divide in bolos viij, quorum capiat unum secundâ quâque horâ.

Infusion of Rhubarb. Hot. D.

℞. Rhei pulveris, 3 i;
 Aquæ ferventis, Oij.

Macera et cola.

A small cupful to be taken at intervals, as a tonic and slight purgative.

Bitter Infusion of Rhubarb. H. of Germ.

℞. Rhei radicis concisæ, 3 iij;
 Corticis aurantii, 3 ss;
 Aquæ menthæ piperitæ, 3 iv.

Macera, cola et adjice,

Extracti gentianæ, 3 i.

To be taken during the day.

Purgative Potion. H. de Montp.

R̄. Pulveris rhei, gr. xij;
 Decocti cichorii, ℥ iij;
 Syrupi ejusdem, ℥ i.

Fiat potio, cujus capiat cochleare pro dosi.
For children.

Potion of Rhubarb and Manna. H. Militaires.

R̄. Pulveris rhei, ℥ ss;
 Aquæ, ℥ iv.

Coque paulisper, cola et adde,
 Mannæ, ℥ ij.

To be taken at several doses.

BUCKTHORN.

A very energetic purgative, which should be administered to none but persons of a robust constitution. It is employed in dropsy, and as a vermifuge.

INTERNALLY. Berries entire and fresh.
 No. x—xx.

Decoction. No. xx—xxx in Oij of water.

The Juice expressed and fermented. P.
 ℥ ij—iv.

Extract or Rob de Nerprun. P. ℥ i—℥ iss.

Sirop. P. ℥ ij—℥ i, and even more, in a purgative potion.

Purgative Potion. Hot. D.

R̄. Syrupi rhamni, ℥ i;
 Tincturæ jalapæ comp., ℥ ss;
 Decocti cichorii, ℥ iv.

Fiat potio.

To be taken at two or three doses, in dropsy.

Cathartic Potion. H. de Paris.

R. Syrupi rhamni, ℥ i ;
Decocti pruni domestic. ℥ iv .

Misce.

To be taken at two doses.

WHITE AGARIC.

A very violent purgative, but scarcely employed at present, on account of its uncertain action. It is sometimes used in cases of passive dropsies.

INTERNALLY. *Powder.* Gr. vi—xij, in pills.

Extract. P. Gr. ss—iv, in pills, generally united with some other purgative.

HEDGE HYSSOP acts as a drastic. It is not much employed at present*. The dose is, in *Powder*, gr. x—xxx, and, in *Decoction*, from that quantity to ℥ ij in ℥ viij in water.

BRYONY, applied externally, produces a rubefacient effect; when administered internally it acts as a drastic. The dose is, in *Powder*, gr. xii— ℥ i , and, in *Decoction*, from ℥ ss to j in Oij of water.

Fecule Médicinale de Bryone. P. Gr. xij— ℥ ss .

B—SALINE PURGATIVES.

SULPHATE OF SODA. (Glauber's Salt.)

A mild purgative. It is employed in all cases in which it is necessary to induce

* It has been administered with success in delirium tremens.—(See *London Medical and Surgical Journal* for January, 1832).

alvine evacuations without producing general excitation, especially in febrile and inflammatory affections, jaundice, diseases of the skin, &c. When administered in doses too feeble for a cathartic, it acts as a diuretic.

[The sulphate of magnesia or Epsom salts is now preferred to the above. The sulphate of soda, is still however, a popular remedy. T.]

Subst. incomp. The salts of barytes, &c.

INTERNALLY. As a cathartic, ℥ j—Oj of water.

As a diuretic, ℥ j—℥ iv, with a third of nitre, in Oj of water, to be taken during the day.

Apozeme purgatif. P. To be taken in the morning, at several doses.

Tisan royale. P. Taken in the morning.

Purgative Potion. Hôt. D.

℞. Sennæ foliorum, ℥ ij;

Aquæ ferventis, ℥ iv.

Macera, cola et adjice,

Sodæ sulphatis, ℥ ss;

Syrupi rhamni, ℥ j.

Fiat mistura.

To be taken in three doses.

The Ordinary purgative potion of the H. de S. Ant. contains only ℥ iij of the sulphate.

Purgative Potion. H. of Germ.

℞. Sodæ sulphatis, ℥ j;

Sacchari, ℥ ss;

Succi limonis, ℥ jss;

Decocti gruti, Oj.

Dosis cyathus, singulis horis.

EXTERNALLY.

Purgative Enema. H. des Enf.

R̄. Sennæ foliorum, ℥ ss;
Aquæ ferventis, Oj.

Macera, cola et adde,
Sodæ sulphatis, ℥ ss.

Fiat enema.

The Purgative Enema of the H. de St. Ant. contains likewise ℥ iv of honey.

Purgative Enema. H. de la Mat.

R̄. Sennæ foliorum, ℥ ij;
Decocti lini ferventis, Oij.

Macera, cola et adjice,
Sodæ sulphatis, ℥ ss.

Misce.

Lotion used in Porrigo. Swediaur.

R̄. Sulphatis sodæ, ℥ vj;
Saponis amygdalæ, ℥ iij;
Aquæ calcis, ℥ xvij;
Spiritus rectificati, ℥ vj.

Fiat lotio.

SULPHATE OF MAGNESIA.

It possesses the same properties as the sulphate of soda, and is administered in the same manner. It is a medicine very much employed.

Subst. incomp. The muriate of barytes, lime, ammonia, the subcarbonates of potassa, soda, &c.

INTERNALLY. ℥ ij—℥ jss in Oj of an aqueous vehicle, to be taken at two or three doses.

Compound Saline Powder.

Rx. Magnesiae sulphatis,
Sodae muriatis, ā ā partes, iv;
—— sulphatis, partes iij.

M. *A tea-spoonful to be taken in a pint of water.*

Purgative Powder. H. of America.

Rx. Magnesiae sulphatis,
Pulveris cinchonae, ā ā 3vj.

Divide in chartulas iv, quarum capiat unam secundâ quâque horâ.

Compound Purgative Potion. H. of Eng.

Rx. Magnesiae sulphatis, 3 iij;
Aquae menthae piperitae, 3 ij;
Tincturae jalapae, 3 j;
Acidi nitrici, gut. x.

Fiat haustus.

Eau de Trévez.

Rx. Sulphatis magnesiae, 3 j;
Antimonii tartratis, gr. ss;
Aquae, Oij.

Cyathus omni horâ capiendus donec alvus responderit.

Ferruginous Saline Mixture. H. of Eng.

Rx. Sulphatis magnesiae,
——— sodae, ā ā 3 v;
——— ferri, gr. ij;
Aquae ferventis, Oij.

Dosis 3 iv—viij bis in die.

EXTERNALLY.

Purgative Enema. H. of Germ.

R_x. Magnesiae sulphatis, ℥ ss;
Olei lini, ℥ iss;
Decocti anthemidis, ℥ vj.

Misce.

SULPHATE OF POTASSA.

An active purgative; principally employed in small doses to diminish the secretion of milk after parturition, and in chronic diseases of the liver, &c.

INTERNALLY. As a purgative, ℥ ss—j, in solution. As an antilactic, gr. x—℥ j, in a powder, or dissolved in an acid vehicle.

Compound Digestive Powder. H. of Germ.

R_x. Potassae sulphatis, ℥ iv;
Pulveris rhei, ℥ i.

Divide in chartulas x, quarum capiat unam vel duas quotidie.

[This was very commonly employed in fevers, and during the puerperal state, by the practitioners of the last century. T.]

Acid Mixture. H. of Germ.

R_x. Potassae sulphatis, ℥ ss;
Decocti hordei, Oij.

Solve et adjice,

Oxymellis simplicis, ℥ j;
Aceti, ℥ jss.

As a refrigerant. A small cupful at a time.

Potion Fondante. H. of Italy.

R_x. Potasse sulphatis, ℥ iij;
Infusi rhei, ℥ vi.

M. A spoonful at a dose, as an antilactic

CREAM OF TARTAR.

In small doses, this preparation of potassa is a temperant, in large ones it is a laxative of a less disagreeable taste than other saline purgatives. It is very much employed.

Subst. Incomp. The sulphates of lime, and strong acids.

INTERNALLY. As a temperant, \mathfrak{z} ij—iv in \mathcal{O} j of water, sweetened with sugar. [A small quantity of ginger or orange peel is added. This is the drink called imperial, and is employed in febrile and dropsical diseases. T.]

As a purgative, \mathfrak{z} j—iv, in an electuary, or \mathfrak{z} j dissolved in \mathfrak{z} vj—viij of water.

Crema de Tartre Soluble. P. In the same doses.

A Laxative Temperant Powder. H. of Germ.

\mathcal{R} . Potassæ supertartratis, \mathfrak{z} iij;

Potassæ nitratis, \mathfrak{z} iij;

Sacchari, \mathfrak{z} iv.

Dosis \mathfrak{z} j ad ij, omne mane ex cyatho lactis.

Solution of Cream of Tartar. H. of Germ.

\mathcal{R} . Potassæ supertartratis, \mathfrak{z} iij—vj;

Aquæ ferventis, \mathcal{O} ij.

Solve et adjice,

Syrupi rubi idæi, \mathfrak{z} ij.

Misce.

To be taken during the day, as a laxative temperant.

The *Limonade de Crema de Tartre* of the H. de la Ch. only differs from the preceding preparation in the dose of the cream of tar-

tar being increased to ℥ ij, and in containing no syrup.

Compound Electuary of Sulphur. H. of Eng.

℞. Potassæ supertartratis, ℥ iv;
Sulphuris, ℥ i;
Theriacæ, ℥ iij.

Dosis cochl. min. quotidie vel bis in die.
[A favourite remedy in piles. Ginger or aromatic powder should be added. T.]

Lozenges of Cream of Tartar and Manna.

H. of Germ.

℞. Potassæ supertartratis, ℥ ss;
Mannæ, ℥ iv;
Aquæ, ℥ x.

M. Boil to a proper consistence, and make into two lozenges.

Used as a laxative for children.

Purgative Potion. H. of Italy.

℞. Potassæ supertartratis,
Pulpæ tamarindi, ā ā ℥ j;
Aquæ, ℥ viij.

M. To be taken in two doses.

Imperial Ptisan. H. of Germ.

℞. Potassæ supertartratis, ℥ ss;
Corticis aurantii, ℥ iij;
Aquæ ferventis, Ovj.

Macera et cola.

A small cupful at a dose.

NEUTRAL TARTRATE OF POTASSA.

A gentle purgative, whose action is similar to that of the preceding preparations.

It is employed in the same cases and in the same manner.

Subst. Incomp. All the acids, lime water, the muriate of barytes, &c.

INTERNALLY. 3 ij—3 i, in an aqueous vehicle.

Laxative Drink.

Rx. Potassæ tartratis, 3 ss.

Infusi cichorii intybi, Oij.

Solve et adjice,

Mellis, q. s.

Fiat mistura, cujus capiat cyathum vinosum sæpe in die.

TARTRATE OF POTASSA AND SODA

Possesses the same action and use as the preceding substances.

Subst. Incomp. The same as for the tartrate of potassa.

INTERNALLY. 3 j—jss in an aqueous vehicle.

Powder of Fordyce.

Rx. Tartratis potassæ et sodæ, gr. x ;

Pulveris rhei, gr. vj.

Divide in chartulas duas, capiat unam omni mane.

For children.

Saline Purgative Potion. H. de la Mat.

Rx. Tartratis et potassæ sodæ, 3 vj ;

Antimonii tartarizati, gr. i ;

Aquæ florum aurantii, 3 ij ;

Syrupi mellis, 3 i ;

Aquæ, 3 ij.

Fiat potio, dosis cochl. mag. tertiis horis ad alvi solutionem.

SUB-PHOSPHATE OF SODA.

A very gentle purgative ; much employed on account of its tastelessness, and in the same cases as the preceding substances.

Subst. Incomp. Sulphuric, nitric, and hydrochloric acids, lime, magnesia, &c.

INTERNALLY. \mathfrak{z} j—ij, in herb broth.

[It is also added to animal broth, instead of muriate of soda, when patients are delicate, and acts as an aperient. T.]

Laxative Potion. H. of Germ.

Rx. Sodæ phosphatis,
Syrupi althææ, ā ā \mathfrak{z} ss ;
Aquæ, \mathfrak{z} iv.

Misce.

To be taken in four doses, one every hour.

CALCINED MAGNESIA.

In large doses a gentle purgative ; in small ones an ant-acid and absorbent. It is very much employed in cases of acidity of the stomach, dyspepsia, &c. Very useful in cases of poison by acids.

INTERNALLY. As a purgative, \mathfrak{z} ij— \mathfrak{z} ss. As an ant-acid, gr. vj— \mathfrak{D} j. As an antidote of concentrated acids, \mathfrak{z} ij—iv, often repeated, diluted with water.

Absorbent Powder. P. Gr. xij— \mathfrak{D} ij.

Tablettes de Magnésie. P. No. iv—vj.

Tablettes de Magnésie et de Cachou. P. No. iv—vj.

Absorbent Powder. H. de la Mat.R \times . Magnesiae, gr. xvj ;

Pulveris cinnamomi, gr. ij.

Divide in chartulas ij, in die sumendas.

*In cases of diarrhœa of children.**Ant-acid Powder.* H. of Germ.R \times . Magnesiae calcinatae, ʒ ss ;

Corticis aurantii,

Sacchari, ā ā ʒj.

Divide in chartulas ij, capiat iij vel iv
quotidie. [See *Bismuth.* T.]*Ant-acid Mixture.* Ryan.R \times . Liquoris calcis, ʒ vi—viij ;

———— potassae, ʒ iss—ij ;

Magnesiae calcin. ʒj.

Sit mistura, cujus sumat cochl. amplum
ex lactis recentis vel jusculi bovini poculo,
ter in die.*In pyrosis, when the fluid ejected is acid, and
when the urine deposits a reddish or pink sedi-
ment, which is lithic acid.*[A drachm of laudanum, or the sedative
solution of opium, with *mv* of ol. menth. is
added when flatulence, gastrodynia, or
spasm of the stomach or intestinal canal is
troublesome. I have found this combina-
tion extremely efficacious. T.]*Purgative Potion for Children.* H. of Amer.R \times . Magnesiae calcinatae, ʒ ss ;

Pulveris rhei, gr. vj ;

Sacchari, ʒj ;

Olei menthæ piperitæ, gut. vj ;

Aquæ, ʒjss.

Dosis cochl. min. secundâ quâque horâ.

[There is evidently too much peppermint in this mixture—one drop would be sufficient for an ounce and a half of vehicle. T.]

SUBCARBONATE OF MAGNESIA.

It possesses the same action, and is employed in the same cases as the calcined magnesia. The preference is given to it in cases of gravel dependent on a superabundance of uric acid, &c. It is used in effervescent drinks.

INTERNALLY. 3 ss—ij, and more, suspended in a potion.

PURGATIVE MINERAL WATERS.

In small quantities, tonics and excitants, in large ones, purgatives. Externally they are used as stimulants, in baths.

Water of Balaruc.

INTERNALLY. As a purgative.

As an excitant.

EXTERNALLY. Baths, lotions, fomentations.

Eau de Balaruc artificielle. P. Same doses.

Water of Epsom.

INTERNALLY. From two to four glasses daily.

Water of Sedlitz.

INTERNALLY. From one to four glasses daily.

Strong artificial Eau de Sedlitz. P. From one to two glasses a day.

Weak artificial Eau de Sedlitz. P. From three to four glasses daily.

C—LAXATIVES.

CASTOR OIL.

Recently prepared, castor oil is a gentle laxative, and very much employed, when the effects of an irritating substance might prove injurious to the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane. It is administered in cases of inflammation of the digestive canal. When this oil has been kept too long it is very irritating and becomes drastic. It is employed with much advantage as an anthelmintic. It appears to have a special action upon intestinal worms, and destroys them.

INTERNALLY. ℥ ss—ij, at several doses, in a syrup, a cup of broth, or any other vehicle.

Purgative emulsion of castor oil. P. Taken at two doses. [It is made with yolk of egg, as in this country. T.]

Purgative Potion. H. de la Ch.

Rx. Olei ricini,

Syrupi rhamni, ā ā ℥ ij;

Aquæ menthæ, ℥ j.

Misce.

To be taken in two doses.

The purgative potion of castor oil of the Hôpital. D. differs from the preceding by the syrup of buckthorn being replaced by ℥ j of tartaric syrup, and the mint water for ℥ ij of the decoction of cichory—succory.

The purgative potion of castor oil of the H. St. Ant. contains ℥ ij of acacia gum, and ℥ ij of water instead of the decoction of cichory.

The potion of castor oil of the H. de la Ch. contains ℥ ij of the syrup of cichory instead of that of buckthorn, and ℥ ij of mint water instead of one,

The purgative potion of the H. des Vén. is composed of castor oil and the syrup of cichory, of each ℥ i .

Laxative Potion. Hôt. D.

Rx. Olei ricini, ℥ vj ;
Oxymellis scillæ, ℥ ss ;
Syrupi rhamni, ℥ j .

Fiat haustus.

[Castor oil is frequently combined with oil of turpentine and croton oil in obstinate cases of constipation, in puerperal peritonitis, painters' colic, tapeworm, &c. T.]

Laxative Oily Mixture. H. of Germ.

Rx. Olei ricini,
Syrupi aurantii, ā ā ℥ j ;
Saponis amygdalæ, ℥ iv .

Misce.

M. Dosis cochl. mag. singulâ semihorâ.

EXTERNALLY.

Enema of Castor Oil. H. of England.

Rx. Olei ricini,
Mellis, ā ā ℥ j ;
Decocti hordei, ℥ x .

Fiat enema.

Employed as a vermifuge.

CASSIA.

A laxative and temperant. It is useful in the course of inflammation, to keep the

bowels open. It acts very mildly; but sometimes causes colics and flatulency. It is a very commodious medicine for children and delicate females.

Subst. incomp. Alcohol.

10 INTERNALLY. *The root peeled*, ℥ j—ij.

Decoction, ℥ ij—iv to Oij of water, a small cupful at a dose, as a laxative and temperant.

Extract. P. ℥ ss—j.

Confection of Cassia. P. ℥ ij—℥ j.

Marmelade de Tronchin. H. de la Ch.

Rx. Pulpæ cassiæ,
Mannæ,
Olei amygdal. dulcis, ā ā ℥ ij;
Aquæ florum aurantii, ℥ ij.

Misce.

Dosis cochl. mag. singulis horis.

As a laxative.

Cassia Water. H. de la Ch.

Rx. Decocti cassiæ, Oij;
Sulphatis magnesiæ, ℥ j;
Antimonii tartratis, gr. iij.

Misce.

To be taken during the day, in the treatment of painters' colic.

Purgative Potion. H. de Montp.

Rx. Pulpæ cassiæ,
Syrupi chichorii, ā ā ℥ j;
Decocti papaveris, ℥ viij.

Misce.

To be taken in three or four doses.

Potion Minorative de Boerhaave.

Rx. Pulpæ cassiæ, ℥j;
Pulveris rhei, gr. ij;
Syrupi flor. amygdal. persicæ.
q. s.

Misce.

Given to new-born infants to evacuate the meconium. A small quantity should be put on the end of the finger and introduced into the mouth.

Laxative Enema. H. de la Mat.

Rx. Cassiæ, ℥ij;
Aquæ, Oiv.

Decoque et cola.

TAMARINDS.

Refrigerant and slightly laxative. It is employed with advantage on account of its latter quality, in cases in which it is necessary to produce a laxative effect without irritating the intestinal mucous membrane. It is generally united with some other purgative.

Subst. incomp. The sulphates of potass, the alkaline carbonates, lime water, and the tartrate of antimony.

INTERNALLY. The *pulp*, ℥i—iv in a bolus.

Infusion, from ℥i—ij to Oij of water. This is an agreeable drink, and very useful in febrile diseases.

Decoction, ℥ij—iij to Oij of water, to be taken during the day, as a slight purgative.

Decoction of Tamarinds. P. A glassful every hour.

There is also a decoction in veal broth.

Compound Decoction of Tamarinds. Swediaur.

Rx. Pulpæ tamarindi,
Uvæ, ā ā ℥ iij;
Aquæ ferventis, q. s.

Coque ad Oij, et colaturæ adde,
Antimonii tartarizati, gr. ss;
Syrupi mori, ℥ iss.

Dosis ℥ ij—iv omnî horâ.

Tamarind Whey. H. of Italy.

Rx. Pulpæ tamarindi, ℥ i;
Seri lactis, Oi.

Decoque et cola.

The dose is a glassful at a time as a refrigerant.

Laxative Potion. H. of Germ.

Rx. Pulpæ tamarindi, ℥ iij;
Aquæ, ℥ xij.

Decoque ad ℥ x cola et adjice,
Mannæ, ℥ ij.

To be taken at two or three doses.

MANNA.

A gentle purgative, which is very much employed in inflammatory diseases, when there would be danger in using a more energetic purgative. It is a very useful laxative for children of feeble constitutions. It is very much employed, and often combined with other purgatives.

INTERNALLY. From ℥ j—ij, in water, or in milk.

Pectoral Electuary.

R̄. Mannæ, ℥ j;
Aquæ florum aurantii, q. s.
Tere in mortario et adde,
Pulveris acaciæ, ℥ ss;
Extract glycyrrhizæ, ℥ j;
Syrupi capillariæ, q. s.
Dosis cochl. mag. sæpe ad effectum.

Electuary of Manna. H. of Germ.

R̄. Mannæ, ℥ iij;
Olei amygdal. dulc., ℥ j.
Tere simul et adde,
Syrupi gummi, ℥ j.
Dose ℥ j—iv, given to infants, as a gentle
laxative.

Potion of Manna. H. de la Ch.

R̄. Mannæ, ℥ ij;
Aquæ, ℥ vi.
Divide in doses ij.

Compound Potion of Manna. H. de la Ch.

R̄. Mannæ, ℥ ij;
Pulveris rhei, ℥ ss;
Aquæ ferventis, ℥ iv.
Macera, cola, et divide in doses ij.

Purgative Potion. H. des Vén.

R̄. Mannæ, ℥ ij;
Sennæ, ℥ ij;
Sodæ sulphatis, ℥ ijss;
Decocti cichorii, ℥ vj.
Infuse the senna in the decoction of succory,
add the manna, strain, and dissolve the sulphate
of soda.

The *Purgative Potion* of the H. des Enf. differs from the preceding in containing only \mathfrak{z} j of manna, to \mathfrak{z} iv of water, and in the dose of senna being \mathfrak{z} iij instead of ij.

Emulsive Potion. H. de Paris.

Rx. Mannæ, \mathfrak{z} ij;
Amygdal. dulc., \mathfrak{z} iv;
Syr. flor. amygdal. persicæ, \mathfrak{z} j;
Aquæ florum aurantii, \mathfrak{z} iv;
Infusi glycyrrhizæ, \mathfrak{z} iv.

Sit emulsio.

The dose is a spoonful every quarter of an hour. This is a very commodious preparation for women and children.

Purgative Whey. H. of Germ.

Rx. Mannæ, \mathfrak{z} j;
Potassæ supertartratis, \mathfrak{z} ss;
Seri lactis, \mathfrak{z} vj.

Misce:

To be taken at two doses, at two hours' interval between each dose.

Syrup of Manna. H. of Germ.

Rx. Mannæ, \mathfrak{z} v;
Aquæ, \mathfrak{z} xij.

Liqua et adjice,
Sacchari, lbj.

Coque. In doses of \mathfrak{z} ss—j.

MERCURIALE (MERCURIALIS ANNUA).

An emollient and laxative, not much employed internally; but frequently administered in an enema.

INTERNALLY. *Compound Mercurial Honey.* P. \mathfrak{z} j— \mathfrak{z} j, as a laxative.

EXTERNALLY. *Mercurial Honey*. P. \mathfrak{z} ij—iv, in an enema.

Laxative Enema. H. des Vén.

R \times . Decocti lini, ℥j;
Mellis mercurialis annuæ, \mathfrak{z} ij—iv.

Dissolve.

COMMON HONEY also acts as a slight laxative. It is used to sweeten drinks. It is employed in the composition of several officinal preparations, such as ROSE HONEY, the OXYMEL of SQUILL, &c.

The petals of the PALE ROSE enter also into the composition of several officinal preparations, such as—

The *Sirop of Pales Roses*. P., which is given in doses of \mathfrak{z} ij— \mathfrak{z} j, to purge children; it is also used to sweeten laxative potions.

The *Onguent Rosat*. P., used in excoriations of the mamma and the lips,

And the *Distilled Rose Water*. P., which is used as the ordinary vehicle for resolvent collyria, or which serves as an aromatic for other medicines.

PEACH FLOWERS have a feeble laxative action; from them is prepared a *sirop* which is used as a purgative for children.

CHAPTER XIV.

MEDICINES EMPLOYED AS REFRIGERANTS.

LEMON (JUICE).

A TEMPERANT, daily employed to quench the thirst of patients in acute diseases, especially of the abdominal organs. It is useful in certain cases of vomiting, jaundice, scurvy, &c.

Subst. incomp. Sulphuric, nitric, tartaric, and oxalic acids, lime water, &c.

INTERNALLY. *Lemonade.* The juice of one lemon to Oij of water, sweetened.

Sirop of Lemons. P. ℥ j—ij, in an aqueous vehicle.

Vegetable Lemonade. H. de Paris.

R̄. Citri medicæ, No. j;
Syrupi communis, ℥ ij;
Aquæ, Oij.

Misce.

To be taken during the day, a glassful at a dose. It is a drink very useful in acute inflammations of the stomach.

The *Limonade Citrique* of the Hôt. D., and de la Ch., do not differ from the preceding.

The *Limonade Cuite* of the H. de Paris is also similar; it is prepared with hot water, in which has been dissolved a small quantity of the bitter principle of orange peel.

Julep of Lemon Juice. H. of Eng.

Rx. Succi limonis,

Aquæ menthæ viridis, ā ā p. e.

Dosis ℥ j, bis vel ter in die in aqua hordei.

Compound Ptisan of Lemon. H. of Germ.

Rx. Lemonum pulpas, No. ij.

Corticibus seminibusque prius remotis,
dein contunde pulpas in mortario vitreo et
adde gradatim,

Decocti hordei, Oij;

Panis tosti, ℥ ij;

Syrupi mori, ℥ j;

Vini rubri, ℥ vj.

Cola.

A small cupful at a dose.

Acid Mixture with Oil. H. of Germ.

Rx. Succi limonis,

Olei lini recentis, ā ā ℥ iiij;

Extracti opii, gr. iv.

Misce.

Dosis cochl. mag. singulâ semihorâ.

In cases of strangulated hernia.

EXTERNALLY.

Acidulated Collutorium. Swediaur.

Rx. Succi limonis, ℥ ss;

Sacchari, ℥ j;

Infusi lini, Oj.

Misce.

Antiscortic Collutorium. H. of Italy.

Rx. Succi limonis,

Sacchari, ā ā ℥ j;

Vini rubri, Oj.

Misce.

CITRIC ACID.

The same action and use as lemon juice.

INTERNALLY. *Lemonade.* ℞ in Oj of water, sweetened.

Tablettes d'Acide Citrique. P. q. q.

Dry Lemonade. H. de Montp.

℞. Pulveris acidi citrici, ʒvj;

———— sacchari, ℥j;

Olei limonis, q. s.

Misce.

The dose is a tea spoonful in ʒ viij of water.

TARTARIC ACID.

In large doses an irritant; in small ones, a refrigerant. It is employed with advantage in cases of gastric irritation, fevers, &c.

Subst. incomp. Lime water, the sulphates of barytes and strontian.

INTERNALLY. *Powder.* Gr. v—xv, with sugar.

Solution, ʒ ss—j to Oij of water, sweetened.

Sirop. P. ʒ j—ij to Oij of liquid.

Tartaric Lemonade. H. de Paris.

℞. Syrupi acidi tartarici, ʒ ij;

Aquæ, Oij.

Dissolve.

A small cupful at a dose.

The *Limonade Vegetable* of the Hôt. D. and de la Ch. contain the same quantity of tartaric syrup to Oj of water.

Dry Tartaric Lemonade. H. of Germ.

℞. Pulveris acidi tartarici, ʒ ij;

Sacchari, ʒ viij;

Misce. Olei limonis, gut. viij.

The dose is ℞—ʒ ss in ʒ viij of water.

Acidulated Potion. H. Militaires.

R̄. Acidi tartarici,
Etheris nitrici, ā ā ʒ ss;
Syrupi communis, ʒ j;
Aquæ, ʒ vj.

Misce.

Dosis ʒ ss sæpe in die.

VINEGAR, OR IMPURE ACETIC ACID.

It is never employed internally in a concentrated state. Its vapour only is respired in cases of syncope, &c. Diluted with water, it is a refrigerant, which is very frequently employed. It is also used as a vehicle for other medicines. Externally, it is employed as a deterative and percussive.

INTERNALLY. ʒ ss—ij in Oij of water, or rather in such a quantity as to make an agreeable acid.

Simple Oxymel. P. ʒ ij—ʒ j, and more, in an aqueous drink.

Syrup. P. ʒ j—ij, to sweeten diluted drinks.

Oxycrat. H. of Paris.

R̄. Aceti, ʒ ij;
Aquæ, Oij.

A small cupful at a dose.

Refrigerant Mixture. H. of Germ.

R̄. Aceti, ʒ iij;
Mellis, ʒ ij;
Aquæ, Oiv.

Misce.

A small cupful at a dose.

Acidulated Gargle. H. des Vén.

Rx. Aceti albi, 3 ij;
 Mellis rosæ, 3 vj;
 Decocti hordei, 3 vj.

Misce.

In the *Acidulated Gargle* of the H. de la Ch. the vinegar is replaced by q. s. of acetic acid.

Acetous Gargle. M. de Santé.

Rx. Aceti, 3 ij;
 Hydrochl. ammoniæ, 3 j;
 Mellis, 3 jss;
 Aquæ, 3 xij.

Fiat gargarisma.

Oxymel Gargle. H. St. Ant.

Rx. Oxymellis simplicis, 3 j;
 Decocti hordei, Oj.

Misce.

Oxymel Enema.

Rx. Oxymellis simplicis, 3 iv;
 Aquæ, Oj.

Misce.

Employed as a refrigerant and slight laxative.

Resolvent Fomentation. H. of Germ.

Rx. Aceti,
 Alcoholis, ā ā 3 iv;
 Ammoniæ, hydrochl., 3 j.

[PYROLIGNEOUS ACID is now employed with success in cutaneous diseases and superficial ulcers. T.]

BORACIC ACID.

A calmant and refrigerant, not much used except in gargles in gangrenous angina.

INTERNALLY. Gr. x—3 ss in Oij of water, as a refrigerant drink.

Calmant Potion. H. de la Mat.

R̄. Acidi boracici, 3j;
Syrupi simplicis, ʒjss;
Infusi althææ, ʒiv.

Misce. Dosis 3j secundis horis.

In cerebral affections in children.

Sedative Boluses. H. of Germ.

R̄. Acidi boracici, 3ss;
Confectionis aurantii, ʒj;
Syrupi simplicis, q. s.

Divide in bolos vi.

OXALIC ACID.

Concentrated and in large doses, it is a very energetic corrosive poison. Diluted with water, and in large doses, its deleterious action is on the nervous system. Nevertheless, it is sometimes employed, in small doses, as a temperant; but it would be much better to use citric or tartaric acid.

INTERNALLY. Gr. xij—ʒj in Oij of water sweetened.

Pastilles d'Acide Oxalique. P. No. iij—iv.

SORREL.

A refrigerant and antiscorbutic very much employed. [It is scarcely ever used as a remedy in this country. T.]

INTERNALLY. *Decoction.* Manip. i—ij
in Oij of water.

Refrigerant and Diuretic Juices. P. ℥j—iv
in the morning.

HERB BROTH.

Rx. Acetosellæ,
Pyri,
Chærophylly,
Lactucæ com., ā ā manip. j;
Butyri,
Sodæ muriatis, ā ā q. s.
Aquæ, Oij.

Coque et cola.

*A small cupful at a time, to facilitate the
action of purgatives.*

[Common barley-water or oatmeal-tea
would perhaps be as efficacious. T.]

ORANGE JUICE very much resembles
that of Lemon, and, like it, is used to pre-
pare a *Sirop*, P., which is employed as a re-
frigerant.

WHITE and RED GOOSEBERRIES, MUL-
BERRIES, CHERRIES, RASPBERRIES, the
POMEGRANATE, &c., are also employed to
prepare refrigerant drinks. Syrups, which
are in constant use, are likewise prepared
from them.

CHAPTER XV.

MEDICINES EMPLOYED AS EMOLLIENTS.

GUM ACACIA.

AN emollient which is very much used in cases of gastritis, phlegmasia of the air passages, &c., and which enters into the composition of a great number of officinal preparations.

INTERNALLY. *Powder.* ʒ ss—ʒ j, in a potion.

Solution, ʒ ss—j to Oij of water.

The *Eau de Gomme* of the H. de Paris contains ʒ ss of gum to the same quantity of water.

Mucilage of Acacia Gum. P. ʒ ss—j, frequently during the day. This preparation is generally used as a vehicle for other medicines.

Gummy Alkaline Powder, or Vegetable Soap. P. ʒ j of acacia, ʒ j of carb. potass. Gr. xij—ʒ j, and more.

Pâte de Gomme Arabique. P.

Sirop. P. ʒ j, and more, to sweeten emollient drinks.

Ptisaniiferous Powder. H. of Montp.

Rx. Gum. acaciæ,
Extracti glycyrrhizæ, ā ā ʒ ij;
Potassæ nitratis, ʒ ij.

A tea-spoonful in a glass of water.

Gummous Potion. H. de la Ch.

Rx. Gummi acaciæ, ʒj;
Aquæ, ʒiij;
Syrupi simplicis, ʒj.

Misce.

Gummous Emulsion. H. of Germ.

Rx. Gum. acaciæ, ʒss;
Emulsionis, simplicis, ʒxij;
Aquæ, q. s.

Misce.

ʒij—iv to be taken frequently during the day.

Calmant Potion. H. of Italy.

Rx. Gum. acaciæ, ʒj;
Aquæ destillatæ, ʒss;
Syrupi althææ, ʒjss;
Decocti hordei, Ojss.

Misce.

The dose is half a glassful. Used in nephritic colic.

Mucilaginous Mixture. H. of Eng.

Rx. Mucilaginis acaciæ, ʒviij;
Misturæ gum. acaciæ, ʒij;
Aquæ destillatæ menthæ, ʒv;
Syrupi simplicis, ʒj.

Dosis ʒij ter in die.

Simple Looch. H. des Ven.

Rx. Acaciæ gum.,
Sacchari, ā ā ʒij;
Aquæ, ʒv.

Misce.

Employed as an emollient and excipient for other medicines.

GUM TRAGACANTH.

It possesses the same properties as gum acaciæ, and is employed in the same cases. It is also used to give a consistence to certain preparations, and to suspend certain insoluble substances in water.

INTERNALLY. *Powder.* Gr. x—xv, in a potion of ℥ iv.

Mucilage. P. ℥ j—ij.

Compound Powder Gum Tragacanth. H. of England.

Rx. Gum. tragacanthæ,

— acaciæ,

Amyli, ā ā ℥ jss ;

Sacchari, ℥ ij.

Misce.

℥ ss—ij in an aqueous vehicle.

MARSH-MALLOWS.

An emollient very much employed, both internally and externally, in the treatment of phlegmasia. [Seldom used in this country. T.]

INTERNALLY. *Decoction or Infusion,* ℥ j to Oj of water.

The *Infusions of Marsh-mallow* of the Hot. D. and de la Ch. do not differ from the above preparation.

Sirop. P. ℥ j—ij, to sweeten emollient drinks.

Tablettes de Guimauve. P.

Mucilage of the Root of Marsh-mallow. P.

Infusion of Marsh-mallow. H. Militaires.

Rx. Althææ, ℥ ij ;
Glycyrrhizæ, ℥ j ;
Aquæ, Oijss.

Decoque ad Oijss et cola.

A small cupful taken at a dose.

EXTERNALLY. *Decoction.* In lotions,
fomentations, local baths, &c.

Emollient Collyrium. H. des Enf.

Rx. Radicis althææ, ℥ j ;
Aquæ, Oss.

Decoque et cola.

Employed in acute ophthalmia.

Calmant Gargle. Hôt. D.

Rx. Decocti althææ, ℥ vj ;
Syrupi mellis, ℥ ij.

Misce.

Employed in inflammatory angina.

The *Gargarisme de Guimauve* of the H. de
la Ch. does not differ from the preceding.

Calmant Fomentation. H. of Germ.

Rx. Foliorum althææ, manip. iv ;
—— papaveris, manip. j ;
—— hyoscyami, pug. ij ;
Aquæ, Oj.

Decoque et cola.

Emollient Enema. H. de la Ch.

Rx. Radicis althææ, ℥ j ;
Aquæ, Oj.

Decoque et cola.

MALLOW (LEAVES AND FLOWERS).

They possess the same properties, and are used in the same manner, and in the same cases as the marsh-mallow.

INTERNALLY. Flowers. *Infusion* or *Decoction*. Pinc j—ij to Oij of water.

Pectoral Ptisan. P. A small cupful at a dose.

Infusion of Marsh-mallow. Hôt. D. and H. de la Ch.

Rx. Florum malvæ, ʒ ij;
Aquæ ferventis, Oij.

Decoque et cola.

A small cupful at a dose.

EXTERNALLY.

Fomentation of Mallow. H. de la Ch.

Rx. Fol. malvæ, ʒ j;
Aquæ, Oj.

An emollient.

Calmant Gargle. H. de la Mat.

Rx. Infusi florum malvæ, ʒ iv;
Lactis recentis, ʒ i.

M.

BORRAGE (LEAVES AND FLOWERS).

Borrage is an emollient, diuretic, and sordific, much employed in a number of inflammatory affections.

INTERNALLY. *Decoction* and *Infusion*. Manip. j—ij to Oij of water.

The *Decoction of Borrage* of the Hôt. D. and de la Ch. contains ʒ ij of the flowers of borrage to the same quantity of water.

Expressed Juice. P. ℥ ij—iv .

Distilled Water. P. ℥ ij—iv , as a vehicle for diuretic potions.

Extract. P. ℥ j—3 j .

Infusion of Borrage. P. (℥ j—Oj , honey ℥ j .) A cupful at a dose, taken hot.

COCOA.

A nutritive emollient; constantly used as an analeptic aliment. The oil concreted is employed as a calmant, in phlegmasia of the pulmonary and urinary organs. Externally it is applied to hæmorrhoidal tumours, chaps of the nipples, &c.

INTERNALLY. *Simple Chocolat.* P. As an aliment and an excipient for other medicine.

Chocolat à la Vanille. P. The same usages.

Oil or Butter of Cocoa. P. 3 j—ij , in an emulsion, or in pills.

Pectoral Cream de Tronchin.

Rx. Butyri cacao, ℥ ij ;

Syrupi tolutani,

—— capillaris,

Sacchari, ā ā 3 i .

Dosis cochl. mag. subinde.

EXTERNALLY.

COMFREY.

An emollient not much employed at the present day. Formerly very much used in hæmorrhagies from the lungs, intestines, &c.

INTERNALLY. *Decoction.* ℥ ss—j in Oij of water.

The *Decoction of Comfrey* of the Hôt. D. contains the latter quantity.

Sirop. P. ℥j — ij , in a potion, or to sweeten calmant drinks.

LIQUORICE.

Liquorice is a pleasant demulcent, principally employed to sweeten ptisans in the hospitals. The powder is used as an excipient for other medicines, and to envelope boluses and pills.

INTERNALLY. *Powder.* Gr. xviii— ℥j .
Not much employed.

Infusion. ℥ij — iiij in Oij of cold water.

Extract. P. ℥iv — ℥i .

Pâte. P. q. s. A popular remedy for colds.

Pâte de réglisse anisée. P. q. s.

Emollient Suppositorium.

Rx. Butyri cacao,
Cerati simplicis, ā ā p. e.

Cerat Employed in Chaps of the Lips.

Rx. Butyri cacao,
Ceræ albæ, ā ā partem unam;
Olei amygdalæ, partes duas.

Misce.

LINSEED.

An emollient very much employed. It is administered internally in phlegmasia of the urinary organs; also in inflammatory affections of the lungs, &c. It is the most common of emollient cataplasms.

INTERNALLY. *Decoction,* ℥ss — j in Oij of water.

Mucilage. P. ℥j—℥ij.

Infusion of Linseed. Hot. D. and H. de la Ch.

Rx. Lini semin. contusorum, ℥ij;
Glycyrrhizæ radicis, ℥j;
Aquæ, Oij.

Decoque et cola.

A cupful at a dose, taken hot, in inflammatory affections of the urinary system and air passages.

Compound Decoction of Linseed.

Rx. Infusi semin. lini, Oij;
Potassæ nitratis, ℥j;
Mannæ, ℥j.

A cupful to be taken at intervals.

EXTERNALLY. *Decoction.* In lotions, fomentations, &c.

Emollient Cataplasm. P. q.s.

Calmant Enema. Hot. D.

Rx. Lini seminum, ℥ij;
Aquæ, Oij.

Decoque cola et adde,
Olei olivæ, ℥ij.

The *Emollient Enema* of the H. de Paris consists of ℥ij of linseed.

The *Enema of Linseed* of the H. des Enf. contains ℥ss of linseed to Oj of water.

Emollient Fomentation. H. de la Mat.

Rx. Lini seminum, ℥j;
Florum malvæ, ℥j;
Aquæ, Oj.

Decoque et cola.

Employed in cases of abdominal inflamma-

tion, and in inflammatory œdema, which frequently takes place after parturition.

Emollient Cataplasm. H. de Paris.

R̄. Farinæ lini,
—— hordei, ā ā p. e.

Aquæ, q. s.

Boil to a proper consistence. It is applied to inflammatory tumours, and upon the uninflamed skin, in cases of phlegmasia of the surrounding parts. It is likewise applied to keep up a flow of blood after the application of leeches.

LINSEED OIL.

Linseed oil is an emollient, and slightly laxative. It is not much administered internally, on account of its disagreeable flavour. It is used externally in enema, embrocations, &c.

INTERNALLY. ℥ ss—j, in broth.

EXTERNALLY. In ointments, embrocations, and as an excipient for divers liniments. q. v.

[The lin. calcis (equal parts) of linseed oil and lime-water is a favourite remedy for burns and scalds in this country. T.]

Emollient Enema. H. of Germ.

R̄. Specierum emoll. ℥ j;

Aquæ, Oj.

Coque, cola et adde,

Olei lini, ℥ ij.

M.

SWEET ALMONDS.

Sweet almonds are frequently employed in the form of an emulsion, to combat internal inflammation.

INTERNALLY. *Milk of Almonds.* P. \mathfrak{z} ss—j frequently during the day.

Looch Blanc. P. A spoonful at a dose.

Sirop d'orgeat. P. \mathfrak{z} ss—j, to sweeten emollient and diuretic drinks.

Emulsion of Sweet Almonds. H. of Paris.

Rx. Amygdal. dul. \mathfrak{z} ss;
Aquaë, Oj;
Syrupi simplicis, \mathfrak{z} j.

Misce.

A small cupful to be taken at a dose.

Emulsive Ptisan.

Rx. Amygdal. dul. \mathfrak{z} j;
Avenæ sativæ, \mathfrak{z} iij.

Tere simul et adde,

Decocti hordei, Oij;
Syrupi violæ, \mathfrak{z} ij;
Aquaë cinnamomi, \mathfrak{z} iv.

M. *A small cupful at a dose.*

White Looch. H. St. Ant.

Rx. Amygdal. dulc. No. xv;
Tragacanthæ pulv. gr. xx;
Syrupi simplicis, \mathfrak{z} ij;
Olei amygdalarum,
Aquaë flor. aurantii, ā ā \mathfrak{z} ij;
——fontanæ, \mathfrak{z} iv.

Misce.

A spoonful at a dose.

Emulsive Looch. H. des Enf.

Rx. Emulsionis amygdalæ, ℥ iv;

Syrupi simplicis, ℥ j;

Tragacanthæ, gr. vi.

Dosis cochl. mag. sæpe in die.

OIL OF SWEET ALMONDS.

In large doses almond oil is a laxative; in small quantities an emollient. It is employed in pulmonary inflammation. This oil is used as a laxative to purge children and persons of a delicate constitution.

INTERNALLY. ℥ ss—j, mixed with a syrup, or with the yolk of an egg.

Looch sans émulsio. P. A spoonful at a dose.

Looch d'œuf. P. The same doses

Oleagenous Potion. H. de la Ch.

Rx. Olei amygdalæ, ℥ ss;

Gum. tragacanthæ, gr. x;

Syrupi simplicis, ℥ i;

Aquæ, ℥ ij.

Dosis cochl. mag. urgenti tussi.

The *Looch Blanc* of the H. des Enf. differs only from the preceding potion in the tragacanth being replaced by ℥ ij of acacia gum, and the quantity of water being ℥ iv.

The *Looch Simple* of the same hospital contains ℥ ij of almond oil, and the same quantity of simple syrup and of water.

Oleagenous Potion. Hôt. D.

Rx. Infusi bechic.,

Olei amygdal. dul., ā ā ℥ ij;

Syrupi simplicis, ℥ j.

Misce.

Employed in inflammations of the chest, to calm the cough.

The *Oleagenous Potion* of the H. des Enf. contains only ℥ss of oil to ℥iv of a gum-mous vehicle.

EXTERNALLY. In embrocations, and as a vehicle for divers liniments.

Simple Cerat. P. q. s.

Cérat of Galen. P. q. s.

Emollient Enema. H. of Germ.

R̄. Olei amygdalarum,
Sacchari, ā ā ℥j;
Decocti hordei, Oss.

Misce.

Emollient Cataplasm.

R̄. Olei amygdalarum, ℥ss;
Lactis ferventis, Oj;
Micæ panis, q. s.

Fiat cataplasma.

Sometimes ℥ij of camphor is added to this cataplasm.

OIL OF OLIVES.

An emollient and laxative, employed in the same cases as the oil of almonds; very much used in cases of poisoning by certain acrid substances. This oil acts also as an anthelmintic, and enters into the composition of a great number of plasters and liniments.

INTERNALLY. ℥ij—℥j, mixed with water by the aid of a mucilage.

Oleagenous Potion. H. des Vén.

Rx. Olei olivæ, ℥ ij;
Mucilaginis acaciæ, ℥ v;
Syrupi capillaris, ℥ ij.

Misce.

Dosis cochl. mag. urgente tussi.

Oleagenous Emulsion. H. of Germ.

Rx. Olei olivæ, ℥ j;
Vitelli ovi, No. j.

Tere et adjice,

Aquæ, ℥ vij.

Dosis cochl. mag.

EXTERNALLY. As a vehicle for divers liniments and enemata.

Oleagenous Enema. H. of Italy.

Rx. Olei olivæ, ℥ iij;
Decocti althææ, ℥ ix;
Mellis, ℥ j.

Misce.

Emollient Enema. H. de la Mat.

Rx. Foliorum malvæ,
——— pyri, ā ā ℥ ij;
Aquæ, Oij.

Decoque, cola et adde,

Olei olivæ, ℥ iij.

Misce.

The WHITE and NUT Oil possess the same properties, and are employed in the same diseases.

HOUNDSTOOTH.

An emollient and diuretic, daily employed in inflammatory diseases, especially of the urinary organs.

INTERNALLY. *Decoction.* ℥ ss—j to Oij of water.

Ptisan of Dog's-grass. P. A glassful at a dose. Same proportions, sweetened with liquorice.

Expressed Juice. P. ℥ ss—j.

Decoction of Houndstooth, or Common Ptisan.
H. de Paris.

Rx. Graminis canini, ℥ j;
Glycyrrhizæ, 3 j;
Aquæ, Oij.

Decoque et cola.

A cupful at a time.

PEARL BARLEY.

An emollient in constant use in a number of acute diseases.

INTERNALLY. *Decoction.* ℥ ss—j to Oij of water.

Ptisan of Pearl Barley. P. A cupful at a dose.

Decoction of Barley with Gum. H. of Germ.

Rx. Hordei, 3 vi;
Gum. acaciæ, 3 j;
Aquæ, Oij.

Coque, cola et adde,
Sacchari, q. s.

Misce.

A cupful at a dose.

Compound Decoction of Barley. British Hospitals.

Rx. Decocti hordei, Oij ;
 Caricæ fructus concisi,
 Uvarum passarum, demptis acinis, \mathfrak{z} ij ;
 Glycyrrhizæ rad. concisæ et contusæ, \mathfrak{z} ss ;
 Aquæ, Oj.

Decoque ad Oij, et cola.

A cupful at a dose.

Acidulated Decoction of Barley. H. of Germ.

Rx. Decocti hordei, Oiiij ;
 Limon. incis., No. ij.
 Coque ad Oj et adde,
 Sacchari, \mathfrak{z} ij.

A small cupful at a dose.

EXTERNALLY. *Decoction.* In lotions, fomentations, injections, gargles, &c.

Farine. In cataplasms.

Resolvent Cataplasm. H. des Enf.

Rx. Farinæ hordei, \mathfrak{z} viij ;
 Saponis amygdal., \mathfrak{z} iv ;
 Aquæ, q. s.

Misce.

RICE.

An emollient and slight nutritive, much employed in inflammations of the digestive tube. [According to Dr. Tytler, deteriorated rice caused cholera in India and Europe, from the first appearance of the disease in 1817, to the last in Europe in 1833. T.]

INTERNALLY. *Decoction.* 3 ij—iv in Oij of water.

The *Decoction of Rice* of the Hôt. D. and de la Ch. do not differ from the above in their proportions. This decoction is frequently diluted with the decoction of catechu, and sweetened with quinces. It is then employed in cases of diarrhœa, &c.

Acidulated Decoction of Rice.

Rx. Pulveris oryzæ, 3 j;

Aquæ, Oiv.

Decoque, cola et adjice,

Syrupi hordei, 3 ss;

Succi citri, 3 j.

Misce.

A cupful at a dose.

OATMEAL.

It possesses the same properties as the preceding substances. Much employed in diseases of the chest.

INTERNALLY. *Decoction.* 3 ij—iv to Oij of water. This decoction, which is commonly called *Eau de Gruan*, is often diluted with milk, and sweetened with the syrup of gum. An infusion (oatmeal tea) is drank to facilitate the operation of purgatives.

STARCH.

The same properties and usages as the above. More employed externally in enemata than internally.

EXTERNALLY. *Decoction.* 3 ij—iv to Oij of water, in an enema.

Mucilage of Starch. H. of England.

R. Amyli, ʒ iij;
Aquæ, Oj.

Rub the starch, gradually adding the water to it ; then boil till a mucilage is produced. In clysters. In some cases laudanum is added.

Starch Enema. -M. de Santé.

R. Decocti amyli, ʒ v;
Olei lini, ʒ j.

M.

Starch Enema. H. des Enf.

R. Amyli, ʒ j.
Aquæ, Oj.

Coque et adde, tinc. opii, ʒ ss

DRIED RAISINS, FIGS, DATES, and JUBES, are known under the name of *Pectoral Fruits*, and are frequently employed as emollients in diseases of the chest.

INTERNALLY. *The pulp of the Date.* P. q. q.

Pâte de Dattes. P.

PRUNES possess the same qualities, and are likewise laxative. A decoction of them is employed to purge children.

The seeds of GOURD, MELON, and CUCUMBER are known under the appellation of *Semences froides majeures*. They are employed to prepare emulsions, which have the same properties as the milk of almonds.

HEMP SEED is employed in the same manner, and as an aphrodisiac.

Cow's and ASSES' MILK are employed as emollients and slight nutritives in diseases of the chest, either pure or diluted with barley water. (*Hydrogala* of the H. de la Ch.)

WHEY is a refrigerant and emollient. It is employed in inflammatory diseases. It is generally used as a vehicle for other medicines.

GELATIN is used to prepare emollient and strengthening broths. It is the basis of the *Gelée de corne de cerf*, P., and is used in many other preparations.

VEAL, FOWL, TURTLE, FROGS, VIPERS, and LOBSTERS, are used to prepare emollient broths, which are employed in cases of acute disease.

Bouillon de Veau. P. A cupful at a dose.

Bouillon, or Eau de Poulet. P.

Bouillon de Colimacons. P.

Bouillon d'écrevisses. P.

Bouillon de Vipères. P.

Sirop de mou de Veau. P. \mathfrak{z} j—ij, in pectoral drinks.

The *Espèces Emollientes*, P., are equal weights of the following ingredients:—

Dried leaves of Mallow,

————— Marsh-mallow,

————— Mullein,

————— Groundsel,

————— Pellitory.

The *Espèces Béchique*, P., are composed of equal parts of the flowers of the following:

Dried flowers of Mallow,
————— Amaranth,
————— Coltsfoot,
————— Red poppies.

The *Espèces Béchique*, composed of fruits,
are equal parts of the following:—

Dates,
Jujubes,
Figs,
Raisins.

The *Espèces Pectorales*, P., are composed
of equal parts of

Dried leaves of Maidenhair,
————— Veronica,
————— Hyssop,
————— Ground-ivy.

These divers preparations are administer-
ed under the form of decoction, ℥j to Oij
of water.

CHAPTER XVI.

MEDICINES EMPLOYED AS CAUSTICS,
RUBEFACIENTS, AND EPISPASTICS.

CAUSTIC POTASS.

A VERY energetic caustic, leaving a soft, greyish eschar, which is easily detached. It is employed to establish setons, to open cold abscesses, or, accompanied with induration of the neighbouring parts, to cauterize envenomed wounds, &c. It acts internally as a corrosive poison; nevertheless, it is administered, very much diluted, in gravel, nephritic colics, and other affections dependent on a superabundance of uric acid. It is likewise recommended in the treatment of scrofula and some diseases of the skin, such as leprosy, &c.; but this solution, although much diluted, speedily oppresses the stomach, and causes anorexia; which prevents its use for any length of time.

INTERNALLY. *Solution of Potassa.* P. Gut. v—xx, in a potion.

Alcoholized Solution of Potassa. H. of Germ.

Rx. Potassæ causticæ, ʒj;
Alcoholis, ʒ viij.

Liqua.

The dose is gut. xx—xl, in a mucilaginous potion, as a diaphoretic, &c.

EXTERNALLY. As a caustic. The manner of applying it is by placing a very small portion in an aperture cut in adhesive plaster, just sufficiently large to cover the part only that is intended to be cauterized. The whole should be covered with another piece of sticking plaster.

Collyrium de Gimberat. H. of Germ.

Rx. Potassæ causticæ, gr. j;
Aquæ destillatæ, ℥ j.

Misce.

Stimulating Lotion of Saviard. H. of Germ.

Rx. Potassæ causticæ, 3 ij;
Camphoræ, ℥ ij;
Sacchari, ℥ ij;
Aquæ, Oij.

Dissolve.

Employed in the treatment of atonic and fungous ulcers.

CAUSTIC SODA.

The same properties as the caustic potassa. Not much employed.

EXTERNALLY.

Pommade employed in Tinea. H. St. L.

Rx. Sodæ causticæ,
Sulphatis potassæ, ā ā 3 iij;
Adipis, ℥ iij.

Reduce the soda and the sulphate, and incorporate them with the lard.

Employed in frictions on the diseased head, after the scabs have been removed by means of

cataplasms, and the hair cut short; the head should then be covered with blotting paper.

PROTONITRATE OF MERCURY.

A very energetic caustic; employed in tetters, cancerous ulcerations of the skin, and even those of the neck and of the breast.

*Solution of the Protonitrate of Mercury. H.
St. L.*

Rx. Hydrarg. proto-nitratis, ℥j;
Acidi nitrici, ℥ viij.

Dissolve.

It is applied by means of a small brush, and the part cauterized covered with lint which has been also imbibed with the caustic.

CHLORIDE OF ANTIMONY (BUTTER OF ANTIMONY).

A caustic, whose action is prompt and energetic. It is often employed to cauterize narrow and sinuous wounds, such as the bites of enraged animals.

It is applied by means of a camel's hair pencil, or by lint. Care should be taken to absorb the blood before it is applied, as that liquid rapidly decomposes it.

THE IMPURE ACETATE OF COPPER—VERDIGRIS.

A caustic, employed to suppress fungous flesh, and to destroy syphilitic excrescences, &c.

EXTERNALLY. The surface of the wound

should be sprinkled with a small quantity of this substance.

Onguent égyptiac. P. To dress fungous ulcers.

The NITRATE OF SILVER, the WHITE OXIDE OF ARSENIC, the SULPHATE OF COPPER, the RED OXIDE OF MERCURY, SOLUTION OF AMMONIA, and the MINERAL ACIDS, act as violent caustics. We have already mentioned, in the foregoing chapters, their other effects on the economy.

The same may be said of the rubefacient and epispastic substances, of which the most common in use are—CANTHARIDES, BLACK MUSTARD-SEEDS, TATRATE OF ANTIMONY, CROTON OIL, &c. &c.

CHAPTER XVII.

MEDICINES GENERALLY EMPLOYED AS
ANTHELMINTICS.

POMEGRANATE (BARK OF THE ROOT).

Astringent and anthelmintic. Very much employed in tænia, and with much success.

INTERNALLY.

Anthelmintic Decoction.

Rx. Cort. rad. punicæ granati, ℥ ij;

Aquæ, Oij.

Macera per horas xxiv, coque ad Oj, cola et adde,

Syrupi menthæ, ℥ j.

To be taken at three doses, half an hour's interval between each dose.

This decoction is employed with much success in tænia. A purgative potion should be administered the evening before taking it. The first or second dose sometimes occasions vomiting; but this circumstance should not prevent administering the third, which will not produce this effect. If the tænia is not entirely expelled, a similar preparation should be given the following day.

Some practitioners prefer giving, for two or three mornings, two glasses of a weaker decoction, composed of twelve drachms of the bark boiled for half an hour in three pints of water. In this case it is necessary to administer a purgative immediately after.

Tincture of Filix Mas. Peschier.

R_x. Folior, filicis maris, ℥ ij;

Etheris sulphurici, q. s.

Macera per aliquot tempus, dein cola.

Dose, mvij—xxx in pills, with an extract.

EXTERNALLY. *Enema.* ℥ ij in Oj of water.

This decoction is used at la Charité.

MOUSSE DE CORSE (HELMINTHOCORTON).

A mixture of animal and vegetable substances, fuci, ulvæ, confervæ, corallinæ, &c.

INTERNALLY. Gr. x—℥ ij. *Infusion,* ℥ ij—Oj of water.

CORRALLINE.

This substance appears to act as a vermifuge, on account of the sea weed with which it is mixed, and the saline matter with which it is impregnated. Nevertheless, it is often employed with success in cases of lumbrici.

INTERNALLY. *Powder,* ℥ j—℥ j.

Infusion. ℥ j—℥ j in Oj of water.

Anthelmintic Powder.

R_x. Corallinæ (de corse),

Artemesiæ santon., ā ā ℥ iij;

Hydrar. submur., ℥ j.

Divide in chartulas octo quotidie sumendas.

Decoction of Corralline. Hôt. D. H. de la Ch.

R_x. Corallinæ, ℥ j;

Aquæ, Oij.

Decoque et cola.

A glassful at a dose.

Vermifuge Potion. H. de la Mat.

Rx. Corallinæ, ℥ iv;
 Aquæ ferventis, ℥ vj.

Macera, cola et adjice,
 Syrupi mellis, ℥ j.

M. *For a dose.*

TIN.

An anthelmintic, not much employed at the present day.

INTERNALLY. *Powder, or Filings.* P. ℥ ss—j, incorporated in honey or syrup.

Vermifuge Powder. H. of Germ.

Rx. Stanni, ℥ ij;
 Sulphatis ferri, gr. v.

Misce et divide in chartulas sex, quarum capiat unam secundâ quâque horâ.

Vermifuge Electuary. H. de la Ch.

Rx. Stanni pulv., ℥ j;
 Ext. artemisiæ vulg.,
 Pulveris jalapæ, ā ā ℥ j;
 Syrupi cichorii, q. s.

Divide in bolos xij vel xv, quorum capiat unum singulâ semihorâ.

SEMEN CONTRA-TARTARIAN SOUTHERN-WOOD.

Rather an energetic anthelmintic, principally employed to destroy lumbricoides and ascarides.

INTERNALLY. *Powder.* Gr. xx—℥ ij, incorporated with honey.

Infusion. ℥ ij—iij in water, wine, or milk.

Vermifuge Powder. H. of Germ.

Rx. Artemesiæ santonicæ, ℥ ss ;
Potassæ tartratis, ℥ iij ;
Sacchari, ℥ ij .

Divide in chartulas xvi, quarum capiat
unam tertiâ vel quartâ quaque horâ

Vermifuge Boluses. H. de Paris.

Rx. Artemesiæ santonicæ, ℥ j ;
Submuriatis hydrargyri, gr. vj;
Camphoræ, gr. xvij;
Syrupi simplicis, q. s.

Divide in bolos iij, quorum sumat unum
vel duos quotidie.

Anthelmintic Boluses. H. Militaires.

Rx. Artemesiæ santonicæ, gr. x;
Hydrargyri submur., gr. ij;
Mellis, q. s.

Fiat bolus.

Decoction of Tartarian Southernwood. Hôt. D.

Rx. Artemesiæ santonicæ, ℥ ss ;
Aquæ ferventis, Oij.

Decoque et cola.

A cupful at a dose.

Anthelmintic Potion. H. of Italy.

Rx. Artemesiæ santonicæ, ℥ j ;
Pulveris rhei, ℥ ij ;
Aquæ ferventis, ℥ viij .

Coque ad ℥ vj , cola et adde,

Syrupi cichorii, ℥ j .

Divide in doses duas.

The *Especies Anthelmintiques* are composed of—

Dried flowers of tansey,
 ————— abisinth,
 ————— chamomile.

The infusion is prepared from ℥j to Oij of boiling water.

FINIS.

INDEX.

ABSINTHIUM	179
Acacia gum	517
Acetosella	515
Acid, acetic	513
— antimonie	460
— arsensic	130
— boracic	515
— carbonic	155
— citric	512
— hydrochloric	142
— hydrocyanic	424
— hydrosulphuric	254
— muriatic	142
— nitric	145
— oxalic	515
— phosphoric	370
— prussic	424
— pyroligneous	514
— succinic	404
— sulphuric	61, 257
— alcoholized	61
— tartaric	512
— dilute	61
— elixir of vitriol	61
Acidulated mineral waters	157
Acorus verus	190
Affusions	30
Agaric, white	491
Agrimony	78
Albumen ovi c. alum.	45
Alcohol	372
Alcoholates	39

Alder	. . . . .	113
Alliaria	. . . . .	176
Almond, bitter	. . . . .	433
— oil	. . . . .	527
— sweet	. . . . .	526
Aloes	. . . . .	476
Alum	. . . . .	43
— calcined	. . . . .	46
Alumen c. album. ovi	. . . . .	45
Amber	. . . . .	404
— gris	. . . . . 284,	339
Ammonia	. . . . .	119
— acetate	. . . . .	122
— carbonate	. . . . .	127
— hydrochlorate	. . . . .	125
— liquor.	. . . . .	119
— muriate	. . . . .	125
Ammoniacum	. . . . .	390
Amylum	. . . . .	532
Anethum	. . . . .	189
Angelica	. . . . .	189
Angustura	. . . . .	112
Animal broths	. . . . .	534
— jellies	. . . . .	534
— oil of Dippel	. . . . .	400
Anisum	. . . . .	188
— starred	. . . . .	156
Anonis	. . . . .	245
Anthemidis	. . . . .	181
Antimonic acid	. . . . .	460
Antimony, chloride of	. . . . .	538
— hydro-sulphate	. . . . .	456
— oxide of	. . . . .	460
— sulphate of	. . . . .	459

Antimony, sulphur. brown	459
Aphrodisiacs	281
Apple-thorn	445
Arbutus uva ursi	243
Arctium lappa	115
Armoracia	173
Arnica	370
Arseniate of antimony	135
— iron	135
— potass	134
— soda	134
Arsenic	130
Arsenite of ammonia	135
— iron	135
— potass	133
— soda	134
Art of prescribing	7
Artemesia	181
Asarum	466
Asiatic pills	131
Asparagus	240
Aspersions	31
Asperula	79
Assafoetida	387
Assarabacca	466
Astragalus	275
Astringents	43
Atropa	437
Avens	77

B

BADIAN	189
Balm	186
Balsams	39, 203

Balsam of copaiba	201
— Mecca	207
— Peru	205
— sulphur	246
— Tolu	207
Bardana	189
Barium, ioduret	353
Barley	530
Baryta	353, 361
Baths	29, 276
— shower	30
— vapour	275
Beccabunga	176
Belladonna	437
Benzoin	210
Benzoic acid	210
Betel	165
Betony	188
Biscuits, purgative	481
Bismuth	380
Bistort	75
Bitter, sweet	272
Black drop, Lancaster	409
Black ointment, Guthrie's	137
Boli	35
Boracic acid	515
Borage	521
Borax	60
Bougies	33
Bouillons	38
Bromate of iron	357
Brôme	356
Brooklime	176
Broths, animal	534

Broths, herb	516
— medicinal	38
Brucine	368
Bryony	491
Buchu	241
Buckbean	113
Buckthorn	490
Burdock	115
C	
CACOA	522
Cajeput oil	403
Calamus, arom.	190
Calomel	299, 315
Calumba	109
Cambogia	471
Camphor	380
Canella alba	161
— caryophil.	161
— of Malabar	161
Cannabis sativa	533
Cantharis	277
Capertree	245
Capsicum	166
Carbonic acid	155
Cardamoms	169
Carraway	189
Carrot, wild	245
Carui	189
Carum carui	189
Caryophilli	163
Cascarilla	161
Cassia	161, 503
— pulpa	503
Castor	397

Castor oil	502
Castoreum	397
Cataplasms	32
Catechu	67
Catheters	33
Caustics	539
Centaury	112
— benedict.	115
Cerasus-lauro	432
Cerates	31
Cerevisiæ fermentum	409
Chalybeate mineral waters	88
Chamomile	181
Cherry-laurel	432
Chiendent	530
China	270
Chlorides	149
— of lime	149
— of soda	154
Chlorine	147
Chloruretum	147
Chloruret of ammonia	125
— barium	361
— gold and soda	358
— lime	149
Cichory	116
Cinchona	89
— sulphate	103
Cinchonine	103
Cinnabar	333
Cinnamon	158
Citrus	510
Civet	284
Cloves	163

Cochlearia	175
Cocoa	522
Codeine	422
Cod liver oil	400
Coffee	170
Colchicum	472
Collutoires	33
Collyria	32
Colocynth	467
Colombo	109
Colt's foot	118
Comfrey	522
Compounding medicines, rules for	20
Conium	442
Contrayerva	168
Copaiba	201
Copper, sulph.	138
— ammoniated	141
Corallina	541
Coriandrum	188
Cresses	176
Crocus	287
Croton tiglium	469
Cubeba	167
Cubebs	167
Cucumber	533
Cumin	189
Curcuma	170
Cusparia	112
Cyanuret of iodine	432
— mercury	328
— potass	429
— zinc	431
Cydonia	79

Cynoglossum	530
Cynorrhodon	77

D

DANDELION	116
Dash, cold	30
Dates	533
Decoctions	37
Defrutum	37
Dentifrice, anti-scorbutic	74
Deuto-chlor. of mercury	306
— ioduret of mercury	327
Deutoxide of lead	58
Diachylon	53
Diascordium	35
Digitalis	434
Dill	189
Diosma crenata	241
Dippel's oil	400
Dog-rose	77
Doses, table of	16
Dragon's blood	79
Douche	30
Drop, black, Lancaster	409
Dulcamara	272

E

ECONOMY, action of medicines on the	13
Elaterium	475
Elder	273
Electuaries	34
Elemi	211
Emetine	464
Emmenagogue pills	48

Emplastrum	32
Emulsions	41
Endermic method	15
Endive—cichory	116
— wild	116
Enghien mineral water	257
Epispastics	539
Ergot	292
Erysium	176
Espèces, anthelmintic	544
— astringent	80
— bechic	534
— diuretic	245
— emollient	534
— pectoral	535
— sudorific	275
Ether, acetic	379
— hydrochloric	379
— hydrocyanic	429
— muriatic	379
— nitrous	378
— sulphuric	376
— alcoholized	377
— with deuto-iod. of merc.	327
Euphorbium lathyris	470
Extracts	36

F

FARFARD	118
Fennel	188
Fern	541
Ferruginous mineral waters	48
Ficus	533
Figs	533

Filix mas	541
Flowers, orange	401
— peach	509
— chamomile	181
Fœniculum	188
Fomentation	30
Formula	25
Foxglove	434
Fragaria	79, 516
Frambræsia	516
Frog broth	534
Fumaria	117
Fumigations	30
Fumitory	117

G

GALANGA	170
Galbanum	393
Galls	65
Gambogia	471
Garden cresses	176
Gargarisma	33
Gargles	33
Gentian	105
Gentianine	108
Geum urbanum	77
Ginger	169
Glycyrrhiza	523
Gold	360
— chloride of	357
— oxide of	359
Gooseberries	516
Goulard's veg. water	57
Gourd	533

Gratiola	187
Ground ivy	187
Guaiacum	258
Gum acacia	517
— tragacanth	519
Guthrie's black ointment	137

H

HÆMATOXYLON	78
Hartshorn	404
Hedera terrestris	187
Hellebore, black	475
— green	475
— fœtid	475
— white	475
Hemlock	442
Hemp-seed	533
Henbane, black	440
— white	442
Herb broth	516
Hippocastanum	110
Hippomane	283
Holly	104
Honey	509
— rose	509
Honies	40
Hop	110
Hordeum	530
Horehound	188
Horse chesnut	110
Horse radish	173
Houndstooth	530
Humulus	110
Hydrargyrum	298

Hydrargyri, acetatas	336
— bichloruretum	306
— cum creta	301
— cyanuret	328
— cyanuretum	328
— linimentum	305
— deuto-chloruretum	306
— deuto-ioduretum	327
— æthereum	308
— mur. corros.	306
— oxidum nig.	333
— — — — rub.	331
— pilula	301
— pil.	301
— proto-chloruretum præcipit. album	314
— proto-iod.	326
— proto-nitrat.	329
— sub-deuto-sulph.	336
— submur.	229 314
— sulph. rub.	333
— sulphuret. nig.	335
— unguent.	303
Hydriodate of iron	87, 353
— of potass	347
Hydrobromate of potass	356
Hydrochlorate of ammonia	125
— of baryta	361
— of lime	362
— morphia	422
— soda	155
Hydrocyanate of iron	85
— of potass	430
Hydrocyanic acid	424
— ether	429

Hydromel	.	.	.	40
Hyoscyamus, albus	.	.	.	442
— niger	.	.	.	440
— viridis	.	.	.	442
Hyssop	.	.	.	187
Hyssopus	.	.	.	187

I

ICELAND moss	.	.	.	117
Iatroleptic method	.	.	.	15
Ilex	.	.	.	104
Illicine	.	.	.	105
Infusions	.	.	.	37
Iodas hydrarg.	.	.	.	326
— ferri	.	.	.	354
— potassæ	.	.	.	347
— strychninæ	.	.	.	355
Iodine	.	.	.	337
— preparations of	.	.	.	343-346
Ioduret of arsenic	.	.	.	352
— barium	.	.	.	353
— iron	.	.	.	87, 353
— lead	.	.	.	350
— lime	.	.	.	353
— sarsaparilla	.	.	.	354
— sulphur	.	.	.	353
— zinc	.	.	.	352
Ipecacuanha	.	.	.	460
Irish moss	.	.	.	118
Iron	.	.	.	80
— bromate	.	.	.	357
— carbon	.	.	.	84
— hydriodate	.	.	.	87, 353

Iron, oxide, black	83
— red	84
— hydrocyan.	85
— sulphate	46
— tartrate	86
Ivy, ground	187

J

JALAP	479
Jams	34
Jellies	34, 534
Juices, medicinal	38
Jujubæ	35, 533
Jujubes.	35
Juleps	41
Juniper	191

K

KERMES mineral	456
Kino	71
Krameria	72

L

LACTUCARIUM	449
Lactuca virosa	448
Lait-petit	534
Lancaster black drop	409
Lappa	115
Lathyris	470
Laudanum of Rousseau	406
— of Sydenham	406
Laurocerasus	432
Lavender	186
Lead, acetate of	53

Lead, carb. sub.	.	.	.	58
— deutoxide	.	.	.	58
— ioduret	.	.	.	350
— liquid	.	.	.	57
— protoxide	.	.	.	57
Lemon	.	.	.	510
Leopard's-bane	.	.	.	370
Lettuce	.	.	.	448
Lichen Hibernicus	.	.	.	118
— Islandicus	.	.	.	117
Lime	.	.	.	58
Lemons	.	.	.	511
Liniment	.	.	.	30
Linseed	.	.	.	523
— oil	.	.	.	525
Linum	.	.	.	523
Liquiritia	.	.	.	523
Liquor aluminis	.	.	.	46
— arsenicalis	.	.	.	130
— anodynus Hoffm.	.	.	.	377
— opii sedat.	.	.	.	410
Liquorice	.	.	.	523
Liver, cod oil	.	.	.	400
Lobelia syphilitica	.	.	.	275
Lobster broth	.	.	.	534
Logwood	.	.	.	78
Loochs	.	.	.	41
Lotion	.	.	.	30
— black	.	.	.	325
Lozenges	.	.	.	35
Lunar caustic	.	.	.	136
Lupuline	.	.	.	111
Lytta	.	.	.	277

M

MACE	162
Macis	162
Madder	79
Magistral preparations	25
Magnesia	409
— sulphate	493
Mahogany	78
Mallow	521
— marsh	519
Malva	521
Manna	506
Marigold	182
Marjoram	188
Marrubium	188
Meconine	406
Mastick	210
Medicines, action of	13
Mel	509
— rosæ	76
Melliota	186
Mellites	40
Melon	533
Mintha piperita	183
Menyanthes trifoliata	113
Mercurialis	508
Mezereum	271
Milfoil	182
Milk	534
— wort	117
Millefolium	182
Mimosa gum	517
M neral, Kermes	656

Mineral waters, acidulated	.	.	157
— chalybeate	.	.	88
— gaseous	.	.	157
— purging	.	.	501
— sulphurous	.	.	255
Mint	.	.	183
Mistletoe	.	.	66
Mixtures	.	.	41
Momordica elaterium	.	.	475
Morphia	.	.	419
— acetate	.	.	11
— citrate	.	.	421
— hydrochlorate	.	.	422
— muriate	.	.	422
— sulphate	.	.	421
Morphine	.	.	419
Morus nigra	.	.	516
Moschus	.	.	395
Moss, Iceland	.	.	117
— Irish	.	.	118
Motherwort	.	.	182
Mousse de Corse	.	.	541
Moutarde blanche	.	.	173
— noire	.	.	170
Mucilages	.	.	42
Mug-wort	.	.	181
Mulberry	.	.	516
Musk	.	.	395
Mustard, black	.	.	170
— oil of	.	.	400
— white	.	.	173
Myristica moschata	.	.	162
Myrrh	.	.	208

N

NARCEINE	422
Narcotine	424
Nicotiana	446
Nightshade	437
Nitrates	213
Nitrate of silver	136
Nitrum	213
Nut-galls	65
— oil	529
Nutmeg	162
Nux moschata	162
Nux vomica	363
— extract	365

O

OAK bark	66
Oatmeal	532
Officinal preparations	25
Oil of almonds	526
— black mustard	400
— castor	502
— linseed	525
— nut	529
— olives	528
— turpentine	196
Oily medicines	30
Ointments	31
Oleo-cerates	31
Olibanum	211
Olive oil	528
Omphacium	409
Ononis	245

Opiates	35
Opium	405
Opoponax	393
Orange flowers	401
— fruit	516
— leaves	401
— peel	190
Orchides	281
Origanum	189
Oryza	531
Oxalic acid	515
Oxalate of potass	515
Oxycrate	383
Oxymels	40

P

PAPAYER	416
Pariera brava	245
Parietaria	243
Parsley	244
Pastes	35
Pastilles	35
Patience	116
Peach	509
Pediluvium sinapis	172
Pellitory	176
Peonia	403
Pepper, black	164
— long	165
— red	166
Peppermint	183
Persica	509
Peruvian bark	103
Phosphorat. oil	370
Phosphorus	369

Phosphoric acid	370
Pills	35
Pimento	165
Piony	403
Piper	164
— cayen.	166
— long.	165
— nig.	164
Piperine	165
Plaisters	32
Plantago	80
Plantain	80
Platina salts	360
Polygala, bitter	117
— amar.	117
Pomegranate	74
Pommades	31
Poppy	416
— red	418
Posology	16
Potass, acetate of	237
— bicarb.	223
— caustic	536
— nitrate	213
— subcarb.	219
— c. calce	367
— hydriodate	347
— sulphate	251, 459
— super-tartrate	496
— tartrate	497
Potions	40
— vermifuge	542
— vinous	374
— vomitive	463
Powders	34

Preparations, magistral	25
— officinal	25
Prescribing, rules for	7—20
Prescriptions, Pharm.	25
Protoxide of lead	77
Prussic acid	424
Prunes	533
Prunus	533
Pterocarpus	79
Ptisans	37
Pulpa cassia	503
Pulps	36
Purgative biscuits	481
— mineral waters	501
Pyrethrum	176
Pymont water	89
Pyrus	79

Q

QUASSIA	108
Quercus	66
Quince	79
Quinine	99
Quinquina	89
— sulphate of	103

R

RADISH, horse	173
Raisins	533
Raspberry	516
Recipe, a	26
Rhamnus	490
Rhatania	72
Rhodium	275
Rhœados	418

Rhubarb	487
Rhus	79
Ribes	516
— nigrum	516
— rubrum	516
Ribesia	516
Rice	531
Ricinus	502
Robs	37
Roses, red	76
— wild	77
Rosemary	186
Rosemarinus	186
Rubia	79
Rubefacient	539
Rue	290
Runnet	79
Ruta	290
Rye, ergot of	290

S

SABINA	289
Saffron	287
Sagapenum	393
Sage	185
Sal volatile	404
Salix	103
Salicine	104
Salvia	185
Sambucus	273
Sanguis dracon.	79
Santalum	275
Santonium	542
Sapha	37

Saponaria	.	.	.	117
Sarsaparilla	.	.	.	264
Sassafras	.	.	.	270
Savine	.	.	.	289
Savory	.	.	.	188
Scammony	.	.	.	482
Scilla	.	.	.	228
Scordium	.	.	.	188
Scrophularia	.	.	.	175
Scurvy grass	.	.	.	175
Secale cornutum	.	.	.	292
Semen-contra	.	.	.	542
Seneka root	.	.	.	177
Senna	.	.	.	484
Serpentaria	.	.	.	178
Shower baths	.	.	.	30
Silver, nitrate of	.	.	.	136
Simarouba	.	.	.	109
Sinapis alba	.	.	.	173
— nigra	.	.	.	170
Signs, pharmac.	.	.	.	26
Smilax	.	.	.	270
Snakeroot	.	.	.	178
Soap-wort	.	.	.	117
Soda, acetate of	.	.	.	240
— bicarbon	.	.	.	227
— sub-borate	.	.	.	60
— sub-carbonate	.	.	.	224
— carbonate	.	.	.	227
— caustic	.	.	.	537
— hydrochlorate	.	.	.	155
— muriate	.	.	.	155
— and gold	.	.	.	357
— sulphate	.	.	.	491

Soda, tartarized	498
Solanum	272
Sorrel	515
Southernwood	542
Sparadraps	32
Sparadrapum	32
Species	34
— anthelmintic	544
— astringent	80
— bechic	534
— diuretic	245
— emollient	535
— pectoral	535
— sudorific	275
— tussic	535
Speedwell	179
Squill	228
Stannum	542
Starch	532
Steel, <i>vide</i> iron	
Stibium	450
Storax	211
Strammonium	445
Strawberry	516
Strychnine	365
Sulphate	368
Styptic solution	45
Styrax	211
Sublimate corros.	306
Succinum	404
Succi medicinal.	38
Succory	116
Sulphur	246
— baths	251

Sulphurous mineral waters	255
Sumach	272
Suppositorium	33
Swallow root	275
Sweetening woods	259
Symphytum	522
Syrups	40

T

TABAC	446
Tabacum	446
Tablets, <i>vide</i> lozenges	
Taffetas, adhesive	534
Tamarinds	505
Tanacetum	182
Tannin	64
Tansey	182
Taraxacum	116
Tartrate of antimony	450
— potass	450
— iron	86
— soda	498
Tea	274
Terebinth. chia	192
— ol.	196
Thea	274
Theriacs	35, 406
Thorn-apple	445
Thyme	188
Tilia	402
Tilleul	402
Tin	542
Tinctures	38
Tobacco	446

Tolu	207
Tormentilla	78
Tortoise	534
Tortue	534
Toxicodendron	79
Treple d' eau	113
Tragacantha	519
Troches	35
Trochisci	35
Turbeth. convol.	484
— mineral	336
Turpentine	192
— chia	192
— oil	196
Turpethum convolvulus	484
— mineral	336
Tussilago	118
Tuthia	49, 50
Tutia	49, 50
Tutty	49, 50

U

UREA	240
Uva ursi	243

V

VALERIAN	393
Vanilla	162
Vapour baths	275
Veal	534
Veratrine	473
— sulphate of	474
Veratrum	475
— album	475
— foetid	475

INDEX.

571

Veratrum viride	475
Verdigris	538
Verjuice	409
Veronica	179
Vinegar	513
— medicinal	40
Vina medicinalia	39
Viper	534
Vipera	534
Vitriol acid, elixir of	61

W

WATERS, distilled	38
— mineral	38, 88, 157, 255, 501
Water cresses	176
Whey	534
Willow bark	103
Wine	373
Winter bark	162
Woods, sweetening	259
Wormwood	179

Y

YARROW	182
Yeast	409
Yellow amber	404
— Saunders	57, 83, 275

Z

ZEDOARIA	170
Zedoan	170
Zibethum	284
Zinc, oxide	49
— sulphate	52
Zinziber	169

ERRATA.

Authors' Preface, p. iv, *for arsiatic, read asiatic.*

Page 49, *for noctecue, read nocteque.*

49, — *summantur, read sumantur.*

49, — *hyosciami, read hyoscyami.*

50, — *valarianæ, read valerianæ.*

53, — *distillæ, read destillatæ.*

54, — *althæ, read althææ.*

55, — *first formula, read gutt. iij.*

59, — *tenia, read tineæ.*

60, — *adepis, read adipis.*

76, — *rhadicis, read radicis.*

77, — *the same.*

79, — *rabia, read rubia.*

90, — *Lagarage, read Lagaraye.*

103, — *¶, 8 lines from the bottom, read ¶j.*

123, 2nd formula, *dele capiat.*

126, 3rd formula, *read rectificati.*

146, 2nd formula, *for tilliæ, read tiliæ.*

148, *for guytlonnienne, read guytonniennes.*

168, — *citri, read citrus.*

196, — *phthical, read phthisical.*

229, — *sumenda, read sumendus.*

DATA

1. The first part of the data is the name of the person who collected the data.

2. The second part of the data is the date when the data was collected.

3. The third part of the data is the time when the data was collected.

4. The fourth part of the data is the place where the data was collected.

5. The fifth part of the data is the weather when the data was collected.

6. The sixth part of the data is the temperature when the data was collected.

7. The seventh part of the data is the humidity when the data was collected.

8. The eighth part of the data is the wind speed when the data was collected.

9. The ninth part of the data is the wind direction when the data was collected.

10. The tenth part of the data is the pressure when the data was collected.

11. The eleventh part of the data is the visibility when the data was collected.

12. The twelfth part of the data is the cloud cover when the data was collected.

13. The thirteenth part of the data is the moon phase when the data was collected.

14. The fourteenth part of the data is the moon position when the data was collected.

15. The fifteenth part of the data is the moon phase when the data was collected.

16. The sixteenth part of the data is the moon position when the data was collected.

17. The seventeenth part of the data is the moon phase when the data was collected.

18. The eighteenth part of the data is the moon position when the data was collected.

19. The nineteenth part of the data is the moon phase when the data was collected.

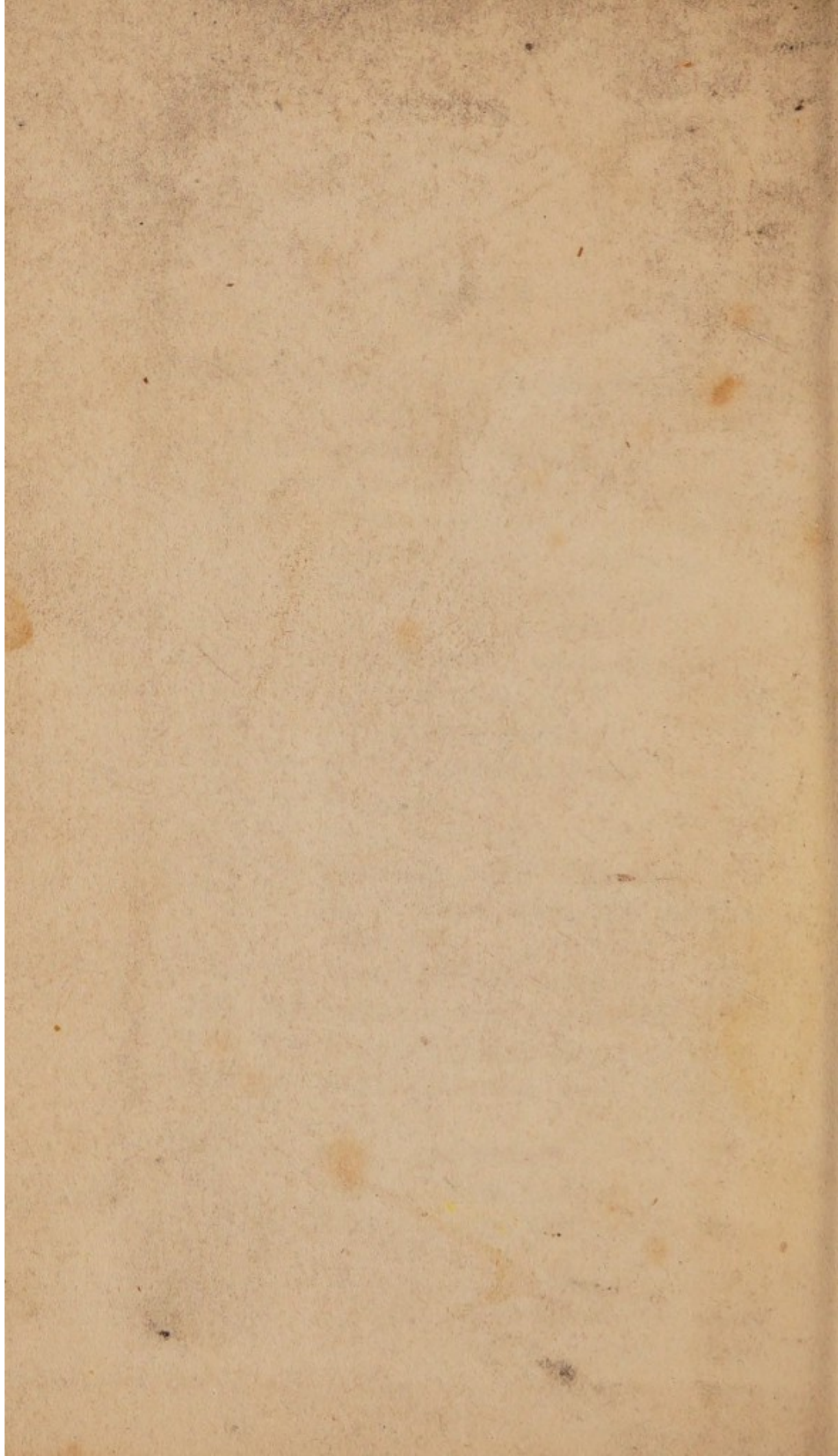
20. The twentieth part of the data is the moon position when the data was collected.

21. The twenty-first part of the data is the moon phase when the data was collected.

22. The twenty-second part of the data is the moon position when the data was collected.

23. The twenty-third part of the data is the moon phase when the data was collected.

24. The twenty-fourth part of the data is the moon position when the data was collected.



Pharm Form
Ryan

