

The universal pharmacopoeia; or, practical formulary of hospitals, both British and foreign / [H. Milne-Edwards].

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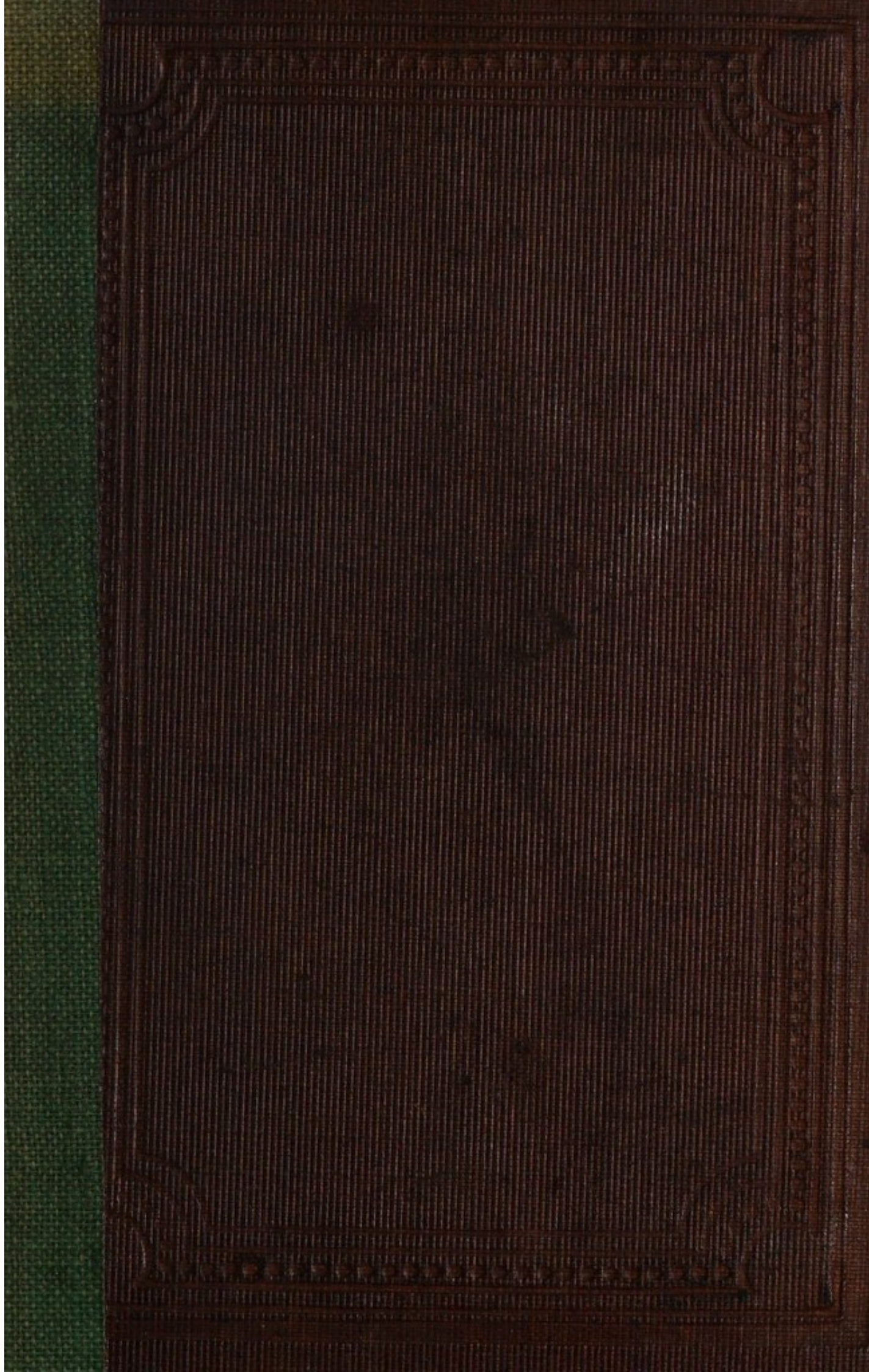
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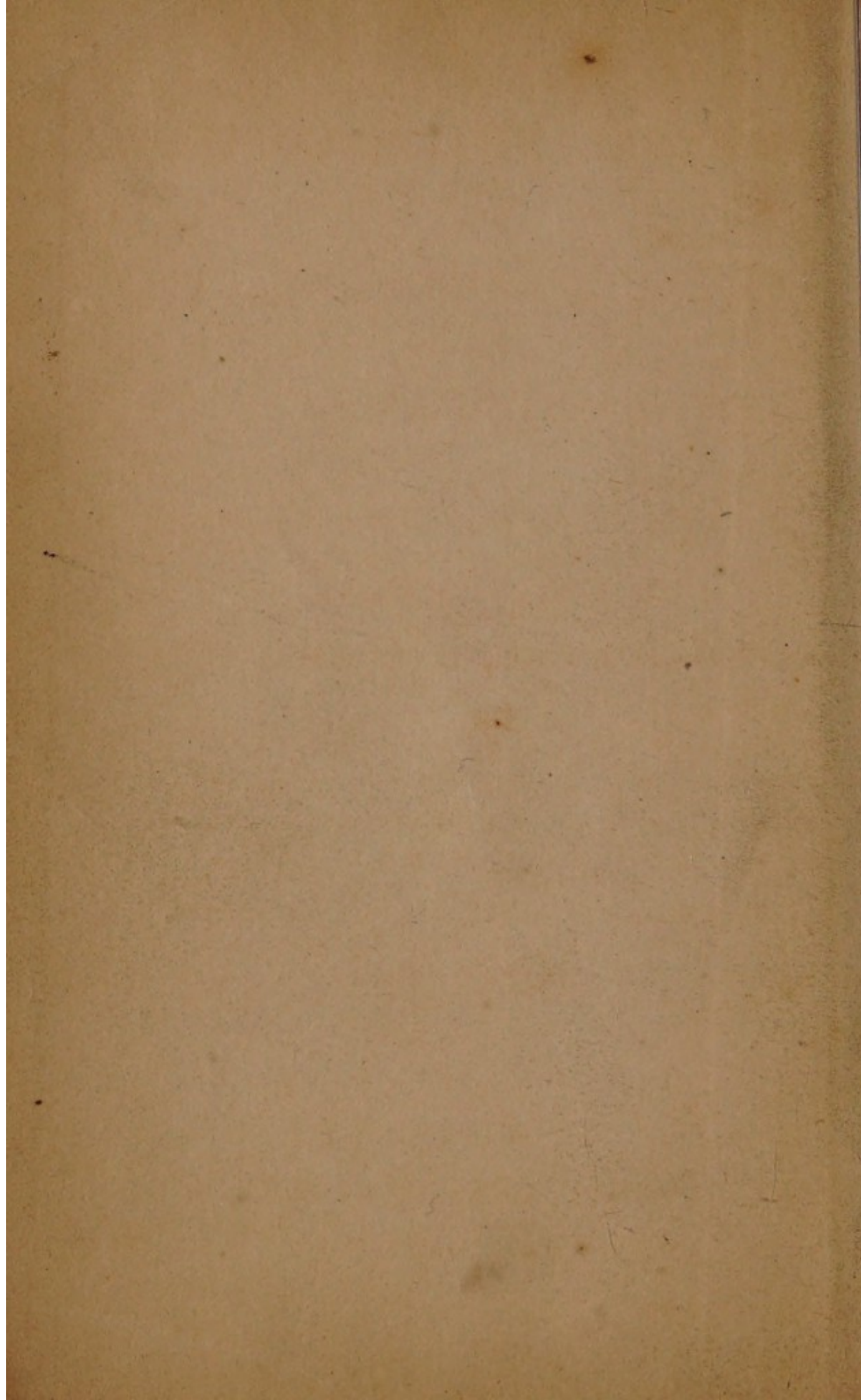
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THE
UNIVERSAL PHARMACOPŒIA;
OR,
A PRACTICAL FORMULARY
OF
HOSPITALS,
BOTH
BRITISH AND FOREIGN;

INCLUDING ALL MEDICINES IN USE.

TRANSLATED FROM THE LAST EDITION OF MM. MILNE EDWARDS,
AND P. VAVASSEUR.

THIRD EDITION,
CONSIDERABLY ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

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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 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. Thompson. 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 prescriptions, 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 vast number of 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 Infirmary, 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 more modern than either; but it has been published later.

Those engaged in actual practice care little about any particular Pharmacopœia; as they ardently wish to obtain a knowledge of efficacious remedies, from whatever source. They adopt the Celsian axiom—“*Morbos, non eloquentiâ, sed remediis curari.*”

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 Conspectus 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.

PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION.

IN revising a Second Edition, the Translator has sedulously endeavoured to correct typographical errors, and has made such additions as recent discoveries have presented since the appearance of the former impression; but these are few in number, and scarcely worthy of notice, with the exception of the account of Creosote, p. 449.

Every medicine recommended in the last edition of *M. Magendie's Formulary*, is described in this work, with the mode of using it.

There are but few errata, considering the difficulty of printing this work; and these are stated on the last page.

M. R.

4, Charlotte Street, Bloomsbury,
Bedford Square.

PREFACE

TO THE THIRD EDITION.

THE very favourable reception of this work in so short a period, has induced me to give its revision due consideration and attention.

I have expunged many obsolete prescriptions, and substituted the latest from the British and Foreign Hospital Pharmacopœiæ.

I am disposed to think, that the following pages contain much more practical information than those of any other work of the same size hitherto published in our language. It is a condensation of the best works upon the subject—and is a manual for the junior medical practitioner, as well as for medical students. It contains many remedies which will not be found in our works on materia medica, but which are daily used by the consulting physician, surgeon, general practitioner, chemist, and druggist.

M. R.

*4, Charlotte Street, Bloomsbury,
Bedford Square,
April, 1839.*

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 which in any given case he ought to employ in preference to others ; and, in the second place, to know the quality 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 *Asiatic 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.

ABBREVIATIONS.

- F. of M.—Formulary of Magendie.
H. of St. A.—Hospital of 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, Paris.
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.

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.—General Considerations
—The Art of Prescribing—Established Precept—Action of Medicines on the Economy—Various modes of Administration—the Principles on which Medicines are Compounded—Officinal, Magistral, or Extemporaneous Preparations—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
Nervous System.

X.—Antispasmodics.

CHAPTER XI.--Narcotics, &c.

XII.—Emetics.

XIII.—Purgatives.

1. Drastics.

2. Saline Purgatives.

3. Laxatives.

XIV.—Refrigerants.

XV.—Emollients.

XIV.—Caustics—Epispastics.

XVII.—Anthelmintics.

NEW
PRACTICAL FORMULARY
OF HOSPITALS.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS.

THE art of prescribing is that part of 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 deemed 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 show 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 relief of his patient, as promptly and in as agreeable a manner as possible.

3rd. 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 ever 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

efficacious 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 of 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, in most cases, that 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 the 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 the effects may be as marked as possible ; because the influence of medicinal 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 medicines 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 *methode 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 gastro-intestinal 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 **Posology**.

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 contrary, 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, that 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.

Simple medicines ought in general 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 in-

fluence 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 sub-

stance 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 reappear 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 susceptible 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

purgatives are frequently united with anti-spasmodics, 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 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 destroy the active principles of one of them. 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 carbonate 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 which are kept 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 pharmacopias, and which are generally those kept in shops.

Second. *Magistral preparations* are those whose composition is indicated by the prac-

tioner, 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 of 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 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 follow-

ing signs are those which have been established by use :

℔	.	.	pound	.	.	12 ounces.
℥	.	.	ounce	.	.	8 drachms.
ʒ	.	.	drachm	.	.	3 scruples.
ʒ	.	.	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 *a n a*, 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 secundem 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 medicines, 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 copaiba 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 simple or impregnated 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 substances, 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 oleagenous and margaric acids, which are developed by the saponification of the fatty bodies; these are called plasters by combination. 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., 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 consist of very fine pow-

ders, 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 liquid, 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 directed to the eyes, the nature of which varies according to the indication they are intended to fulfil.

There are likewise certain pommades 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. They are also made of wax or metal. 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—

Pates, *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 five to six 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 *intermediate*, 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 dif-

ferent 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 be either 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 generally 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 tritura-

tion with water of certain rich seeds in a fixed oil, such as those of sweet or bitter almonds, the cucurbitaceæ, hemp-seed, pistichnut, &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 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.

ALUM.

A very energetic astringent. Employed in atonic mucous discharges, obstinate diarrhoeas, 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.

[*Pulvis Aluminis cum Kino*, Ph. Guyensis.

℞ Aluminis, partes duas,
Kino, partem unam.

Simul tere in pulverem tenuem, cujus sit dosis gr. x ad xx, bis terve quotidie. Opium is sometimes added.

Pulvis Alum. c. Tragacanth.

℞ Alum. pulv.,
Tragacanth. gum., āā 3j.

Misce. Frankel.]

Astringent Boluses, H. of Italy.

℞ Aluminis pulveris, gr. x;
Catechu, gr. v;
Kino, gr. vj;
Confectionis rosæ, q. s.

Misce.

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. j.

M. fiant pilulæ vj quotidie capiendæ.

In passive hemorrhages and chronic gonorrhœa and leucorrhœa.

Aluminous Potion, H. de la Maternité.

℞ Aluminis, ʒiss;

Syrupi simplicis, ʒj;

Aquæ destillatæ rosarum, ʒiv.

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

Employed in passive uterine hemorrhages 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, ʒss to ij, to Oij of water, in gargles, injections, lotions, collyria, &c.

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

℞ Aluminis sulphatis, ʒj;

Decoct. cinchonæ, ʒxij;

Mellis rosæ, ʒiss.

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 ʒss to ʒj, as a powerful styptic when small arteries are divided.

℞ Mellis rosæ, ʒij;
Aluminis, ʒj;
Tinct. myrrhæ, ʒss.

Misce.

Applied to ulceration of the buccal mucous surface (Neuhoff).

℞ Aq. rosæ, ʒij;
Aluminis, ℥j; ʒss; ʒj.

Misce.

A lotion for aphthæ (Luthman, Ficimus, Ure's Mat. Med. 1838.)]

Aluminous collyrium, H. St. Antoine.

℞ Aluminis, ℥j;
Aquæ rosæ,
—— fontis, āā ʒij.

Misce.

The formula of Guy's Hospital is ʒij to ʒxvj of water. The formula of St. George's Hospital is gr. iv to the ʒj of water.

[℞ Liq. aluminis, c. ʒij;
Aquæ rosæ, ʒviij;
Liquoris opii, ʒj.

Misce.

Ryan's Med. Chir. Pharm. 1838.]

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. [It is generally suc-

cessful in curing the last disease at the Royal Ophthalmic Infirmary, Moorfields; and I have frequently employed it with success.]

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

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

Misce.

[℞ Alum, sulph., gr. ij;
Aquæ rosæ, ℥j;

Misce. Frankel.

Used in ophthalmia of new born infants, and in opacities of the cornea after purulent ophthalmia.

Cataplasma Aluminis.

℞ Aluminis frustrum in ovorum duorum albuminibus agita, ad cataplasmatidis consistentiam.

Very useful in certain cases of ophthalmia.]
Compound Solution of Alum, H. of England.

℞ Aluminis;
Sulphatis zinci, āā ℥j;
Aquæ ferventis, ℥viij.

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

Astringent Injection.

℞ Aluminis, ℥iv;
Aquæ puræ, Oij;
Essent. rosæ, gut. ij.

Misce.

In cases of descent of the uterus. [Very effectual in removing nebula and other specks on the cornea; I have often found it succeed after other lotions had failed.]

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 sometimes 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 $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ in pills or in solution.

Febrifuge Boluses. Marc.

℞ Sulphatis ferri, ʒj;
 Pulv. valerianæ, ʒij;
 Mellis, q. s. ut fiant boli, viij, capiat
 unum secundâ quâque horâ, durante
 paroxysmo.

Compound Pills of Iron. H. of England.

℞ Sulphatis ferri,
 Sodæ subcarbonatis,
 Sacchari, āā ʒj;
 Pulveris myrrhæ, ʒij.

Misce.

Divide, in pilulas lxxij., quarum capiat
 unam bis in die.

Employed as an emmenagogue, and very
 much used in England.

[*Mistura Ferri C.* (Cheyne.)

℞ Ferri sulph.,
 Quinæ disulph., āā gr. j;
 Infusi calumbæ, ʒj;
 Acidi. sulph. dil., m. iij.
 Sit haustus bis in die sumendus.

Pilulæ Emmenag.

℞ Ferri sulph., gr. xij;
 Extract gentianæ, ʒj;
 Pulveris cinnam, c. ʒj.

In pilulas xvij divide, l m. n.

Ryan's Physician's Vademecum, 1838.

Used in chlorosis and dyspepsia.]

EXTERNALLY. In lotions and fomenta-
 tions, ʒss. in Oij. of water to ulcers and
 cancer.

In injections, ʒj to ijss in ʒviij of water.

[*Emmenagogue Pills.* Formulaire
par Richard.

℞ Subtrito-carbon: ferri, ʒ ij;
Crocī orientalis, } āā ʒ j;
Cassīæ ligni, }
Pulv. castorei, ʒ ss;
Extract. aloes,
——— rhei,
——— rutæ, āā, ʒ ss;
Syrupi artemisiæ, q. s.

In pilulas lxij divide, sumantur tres mane
nocteque.]

Chalybeate Syrup.

℞ Ferri sulph. ʒ j;
Aquæ bullientis, ℥ j;
Tere simul, cola et adde;
Sacchari albi, ʒ viij;
Acaciæ gummi, ʒ ij;
Dosis ʒ j, 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 stimulant, in cases of opacity of the cornea, chronic ophthalmia, chaps of the nipples, &c.

INTERNALLY.—Gr. vj to ʒ ss in pills.

Pills of Meglin. H. of Paris.

℞ Zinci oxidi,
 Extracti valerianæ,
 ——— fumarisæ,
 ——— hyoscyami, āā 3 ss.

Divide in pilulas xxxvi.

The dose of these pills is at first one a day, and then gradually increased to four a day. They are used in facial neuralgia.

Pills used in Epilepsy. Hôt. D.

℞ Zinci oxidi, gr. xx;
 Pulv. valerianæ, gr. xxx;
 Castorei, gr. iv;
 Syrupi simplicis, q. s.

In pilulas tres divide quotidie capiendas.

EXTERNALLY.—*Powder*, blown into the eyes.

Ointment of Tutty, P. (oxide of impure zinc, sublimated and pulverized, 3j; butter washed in rose water, and rose ointment, āā 3 iij, the size of a pin's head in frictions on the eye-lids

[*Ung. Zinci.* Ph. Lond.

℞ Zinci oxidi, 3j;
 Adipis, 3vj;

Misce.]

Dry Collyrium. Hôt. D.

℞ Zinci oxidi,
 Sacchari,
 Hydrargyri submur., āā 3 ss.

Reduce it to an impalpable powder. 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 applied with a camel's hair pencil. After its introduction the patient should not be allowed either to rub or to wash the eye. M. Dupuytren used this collyrium in certain cases of chronic ophthalmia.

Another Dry Collyrium of the Hôt. 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.]

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

Pommade 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.

[*Unguentum Zinci.* Ph. Lond., 1836.

℞ Zinci oxidi, ʒ j;
 Adipis, ʒ vj;

Misce.

℞ Adipis,
 Cetacei, āā ʒ ij;
 Ceræ flav., ʒ iiij;

Liqua, et adde

Camphoræ,
 Zinci oxidi, āā gr. iiij.

Used in tarsal ophthalmia, acrid scabby eruptions, excoriated nipples, &c. with great advantage. A grain of morphia may be added in severe cases.]

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 ʒj of liquid.

Injection, gr. x to ʒj to ʒviij of mucilage; in cases of gonorrhœa.

Fomentations, ʒj to ij in Oij of liquid.

Astringent Collyrium. H. of Italy.

℞ Zinci sulphatis, gr. iiij;

Aquæ rosæ, ʒ iiij;

Liquoris opii, ℥j.

Fiat collyrium.

Employed in chronic ophthalmia with dilatation of the blood-vessels of the conjunctiva, and also in nebula and tarsitis.

Simple Detersive Collyrium. Hôt Dieu.

℞ Zinci sulphatis, gr. xx;

Aquæ rosæ, ʒiv.

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

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

℞ Zinci sulphatis, gr. xx ;
 Spiritûs camphoræ, ℥j ;
 Aquæ destillatæ, ℥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.

[The proportions at St. George's Hospital are a grain to the fluid ounce.

Chloride of Zinc.

℞ Zinci chloridi, ℥j ;
 Farinæ tritrici, ℥ij-iiij-iv ;
 Aquæ, q. s.

Fiat cataplasma.

Used by Dr. Canquoin, Bureau de Riofrey, as an escharotic in cancer and lupus. Mr. Ure proposed the union of the chloride with sulphate of lime.

Lotio Zinci Sulphatis. Guy's Hosp.

℞ Zinci sulphatis, gr. xj ;
 Aquæ fontis, Oj.

Solve.

Lotio Zinci Composita. Idem.

℞ Lotionis zinci sulph. ;
 Liq. plumb. diacet. dil., āā p. æ.

Misce, et per chartam cola.

Pilulæ Zinci c Gentiana. Ph. Guyensis.

℞ Zinci sulphatis, ℥ss ;
 Extracti gentianæ, ℥ij ;
 Calumbæ contritæ, q. s.

Contunde et forma pilulas xxx, sit dosis j-ij vel plures pro re nata.

Collyrium Zinci Iodatis.

℞ Zinci iodidi, gr. iv;
Aquæ destillatæ, $\frac{2}{3}$ vj.

Misce.]

ACETATE OF LEAD.

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 employed very much externally as an astringent and repercussive in ophthalmia, superficial inflammations of the skin, burns, &c.

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

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

Antiphthisical Powders. Bories.

℞ Plumbi acetatis,
Opii, āā gr. vi;
Sacchari, ℥j.

Fiant pulveres xij, capiat unum mane nocteque.

Employed in the colliquative perspirations and diarrhœa in phthisis.

Styptic Pills. M. de Santé.

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

Sit massa in pilulas xvj dividenda, capiat ij—iv.

In chronic and colliquative diarrhœas, and in night sweats in phthisis ; but inferior to the following mixture.

[*Styptic Mixture.* Ryan.

℞ Plumbi acetatis, gr. iv.—xx ;

Aquæ destillatæ, ℥ iij ;

Acid. acet. dilut., ℥ ij ;

Liq. opii sedativ., ℥ ss.—℥ j ;

Syrupi simplicis, ℥ vj.

Misce.

Dosis cochl. ampl. secundâ vel tertiâ horâ.

This mixture is generally efficacious in hæmorrhage, 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 ; and in colliquative diarrhœa and perspiration : the addition of the acetic acid keeps the lead an acetate or superacetate, and prevents it from becoming a carbonate and 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 (when the acetic acid will keep it an acetate), 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.]

Collyrium of the Acetate of Lead. H. de la Ch.

℞ Liquoris plumbi acetatis, gut. iij ;
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 ℥j to Oj of liquid.

[The formula of St. George's Hospital is m. v.—℥j of water, and in some cases Liq. opii m. x.

℞ Plumbi diacetatis, gr. x—xx ;
Aquæ destil., ℥vj ;
Liq. opii, ℥j.

Misce.

℞ Plumbi acet., gr. v ;
Zinci sulph., gr. iij ;
Vini opii, ℥ij ;
Acid acet. dil., ℥ij ;
Aq. fontis vel rosæ, ℥vj.

Fiat solutio, sæpe in die, calide applicanda.

In chronic conjunctivitis and gonorrhœa or gleet.]

Anti-hæmorrhoidal Ointment. H. of Montpellier

℞ Plumbi acetatis, gr. xv ;
Suberis usti, gr. iv ;
Butyri recentis, q. s.

Misce.

Astringent Injection. H. of Germany.

℞ Plumbi acetatis gr. x ;
Aquæ destillatæ ℥ viij

In chronic gonorrhœa.

LIQUID SUBACETATE OF LEAD.

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

Goulard's Mineral water is composed of liq. plumbi acet, \mathfrak{z} ij, alcohol \mathfrak{z} j, distilled water $\mathfrak{l}\mathfrak{b}$ j.

The astringent gargle of the M. de Santé is composed of liquor. plumb. acet. \mathfrak{z} ss, simple syrup \mathfrak{z} j, barley water $\mathfrak{l}\mathfrak{b}$ j.

[*Ung. Plumbi Diacetatis.*

\mathcal{R} Liq. plumbi subacet., \mathfrak{z} ss ;
Unguenti cetacei, \mathfrak{z} j.

Misce

In tarsal ophthalmia.—Houston's Manual of the Diseases of the Eye, 1838.

\mathcal{R} Liq. plumbi diacet., \mathfrak{z} j-ij ;
Aquæ rosæ, \mathfrak{z} viiij ;
Vini opii, \mathfrak{z} j ;

Misce. Used in similar cases.]

Resolvent Injection. H. des Vereniens.

\mathcal{R} Plumbi acet. liq., \mathfrak{z} ij ad iv ;
Aquæ destillatæ, $\mathfrak{l}\mathfrak{b}$ j.

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

Resolvent Liniment with Opium. H. de la Ch.

\mathcal{R} Liquoris plumbi acetatis, \mathfrak{z} ss ;
—— opii, \mathfrak{z} ij ;
—— olei oliv., \mathfrak{z} 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 detersive which is applied upon ulcers, to dry them and to cicatrize them.

Ointment of la Merè. 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. Dessiccative.

Trochisques de minium. P. (Deutoxide of lead 1; Corrosive sublimate 2; Crumbs of bread 8; Rosewater q. s. Escharotic.

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 complaints, and diseases of the kidneys. Externally it is useful in the treatment of scabies, tinæa capitis, burns, &c.

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

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

[*Ant-acid mixture.* Ryan.

℞ Liquoris calcis, ℥viij;

—— potassæ, ℥iss-ij;

Mag. calcin., ℥j;

Olei menthæ pip., m̄v;

Tincturæ opii, ℥j.

Sit mistura cujus capiat cochl. ampl. ter in die, ex poculo lactis recentis vel jusculi bovini.

Very effectual in acidity of the stomach, or when there is a reddish sediment in the urine (lithic acid). The dose may be increased or diminished according to its effects. When the fluid ejected from the stomach is saltish or insipid, and there is a white sediment in the urine, (phosphates) the mineral acids should be employed, and especially the sulphuric aromatic acid, (acid elixir of vitriol, and muriated tincture of iron.)

Linimentum Calcis. Guy's Hos.

℞ Liq. calcis, ℥iv;
Olei lini, ℥ij.

Simul agita, et pro re nata.

Adde Tinct. Opii ℥j.

Employed in cases of burns and scalds.¹

EXTERNALLY. — *Calcareous Soap.* P.
(Lime water 8; oil of sweet almonds 1). In
burns, and in cases of obstinate ringworm.

Calcareous Opiated Liniment. P. (Lime
water and oil of sweet almonds, each ℥ij; lau-
danum of Sydenham ℥j. In the same cases.

Liniment used in Chaps of the Nipples. H.
of Germany.

℞ 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.

℞ Aquæ calcis, ℥ss;
Olei olivæ, ℥ij;
Camphoræ, ℥ij.

Fiat linimentum.

In superficial inflammations of the skin.

Antiherpetic Pommade. H. St. L.

℞ Calcis muriatis, ℥j;
Sodæ subcarbonatis, ℥ij;
Extracti opii, gr. x;
Adipis suillæ, ℥ij.

Misce. In divers species of prurigo.

BORAX, OR SUB-BORATE OF SODA.

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

Subst. incompt.—Acids, potass, the sulphates and muriates of lime, and magnesia.

EXTERNALLY.—In *Gargles*, ʒss to Oij of liquid.

Collyrium, ʒj in ʒij of liquid.

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. incompt.—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 ʒj 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. Pharmac., or the acid elixir of vitriol—a valuable remedy,]

Sulphuric Lemonade. H. de Paris.

℞ Acidi sulphurici, ℥ iss ;
Syrupi simplicis, ℥ iv ;
Aquæ, Oiv.

Misce.

Used as ptisan in certain fevers, passive hæmorrhages, &c.

Acid astringent draught. H. de Mater.

℞ Acid-sulph-alcoholisat., ℥ iss ;
Infusi rosæ, ℥ iv ;
Syrupi simplicis, ℥ iss.

M. Dosis ℥ ss singulis horis.

In uterine hæmorrhage.

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. [Is also used in hæmoptysis in the German Hospitals.]

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.

Unguentum Acidi Sulph. Ph. Guyensis.

℞ Acidi sulph., ℥ j ;
Adipis, pp. ℥ j.

Misce, et interdum adde terebinthinæ olei, ℥ j.]

In lotions and gargles, diluted with water.

Detersive Gargle. Hôt. D.

℞ 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.

Astringent Gargle. H. des Vén.

℞ Rosæ gallicæ petalorum,
Gallarum,
Corticis granati, āā ℥j;
Decocti hordei,
Vini rubri, āā ℥iv;
Mellis rosæ, ℥ij;

Acidi sulphurici ad gratam aciditatem.

Fiat gargarisma.

Employed in obstinate ulcerations of the mouth, and in cases of mercurial salivation.

Astringent Enema. H. Germ.

℞ Decocti quercus, ℥vj;
Acidi sulphurici diluti, ℥j.

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 treatment 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 ℥j.

Decoc. or Infus. ℥j ad iv in Oij of water.

Astringent Potion. H of America.

℞ Infusi gallarum, ℥iv;

Cretæ preparatæ, ℥ss;

Tincturæ opii,

Gummi acaciæ, āā ℥j.

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

In diarrhœa.

EXTERNALLY. Fomentations, ℥ss. ad ℥j in Oij of water.

Injections, ℥ij ad ℥ss. in Oj of water. Used in cases of chronic gonorrhœa.

Enema of Galls with Opium. H. Eng.

℞ Decocti gallarum, ℥viij;

Tincturæ opii, ℥j. Fiat enema.

In certain cases of obstinate diarrhœa.

Astringent Pommade. H. of Eng.

℞ Pulveris gallarum, ʒij;
Adipis, ʒij;
Pulv. opii, ʒss.

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.)

Subst. incomp. The same as with galls.

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

Decoction ʒij ad iij in Oij of water.

In intermittent fevers.

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

Strengthening Fomentation. H. de la Mat.

℞ Pulveris quercus,
Rosæ gallicæ, āā ʒvj;
Radicis quinquifolli, ʒj;
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 may also be used with alum in leucorrhœa, prolapsus uteri et recti.]

Antiseptic Cataplasm. H. Militaires.

℞ Pulveris quercus,
 ————— salicis albæ, āā ʒj;
 Aceti cum camphora, ʒvj.

Misce.

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.

℞ Quercus contusi, ʒj;
 Aquæ puræ, Ojss;
 Decoque ad Oj, cola et adde,
 Aluminis sulphatis, ʒss;
 Spiritus tenuioris, ʒij.

Fiat gargarisma in usum.]

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: ʒj ad ʒj, as an astringent in substance or in pills.

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

Confection Japonaise. P. ʒj ad ʒj. 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. ʒj ad iij in a portion or in an astringent apozem.

Compound Powder of Catechu. H. Germ.

℞ Catechu,
Cascarillæ,
Gummi acaciæ,
Cinnamomi, āā ʒj.

Fiant pulveres xij, quorum sumat unum, secundâ quâque horâ.

In chronic diarrhœa.

Astringent Pills. (Capuron.)

℞ Catechu, gr. xij;
Aluminis, gr. vj;
Opii, gr. ij;
Syrupi simplicis, q. s.

Divide in pilulas iv, ex quibus capiat unam vel duas quotidie.

Employed in the treatment of gonorrhœa, leucorrhœa, and diarrhœa.

Compound Infusion of Catechu. H. Eng.

℞ Catechu, ʒiv;
Pulveris cinnamomi, ʒj;
Aquæ ferventis, ʒxij;

Decoque, cola et adde,

Gummi acaciæ, ʒij;
Sacchari ʒj;

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

In atony of digestive organs.

Decoction of Catechu.

℞ Catechu, ℥ij;

Aquæ fontanæ, Oij;

Decoque, cola et adde,

Spiritûs cinnamomi, ℥ij.

Decocti hujus sumat cyathum unum sæpe
in die

In obstinate diarrhœa.

Astringent Potion. H. of America.

℞ Tincturæ catechu, ℥j;

———— opii, gut. LX;

Acaciæ gummi, ℥ij;

Aquæ cinnamomi, ℥iv.

Fiat potio cujus capiat coch. mag. sin-
gulâ quâque horâ.

In diarrhœa and in aphthæ.

Astringent potion given in hæmorrhages.

H. Germ.

℞ Infusi rosæ, ℥iv;

Syrupi catechu, ℥j;

Acidi sulphurici alcoholizati, ℥j;

Misce. Dosis cochl. mag. omni horâ.

In uterine hæmorrhages, dysentery, hæ-
moptysis, &c.

[*Astringent Mixture.* Ryan.

℞ Tinct. catechu,

———— kino, āā ℥iv—vj—viij;

Misturæ cretæ, ℥v;

Extrat. hæmatoxyli, ℥j—ij;

Tinct. opii, ℥j—iss;

Olei menthæ pip., m. vj;

Syrupi aurantii, ℥j.

Dosis coch. ampl. post singulas sedes liquidas.

I have known this mixture accumulate in the rectum so as to prevent the introduction of an enema-pipe. It is, in general, effectual in stopping diarrhœa and certain forms of dysentery.]

Syrup of Catechu. H. Germ.

℞ Extracti catechu, ʒj;

Aquæ fontanæ, Oj;

Sacchari, ℥j.

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

As a stomachic astringent.

EXTERNALLY.

Astringent Enema. H. Eng.

℞ Confectionis catechu, ʒij;

Liquoris calcis, ʒv. Fiat enema.

In diarrhœa.

Collutorium of Catechu. H. Militaires.

℞ Tincturæ catechu, ʒij;

Mellis rosæ, ʒx. Misce.

In ulcerations of the mouth and apthæ.

Astringent Injection. H. Germ.

℞ Catechu,

Myrrhæ, āā ʒj;

Liquoris calcis, ʒiv. Fiat injectio.

In chronic gonorrhœa and leucorrhœa.

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 ʒss.

Decoction ʒj ad ij in Oij of water.

Astringent Powder. H. Eng.

℞ Kino, ʒij;
Cinnamomi, ʒss;
Opii, gr. ix.

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

In internal hæmorrhages.

[*Bolus Kino Opiatus.* Guy's Hosp.

℞ Kino contriti, gr. x;
Pulv. cretæ c. c. opio, gr. xv;
Syrupi papav., q. s.

Ut fiat bolus bis vel ter in die sumendus.]

EXTERNALLY.

Astringent Injection. (Swédiaur.)

℞ Kino, ʒj 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, as an astringent.

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

INTERNALLY.—*Powders* ʒj ad ʒij.

Decoction, ʒss ad j in Oij of water.

Extract. P. ʒj ad ʒj in pills.

Boluses of Krameria.

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

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

Astringent Potion. H. de la Charité.

℞ Aquæ destillatæ rosæ, ℥iv;
Extracti krameriæ, ℥j;
Syrupi papaveris, ℥j.

Fiat mistura cujus capiat cochl. mag. pro dosi.

Employed in the treatment of certain cases of chronic dysentery, &c.

EXTERNALLY.

Astringent Gargle.

℞ Extracti krameriæ, ℥iij;
Aquæ, Ojss;
Coque, et adjice;
Syrupi mori, ℥j;
Acidi sulphurici, q. s.

Fiat gargarisma.

Astringent Enema. H. Germ.

℞ Ext. ratanhiaæ, ℥j;
Mucilag. mali cydoniæ, ℥iij;
Decoct. salviæ, ℥iss. M.

In obstinate diarrhœa and spasmodic cholera.

Anti-scorbutic Tooth Powder.

℞ Extracti krameriæ, ℥ss;
Carbonis ligni, ℥ij;
Cinnamomi,
Caryophyll., āā ℥ij.

Fiat pulvis.

POMEGRANATE:

(Bark and Flowers dried.)

A very energetic astringent, used in the

same cases as catechu, and also in gargles and vaginal injections.

INTERNALLY.—Flowers. Infusion, \mathfrak{z} ss ad in Oij of water.

Astringent Ptisan.. H. Militaires.

\mathfrak{R} Corticis granati, \mathfrak{z} j;

Aquæ, Oij ss.

Coque quart. part. horæ et ad finem adjice;

Radicis glycyrrhizæ, \mathfrak{z} ij, denique cola.

In chronic diarrhœa.

EXTERNALLY.

Astringent Fomentation. H. Militaires.

\mathfrak{R} Corticis granati,

Radicis bistortæ, āā \mathfrak{z} ij;

Vini rubri, Oj.

Coque et cola.

Astringent Enema. H. of Spain.

\mathfrak{R} Corticis granati, \mathfrak{z} 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*, \mathfrak{z} ss. ad j in substance or in pills.

Decoction.— \mathfrak{z} j ad ij in Oij of water. Taken in small quantities in internal hæmorrhages.

The *Decoction de bistorte* of the Hôt. D. contains only \mathfrak{z} j of bistort to the above quantity of liquid.

Astringent Potion. H. St. Ant.

℞ Pulveris radicis bistortæ, ʒij;

Syrupi cydoniæ, ʒj;

Tincturæ catechu, ʒij;

Aquæ, ʒiv.

Dosis cochl. mag. singulis horis.

In hæmorrhages, atonic mucous fluxes, &c.

EXTERNALLY.—In an enema ʒj in Oij of liquid Lotions, ʒij in Oj of liquid.

Astringent Enema. Hôt. Dieu.

℞ Radicis bistortæ, ʒj;

Papaveris capsul., ʒiv;

Aquæ, Oij.

Employed in the treatment of chronic diarrhœa and dysentery.

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—iv in Oij of water.

[*Julepum Rosæ Compositum.* Guy's Hosp.

℞ Infusi rosæ comp., ʒvj;

Magnesiæ sulphat., ʒvj;

Aquæ pimentæ, ʒij.

Misce et detur ʒj bis terve in die.

Infusum Rosæ Compositum. (Idem.)

Sit interdum pro potu communi; inter

dum sit dosis \bar{z} iss—ij; bis ter sæpiusve
quotidie. Singulis dosibus pro re nata adde;

Acid. sulph. dil. duplicem,
Quantitatem, vel;
Magnesiæ sulphatis, \bar{z} j—vel;
Potossæ nitratis, gr. xv—vel;
Quinæ disulphatis, gr. j ad v.]

Conserve. P. \bar{z} j ad \bar{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. \bar{z} j ad ij in gargles, lotions, and enemata. It is also much employed as a topical application in cases of aphthæ.

Gargle with the Honey of Roses.

H. des Enf.

R. Mellis rosæ, \bar{z} j;
Decocti hordei, Oj;

Fiat gargarisma.

Used in angina maligna, aphthæ, &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. \bar{z} ij ad \bar{z} j.

In chronic diarrhœa.

Geum Urbanum.

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 ʒj; *Decoction*, ʒj ad Oij of water, which should be reduced to a third by ebullition.

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 detergents 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, diarrhœa, &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 ʒ ss.

Tincture, P. ʒj ad ʒ ss.

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.

[Employed in paralytic and herpetic diseases. Dose gr. ss—iv.]

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, strawberry, cydonia, &c., which have an astringent principle, but they are not used at the present day. In decoctions or infusions, in doses of ʒiv ad ʒj in Oij of water.

The name *Espèces Astringents* 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 \bar{z} ss ad j to Oij of water, in the same cases as the different substances of which it is composed.

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, anæmia or blanched skin caused by hæmorrhage or other diseases, amenorrhœa from atony, certain enlargement of the viscera, which succeed intermittent fevers, scrofula, convalescence after serious diseases, in chorea and neuralgiæ, &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 \bar{z} 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. These lozenges are easily taken.

Vin Chalybé. P. \bar{z} ij ad iv twice or thrice a day.

℞ Ramentorum ferri, ℥j;
Vini albi, ℔ij.

Tonic and Stomachic Powders.

H. Lyon.

℞ Ferri limaturæ,
Cinchonæ, āā ℥ij;
Cinnamomi, ℥j;
Potassæ tartarizatæ, ℥iv.

Fiant pulveres xxiv, ex quibus capiat unum mane nocteque.

In chlorosis.

[℞ Mag. carbon,
Fœniculi sem., āā ℥ij;
Pulveris rhei, ℥j;
Ferri rament., ℥ss;
Pulv. cinnam., ℥j;
Sacchari albi, ℥j.

Sit pulvis in chartulas xx divide, dosis j quater in die.

Prescribed for rachitic infants from two years of age, by Hæfeland, Behrends, Frankel, and Tortual.—Ure, op. cit.]

Martial Pills. Sydenham.

℞ Ferri limaturæ, ℥j;
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.

℞ Ferri limaturæ, ℥j;
Hellebori nigri, ℥j;
Extracti gentianæ, ℥ij;
Syrupi croci, q. s.

Divide in pilulas LX, ex quibus sumantur duæ quotidie.

A wine glassful of a warm infusion of melissa should be taken after each pill.

Emmenagogue Ptisan.

℞ Ferri limaturæ, ℥iv;
Pulv. cinchonæ, ℥iij;
Vini rubri, Oij.

Macera per horas duodecim 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;
Croci orientalis;
Valerianæ, āā gr. xvi;
Syrupi artemesiæ, q. s.

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

In amenorrhœa.

Tonic Pills. H. Germ.

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

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

In chlorosis, dropsies, and intermittent fevers, &c.

Martial Tablettes (Lozenges.) H. Italy.

℞ Ferri oxidi nigri, \mathfrak{z} jss;

Butyri cacao, \mathfrak{z} 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 Pommade. H. Germ.

℞ Ferri oxidi rubri, 3 ss;

Adipis, 3 iv;

Recommended in chronic ophthalmia.

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

Astringent Powder. H. de Montpellier.

℞ Ferri oxidi rubri, 3 ss;

Sanguinis draconis, 3 j.

Mannæ, 3 ij. Misce.

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

SESQUIOXIDE-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 3 ss 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,
Crocī, āā gr. xij;
Magnesiæ calcinatæ, gr. xvij;
Cinnamomi, gr. viij;
Syrupi simplicis, q. s.

Ut fiant boli duo quotidie sumendi.

To relieve the digestive organs.

[Trosseau recommends carb. of iron in gastralgia, and Mr. Copland Hutchinson has used it in facial neuralgia with success. Dr. Elliotson has given ʒiv. 3 in die; but such large doses are now rarely employed.]

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.

℞ Ferri hydrocyanatis,
Sacchari, āā gr. xvij.

Divide in chartulas iij sumendas quotidie.

POTASSIO-TARTRAS-FERRI, 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 resolvent 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. Gr. j—ij to children.

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.

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

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

Tonic Powder. H. of America.

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

Fiat pulvis quintâ quâque horâ sumendus

Boluses of the Tartrate of Iron.

H. des Enf.

℞ Ferri tartarizati, ʒ ss ;

Syrupi simplicis, q. s.

Divide in bolos iij.

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

[℞ Ferri potassio-tart., gr. ij ;

Pulv. cinnam., c. gr. ij ;

Sacchari puri, gr. iij.

Fiat pulvis bis vel ter in die sumendus.

The carbonate of iron may also be combined in this manner, and also with hydr. c. creta, in cases of delicate, scrofulous, rickety, and distorted infants, with very beneficial results. The diet should be most nutritious at the same time.]

Eau Ferrugineuse. H. Militaires.

℞ Ferri tartarizati, ʒj ;

Aquæ fontanæ, Oj.

Fiat solutio, cujus capiat, ʒj bis vel ter in die.

Eau de Boule. H. des Enf.

℞ Ferri tartarizati, ʒij ;

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, 1836, and in the London Encyclopædia, No. 28, April 1828.]

Hartfell, near Moffat, Peterhead, Cheltenham, Tunbridge Wells, Bath, Scarborough, Carlsbad, Vichy, Lemington Priors, Brownstown, Ballyspellan, Castleconnel, Clashmore, Ballinahinch, &c.; and the following:—

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, [as continued, intermittent, eruptive, and remittent fevers; indigestion, scrofula, dropsies, &c. &c.]

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 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 Lagaraye. P. gr. xij add 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 in cases of children.

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.)

R. Pulveris cinchonæ, ʒss;
Magnesiæ sulphatis, ʒvj.

Divide in chartulas iv, ex quibus capiat unam secundâ quâque horâ.

During the apyrexia.

Febrifuge Powder. H. of England.

℞ Pulveris cinchonæ, 3 ss;
 ———-- cinnamomi, gr. vj;
 ———-- zingiberis, gr. iij;
 Piperis longi, gr. j. Fiat pulvis.

Febrifuge Powders. H. Eng.

℞ Pulveris cinchonæ,
 Potasse supertart., āā 3 iv;
 Caryophyllorum, gr. xv.

Divide in pulveres ix, ex quibus capiat unum tertiâ quâque horâ.

Antimonial Febrifuge Powder. H. Italy.

℞ Cinchonæ cordifoliæ, 3j;
 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, [there being no gastric irritation, inflammation, or ulceration.]

Antispasmodic Powder. H. Dieu.

℞ Cinchonæ pulveris, 3 ij;
 Valerianæ pulveris, 3j,

In chartulas xij, distribue, dosis una quotidie.

In dyspepsia, hysteria, and neuropathy.

Antiperiodical Boluses, called *ad quartanam.* Hôt. Dieu.

℞ 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.

The *Febrifuge boluses* of M. Dupuytren (Hot. D.) are composed of ʒj of the extract of cinchona and the same quantity of the rob of elder; and ʒij of the confection of dog roses divided into twelve boluses.

Boluses of Cinchona and Rhubarb.

H. de la Mat.

℞ Cinchonæ pulveris, ʒv;
Rhei pulveris, ʒss;
Ammoniaë hydrochlor., gr. xxx;
Syrupi flor. amygdal. Persicæ, q. s.

M. S. A. F. 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, ʒj;
Gentianæ extract., gr. xij;
Opii extracti, gr. j;
Cinnamom. pulv., q. s.

Fiant pilulæ No. xij. Sumat unam tertiis horis.

Used in dyspepsia.

Draught of Cinchona. Hôt. D.

℞ Cinchonæ, \bar{z} ss;
 Ammoniaë hydrochlor., gr. xij;
 Vini rubri, \bar{z} iv.

Fiat haustus.

As an antiperiodic in intermittent fevers, before the access.

[*Vinum Cinchonæ.*

℞ Vini rubri Lusit., Oiss;
 Cinchonæ rubræ, \bar{z} j;
 Valerianæ pulv., \bar{z} ss;
 Tinct. card. c., \bar{z} j;
 Ol. menth., pp. m. vj;

Dosis cyathus parvus vinosus ter in die, horâ ante cibum saltem unâ.

Very much used a few years since during the convalescence of fevers and other same diseases, as also in cases of indigestion, debility, however induced, hypochondriasis, bad forms of hysteria, &c. Few stomachs can bear it, and more elegant combinations are now prepared.

[℞ Tinct. cinchonæ, \bar{z} j;
 Hydrarg. oxymur., gr. j;

M. Dosis \bar{z} j bis in die.

Advised by Sir A. Cooper for scrofulous children.

Decoction of cinchona mixed with milk and sweetened, will be more cheerfully taken than the above. The digestive organs should be free from irritation, inflammation, or ulceration, before the use of cinchona, however exhibited. A syrup of this remedy is prepared for children on the continent.]

Tonic Opiate Draught. H. Dieu.

℞ Cinchonæ extracti, ʒij;
 Opii extracti, gr. ij;
 Aquæ menthæ;
 ——— canellæ, āā ʒiv.

Dosis. coch. amp. secundis horis.

Astringent Draught. H. de la Char.

℞ Extracti cinchonæ,
 Tincturæ canellæ, āā ʒss;
 Syrupi cydoniæ, ʒss;
 Aquæ aurantii, ʒiij.

In passive hæmorrhages and chronic diarrhoea.

Camphorated Pills of Cinchona. Hôt. D.

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

In pilulas xij, divide, quarum capiat unam tertiâ quâque horâ.

Employed as tonics and stimulants in adynamic or low fevers.

Antacid Stomachic Powders.

℞ Pulveris cinchonæ, ʒj;
 Magnesiæ calcinatæ, ʒj.

Divide in chartulas sex, quarum capiat unam horâ somni.

In certain cases of dyspepsia and of difficult digestion, accompanied with heartburn. (See Bismuth.)

Stomachic Powder.

℞ Pulveris cinchonæ,
 ——— rhei, āā ʒj;
 Corticis aurantii, ʒj.

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

Acidulated gargle of Cinchona.

H. des. Enf.

℞ Cinchonæ, ʒ ij;
Acidi muriatici,
Mellis rosæ, āā ʒ j;
Aquæ, Oj.

Fiat gargarisma.

Electuary of Cinchona.

℞ Pulveris cinchonæ, ʒ j;
Pulveris valerianæ, ʒ iv;
Conservæ rosæ, ʒ iv;
Acidi sulphurici diluti, ʒ j;
Syrupi corticis aurantii, ʒ jss.

Fiat electuarium, de quo capiat, ʒ j, ter quaterve in die.

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

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

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

Aqueous and alcoholic extract, ʒ ss ij in clysters, as a tonic and febrifuge.

Tincture. P. In frictions on different parts of the body, in the dose of ʒ 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.]

Antiseptic Powder. H. of Germ.

℞ Cinchonæ, ℥j;
Camphoræ, ʒj.

Fiat pulvis.

Employed in dressing wounds attacked with hospital gangrene.

Cataplasm used in hospital gangrene.

℞ Farinæ lini;
Citri incisæ, āā. q. s.;
Pulveris cinchonæ, ℥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 it.

Gargle of Cinchona. M. de Santé.

℞ Decocti cinchonæ, ℥vj;
Aceti, ʒiij;
Mellis, ℥j.

Misce pro gargarismate.

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

Enema of Cinchona. H. de Char.

℞ Cinchonæ, ℥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.

℞ Cinchonæ, ℥j;
Aquæ, Oj.

Fiat lotio.

[In some cases ℥viij of sp. camphoræ are added.]

Antiseptic Fomentation.

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

Fiat fots.

Tooth Powder.

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

Misce.

Used in scorbutic relaxation of the gums.

DISULPHAS-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.

[It has been effectually given as an anti-periodic in intermittent hemicrania, ophthalmia, epistaxis. It is also beneficial in sloughing of different parts in children, and in the low stages of all fevers. The syrup is best calculated for children.]

INTERNALLY.—Gr. ij ad xij in 24 hours in powder, solution, or pills. [Gr. one third or one fourth twice a day, for children from two to six years of age.]

Alcohol of Quinine. F. de M. (Sulphate quinine, gr. vi., alcohol, \bar{z} j.) \bar{z} 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), \bar{z} 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, lb j), \bar{z} ss.— \bar{z} j, and even more: a spoonful every two hours. An ounce contains two grains of the sulphate.

Powder of the Sulphate of Quinine.

R̄ Quiniæ sulphatis, gr. xij;
Sacchari, \bar{z} ss.

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

The sugar may be replaced by \bar{z} j of the carbonate of magnesia, which would diminish the bitterness of the sulphate of quinine.

Powder of Quinine and Morphia.
(Magendie.)

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

Divide in chartulas iv.

Powder of Quinine with Tartar Emetic.

H. of Italy.

R̄ Antimonii tartarizati, gr. iiij;
Quiniæ sulphatis, gr. x.

Divide in chartulas vi, quarum sumat unam secundâ quâque horâ.

During the apyrexia.

These powders have been used with much success in certain intermittent fevers, which have resisted the action of the sulphate of quinine when administered alone.

Febrifuge Boluses.

℞ Quiniæ sulphatis, gr. viij ;
Extracti cinchonæ, gr. xij ;
Opii, gr. ij.
Syrupi corticis aurantii q. s.

Fiant boli iij, quorum capiat j tertia horâ.

Pills of the Sulphate of Quinine.

℞ Quiniæ disulphatis, gr. xx ;
Extracti gentianæ,
Pulveris glycyrrhizæ, āā, q. s.

Divide in pilulas x.

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

[Quinine may be advantageously combined with aperient pills in some cases.]

℞ Extracti colocynth, c. ℥ij ;
Hydrarg. chlorid., gr. xij ;
Pilulæ aloes, c. ℥j ;
Quinæ disulph., gr. xij.

In pilulas xvi divide quarum capiat i. m. n. vel ij. h. s. alternis noctibus. The solution of quinine, with a slight excess of diluted sulph. acid., is a preferable mode of using it.]

Haustus Quinæ.

℞ Quinæ disulphatis, gr. j;
 Infusi quassiae, ʒ x;
 Acid. sulph. dil., m. ij;
 Syrupi aurant., ʒ ij;

Sit haustus ter in die sumendus.

Mistura Quinæ Infantibus.

℞ Quinæ disulph., gr. ij;
 Acidi sulph. dil., m. ij;
 Syrupi aurantii, ℥ iv;
 ——— arom., m. vj;
 Aquæ distillatæ, ʒ j;

Dosis cochl. parv. bis vel ter in die.

In tabes mesenterica, scrofula, rickets, distortions of the spine, and superior and inferior extremities.

The dose must vary according to circumstances, and the taste may be corrected in some measure by orange peel, or chewing a piece of apple.

EXTERNALLY.—As a febrifuge in remittent and intermittent fevers, accompanied with gastro-enteritis. In frictions upon the gums and internal surface 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 ʒj 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.]

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 medicine. 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, 3j), 3ij 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. ʒij, simple syrup, lb j).

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*, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ ad $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$, 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.

R₃ Pulveris salicis,
 ———-- rutæ, āā $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$;
 Sp. vini camphorati, $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$;
 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 ijj grains or more, two or three times a day, in solution or pills.

Pills of Salacine.

℞ 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.]

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 ℥j. As a febrifuge, ℥j ad ʒj, in substance or in pills.

Antiarthritic Powder. P. gr. xij ad ℥j.

Decoction, ʒij ad iv in Oij of water.

Extract, gr. xij ad ʒss in pills.

Tincture, ʒj ad ij in a potion of ʒiv or vj, or in a bitter ptisan.

Ammoniated Tincture of Gentian. P. ʒij ad iv in a potion.

Bitter Wine of Parmentier. P, ʒj ad iv.

Stomachic Powder.

℞ Gentianæ, gr. xl;

Canellæ,

Rhei, āā xvi.

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

Bitter Decoction. H. of Italy.

Gentianæ, ʒss;

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.

℞ Pulveris gentianæ, \bar{z} ss;
 ————— bistortæ,
 ————— pœoniæ. āā \bar{z} ij.

Divide in chartulas xij, quarum tria vel quatuor sumantur quotidie.

Used as a substitute for quinine in intermittent fevers.

Haustus Gentianæ e Ferro. Guy's Hos.

℞ Inf. gentianæ c., \bar{z} x;
 Tinc. ferri sesqui-chloridi, m. x.

Fiat haustus bis vel ter quotidie sumendus.

Mistura Tonica. Sir J. Hamett.

℞ Inf. gentianæ comp., \bar{z} vij;
 Sodæ carbonat., \bar{z} ss—j;
 Tinct. cardam. c.
 ————— cinnam. c., āā \bar{z} ss.

Dosis \bar{z} j, bis vel ter in die.

Stomachic Potion.

℞ Tincturæ gentianæ, \bar{z} ss;
 Aquæ aurantii, \bar{z} iij;
 Tincturæ cinnamomi, \bar{z} j;
 Acidi sulphurici diluti, m. xx.

Fiat mistura, cujus capiat, æger cochl. min. 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), ℥j ad iv, in a draught.

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

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

Pills of Gentianine.

℞ Gentianinæ, gr. v;
Conservæ rosæ,
Pulveris glycyrrhizæ, āā q. s.

Fiat 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. ℥j in Oj of water.

Bitter Decoction. H. of Germany.

℞ Quassiæ ligni, ℥j;
Florum anthemidis, ℥jss;
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, ℥j.

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

In cases of purging in pregnant females, &c.

Mistura Quassia cum Quina.

℞ Infusi quassiae, ℥ij;

Quinae disulph., gr. xij;

Acidi sulph. arom., ℥j.

Ol. menth. pip. m. v.

Dosis ℥ss ter in die—

Very much used as a tonic at the Metropolitan Free Hospital, Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

SIMAROUBA.

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

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

Decoction and Infusion. — ℥j—iij. to Oj of water.

Astringent Potion. H. of Italy.

℞ Corticis simaroubæ, ℥ss;

Aquæ, ℥xij.

Coque ad tertiam partem cola et adde.

Gummi acaciæ, ℥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 ζ ss in substance or in pills.

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

Tonic and Stomachic Draught.

℞ Calumbæ, ζ ij;
Aquæ ferventis, ζ viiij;

Coque, cola et adde.

Liquoris opii (Sydenham) m. xxiv;
Ætheris sulphurici, gut. xx.

Fiat mistura. In dosibus cochl. mag.

In dyspepsia, chronic diarrhœa, &c.

Tonic Pills.

℞ Calumbæ, \mathfrak{D} jv;
Opium, gr. iv;
Olei menthæ piperitæ, gut. x;
Syrupi caryophyll., q. s.

Divide in pilulas xxx, ex quibus sex sumantur quotidie.

Employed in treatment of parturient females in cases of spasmodic diarrhœa.

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*, \bar{z} ss ad j.

Decoction, \bar{z} 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 $\bar{\text{E}}$ j, and even more: not often employed.

Infusion, \bar{z} iv ad \bar{z} ij in Oij of water. The infusion of the Hôt D. and de la Ch. contains \bar{z} j in the same quantity of water.

[Tincture of hop is prescribed by the British pharmacopœias, and a hop pillow is an old remedy.]

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 $\bar{\text{E}}$ 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). \bar{z} ss ad j in a potion.

Pills of Lupuline.

R \bar{s} Lupulinæ, \bar{z} ij ss;
Gummi acaciæ, \bar{z} 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.

R \bar{s} Lupulinæ, \bar{z} j;
Adipis, \bar{z} 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 been passed upon it. It is not much used at the present day.

INTERNALLY.—*Powder*, gr. x ad \bar{z} j.

Decoction and Infusion, \bar{z} iv in Oj of water; two table spoonsful at a dose, three times a day.

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*, \mathfrak{z} ss ad j.

Decoction and Infusion, \mathfrak{z} iv ad vj in Oij of water.

Extract. P. \mathfrak{z} j ad \mathfrak{z} j in pills, or as an excipient for other medicines.

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*, \mathfrak{z} j ad \mathfrak{z} j; rarely used.

Decoction and Infusion, \mathfrak{z} j in Oij of water.

Suc exprimé. P. \mathfrak{z} j ad iv.

ELICAMPANE.

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.

INTERNAALY.—*Powder*, \mathfrak{z} ss ad j.

Decoction and Infusion. P. \mathfrak{z} ss ad j to Oij of water.

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

The vin d' I unée of the military hospitals contains one part of the tincture to ten or twenty of red wine, and is used as a stimulant to the bronchiæ, &c.

BURDOCK.

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

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

Decoction, ʒj ad ij in Oij of water.

WILD SUCCORY.

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

INTERNALLY.—*Decoction*, ʒj 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 ʒss in pills; and as an excipient for other medicines, q. s.

Syrup. P. ʒj 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 Looch for Children. H. des Ven.

℞ Loochi simplicis, ʒiv;
Syrupi chicorii comp. ʒij.

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.

Pilulæ Taraxaci. Sir John Hamett.

℞ Ext. taraxaci, gr. xxiv;
Potassæ sulphat., gr. xij;
Tere intime et adde,
Ext. hyoscyami, ℥j;
Pilulæ hydrarg.
—— rhei comp. āā gr. xij.

In pilulas xvij divide, quarum capiat ij primo mane et hora somni.

Mistura Taraxaci.

℞ Ext. taraxaci, ℥ij;
Infusi rhei, ℥iv;
Mannæ opt., ℥ij;
Tinct. sennæ c.,
Tinct. rhei, āā ℥ij.

Dosis cochl. parv. vel med. m. n. infantibus.

CETRARIA—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 di-

vested 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.

Ptisan of Lichen.

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

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

Fiat mistura, cujus capiat cyathum pro dosi.

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

[Carrigeen, or Irish moss, is now very generally used as a substitute for the former.]

Canna Coccinea—Tous les Mois.

[Dr. Waterson observes, it is the pith of the roots of the *Canna Coccinea* when eight months old, and as a diet for the sick is far superior to arrow-root, tapioca, sago, or gruel, being a most nutritious food, easily digestible, consequently invaluable in diets for children and infants. It is eminently adapted for persons of dysenteric, diarrhœal, and consumptive habits, possessing less acid than any other farinaceous food, and never souring upon the stomach. In enemata it is truly serviceable for allaying the effects of acrid bile on the coats of the rectum, and

for sheathing them in cases of abrasion or inflammation. It is prepared like arrow-root. Dr. Ryan has analyzed and used this food, and confirms all the above statements in his Medical and Surgical Journal, August 9, 1836, as also Dr. James Johnson, in his Medico-Chirurgical Review, October 1, 1836.]

Tussilago—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.]

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, in typhoid fevers, chronic rheumatism, bites from venomous animals, &c. It is used externally 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 $\frac{3}{4}$ 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.

EXTERNALLY.—Concentrated as a caustic. A rag dipped in the liquor ammoniæ

should be placed on the part which we wish to irritate.

Volatile Linament.

[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.

Ammoniacal Caustic. (Gondret.)

℞. Liquoris ammoniæ, duas partes,
Adipis ovini,
Olei Olivæ, āā unam partem.

Liqua sevim et oleum lento igne et ammoniam adjice.

Used to cauterize the skin in a slow and painful manner in cases in which a strong revulsion is necessary. It is used to arrest the progress of cataract.]

Ammoniacal Liniment. (Hot. Dieu.)

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

Fiat Linimentum.

Camphorated Volatile Liniment.

M. de Sante.

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

Misce.

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.)

℞. Liquoris ammoniæ, ʒv;
Tincturæ opii, ʒiv;
Olei olivæ ʒiv.

Misce.

Stimulant Liniment. H. of Germ.

℞. Liquoris ammoniæ,
Petrolei, āā ʒj.

Misce.

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

Emmenagogue Injection. H. of Italy.

℞. Liquoris Ammoniæ, gut, xj;
Lactis, ʒx.

Fiat injectio ter in die utenda.

[I have frequently employed this in suppression of the menses in well developed women with success.]

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. — ʒj ad ʒij, 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.

Potion antiseptique. P. One or two teaspoonsful every two hours in fevers.

The Potion avec l'Acetate d'ammoniaque of the H. de la Mat. is composed of ʒij of the acetate of ammonia; ʒiv of orange flower water, ʒj of simple syrup; and ʒiv of the infusions of elder and of the *Tilia Europœa*. It is administered in the same manner.

Sudorific Julep. H. of Italy.

℞. Ammoniaë acetatis, ʒiij;
Camphoræ, in alcoholis solutæ,
ʒss;
Oxymellis simplicis, ʒj;
Infusi sambuci, ʒiv.

Fiat mistura, de quâ cochl. mag. sumatur secundâ horâ.

To induce perspiration.

Sudorific Potion. H. St. Ant.

℞ Ammoniaë acetatis, ʒiij;
Vini Burgundiæ, ʒvj;
Tincturæ cinnamomi, ʒij;
Syrupi simplicis, ʒj.

Misce. Sumat cochl. mag. pro dosi.

[*Julepum Ammoniae Acetatis.* Guy's Hosp.

℞. Liq. ammoniæ acet.,
Aquæ menth. vir., āā p. æ.

Misce.

Dosis ℥j quartâ vel sextâ quâque horâ;
singulis dosibus pro re nata additis.

Liq. antim. potassio-tart. m xxx.

Very much used in febrile and rheumatic diseases.]

Mistura Anti-dysmenorrhœica. Ryan.

℞. Liq. amm. acet., ℥j—ij;
Tinct. guaiaci am. ℥j;
Aquæ menthæ pip., ℥iv;
Liq. opii sedativi, ℥j—iss;
Syrupi aurantii, ℥j.

Dosis coch. ampl. ter quaterve in die.†

In dysmenorrhœa after each period until
the approach of the next.

Tonic Potion. H. de la Ch.

℞. Ammoniae acetatis, ℥ss;
Aquæ cinnamomi,
Aquæ camphoræ, āā ℥ij;
Tincturæ cinchonæ, ℥ij;
Ætheris, ℥ss;
Syrupi caryophyllorum, ℥j.

Fiat potio, cujus sumat cochl. mag. secundâ quâque horâ.

In fevers accompanied with inflammation
of the lungs.

Expectorant Potion. H. of Germ.

℞. Ammoniaë acetatis,
 Assafoetidæ, āā ʒss;
 Aquæ menthæ, ʒij.

Misce.

Dosis cochleare mag. pro re nata.

In asthma and chronic pulmonary catarrh.

Diuretic Potion.

℞. Ammoniaë acetatis, ʒij;
 Potassæ acetatis, ʒij.

Misce.

Sumatur cochl. mag. singulâ horâ ex
 cyatho aquæ cum saccharo.

EXTERNALLY.

Resolvent Fomentation.

℞. Liquoris ammoniaë acetatis,
 Alcoholis,
 Aquæ, āā ʒiv.

Fiat Fotus.

[*Collyrium Amm. acet.* Guy's Hosp.

℞ Liq. amm. acet., ʒiij;
 Vini opii, ʒj.

Misce.

In chronic conjunctivitis.]

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 ʒss, united to quinine or the extract of gentian, as a febrifuge.

[Extract of liquorice is the best corrective of the taste of this medicine.]

Resolvent Mixture.

℞ Ammoniã hydrochlor., ʒi;
Vini Antimonii, ʒij;
Oxymellis simplicis, ʒij;
Aquæ cinnamomi, ʒx;
Ext. glycyrrhizæ, ʒj.

Fiat mistura, de quâ sumat coch. amp. singulis horis.

In cases of obstruction of the lower belly.

℞ Decocti senegæ, ʒvj;
Amm. hydrochl., ℞j;
Ext. glycyrrhizæ, ℞ij.

Dosis ʒss singulis vel secundis horis.

Stimulant, expectorant, diuretic and diaphoretic.

Used in bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, croup, rheumatism, typhoid affection of the lungs, 'dropsies when inflammatory symptoms have disappeared.

For *Bols fébrifuges*. H. de Paris, and
Potion excitante. H. de Paris. *Vide Cin-*
chona.

EXTERNALLY.— ʒij ad vj in Oiv of water,
 in lotions, fomentations, &c.

Baths, ʒviij in a sufficient quantity of
 water.

Gargles. ʒj to ʒvj of water.

Eau-de-vie ammoniacée. H. St. Ant.

℞ Ammoniã hydrochlor., ʒiv ;

Spiritûs rectificati, Oij.

Camphoræ,

Aceti acet dil., āā ʒij . Miscé.

In lotions, fomentations, &c.

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.

[*Lotio Ammoniã Hydrochloratis*. Guy's
 Hospital.

℞ Ammoniã Hydrochlor., ʒj ;

Aceti, octarium, iss.

Solve.

Lotio Ammon. Hydrochlor. Spirituosa.

Idem.

Solve ammon. hydroch. ammon. in aceti
 octario, et adde spiritus rectificati uncias iv.]

Antiseptic Gargle. Hôt. D.

℞. Hydrochlorureti ammoniã, gr. xij.

Camphoræ, gr. xx;

Decocti cinchonæ, ʒvj .

Fiat gargarisma.

Used in cases of gangrenous angina.

Aromatic Powder. Hôt. D.

℞. Pulveris thymi,
 ——— salviæ,
 ——— rosmarini, āā ℥iv ;
 Hydrochlorureti ammoniæ,
 Camphoræ, āā gr. xx.

Misce.

Used externally as a substitute for quinia.

Resolvent Cataplas. Hôt. des Ven.

℞. Cataplasmatiss lini, ℥iv ;
 Plumbi acetatis, ℥j ;
 Hydrochlorureti ammoniæ, ℥ss.

Misce.

Used to stimulate slightly inflammatory tumours which tend to induration.

Resolved Liniment. Hot. D.

℞. Aceti communis, Oss ;
 Hydrochlorureti ammoniæ, ℥ij.

Misce.

Used in frictions on certain glandular tumours.

SESQUICARBONATE—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.

℞. Ammoniae subcarbonatis. gr. iv.
Camphoræ gr. ij ;
Sacchari, ʒj.

Misce.

Taken as a diaphoretic and antispasmodic.

Stimulant Boluses. H. of Eng.

℞. Ammoniae subcarbonatis,
Extracti juniperi, āā gr. x ;
Pulveris cantharidis, gr. ij ;
Syrupi simplicis, q. s.

Divide in bolos duos .

Sumat ægar unum sextis horis.

[*Haustus Guaiaci Ammon.* St. George's
Hospital.

℞. T. guaiaci ammon., ʒj.
Pulv Tragacanth., gr. xv.
Misturæ Camphoræ ʒxj.

Misce.

In chronic Rheumatism.

Haustus Ammon. Sesqui-carbonatis. Guy's
Hospital.

℞. Ammon. sesquicarb., ʒj ;
Aquæ puræ, ʒiss ;
Succi limonum, ʒss.

Misce, et effervescens detur quartâ vel
sextâ quâque horâ.

Stimulant Mixture. Ryan.

℞. Misturæ camphoræ cum magne-
 sia, \mathfrak{z} vj;
 Ammon. sesquicarb., \mathfrak{z} ss--j;
 Ætheris sulph., \mathfrak{z} ij;
 Mellis optimi, \mathfrak{z} j.

Misce.

Dosis cochl. ampl. singulis vel secundis
 horis.

[In low typhus, and when there is great
 prostration of the vital powers.]

Ammoniacal Emulsion. H. of Germ.

℞. Ammoniæ subcarb.,
 Camphoræ, āā \mathfrak{z} j;
 Aquæ cinamomi, \mathfrak{z} viiij;
 Mucilaginis acaciæ, q. s.
 Syrupi hordei, \mathfrak{z} j.

Fiat emulsio, cujus capiat cochl. med.
 vel. mag. singulâ horâ.

[*Julepum Ammoniæ sesqui-carbonatis.*
 Guy's Hospital.

℞. Ammoniæ sesquicarb., gr. xl;
 Sacchari fæcis, \mathfrak{z} iv;
 Tinct. lavend. c. \mathfrak{z} iv;
 Aquæ menthæ, \mathfrak{z} ix;

Misce.

Dosis \mathfrak{z} iss bis, ter sæpiusve quotidie:
 singulis dosibus pro re nata additis.

Magnesiæ carbonatis, gr. xx, vel.

Pulv. confect. arom., gr. xx, vel.

Pulv. rhei compositi, gr. xv.

℞ Ammoniaë sesquicarb., gr. iv ;
 Moschi, gr. vj ;
 Aquæ anethi, ℥ iss ;
 Sacchari puri, ℥ iij.

Dosis ʒj singulis horis.

In spasms and convulsions of children.

Wendt. (Ure, op. cit.)

Antacid Pills. H. of England.

℞ Ammoniaë subcarbonatis, gr. v ;
 Extracti rhei, gr. viij.

Fiant pilulæ duæ.

In acidity of the stomach.

Anti-scrofulous Potion. Hôt. Dieu.

℞ Tincturæ gentianæ, ℥ j ;
 Ammoniaë carbonatis, ʒ ss.

Misce.

The carbonate of soda is sometimes substituted for the ammonia. See Gentian.

EXTERNALLY.—As a stimulant and solvent.

Stimulant Gargle.

℞ Liquoris ammoniaë subcarb., ʒ iv ;
 Decocti hordei, Oj.

Misce.

Used in atonic angina.

Camphorated Ammoniacal Fomentation. H. of Germ.

℞ Ammoniaë subcarb., ʒ iv ;
 Spiritus camphoræ., ℥ jss.

Misce.

Used in ecchymosis, and as a rubefacient.

Ammoniacal Cerate.

℞ Ammoniæ subcarb., ʒj;
Cerati simplicis, ʒj.

Fiat ceratum cujus, ʒj, omni quadrante horæ applicanda.

In frictions on the neck, in croup. Rechou.

Camphorated Liniment of the Carbonate of Ammonia. H. of Eng.

℞ Liquoris ammoniæ subcarb., ʒij;
Olei olivæ, ʒvj;
Camphoræ, ʒj.

Fiat linimentum.

ACIDUM ARSENIOSUM—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 its preparations, requires the greatest caution.

[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 if long continued, or given in large doses, it deranges the stomach, induces bad health, and often destroys life.]

Subst. incomp. Lime water, the hydro-sulphate 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.

℞ Acidi arsenici, gr. j;
Aquæ destillatæ, ℥ 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.

℞ Arsenici albi, gr. lxxv;
Piperis nigri, ℥ j, et gr. lxxviij.

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.

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.

Arsenical Cerate.

℞ Pulveris arsenici albi, ℥ij;
Cerati simplicis, ℥j.

Fiat ceratum.

Used to dress carcinomatous and phagedenic ulcers, &c. It is a dangerous remedy.

[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.]

Arsenical Liniment. Swediaur.

℞ Oxydi arsenici albi, gr. ij;
Olei olivæ, ℥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.]

Febrifuge Potion.

℞ Solutionis arsenicalis. (Fowler,) gut. lx;

Tincturæ opii, gut. xxx;

Spiritus lavendulæ, ℥ij;

Aquæ cinnamomi, ℥iij.

Fiat mistura, de qua cochl. mag. sumatur. secundâ quâque horâ.

During the apyrexia.

ARSENATE 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.

℞ 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).

ARSENATE 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.

℞ Sodæ arseniatis, gr. vj;
Aquæ menthæ piperitæ, ℥ij.

Solve et adde.

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.

℞ Sodæ arseniatis, gr. iv;
Aquæ destillatæ, ℥iv.

Dosis ℥ss vel 3ss, in vehiculo apto.

(One drachm contains 1-8th of a grain of the arseniate.)

ARSENATE OF AMMONIA.

Its use and action are the same as the last mentioned medicine.

INTERNALLY.

Solution of the Arseniate of Ammonia.

H. St. L.

℞ Ammoniæ arseniatis, gr. viij;
Aquæ destillatæ, ℥ viij.

Solve et adde.

Spiritûs angelicæ, 3 ss.

Misce.

Capiat ℥j ad 3 ss, vehiculo apto quotidie.

In inflammatory and other tetter.

(One drachm contains a little less than 1-8th of a grain of the arseniate.)

ARSENIATE OF IRON.

Vide Arseniate of potass, &c. Employed
by M. Bielt in scrofulous tetter.

Pills of the Arseniate of Iron. H. St. L.

℞ Ferri arseniatis, gr. iij;
Extracti humuli, 3j;
Pulveris malvæ, 3 ss;
Syrupi florum aurantii, q. s.

Divide in pilulas xlvij, quarum capiat unam quotidie.

In cancerous affections and ulcerated tetter.

(Each pill contains 1-16th of a grain of the arseniate.)

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 internally for a long time, it may tinge the skin of a bluish black colour, remains indelible for life.]

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.

℞ Argenti nitratis, ℥ij;
Aquæ destillatæ, 3j.

Misce.

Used as a lotion in obstinate ulcers.

Pills of the Nitrate of Silver. H. of Paris.

℞ Argenti nitratis, gr. viij;
Extracti opii, 3j;
Moschi, ℥ij;
Camphoræ, ℥iv.

M. In pilulas xcvi, divide, ex quibus 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 conclusive diseases.

Each spoonful contains about gr. 1-8th of the nitrate of silver.

EXTERNALLY. As a cathæretic in any quantity.

Powder. A small 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. m x.

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. Two or three

drops are applied to the eye. 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. Not used at Moorfields.]

SULPHATE OF COPPER.

In large doses a poison; in smaller ones a violent emetic; and in very small doses, a tonic and astringent stimulant, recommended by some practitioners in epilepsy, intermittent fevers, [and to arrest mucous discharges in the internal and pulmonary mucous membrane, and to prevent the formation of false membrane in croup] &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, villosities of the conjunctiva, &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).

R₃ Cupri sulphatis, gr. ij ;
Pulveris opii, gr. iij ;
Confectionis rosæ, ℥ij.

Sit massa, in pilulas xvj distribuenda, quarum capiat unam ter quaterve de die.

I have given these pills in obstinate forms of diarrhœa, in which the ordinary astringents had failed, with the most decided success. I have also used them successfully in some cases of the blue or malignant disease, called cholera, with equal benefit. Hoffman prescribed it in croup. The dose for an infant one year old 1-8th of grain, for one four years of age 1-6th, with sugar, at first every quarter of an hour, until vomiting is produced, and then every hour or two hours, according to the urgency of the symptoms. Several German physicians attest its efficacy. The chloride of mercury in repeated doses has greater power in resolving plastic formations.]

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 ℥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).

℞ Cupri sulphatis,
 Ipecacuanhæ, āā ℥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.

℞ Cupri sulphatis, gr. iv;
 Extracti gentianæ, gr. xxxij;
 Syrupi simplicis, q. s.

Divide in pilulas xvi, quarum sumat
 unam quater in die.

Each pill contains 1-4th of a grain of the
 sulphate of copper.

In intermittent fevers.

℞ Cupri sulphat., gr. v;
 Decocti alth., ℥iss;
 Syrupi ejusdem, ℥iv.

Dosis coch. parv. sing. horis.

Korting ordered this remedy for an infant
 ten months old affected with croup. *Ure's*
Mat. Med., 1838.

EXTERNALLY.—In lotions and injections
 ℥j ad ℥j in Oj of a proper vehicle.

Pierre Divine. P. ℥j to Oj of water.

*Camphorated Solution of the Sulphate of
 Copper.* (Swediaur).

℞ Cupri sulph., ℥iv;
 Camphoræ, ℥ij;
 Aquæ ferventis, Oiv.

This solution is used very much in lo-

tions, injections, and collyria, diluted with water.

Cathæretic Liquid. H. of Germ.

℞ Cupri sulphatis,
 — zinci,
 Cupri subacet., āā ʒij ;
 Aquæ ferventis, ʒviij.

Misce.

Employed to suppress fungosities in ulcerations.

Styptic Water. H. of Germ.

℞ Cupri sulphatis,
 Aluminis, āā ʒiij ;
 Aquæ Oij,
 Cola et adjice,
 Acidi sulphurici, ʒij.

Misce.

Employed to stop traumatic hæmorrhages.

Detersive Collyrium. H. of Italy.

℞ Lapidis divini,
 Iridis florentinæ,
 Spiritus rectificati, ʒj ;
 Sacchari purif., āā ʒj ;
 Aquæ destillatæ, ʒss. Misce.

Employed in opacity of the cornea in scrofulous subjects.

Ointment of Copper. H. of Germ.

℞ Cupri sulphatis, ʒss ;
 Adipis, ʒj.

Fiat unguentum.

Used to dress atonic venereal ulcers.

[Lapis divinus was prepared at St. Yves, by fusing together in a crucible, three ounces each of the nitrate of potass and the sulphates of copper and alumine, and adding towards the close of the process, half an ounce of powdered camphor, and the fluid subacetate of lead or vinum opii, according to the stage of conjunctivitis.

℞ Lapidis divini, gr. ij ;
Aquæ rosæ, ℥j.

Misce.

Houston's Manual of Diseases of the Eye, 1838.]

CUPRI AMMONIO-SULPHAS—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.]

INTERNALLY.—*Lowder.* Gr. 1-4th and ij, and progressively to v gr. daily, in pills.

Febrifuge Powders. H. of Italy.

℞ Cupri sulph. ammoniati, gr. j ;
Sacchari purificati, ℥j.

In chartulas iv. divide, ex quibus sumat unam quartâ quâque horâ.

Pills of Ammoniated Copper. H. of Germ.

℞ Cupri sulph. ammon., gr. xvj ;
 Extracti hyoscyami, ʒj ;
 Pulveris valerianæ, q. s.

Fiant pilulæ xxxij, quarum capiat unam
 vel duas in die.

Used with success in epilepsy.

[*Pilulæ cupri ammoniati.* Guy's Hosp.]

℞ Cupri amm. sulph., gr. xij ;
 Ext. gentianæ,
 Columbæ contrit., āā ʒ ss.

Probe commisceantur et in pilulas xxxij
 dividantur. Dosis ab j ad x bis vel ter
 quotidie.]

Ammoniated Solution of Copper. H. of Italy.

℞ Cupri sulph. ammon., gr. ix ;
 Aquæ destillatæ, ʒ ij.

Solve. Hujus solutionis guttæ v. 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.)

℞ Cupri ammoniati, gr. v ;
 Aquæ rosæ, ʒ viij.

Fiat injectio.

In gonorrhœa.

Ointment of Copper. (Swédiaur.)

℞ Solutionis cupri ammon. ʒj;
Cerati simplicis, ʒj.

Fiat unguentum.

Employed to dress atonic and fungous ulcerations.

HYDROCHLORIC ACID.

Concentrated this is a powerful caustic; diluted with water, a very energetic stimulant, 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, cheeks, throat, &c.

Subst. incomp. The nitrate and all the salts of silver.

INTERNALLY.—ʒss ad ʒj to viij of water.

Acid muriatique alcoolisé. P. ℥j ad ʒss in a potion.

Lemonade Muriatique. H. de Paris.

℞ Acidi hydrochlorici, ʒij;
Sacchari, q. s.
Aquæ fontanæ, Oiv.

Misce.

[The proportions ʒi to Oj in the formulary of Guy's Hospital.]

Employed in adynamic fevers.

Antifebrile Draught. H. of Germ.

℞ Acidi hydrochlorici,
Ætheris sulphurici, āā ʒij;
Aquæ cinnamomi. ʒviij;
Syrupi fragariæ, ʒij.

Fiat mistura, cujus sumat cochlearia duo
magnâ secundâ quâque horâ.

In low and typhous fevers.

Acidulated Julep. H. of Italy.

℞ Acidi hydrochlorici, ʒij;
Aquæ destillatæ, ʒviij;
Syrupi fragariæ, ʒij.

Misce.

Dosis cochl. mag. unum vel duo secundâ
quâque horâ.

EXTERNALLY.—In *Lotions*, ʒij ad iv in
Oj of water.

Injections. Gut. viij ad x in ʒvi of water.

Gargle. ʒss ad ij to ʒviij of a proper
vehicle.

Pediluvium. ʒj ad iv in q. s. of warm
water. This preparation may replace, with
advantage, the mustard pediluvium.

Muriatic Gargle. H. de la Ch.

℞ Acidi hydrochlorici, gut. xvij;
Syrupi mellis, ʒj;
Infusi cinchonæ, ʒiv.

Fiat gargarisma.

Used in angina when it assumes a chronic
form, and also in malignant sore throat.

Detersive Gargle. H. des Enf.

℞ Acidi hydrochlorici, ℥ij ;
Mellis rosæ, ℥j.
Decocti hordei, Oj.

Misce pro gargarismate.

Employed in the treatment of indolent aphtha, ulcerations which accompany gangrenous angina, diphtheritis, cancrum oris, stomatitis, &c.

Collutoire Acidule. H. Militaires.

℞ Acidi hydrochlor., ℥j ;
Mellis rosæ, ℥iij.

Misce.

Used in ulcerations of the mouth.

Mixture used in Chilblains. Hôt. D.

℞ Balsami Peruviani, ℥ss ;
Alcoholis, ℥iv ;
Solve et adde,
Acidi hydrochlor., ℥j ;
Tincturæ benzoini, ℥ss.

Misce.

Liniment used in the same diseases. H. of
St. Ant.

℞ Acidi hydrochlor.,
Ceræ albæ, āā ℥ij ;
Balsami Peruviani, ℥j ;
Aquæ, ℥vj ;
Olei olivæ, ℥ij.

Fiat linimentum.

℞ Acid. hydrochlor., m xx ;
Aquæ rosæ, ℥ij ;
Mist. acaciæ, ℥j. Misce.

Phobus applied this lotion to dissolve particles of iron imbedded in the eye.

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. 3 ss ad j. in Oij of water, sweetened.

Acidi nitrique alcoholié P. 3 ss ad j in a potion.

Diluted Nitric Acid. H. of Eng.

℞ Acidi nitrici, ʒj;
Aquæ destillatæ, ʒix.

Misce, sit mistura, cujus capiat m. xx—xxx in apto vehiculo.

Nitric Lemonade. H. of Paris.

℞ Acidi Nitrici, ad gratam aciditatem,
Syrupi simplicis, ʒij;
Aquæ, Oij.

Misce.

Acid Mixture. H. of Germ.

℞ Acidi nitrici, ʒ ss;
Aquæ destillatæ, Ojss;
Syrupi cinnamomi, ʒjss.

Fiat mistura, de quâ capiat cochl. mag.
tertiâ quâque horâ.

[Julepum Acidi Nitrici. Guy's Hosp.]

℞ Acidi nitrici, m xxv;
Aquæ puræ, Oij;
Sacchari, ʒiss.

Misce.

Dosis Oj, tubuli vitrei ope, et partitis vicibus quotidie.

Sit interdum pro gargarismale.

The addition of tinct. lavend. c. ʒij to the above will be an improvement. The dose is usually a wineglassful three times a day.

Julepum Acidi Nitro-hydrochlorici. Idem.

℞ Acidi nitro-hydrochlor., m lxx;
Aquæ fontanæ, Oiss;
Sacchari purif., ʒj.

Dosis ʒij ter quaterve quotidie.

Acidum Nitro-hydrochloricum. Guy's Hosp.

℞ Acidi nitrici,
—— hydrochlorici, āā p. æ.

Dosis a min. x ad xxx ter sæpius quotidie.

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.]

Antispasmodic Draught. H. de la Mat.

℞ Acidi nitrici, ℥ij;
 Infusi tilliæ, ℥iv;
 Aquæ aurantii, ℥ss;
 Syrupi tunicæ, ℥j.

Fiat potio dosis cochl. mag. unum. ter in die.

EXTERNALLY. ℥iv ad vj to Oj of water, in lotions, baths, and fomentations.

Pommade Oxygénée. P. Any quantity.

[*Remedy for the immediate relief of Toothache.*—Pure nitric acid applied to caries teeth in the lower jaw where it can touch the affected nerves, will often give immediate relief in toothache, but not if the nerve or cheek be inflamed. It is applied with difficulty to the teeth in the upper jaw, and seldom touches the nerve, more especially when the caries is small. Every part of the caries should be touched to secure relief. The acid is best applied with a glass or gold probe, or piece of wood, so that no decomposition takes place. The mouth should be washed out with warm water after each application. It may produce pain in some rare cases. I was, I believe, the first who tried and proposed this remedy. R.]

Nitro-Muriatic Bath.

℞ Aquæ fontis, ℥xxx;
 Acidi muriatici;
 — nitrici, āā ℥ij.

The arms, chest, abdomen, thighs, and legs, are sponged with this solution, in fevers and chronic diseases of the liver, and in the latter it is used as a foot bath. It sometimes acts as an aperient.]

Lotio Acidi Nitrici. Guy's Hosp.

℞ Acidi nitrici, ℥. xxxviiij.
 Aquæ fontis, oj.

Increase the acid twice, thrice, or even more, and add tinc. opii, ℥ij.

Lotio Acidi Nitrochlorici. (Idem.)

The same as the julep.]

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 diarrhœas, bites from rabid animals, &c. [It is milder than hydrochloric acid, diminishes the force of the circulation, and when absorbed into the system, is said (Frankel) to possess antiphlogistic powers. It has been given with decided

benefit in the violent febrile irritation of dentition in catarrhal, erysipelatous, and scarlatinous complaints, accompanied by determination of blood to the head, in cholera, diarrhœa, and congenital syphilis. The dose for infants of six months' old is \mathfrak{z} j daily, in divided quantities, and the best vehicle is distilled water, sweetened with syrup. From the age of twelve months, and under two years, \mathfrak{z} iss—ij.—[Ure's Mat. Med.] Externally it is used in gargles, lotions, and injections, in angina of a bad character, aphtha, ulcerations of the pharynx, in scabies, tinea capitis. [And in ulcerations of the vagina and uterus.]

Subst. incom.—Nitrate of silver, gelatine, &c.

INTERNALLY.—Liquid chlorine, (saturated water of chlorine), from \mathfrak{z} j ad iv from \mathfrak{z} viii ad x of a proper vehicle.

Stimulating Draught. H. of Germ.

R₃ Liquoris chlorinæ,
Aquæ fontanæ,
Syrupi fragariæ, āā \mathfrak{z} 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 \mathfrak{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 dis-

engaged 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 any benefit.]

EXTERNALLY.—*Fumigation Guytiennes.*

That of the Hôt. D. does not differ from that of the Parisian Pharmacopœia.

Baths of Chlorine 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 while in that position.

It is used in chronic affections of the liver.

Stimulating and Caustic Lotion. (Alibert.)

℞ 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.

℞ Liquoris chlorinæ,

Syrupi simplicis, āā ℥ss;

Gummi tragacanthæ, gr. xii;

Aquæ fontanæ, ℥iv.

Fiat gargarisma.

Much used in ulcerations and inflammations of the mouth.

Fomentation for Chilblain. H. of Germ.

℞ Liquoris chlorinæ, ʒ ij;
Misce. Aquæ fontanæ, ʒ viij.

CALCII CHLORIDUM—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, &c.

INTERNALLY.

Lozenges for removing fetidity of the Breath.

(Magendie.)

℞ Calcii chloridi sic. ʒ i—ij;
Sacchari purificati, ʒ viij;
Amyli pulveris, ʒ j;
Gummi tragacanthæ, ʒ j;
Carminæ, gr. iij.

Divide in trochiscos 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.)

℞ Pulveris calcii chloridi, ʒ iij;
Aquæ destillatæ,
Alcoholis 96 deg. Fahr. āā ʒ 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.)

R₃ Pulveris calcii chloridi, gr. iv ;
Corallinæ rubræ, ʒ ij.

Fiat pulvis.

A new brush should be slightly wetted and dipped in this tooth-powder, then rubbed over the teeth. Employed to give their natural colour to yellow teeth.

Disinfecting Lotion.

R₃ Calcii chloridi, ʒ ij ;
Aquæ, ʒ xij.

Misce.

Employed in the external uses above mentioned.

The quantity of the chloride may be doubled.

Disinfecting Gargle. (Magendie.)

R₃ Calcii chloridi, gr. xvj to xxxj ;
Solutionis gummi, ʒ ij ;
Syrupi corticis aurantii, ʒ iv.

Fiat gargarisma.

Used with advantage in ulcerations of the gums.

Antiscorbutic Gargle.

℞ Calcis chloridi solutionis, 3 ss ;
Aquæ fontanæ, ℥ iij.

Misce.

In scorbutic ulcerations of the gums.

Antipsoric Solution of the Chloride of Lime.

(Magendie.)

℞ Calcis chloridi, ℥ 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.)

℞ Calcis chloridi, 3 iij ;
Hydrarg. præcipitati flavi, 3 ij ;
Olei amygdalæ, 3 vj ;
Adipis purificat. ℥ j.

Misce.

[As the chloride of lime is not fully described 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 :

℞ Solutionis calcis chloridi, ʒj ;

Mucilaginis acaciæ, ʒij ;

Syrupi aurantii, ʒx.

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. Phys.* v. 5.)

℞ Decocti hordei, ʒx ;

Solutionis calcis chloridi, ʒiv.

Fiat enema mane vespereque injiciendum.

The following is the formula for ablution or sponging the body :

℞ Solutionis calcis chloridi, ʒj ;

Aquæ puræ, ʒxij.

This lotion is also applied to gangrenous ulcers consequent on fevers or other tedious diseases ; and also when they are idiopathic. If it causes pain, it ought to be diluted with water, or

℞ Calcis chloridi pulveris, ʒiv ;

Aquæ puræ, Oiv.

As a gargle, a vaginal or rectal injection, the following formula is employed :

℞ Calcis chloridi pulveris, ʒj ;

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 cham-

bers 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 ; expose 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 fetor regulate the frequency and strength ; fresh air must be frequently admitted, or irritation, or inflammation of the respiratory organs will be induced. This was common during the blue cholera, and often proved fatal.

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 when the bodies of great personages are lying in state, or to disinfect bodies for the purposes of judiciary investigation, the body should be washed occasionally 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.]

CHLORIDE OF SODA.

It possesses the same properties and is ap-

plied to the same uses as the preceding substance. It is preferred to it in surgical cases.

INTERNALLY.—Gut. xx ad xxx in Oij of a proper vehicle, in typhoid fevers.

EXTERNALLY.— ζj diluted with from ζij ad x, in lotions, baths, fomentations, &c. used in typhus.

Injectiōns.— ζj ad Oj of water in cancer of the uterus.

SODII CHLORIDUM, 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, ζj ad ij, dissolved in an aqueous vehicle.

EXTERNALLY.

Pediluvium with Salt.

R₃ 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.

R₃ Sodæ hydrochlor., ζj ;
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.

℞ Potassæ subcarbonatis, \bar{z} ss ;
Syrupi citræ, \bar{z} j ;
Aquæ, \bar{z} ijj.
Succi limonis, \bar{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.

An Effervescent Mixture. (Chaussier.)

℞ Sacchari, \bar{z} j ;
Potassæ carbonatis, \bar{z} ij ;
Acidi tartarici, \bar{z} j ;
Aquæ, \bar{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.

[These resemble the soda powders sold by chemists.]

Eau Alcaline Gazeuse. M. de Santé.

R₃ Sodæ carbonatis, gr. xvij;
Acidi hydrochlorici, ʒ ss;
Aquæ destillatæ, ʒ 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.

(For a full account see Ryan on Mineral Waters, 1829.)

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 diarrhoea, 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 distillé. P. ℥j—ij, and more, in a draught.

Teinture. P. ℥j—ij in a potion.

Teinture aromatique. P. In the same doses.

Potion cardiaque. P. A spoonful at a dose.

Sirop. P. ℥ij—℥j.

Huile essentielle. P. Gut. ij—vj.

Oleo-saccharat. P. ℥ss—j.

Aromatic Powder. H. of Eng.

℞ Pulveris cinnamomi, ℥iv ;

———— cardamomi, ℥iij ;

———— zingiberis, ℥ij ;

Piperis longi, ℥j. Misce.

Capiat gr. viij ad ℥j. pro dosi.

Stimulating Powder.

℞ Pulveris cinnamomi, ℥ss ;

———— zingiberis,

———— cariophyllorum, āā, ℥ij.

Misce.

[*Pulvis Confectionis Aromaticæ.* Ph.

Gueyensis.

℞ Cinnamomi,

Myristicæ, æ.

Carui, āā ℥ij ;

Caryophilli, ℥j.

Simul in pulverem subtilissimum tere ;
dein adde Testarum præparatarum ℥xvj,
Sacchari contriti ℔bj et ℥xij.

Misce.

Dosis ℥j ad ℥ss bis ter vel sæpius quoti-
die ex quovis liquore idoneo.

Mistura Cinnam. Composita. Guy's
Hospital.

℞ Cinnamomi contriti, ʒj;
Magnesiæ carbon, ʒj;
Rhei contriti, ʒj;
Aquæ anethi, ʒxij.

Dosis ʒss—j. bis vel ter in die.

This is very similar to the *Mistura Rhei Comp.* commonly called the *Mist. Gregorii.*]

Tonic Potion. H. of St. Ant.

℞ Vini Burgundiæ, ʒv;
Tincturæ cinnamomi, ʒij;
Syrupi ʒj.

Fiat mistura, de quâ sumat cochl. mag.
pro dosi.

In Fevers.

EXTERNALLY. *Infusion.* In lotions,
gargles, &c. ; not much employed.

The *Laurus Cassia*, the *Cariophyllus*,
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 fa-
cilitate its action.

Subst. incomp. Lime-water, the infusions
of galls and quinia, the sulphates of iron,
lead, and zinc.

INTERNALLY. *Powder.* Gr. x—ʒss.

Infusion, ʒ ij—iij to Oij of water.

Distilled water of Cascarilla. P. ʒ ij ad iv in a potion.

Tincture. P. ʒ ss—j in a potion.

Syrup of Cascarilla. H. of Germ.

℞ Cascarillæ, ʒiij;

Vini albi, ʒxxij;

Decoque, cola et adjice.

Sacchari albi, ℥ij.

Misce.

Dosis ʒss pro una vice.

WINTER BARK.

A stimulant and stomachic, not much used.

INTERNALLY. *Powder*. Gr. x—ʒ ss.

Infusion. ʒj—ij to Oj of water or wine.

Vin diuretique amer. P. ʒj—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.

℞ Vanillæ ʒij;

Sacchari, ℥j;

Aquæ, ʒx;

Spiritûs rectificati, ʒv.

Fiat syrupus, cujus capiat, ʒss 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. ʒss—j in a draught, &c.

Essential oil. P. Gut. ij—iv. with sugar.

Oleo-saccharat. P. ʒss—j.

Infusion of Cloves. H. of Eng.

℞ Caryophyllorum contusorum, ʒj;
Aquæ ferventis, ʒviij.

Fiat infusum, cujus sumat ʒjss ad ij ter quaterve in die.

EXTERNALLY. *The essential oil.* P. In frictions, either alone or united with the oil of olives.

Odontalgic Mixture. H. of Germ.

℞ Olei caryophyllorum, gut. viij.
Tincturæ opii, ʒj;
Ætheris sulphurici, ʒiij.

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 ʒj and more

progressively in pills. *Entire grains*, No. ij to iv.

Vinous Infusion of Pepper.

℞ Piperis nigri, ʒj;
Vini albi, Oj.

Fiat infusum, cujus sumat cochlearia tria ad sex pro dosi.

As a stomachic and general excitant.

Stomachic Electuary. H. of Germ.

℞ Piperis nigri,
Conservæ aurantii, āā ʒj;
Syrupi corticis aurantii. q. s.

Misce.

Dosis ʒj bis vel ter in die.

EXTERNALLY. As a rubifacient, ʒss—j for a cataplasm of from ʒiv—vj.

In gargles. ʒj—ʒvj 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 only.]

INTERNALLY. Gr. xviiij ad ʒss daily.

Febrifuge Bolusses. H. of Italy.

℞ Piperinæ, ʒj;
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—ʒj.

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.]

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.

℞ Pulveris capsici, ʒj;

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.]

Pilulæ Capsici c. Rheo. Guy's Hosp.

℞ Capsici contriti, ʒj;
Rhei contriti, ʒij;
Sacchari fæcis, q. s.

Fiant pilulæ xl, quarum dentur ij vel iij, paulo ante prandium quotidie.]

These are called Dinner Pills by Chemists.

Tincture of Capsicum. Ph. Lond. 1836.

℞ Capsici baccarum, ʒx;
Spiritus tenuioris, Oij.

Macera per dies quatuordecim et cola.

Dosis m x—ʒij.

EXTERNALLY.

Astringent Gargle. H. of Eng.

℞ Tincturæ capsici, ʒiv;
Aquæ rosæ, ʒviij;
Syrupi simplicis, ʒj.

Misce.

Used in chronic angina.

Stimulating Gargle. H. of Germ.

℞ Capsici pulveris, ʒiv;
Magnesiæ subcarb. ʒj,
Aquæ ferventis,
Aceti com., āā ʒiij.

Macera et cola.

Recommended in angina maligna.

[*Gargarisma Capsici.*

℞ Capsici pulveris, ℥iv;
Sodii chloridi, ℥j;
Aquæ bullientis, ℥viij;
Aceti ferventis, ℥vj.

Misce.

Very much used in the West Indies in gangrenous or malignant ulceration of the throat, and in scarlatina maligna.]

PIPER CUBEBAE.—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. It is employed externally 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. See *Copaiba*.

[*Pulvis Cubebæ*] *Compositus.* Ryan.

℞ Piperis cubebæ pulv., ℥j;
Ergotæ pulveris, ℥ss;
Pulv. cinnam. comp. ℥ij;
Sacchari purificati, ℥j.

In chartulas viij divide, quarum detur una ter quaterve in die.

In gonorrhœa, leucorrhœa, gleet, prostatic, and involuntary seminal discharges.]

Injection used in Gonorrhœa. H. of Eng.

℞ Cubebæ pulveris, ℥j;
Aquæ ferventis, Oj.

. Macera, cola et adjice.

Extracti belladonnæ, ℥j.

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.]

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.* ℥j—3j.

Infusion. 3ij—iv to Oij of boiling water.

Tincture. P. 3j—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.]

INTERNALLY. *Powder* Gr. vj—℥j.

Decoction. 3ss—ij to Oij of water.

Syrup of Ginger. H. of Eng.

℞ Zingiberis radicis concisæ, 3ij;

Aquæ ferventis, Oj;

Sacchari purificati, ℔ij.

Sit syrupus, cujus capiat, 3ss ad 3j in mistura. (See Mist. Rhei C.)

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—ʒj.

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.]

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.

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 even as a blister.

INTERNALLY. *Seeds bruised*, ʒij—iv in Oj of milk.

Stimulating Boluses.

℞ Semin. sinapis nigræ, ℥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.

[Oil of black mustard is a powerful stimulant, and is used externally.]

Sinapisme Mitigé. H. des Enf. H. de la Ch.

℞ Cataplasmatis 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.]

Pédiluve Sinapisme. H. de Paris.

℞ 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.

WHITE MUSTARD is recommended by English practitioners in cases of dyspepsia. Its grains are administered either entire or moistened with a little water, in doses of three or four teaspoonsful 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 sometimes 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.

INTERNALLY. *Infusion.* ℥ss—j to Oij of water.

Compound infusion of Horse-radish. Lond.

℞ 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 dosi, unciam unam vel uncias duas.

Antiscorbutic Conserve.

℞ Succi armoraciæ radicis,
Cochleariæ,
Acetosellæ, āā ℥ij;
Sacchari, q, s.

Fiat conserva, cujus capiat ℥j ad ℥iij quotidie.

EXTERNALLY. *Infusion.* Used in gargles.

Antiscorbutic Gargle. H. des Enf.

℞ Tincturæ armoraciæ, ℥ij;
Syrupi mellis, ℥j;
Decocti hordei, Oj.

Misce pro gargarismate.

An irritating Pediluvium. H. Germ.

℞ 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.

[WATER CRESSES and BROOKLIME are not used medicinally in this country, unless as popular remedies.]

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*, ʒss—j.

Alcoholat. P. ʒss ad j.

EXTERNALLY. As a *gargle*, ʒss in Oj of water, reduced to a third.

As a *sternutatory*. *Powder*, a small quantity taken up the nose.

SENEGA—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—ʒss.

Infusion. ʒss—Oij of water, as a drink in certain cases of typhous fever.

Decoction. ʒj to Oij of water reduced ad ij; the dose is ʒjss—vj three or four times a day.

Pilules Fondantes. H. of Germ.

℞ Senegæ, ʒj;

Mucilaginis tragacanthæ, q. s.

Divide in pilulas xij quarum sumat j secundâ quâque horâ.

They are used in hypopium.

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 in debilitated or aged persons.

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. ʒ j—Oij.

VERONICA—SPEEDWELL.

A slight stimulant. It is sometimes employed in infusions, in the treatment of chronic pulmonary catarrhs.

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.

[It is seldom used in this empire.]

Subst. incomp. The sulphates of iron and zinc, and the acetate of lead.

INTERNALLY. *Powders.* ℥j—3ss, not often used.

Infusion. 3j ad 3j, in Oj of cold water.

Extract. P. 3ss ad j, frequently as an *excipient*.

Tincture. P. 3ss—ij, in a potion.

Compound tincture. P. 3ss—j, in a potion.

Teinture amère, ou, Elixir de Stoughton. P. Gut. xij—3ss, gradually increased.

Vin d'absinthe. P. 3ij—iv daily.

Sirop d'absinthe. P. 3ss ad ij, in a potion, or to sweeten bitter ptisans.

Bitter Elixir. H. of Germ.

℞ Extracti artemisiæ absinthii, 3j;

Aquæ menthæ piperitæ, 3viij;

Tincturæ aurantii, 3ss. *Misce.*

Sumat cyathum bis vel ter in die.

As a stomachic.

EXTERNALLY. *Infusion.* In lotions, fomentations, injections, &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.* ʒss—j; not much used.

Infusion. ʒj—iv in Oij of boiling water.

Sirup. P. ʒij ad ʒij.

CHAMOMILE.

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.* ʒj, ad ʒij; scarcely ever used.

Infusion. ʒij—Oij of boiling water.

Essential oil. P. Gut. v—x.

Chamomile tea is an old and valuable remedy.

EXTERNALLY. *Infusion.* In lotions, fomentations, &c.

Cataplasm of Chamomile. H. Enf.

℞ Anthemidis florum,
Aceti, āā ℥iv.

Misce.

Oil of Chamomile. P. In frictions, embrocations, or liniments.

Enema of Chamomile. H. de la Ch.

℞ Anthemidis florum, ℥ij ;
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 *distilled 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.]

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.* ʒ ss to Oij of boiling water.

Distilled water. P. ʒj—iv, alone, or in a draught.

Spirit. P. ʒss—j.

Sirop. P. ʒss—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 flatulency and pain or sinking at the stomach.]

Compound Infusion of Mint. H. of Eng.

℞ Folior. menthæ piperitæ, ʒ ij ;

Aquæ ferventis, ʒ viij.

Stent per horæ dimid. in vase clauso.

Cola et adde,

Sacchari, purif. ʒij ;

Tincturæ cardam., c. ʒ iv ;

Olei menthæ piperitæ, m. iij.

Dosis ʒ ss—j, ter in die.

Stomachic and diaphoretic.

[*Julepum Menthæ.* (Guy's Hosp.)

℞ Aquæ menthæ, pip. Oj ;

Aquæ destillatæ, Oss.

Misce.

Dosis ʒ ss ad ʒij.

Mistura Menthæ Acida. (St. George's Hosp.)

℞ Aquæ menthæ virid. oss;
 Confect rosæ Gallic., ℥j;
 Acidi sulph. dil., ℥ iss. *Misce.*

Dosis ℥i ad ℥ij.

This is the Infusion Menth., C. of Guy's Hosp.

Julepum Rhei Compositum. (Guy's Hosp.)

℞ Pulveris rhei comp., ℥ iij;
 Julepi menthæ, ℥ xij.

Misce, et sit dosis, ℥j bis vel ter quotidie.]

Stimulating Draught. (Alibert.)

℞ Olei cinnamomi, gut. ij;
 ——— menthæ piperitæ, gut. iij;
 Spiritûs menthæ, ℥i;
 Syrupi althææ, ℥ iij;
 Aquæ menthæ destillatæ, ℥iv.

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

Used in spasmodic *singultus*.

EXTERNALLY. In lotions or fomentations.

Resolutive Fomentation. De la Mat.

℞ Folior menthæ piperitæ,
 ——— salviæ, āā ℥j;
 ——— meliloti trifolii,
 ——— sambuci, āā ℥ij;
 Aquæ ferventis, Oij;
 Spiritûs rectificati, ℥ iij. *Misce.*

[*Mistura Aromatica.* Guy's Hosp.

R. Pulv. conf. aromat., ℥iij;

Julepi menthæ, ℥ix.

Dosis ℥i, ter in die.]

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.

SALVIA-SAGE.

A stimulant, tonic, and diaphoretic. It is used with advantage in chronic catarrhs, obstinate diarrhoea, 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.

ROSEMARY.

It possesses the same properties, and is used in the same cases as sage.

INTERNALLY. *Powder.* Gr. x—℥j: not often employed.

Infusion. ℥j—ij to Oij of boiling water.

Spirit of rosemary. P. ℥j—iv.

Vinegar. P. ℥j—iv.

EXTERNALLY. *Infusion.* In lotions, fo-

mentations, 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.* ℥j—ʒj; rarely used.

Infusion. ʒj—ij to Oij of boiling water.

Distilled water. P. ʒj—ij;

Alcoholat. P. ʒss ad j.

Alcoholat de lavande ammoniacal. P. Gut. x ad ℥j.

Huile essentielle. Oil 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.* ʒss—ij of boiling water.

This infusion is slightly diaphoretic, when taken hot.

Distilled water. P. ʒj—iv. It is generally used as the ordinary vehicle for calmant potions.

Eau de Carmes. P. ʒss—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 ʒss — ʒj , in Oij of boiling water.

GROUND IVY.

It may be used in the same cases as hyssop.

INTERNALLY. *Infusion*. From ʒss — ʒj , in Oij of boiling water.

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 slight and of short duration.]

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.* ℥j—3j.

Infusion. 3j — 3ss in Oij of boiling water.

Eau distillé. P. 3ss ad iv.

Huile essentielle. P. Gut. v—x.

Oléo-saccharat. P. ℥j—3ss.

Oil of anniseed is a safe and efficacious remedy in cases of gripings of infants.

[*Carminative Mixture for Infants.* (Ryan.)

℞ Aq. anethi., 3ij,
Magnesiæ cal., ℥j
Sacchari puri., 3j,
Olei anisi, m ij—vj;
Liq. opii sed., m ij—iv;
Confect. arom., ℥j—3ss.

Misce. Dosis coch. min. ter quaterve in die.

In vomiting, hiccup, spasms of the bowels, and unhealthy alvine motions of infants.

Haustus Carminativus Infantilis.

(St. George's Hosp.)

℞ Aquæ anethi, 3ss;
Tinc. cardam. c., m xx;
Magnesiæ carb., ℥j;
Syrupi simplicis, 3j.

Dosis coch. parv. ter in die.]

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—ʒj.

Infusion. ʒj 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.* ʒj—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 to some persons.

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 cephalalgæ, chlorosis, hysteria, &c. It is likewise administered as an expectorant and emmenagogue.

INTERNALLY. The roots and seeds.

Powder. ʒij—3j.

Infusion. ʒij ad 3j in Oij of boiling water.

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.* ℥j—3j.

Infusion. 3ij—iij to Oij of boiling water.

Sirup. P. 3j—ij.

Huile essentielle. P. Gut. ij ad vj.

Oleo saccharat. P. ℥j—3ss.

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.* ℥j—3j.

Infusion. 3j ad vj—Oj of water.

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.* 3ss—ij.

Infusion. 3ss—j in Oij of boiling water.

Distilled water. P. ℥ij—iv, as a vehicle for diuretic potions.

Extract. P. ʒj—3j. in pills, and as an excipient for other medicines.

Spirit. Comp. L. 3j—iv.

Infusion of Juniper. Hôt. D., H. de la Ch.

℞ 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.

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.

℞ Terebinthinæ chiæ,

Sp. vin. solutæ, ℥iiss;

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, bladder, urethra, vagina, and also in tapeworm.

Astringent Mixture. H. of Germ.

℞ Terebinthinæ chiaë,
 Balsami copaibæ,
 Olei succini, āā ℥iv.

The dose is from mxxx—℥j three or four times a day. In certain cases of nocturnal pollutions, blennorrhagia, and leucorrhœa. [The counter-irritation or induction of a new action in the genito-urinary organs will be advantageous, provided the usual mal-practice is avoided.]

[*Pills of Turpentine with Rhubarb.* (Cline.)

℞ Terebinthinæ, ℥ij;
 Pulveris rhei, ℥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.]

Pilulæ Terebinth. c. (Ryan.)

℞ Terebinthinæ chiaë,
 Extract copaibæ,
 ——— cubebæ āā ʒj,
 Pulv. cantharid. gr. xij,
 Ext. conii, ʒj,
 Strychniæ pulv, gr. ij.

Tere intime et divide in pilulas xxiv, quarum capiat unam bis vel ter in die.

[I have found this pill of great value in paralysis of the penis, from injury of the spine and local causes. See also Nux Vomica, and its alcoholic extract, and strychnia].

Anthelmintic Pills. H. of Germ.

℞ Terebinthinæ, ʒj;
 Resinæ jalapæ, ʒ ss;
 Ext. hyoscyami, gr. iv;
 Hyd. submur. gr. viij.

Distribue in pilulas xij—dentur iv tertiis horis.

In tape-worm.

EXTERNALLY. In clysters—ʒi—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.]

Resolvent Mixture. (Durande.)

R. Essentiæ terebinth., $\frac{3}{4}$ ss;
 Sp. ætheris sulphur., $\frac{3}{4}$ iss.

The terebinthinate enema is used in this country and on the Continent of Europe in tympanitis, lumbago, and ascarides.

Terebinthinate Clyster. H. of Germ.

R. Terebinthinæ, 3j.
 Tere cum vitello ovi et add,
 Theriacæ, 3iv;
 Lactis calidi, 3iv.

Van Sweiten employed this lavement to allay colic and tenesmus which accompany colliquative diarrhœa in phthisical 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 hæmorrh-

hagica (Whitlock Nichol), to suppress mercurial ptyalism (Geddings), to allay nausea and vomiting in the first months of pregnancy (Deweese), in epilepsy, tympanitis 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 is 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 recommended this remedy in my lectures on the practice of medicine since 1828.

INTERNALLY. As a general stimulant mx—xx in honey or emulsion, and combined with capsicum.

As an anti-neuralgic, from ʒ ss—j in divided doses.

As an anthelmintic or cathartic, from ʒ ss—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 iiij;
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.

[*Mistura Terebinthinæ.* (Carmichael.)

℞ Ol. terebinth. rect., ʒ j;
Vitell. ovi unius.

Tere simul et adde gradatim,

Emuls. amygdal. ʒ iv;

Syrupi aurant. ʒ ij;

Tinc. lavend. c.; ʒ iv;

Olei Cinnamom. m iv.

Dosis ʒ j ter in die.

In cases of iritis.

[The addition of ℥j of Tinc. Capsici renders turpentine less likely to cause nausea. Copland. *Med. Dict.*]

Anthelmintic Draught. (Cadet).

℞ Olei terebinthinæ, ℥ij;

Mellis despumati, ℥vj;

Aquæ menthæ, ℥iij.

This is divided into three doses, to be taken in one day, in cases of tapeworm.

[Dr. Brenan prescribed ℥ss—℥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, ℥ij—iv with ℥iv and ℥j 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 remedy ought to be discontinued.]

Terebinthine Clyster. H. Dieu.

℞ Olei terebinthinæ, ℥j;
 Vitellum ovi, ℥j;
 Decocti papaveris, ℥viij;

In lumbar neuralgia and ascarides.

[I have known death produced in two cases by a terebinthinate vaginal injection, used with a criminal intent.]

Terebinthine Liniment. H. Dieu.

℞ Olei terebinthinæ, ℥j;
 — chamœmeli, ℥ij;
 Tinct. opii, ℥j.

In cases of neuralgia in which the sufferers cannot bear the internal use of turpentine.

[*Linimentum Terebinthinæ Compositum.*
 (Guy's Hosp.)]

℞ Terebinth. olei, oj;
 Sinapis seminum, ℥ij ss;
 Saponis mollis, ℥x;
 Aquæ ferventis, Oj.

Seminibus contusis aquam affunde; macera per horas duas, et liquorem leniter exprime. Huic liquori saponem in terebinthinæ oleo prius solutum immisce.]

Anti-convulsive Mixture. (Graves.)

℞ Olei terebinthinæ, ℥j;
 — ricini, ℥iv;
 Syrupi papav. alb., ℥j;
 Mucilaginis acaciæ,
 Aquæ fœniculi, āā ℥ij;

Dosis ℥j tertiis horis.

In convulsions of infants from three months upwards, when caused by intestinal irritation, or congestion of the gastro-intestinal membrane.

[I have had some cases of sciatica under my care at the Metropolitan Free Hospital, which were supposed to be caused by neuritis, but yielded to the internal use of turpentine, after the ordinary remedies had failed.

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.]

Antisialagogue Gargle. (Geddings.)

R. Mucilaginis acaciæ, \bar{z} viij;
Olei terebinthinæ, \bar{z} ij.

[I have found this very effectual, but it may fail. The addition of Tinc. opii \bar{z} j is often useful.]

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.

ʒij ad iv, and even more progressively, in gonorrhœa, leucorrhœa, &c., either in a potion or in pills.

Astringent Potion of Chopart.

℞ Balsami copaibæ,
 Aquæ destillatæ menthæ,
 Alcoholis,
 Syrupi capilli veneris, āā ʒij;
 Aquæ aurantii, ʒj;
 Sp. æther. nitrosi, ʒij.

Fiat mistura cujus sumit cochl. mag. ter in die.

Much used in the treatment of gonorrhœa.

Mistura Copaibæ. Guy's Hosp.

℞ Copaibæ balsami, ʒiij.
 Liq. carb. potassæ, ʒiss
 Decocti hordei, ʒviiij

Copaibam cum liquore primum contere, dein inter terendum decoctum gradatim adjice, et pro re nata adde, spiritus ætheris nitrici, ʒiij.

Dosis ʒj—ij, bis terve in die.

Mistura Copaibæ Comp. Ryan.

℞ Balsami copaibæ, ʒj,
 Liquoris potassæ, ʒiss;
 Mucilag. acaciæ, ʒj;
 Tinct. cubebæ, ʒj;
 Infusi parieræ, ʒiv;
 Tincturæ lyttæ, ʒi ss.
 Olei menthæ viridis, m. vj;
 Tinct. diosm, crenat. ʒj
 Syrupi aurantii, ʒj

Sit mistura, cujus capiat cochleare amplum ter quaterve in die.

In chronic gonorrhœa and leucorrhœa, and chronic diseases of the chest.]

Antigonorrhœal Pills. H. of Germ.

℞ Balsami copaibæ,
Magnesiæ, āā p. e.

Distribue in pilulas granorum x; ex quibus capiat, ij; vel, iv; ter in die.

See Pilulæ Terebinth., c.

Balsamic Boluses. H. of Italy.

℞ Balsami copaibæ,
Pulveris gentianæ, ʒj;
—— zedoariæ, āā gr. xx.;
Syrupi simplicis, q. s.

Misce.

Divide in bolos xvij, ex quibus duo sumendi ter in die.

In gonorrhœa, &c.

Anthelmintic Mixture. H. of America.

℞ Balsami copaibæ, ʒij;
Sodæ subcarbonatis, ʒj;
Tincturæ opii, gut. lx;
Emulsionis simplicis, ʒiv.

Fiat mistura, cujus sumat cochleare magnum, tertiâ vel quarta horâ.

[The addition of ol. ricini ʒvi—ʒj, ol. Terebinth. ʒiv—vij will render this mixture more powerful and efficient.]

In vermicular affections.

EXTERNALLY.

Enema of the Balsam of Copaiba. H. de Perfect.

℞ Balsami copaibæ, ℥iv.
 Misce cum vitello ovi et adde,
 Camphoræ, gr. iv;
 Extracti opii, gr. j;
 Aquæ gummi, ℥iv.

Fiat enema.

Employed with advantage to stop gonorrhœal discharges, either acute or chronic.

Balsamic Injection. H. of Germ.

℞ Balsami copaibæ, ℥iv;
 Vitelli ovi, q. s.;
 Aquæ calcis, ℥vj;
 Mellis rosæ, ℥iij.

Fiat injectio.

Used in the treatment of fistulous ulcers.

BALSAM OF PERU.

An energetic stimulant, employed in chronic pulmonary catarrh and phthisis. It is used in the same diseases as the resins of which we are about to speak.

INTERNALLY. Gr. xij; ℥j; in pills or emulsion.

Mixture of Werlhof.

℞ Balsam. Peruv., ℥ij;
 Vitell. ovorum., ij.

Tere simul et adde,

 Extracti cinchonæ, ℥iv;
 Mellis rosæ, ℥vj;

Dosis, ℥ss ter in die.

In chronic pulmonary catarrh.

[The formula of Guy's Hospital is stronger, and the dose is \bar{z} ss ter in die.]

[*Acoustic Injection.* Ryan.

R₃ Fellis bovis, \bar{z} ijj;
Balsam Peruv., \bar{z} 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.]

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— \bar{z} ss, in pills, electuary, or in emulsion.

Tincture. P. \bar{z} j—ij.

Syrup. P. \bar{z} ij— \bar{z} j in a draught.

Balsamic Mixture. H. of Italy.

R₃ Syrupi tolutani, \bar{z} j;
Mucilag. acaciæ, \bar{z} vij;
Olei amygdalarum, \bar{z} 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.

[See *Pil. Terebinth C.*, *Turpentine*, *Copaiba*, and *Buchu*].

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 ʒij;
 Sagapeni,
 Castorei, āā ʒj;
 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;
 ——— hyoscyami,
 Pulveris scillæ, āā ʒss;
 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.]

Detersive Injection. H. of Italy.

℞ Decocti 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 ʒss of T. opii is added to ʒviij.

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—ʒss.

Tincture. P. ʒss.—j in a potion.

Sirop. P. ʒij—ʒj.

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—3ss in pills, or in a potion.

Pilules de Morton. P. Gr. vj—xx, daily.

MASTICHE-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—3ss.

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 3iij;
Styracis, 3ij;
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 composé. P. Employed in dressing ulcers and wounds whose edges are pale and unhealthy.

L'Onguent digestif of the H. de la Ch. is composed of two parts of the ointment of storax, and 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. Came-

ron (Treatise on Diet), and caused a florid complexion. This writer appeals to Sir William Burnett, Director General 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 either discoverer was in existence.]

INTERNALLY.—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.

Camphorated Nitre Powder. (Swédiaur).

℞ Potassæ nitratis, gr. x;

Camphoræ, gr. iv;

Gummi acaciæ, ℥j.

Fiat pulvis in doses duas dividendus.

Diaphoretic Powder. H. of America.

℞ Potassæ nitratis, 3j;

Antimonii tartarizati, gr. j;

Hydrargyri submuriatis, gr. v.

Divide in chartulas v. quarum capiat unam secundâ quâque horâ.

Nitre ought to be combined with some mucilaginous substance, as in this formula,

though it is often ordered in saline and diaphoretic mixtures.

An Antiphlogistic Drink. H. of Germ.

℞ Potassæ nitratis, ʒj ;
Decocti hordei, Oij ;
Syrupi aceti, ʒj.

Misce, cyathus singulis horis pro dosi sumendus.

In inflammatory fevers.

[*Diuretic Draught.* Guy's Hosp.

℞ Potassæ nitratis, ʒ iij ;
Julepi menthæ, ʒ xss ;
Spiritus æther. nitrici, ʒ iij ;
Syrupi limonum, ʒj.

Dosis ʒj ter, quater vel sexies quotidie.
In dropsies.]

An Emulsion of Nitre. H. of Eng.

℞ Emulsionis amygdalæ, ℥ ij ;
Potassæ nitratis, ʒj.

Fiat emulsio, [cujus sumat unciam singulis horis.

In inflammations of the genito-urinary organs.

Camphorated Ptisan. H. of Italy.

℞ Potassæ nitratis, ʒj ;
Camphoræ, gr. viij ;
Sem. melonis, ʒ ij ;
Aquæ fontanæ, Oij.

Cola et adde,

Sacchari purif., ʒ ij.

A wine-glassful may be given every two

hours, to which a little lemon juice may be added.

Used as a diuretic.

Julep of the Nitrate of Potass. H. of Eng.

℞ Nitratis potassæ,
Acidi nitrici alcoholiz., āā, ʒ iij ;
Syrupi limonum, ʒ iv ;
Aquæ menthæ, ʒ xss.

Misce.

Capiat ʒj, bis vel ter in die.

EXTERNALLY. ʒj, ad iv of water Oj, in gargles, lotions, fomentations, &c.

Refrigerant Gargle. H. of Germ.

℞ Potassæ nitratis, ʒij ;
Decocti hordei, Oj.

Solve et adde,

Mellis rosæ, ʒiij.

Misce.

Refrigerant Enema. H. of Germ.

℞ Potassæ nitratis, ʒ ss ;
Decocti lini, ʒv.

Solve et adde,

Olei lini,

Oxymellis simplicis, āā ʒj.

Fiat enema.

Fomentation. H. of Italy.

℞ Potassæ nitratis, ʒ iij ;
Ammoniæ muriatis, ʒ ij ;
Aceti, Oj ;
Aquæ fontanæ, Oiv.

Compresses dipped in this liquid are ap-

plied to contusions, ecchymoses, &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, and are much used in this country.

CARBONAS—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—3j and more, progressively.

Diuretic Ptisan. Hôt. D.

R Potassæ subcarbonatis, 3jss;
Saponis duri, 3ss;
Potassæ nitratis, 3j;
Gummi acaciæ, 3v;
Infusi baccarum juniperi, Ojss.

Fiat mistura, cujus sumatur cyathus, pro dosi.

Used by M. Récamier, in treating hydrops.

It may likewise be used in gravel.

[*Haustus Salinus.* St. George's Hospital.

℞ Potassæ subcarb.,
Acidi tartar., āā, ℥j;
Aquæ menthæ vir. ℥ss;
—— fontis, ℥j;
Syrupi, ℥j.

Misce.]

Julep of the Subcarbonate of Potass. H. of Eng.

℞ Liquoris potassæ subcarbonatis,
℥ss;
Aquæ menthæ, ℥viiij,

Misce.

℥ss ad j, bis vel ter in die, ex vehiculo apto.

Potion Savonneuse. H. of Germ.

℞ Liquoris potassæ subcarbonatis,
℥ss;
Olei amygdalæ, ℥jss;
Aquæ, ℥x;
Syrupi hordei, ℥j.

Sumat cochleare singula semihora.

In cases of poisoning by arsenic.

EXTERNALLY. As an excitant, or even rubefacient, q. q.

As an antipsoric.

℥ij in frictions.

Liquor de Sous-carbonate de Potasse. P.
In lotions.

Collutoire Alcalin. H. Militaires,
℞ Potassæ subcarbonatis, ℥j :
Mellis, ℥ijss ;
Tere in mortario vitreo.

Alkaline Pediluvium. H. St. Ant.
℞ Potassæ subcarbonatis, ℥viij ;
Aquæ, q. s.

Ut fiat pediluvium.

Employed in the same cases as the mustard pediluvium.

Lotion used in Pernio. H. of Italy.

℞ Potassæ subcarbonatis, ℥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 :
Vitell. ovorum 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 saturatæ,
Oij.

Solve.

℥ viij, ad xij, quotidie sumendæ.

As a tonic, diuretic, and antacid. It is also much used in calculous affections.

[℥j dissolved in ℥ viij of water, and mixed with ℥ iv of lemon juice, forms an effervescing draught.]

[*Haustus Effervescens.* St. George's Hosp.]

℞ Potassæ carb., ℥j,
Sacchari, gr. xv.
Aquæ, ℥j:
Solve et adde,
Acidi tartarici, gr. xv.]

CARBONAS-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—3ss 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.

℞ Sodæ subcarbonatis, ʒ iiij ;
Saponis duri, ʒ j ;
Olei carui, gut. x ;
Aquæ. q. s.

Divide in pilulas gr. ij, quarum capiat j—iiij bis vel ter in die.

Absorbent Pills. H. of America.

℞ Sodæ subcarbon.,
Pulveris rhei,
Extracti gentianæ, āā ʒj ;
Hydrarg. submur., gr. iiij.

Divide in pilulas xx, quarum capiat unam mane vespereque.]

Stomachic Boluses. (Swediaur.)

℞ Sodæ subcarbonatis, gr. xij ;
Cannellæ pulveris, ʒiv ;
Syrupi cinchonæ, q. s.

In bolos tres divide, quotidie sumendos.

Lithontriptic Potion. H. of America.

℞ Sodæ subcarbon., ʒj;
 Infusi quassiaë, ʒiv;
 Tincturæ calumbæ, ʒj.

Dosis, cochleare amplum, quater de 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, ʒviij.

Misce.

Recommended for dissolving the calculi of uric acid.

Pommade used in Prurigo, called Pommade No. 4. H. St. L.

℞ Sodæ subcarbon., ʒij;
 Extracti opii, gr. x;
 Calcis, ʒj;
 Adipis, ʒij.

Misce.

Employed with advantage in different kinds of prurigo.

SESQUICARBONAS—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. [It improves the alvine secretions, especially in children.]

INTERNALLY, as a diuretic, gr. xij—3 ss, in an aqueous vehicle.

[*Haustus Effervescens.*

℞ Sodæ sesquicarb., ʒj ;

Aquæ menth., p. ʒj ;

Syrupi simplicis, ʒiv ;

Cui adde,

Acidi tartarici pulv., gr. xv.

The carbonate or sesquicarbonate of soda has replaced the subcarbonate in the Lond. Pharm., 1836. The Pharm. of Guy's Hospital, 1837, advises the addition occasionally of Tinc. columbæ, ʒss.

℞ Ext. taxaraci, gr. x ;

Infusi calumbæ, ʒj ;

Sodæ carbonatis, gr. iij—v ;

Tinct. cardam. c. ʒj ;

Aq. menth. pip., ʒiii.

Fiat haustus ter in die sumendus. In dyspepsia, liver disease, and constipation of the bowels. Ryan.]

[*Pulvis cinchonæ et sodæ.* Ph. Ophthal.
Reg. Lond. 1839.

℞ Cinchonæ cardifol.,
Sodæ sesquicarb., āā gr. v.

Misce.

Two grains of pulv. colchici are added to ten of this powder at Moorfields.]

As a stomachic, gr ij—iv. in pastiles.

Alcaline Troches. (Magendie).

℞ Bicarbon. sodæ, ʒj;
Sacchari., ʒij;
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.

[In acidities of the stomach, calculous, 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.]

[℞ Sodæ sesquicarb., gr j—iij,
Pulv. rhei,
—— sesquicarb. ferri, āā gr. j;
—— valerianæ,
Hydrarg. c. creta, āā gr j;
Pulv. cinnam. c, gr ij.

Fiat pulvis, bis vel ter in die sumendus.

In cases of infants who have curdy, greenish or brownish, and unhealthy motions from the bowels, and who frequently complain of pain in the abdomen. R.]

Pulvis scillæ compositus. Ph. Guyensis.

℞ Scillæ exsiccatae, ℥j,
Potassæ bitartratis ℥x.

Dosis gr. x ad xxx bis terve in die.]

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.

[It stimulates the capillary vessels, and is contra-indicated during the existence of fever or of acute inflammatory action, as in acute pneumonia, bronchitis, catarrh, &c. It is highly useful in chronic bronchitis when the phlegm is viscid, and also in chronic hooping cough. It is improper for

delicate sensitive children, or those suffering from disorder of the digestive organs. The oxymel or syrup is the best preparation for children.]

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. \mathfrak{z} ss to \mathfrak{z} j, in a proper vehicle.

Vinagre scillitique. P. \mathfrak{z} ss— \mathfrak{z} j.

Oxymel scillitique. P. \mathfrak{z} ss— \mathfrak{z} j, in a potion or proper vehicle.

Mel scillitique. P. The same doses.

Expectorant Powder. Hot. D.

R. Scillæ, gr xij ;
Ipecacuanhæ, \mathfrak{z} 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.

R. Scillæ pulveris, \mathfrak{z} j ;
Potassæ tartratis, \mathfrak{z} ix.

Fiat pulvis, gr. x—xxx, bis vel ter in die sumendus.

As a diuretic. Ten grains of this powder contain iij of squills.

[*Diuretic Powder.* (Ryan).]

℞ Pulv. jalapæ comp., ʒvj ;
 ——— scillæ,
 ——— digitalis,
 ——— hydrarg. submur., āā gr. xij ;
 ——— cinnamomi comp. ℥j ;
 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.

℞ Scillæ pulveris,
 Digitalis pulv., āā gr. iij ;
 Olei juniperi m. vj ;
 Potassæ bitraris,
 Pulv. glycyrrhizæ, āā ʒj ;
 Pulv. cinnamom., c., gr. x.

In chartulas xij divide, harum sumat unam bis vel ter in die. Frankel.

One quarter, one third, or one half of one of these powders may be given to infants from five to eight years of age in case of dropsy after scarlatina. See *Ela-terium.*]

[*Diuretic Pills and Potion.* (Pearson).

℞ Pulv. digitalis,
 ——— scillæ, āā gr. ix;
 Extracti gentianæ, ℥j;
 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 :—

℞ Aquæ ferventis, ℥jss;
 Potassæ supertart., ℥j---ij;
 Sp. juniper. comp., ℥ij.
 Tinct. cinnam. comp., ℥j.

Boluses of Squills. H. de la Mat.

℞ Pulveris scillæ, ℥j;
 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.

℞ Pulveris scillæ, gr. xx;
 ——— digitalis gr. xvij;
 Succij juniperi, q. s.

Fiat massa, in pilulas x dividenda, ex quibus sumat unam singulis horis.

Each pill contains gr. ij of squills.

Pilulæ Diureticiæ. Metropolitan Free Hosp.

[℞ Pil. hydrarg. chlor. c., ℥j,
 — scillæ c., ℥ij,
 Pulv. digitalis, gr. xij,
 Olei juniperi, m v.]

Divide in pilulas xv, quarum sumatur unam m. n.

The *Pilulæ Ipecac. c. Ph. Lon.*, 1836, is the following which is preferable to the succeeding one.

℞ Pulv. ipecac. c., ʒiij ;

——- scillæ,

——- ammoniaci, āā, ʒj ;

Misturæ acaciæ, q. s.

Divide in pil. LX—dosis j m. n.

Compound Pills of Squills. Lond. Hosp.

℞ Scillæ rad. recens. exsic. ʒj ;

Zingiberis rad. contritæ.

Saponis duri, āā ʒiij ;

Ammoniaci contriti, ʒij ;

Syrupi simplicis, q. s.

Fiat massa cujus sumenda gra. iv ad xii quotidie.

As an expectorant, in chronic affections of the thoracic organs.

Expectorant Pills. H. of Eng.

℞ Scillæ, ʒss ;

Myrrhæ, ʒjss ;

Extracti hyoscyami, ʒij.

Aquæ q. s., divide in pilulas xxxvj, quarum sumat duas in die.

In chronic pulmonary catarrh, &c.

Decoction of Squills. H. of Italy.

℞ Scillæ, ʒj ;

Juniperi, ʒiv ;

Polygalæ senegæ, ʒiij ;

Aquæ, Oj.

Coque ad dimidiam, cola, et adde,

Ætheris nitrosi, ℥ss.

Misce; hujus decocti sumat æger cochleare medium secundâ quâque horâ.

This preparation is a powerful diuretic, and is very useful in dropsy.

Diuretic Potion. H. de la Ch.

℞ Mellis scillæ, ℥iv;

Ætheris nitrosi, ℥j;

Liquoris opii, ℥ss;

Aquæ destillatæ valerianæ,

————— menthæ piperitæ,
āā ℥iv;

Syrupi simplicis, ℥j.

Fiat potio, cujus sumat cochleare unum, secunda, vel, tertia, quâque horâ.

In anarsarca arising from disease of the heart, &c.

Diuretic Mixture. H. of Amer.

℞ Tincturæ scillæ, ℥ij;

Ætheris nitrici, ℥j.

Fiat mistura, cujus sumat cochleare minimum quinquies vel sexies in die ex cyatho infusi gentianæ.

EXTERNALLY.

Diuretic Liniment. H. of Italy.

℞ Pulveris scillæ, ℥j;

Succi gastric. vitul., ℥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.

℞ Unguenti hydrargyri, ʒj;
Pulveris scillæ, ʒss.

Misce.

Used in frictions on the internal parts of the thighs, over the region of the kidneys, 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 advantage 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—ʒj, in pills.

Pilules de Savon. P. Gr. x—ʒij.

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 marsh mallows. They are used as laxatives.

Compound Pills of Soap. H. de la Ch.

℞ Saponis medicinalis, (vel amygdalæ), gr. vj;
Hydrargyri submuriatis;
Pulveris jalapæ, āā gr. iij.

Divide in pilulas tres, quarum capiat unam secundâ quâque horâ.

Pilules Fondantes. Hot. D.

℞ Saponis medicinalis (vel amygdalæ),

℥ iij ;

Gummi ammoniaci,

Rhei, āā ℥ j ;

Extracti aloes, gr. x ;

Assafoetidæ,

Croci, āā ℥ ss.

Divide in pilulas, gr. iij, quarum sumat iv ad vj in die.

Looch Savonneux. H. of Germ.

℞ Saponis medicinalis (vel amygdalæ), ℥ j ;

Olei amygdalæ dulcis, ℥ j ;

Syrupi mannæ, ℥ 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.

Enema of Soap. H. of Italy.

℞ Saponis medicinalis (seu amygdalæ), ℥ j ;

Mellis, ℥ vj ;

Decocti hordei, ℥ vj.

Fiat enema.

Laxative Suppositorium. H. of Italy.

℞ Saponis medicinalis (seu amygdalæ), ℥ ij ;

Sodæ muriatis, ℥ j ;

Mellis, q. s.

Fiat suppositorium magnitudinis solitæ.

Linimentum Saponis Aromaticum. Guy's
Hosp.

℞ Saponis mollis, ℥ij ;
Camphoræ, ℥iv ;
Olei origani, ℥j ;
Spiritus rectificati, Oij—℥iv.

Saponem in spiritu leni calore digere
donec solvatur ; dein adde cætera, et soluta
camphoræ pro re nata insuper mensura, vel

Tinc. opii, quartem partem. vel,
—— cantharidis, quintam part. vel.
Liq. ammoniæ octavam partem,]

Cataplasm Maturatif. H. of Germ.

℞ Saponis duri, ℥j ;
Micæ panis, ℥viij ;
Lactis, Oj.

Decoque paulisper.

Used to promote suppuration in phleg-
mon.

Fomentation of Soap, Hot. D.

℞. Saponis medicinalis, (seu amygdalæ), ℥ss ;

Liqua in Spiritûs rectificati, Oij.

Employed in spasms, contusions, &c.

Lotion of Soap and Alcohol.

℞ Saponis medicinalis (seu amygdalæ)
℥iv ;

Liqua in Alcoholis, Oj.

Employed with success in the treatment
of scabies.

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 ℥j—ʒj, in solution, several times a day.

As a cathartic, ʒvi—℥j, and more.

Another. (Jackson.)

℞ Decocti genistæ recent., ʒxj;

Potassæ acetatis, ʒij;

Sp. armor. comp., ℥j.

Sit mistura, de qua capiat ʒiss, ter quaterve in die.

The acetate of potassa is also combined with compound spirit of juniper, digitalis, nitrous ether, colchicum, &c.

Diuretic and Sedative Potion. H. de Mont.

℞ Potassæ acetatis;

Oxymellis scillæ, āā ʒj;

Liquoris opii (Sydenham), gutt.,
xv;

Aquæ tiliæ, ℥iv;

Syrupi, ℥j.

Fiat potio, cujus capiat cochleare pro dosi.

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 $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ — $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$, 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— $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ dissolved in sugar and water, in cases which require other diuretics.

[The following remedies are much used in diseases of the urinary and sexual organs, and may be combined with each other.]

DIOSMA—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.* $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ — $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ daily in white wine.

Infusion. $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ — $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$. to Oij of water, of which a small cupful should be taken, about every four hours.

[*Tincture of Buchu.* Dublin. Pharm.

℞ Diosmæ, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$;
Alcoholis, Oss.

Fiat tinctura, cujus $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$ — $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$, sumat pro dosi.]

Compound Infusion of Buchu. H. of Eng.

℞ Infusi diosmæ, ℥ viij;
Tincturæ buchu,
———— cubebæ, āā ℥j;

Fiat mistura, de qua sumat ℥j, ter in die.

PARIETARIA.

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.

℞ Parietairiæ, ℥ss;
Aquæ Oj.

Coque, cola, et adde,

Potassæ acetatis, ℥j.

Fiat enema.

Employed in dropsies.

[PARIERA BRAVA

Used in nephritic and calculous complaints, in ischuria, ulcers of the bladder, rheumatism, and diseases of the genito-urinary organs.

Dose ℥j—℥ij.

Extracti. ℥ss—℥ss.

Infusion. ℥j—ij.]

UVA URSI.

A diuretic. Much used in calculous complaints, and ulcerations of the urinary organs, gonorrhœa, &c.

INTERNALLY. *Powder.* ℥j—ʒj. Very much used.

Decoction. From ʒj in Oiss, of water. Dose ʒj—iij.

Lithontriptic Powder. H. of America.

℞ Pulveris uvæ ursi,
 ————— cinchonæ, āā ʒij;
 Opii, gr. iij.

Divide in chartulas vj, quarum sumat unam ter, quaterve in die.

Extract, gr. v—xx. bis vel ter in die.

ʒij of lime-water should be taken immediately after each dose.

Diuretic Infusion.

℞ Uvæ ursi,
 Baccarum juniperi, āā ʒss.
 Macera, in aquæ ferventis, Oij.
 Cola, et adjice,
 Syrupi simplicis, ʒij.

Fiat infusum, cujus sumat cochleare amplum ter in die.

[SCOPARIUS.

Diuretic and slightly purgative. Given in dropsies.

Dose ʒj—ʒij.

Decoctum scoparii, c.

℞ Scoparii caccum. rec.

Juniperi bacc. .

Taraxici āā, \bar{z} ss,

Aq. destillat. Oiss.

Coque ad Oj et cola.

Dosis \bar{z} j—iij.

Infusion \bar{z} j—Aquæ, Oj.

Dosis \bar{z} j—iij.

Broom tops are an old remedy in dropsies, but seldom used at present. Generally combined with other diuretics.]

See Acetas Potassæ, p. 216.

The roots of small-age, pariera brava, the caper-tree, wild carrot, parsley, 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 \bar{z} ij—iv. in Oij of water.

The Espèces Diuretiques of the Codex are composed of equal parts of the following ingredients:—

℞ Radicis fœniculi.

—— rusci,

—— ononis arvensis,

—— asparigi,

—— petroselini.

The dose of this mixture is \bar{z} j to Oij of water, either in infusion or decoction.

CHAPTER VI.

MEDICINES WHICH ACT PRINCIPALLY UPON
THE CUTANEOUS SYSTEM—
DIAPHORETICS, &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 one of the best remedies for painters' colic.]

INTERNALLY. As a purgative, the dose is $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ --- iij in milk or an electuary.

As a stimulus, grs. xij --- $\mathfrak{D}\text{j}$ twice or thrice a day.

Pastilles Soufrées, P. $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ —iv. Employed principally in scabrous affections.

Tablettes de Soufre, Comp. P. $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ --- ij .
Used in the same cases.

Baume de Soufre. P. gutt. x---xx. Not often used internally.

Baume de Soufre Anisé. P. gutt. v—x.

Antipsoric Powders. H. of Germ.

℞ Sulphuris,
Glycyrrhizæ, āā ʒvi;
Camphoræ, ʒss.

Divide in chartulas xij, quarum sumat duas quotidie.

[*Antipsoric Powders.* (Ryan).]

℞ Sulph. subl., ʒij;
Potassæ supert., ʒvj
—— nitratis, ʒss;
Sulph. hydr. nig., ʒss—j;
Jalapæ pulv., ʒj;
Pulv. cinnam. c., ʒss.

Tere intime et in ch. xvj. divide, dosis una bis in die.

In chronic cutaneous eruptions, coughs and rheumatism.

The above may be made into an electuary with honey or treacle, the sulph. hydrarg. nig. being omitted; and in this form it is very much used in cases of piles and habitual costiveness.]

Laxative Electuary.

℞ Sulphuris, ʒiv;
Confectionis sennæ, ʒiss;
Syrupi rosarum, q. s.

Fiat electuarium, cujus capiat cochleare minimum ter quaterve in die.

Sulphuretted Potion. H. of Germ.

℞ Sulphuris, ʒij;
 Aquæ fœniculi, ʒiiij;
 ——. cinnamomi, ʒj;
 Syrupi papaveris, ʒss.

Fiat potio, cujus detur cochleare unum
 omni horâ, phialâ prius agitâtâ.

In diabetes.

Expectorant Looch. H. of Germ.

℞ Sulphuris, ʒj;
 Sacchari, ʒij;
 Olei lini, ʒj;
 Syrupi tolu, ʒjss.

Misce. Dosis cochleare, magn. bis in die.
 Administered in chronic catarrhs.

EXTERNALLY. In lotions, ʒj—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.

℞ Sulphuris,
 Plumbi acetatis, āā ʒj;
 Zinci sulphatis, ʒss.

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 effectual in the treatment of scabies, as by its use the bad odour, &c. of other preparations are avoided.

Lotions Sulphuro-Savonneuses. H. S. L.

℞ Sulphuris,
Saponis duri, āā ℥j;
Aquaë, 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.

℞ Sulphuris, ℥iv;
Cerati simplicis, ℔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.

℞ Sulphuris,
Saponis albi, āā ℔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.

℞ Sulphuris, ℥ij;
Hydrargyri submuriatis, ℥j;
Adipis, ℥j.

Misce.

Employed with advantage in herpes.

Pommade used in Tinea Capitis. H. de Mont.

℞ Sulphuris,
Pulveris carbonis ligni, āā ℥ij;
———— sennæ,
———— cinchonæ, āā ℥j;
Cerati simplicis, q. s.

It is used as an unction for the head.

Pommade used in Scabies. H. St. L.

℞ Sulphuris, ℥v;
Potassæ subcarbonatis, ℥ij;
Aquæ, ℥j;
Olei olivæ, ℥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.

[*Unguentum Sulphuris cum acido picis.*

Ph. Guyensis.

℞ Ung. sulph., ℥ij;
Acidi picis, ℥ij. Misce.]

SULPHURIC ACID.

When respired in a large quantity in a gaseous state, it causes instant death; in

smaller quantities, it greatly irritates 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.

[Dilute sulphuric acid is an excellent tonic and refrigerant. It increases the action of the capillaries and consequently nutrition, so that the enfeebled functions are restored to a healthful condition. It is given in the last stage of fevers (see hydrochloric acid) and during convalescence. The sulphuric aromatic acid is a much more agreeable preparation.]

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 ʒss .

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 whooping-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. ʒij—ʒj, and even ʒij; each ounce contains about gr. xij of sulphur.

Pills of the Sulphate of Potass.

℞ Potassæ sulphatis, gr. xv;
Saponis medicinalis, ʒj;
Balsami Peruviani, q. s.

Fiat massa, in pilulas xxx distribuenda, ex quibus sumat iij, quartâ quâque 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.

Liniment Sulfuro-Savonneux. H. des Enf.

℞ Potassæ sulphatis, ʒiij;
Saponis duri,
Olei olivæ, āā ℥j;
— origani, ʒj.

Dissolve the sulphur in a third of its weight of water, liquify 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, āā ʒij;
Adipis, ʒviij.

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 Baréges. H. of Paris.

℞ Potassæ sulphatis, ʒiv;
Aquæ, Occ.

Employed daily in diseases of the skin, certain nervous affections, &c.

The *Bain Sulphureux* 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.

℞ Calcis sulphatis, ℥iv;
Acidi tartarici, ℥i;
Aquæ, Oviij.

Liqua, et funde in balneum.

Antipsoric Solution.

Liquor, No. 1, H. St. L.

℞ Potassæ sulphatis, ℥i—℥ij;
Aquæ, Oj.

Liquor, No. 2.

℞ Acidi muriatici, ℥j—℥ij;
Aquæ destillatæ, Oj.

Pour ℥j of each liquid into ℥iv of hot water.

EXTERNALLY.

Antipsoric Lotion. Hot. D.

℞ 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, ankylosis, 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 or 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 or 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. Amand’s 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. — Alyenenan; and in ITALY — Baia, and perhaps Viterbo.” — Treatise on Mineral Waters, 1828. By M. Ryan, M.D., &c. &c. See also author’s article in London Encyclopedia, Thomson’s London Dispensatory, &c.]

GUAIAIACUM.

The wood and resin of gnaiaicum act as general excitants, and as diaphoretics. They are employed with advantage in gout, chronic rheumatism, certain chronic affections of the skin, chronic and obstinate venereal diseases, scrofulous 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.*—℥ ss —℥ ij, in Oij of water reduced to ij.

Decoction de Gayac composée.

Oj—ij during the day, a glassful at a time.

Decoction de Gayac composée et purgative. P. ℥ viij—Oj, daily.

Tincture. P. ℥ ss—i, in a potion, or in sudorific drinks.

Resin. Grs. x—j, in pills, or in an emulsion.

Sudorific Ptisan. Ven. Hosp.

℞ Guaiaci,
Buxi, āā ℥ i ;
Radicis arctii lappæ,
—— rumicis patientiæ, āā ℥ ss ;
Baccarum juniperi, ℥ ij ;
Aquæ, Oiv.

Coque ad dimidium ; sumatur cyathus pro dosi.

Employed as a sudorific in certain cases of chronic rheumatism, syphilitic affections, &c.

Compound Decoction of Guaiacum. H. of England.

℞ Guaiaci, ℥ iij ;
Uvæ passæ, ℥ ij ;
Sassafras, i,
Glycyrrhizæ, āā ℥ i ;
Aquæ, Ox.

Coque guaiacum et uvam passam simul ad Ov et adjice alia : in dosis, Oj—ij quotidie.

[There is a compound decoction called "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 spontaneously on account of the developement of the system, or 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 ℥j ung. resinos. and a ℥i of red precipitate (oxyd. hyd. rub.) ; or elder ointment alone is employed. He is com-

pelled 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 two 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. |

Boluses of Guaiacum. H. of Eng.

℞ Resinæ guaiaci, ʒ ii ;
 Ipecacuanhæ,
 Opii, āā gr. vi ;
 Conservæ rosæ, q. s.

In bolos sex divide, quorum sumat unum,
 vel duos ter in die.

Anti-dysmennorrhœal Mixture. (Ryan.)

℞ Misturæ camphor. ʒvss ;
 Tinct. guaiaci. am. ʒvj ;
 Liq. ammon. acet. ʒj ;
 — opii sedat. ʒj—iss ;
 Syrupi aurant. ʒj.

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 Obstetrics, &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. The addition of colchicum, will render it useful in rheumatism and gout.]

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, dependent on syphilis, or on the abuse of mercurials, &c.

Subst. incomp.—The infusion of galls, lime water, the acetate of lead, &c.

INTERNALLY.—*Powder.* ʒss—ʒj. Seldom used.

Decoction. ʒij—iv, in lbij of water reduced to j.

Sirop. ʒi—ij.

Sirop. de Cuisinier. P. ʒss—j, in a sudorific ptisan, or as a vehicle for the corrosive sublimate, in the treatment of syphilitic affections.

Extract. Ph. Lond. Dose ʒss—j.

[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 conclusion that macerating sarsa in hot water kept near the boiling point, is the best mode of preparation.—*Trans. of the Medico-Botanical Society of London*, 1829.

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 fifteen 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 col-

league 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 its efficacy.

Compound Infusion of Sarsaparilla.

(O'Beirne.)

R₃ Rad. sarsaparillæ Jamacens. concisæ, \bar{z} iv;

Rad. glycyrrhizæ, \bar{z} ss;

Liquoris calcis, Oij.

Macera per horas viginti quatuor in vase vitreo optimé 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 prepared 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.*

The formula of the London Pharmacopœia of 1836 remains unaltered, and the process of boiling is still continued.

Infusum Sarzæ. Sir B. Brodie.

℞ Rad. Sarzæ Jamacens, concisæ,
℥ij;

Aquæ bullientis, ℥viij;

Stent horis xxiv cola et adde,

Liquoris potassæ, ℥ij;

Ext. glycyrrhizæ, ℥j.

Dosis ℥iv m. v.

This is the dose for a child under five years of age affected with scrofula of the joints. Iodated sarza and mercury are preferred by others.]

Ptisan de Felts. (Lagneau.)

℞ Sarsaparillæ, ℥ij:

Smilacis, ℥i;

Cort. buxi, āā ℥iss;

Antim. sulph., ℥iv;

Bichloridi. 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. Vide ante, p. 235.

Employed in the treatment of chronic venereal affections. The dose is Oij, daily, taken in divided doses.

Compound Decoction of Sarsaparilla. H. of London.

℞ Decocti sarsæ. fervent., Oiv;
 Radicis sassaf. concisæ,
 Guaiaci ligni rasi,
 Glycyrrhizæ rad. contusæ, āā ℥j;
 Mezerei rad. corticis, ℥iij.

Decoque per quartam horæ et cola. ℥iv—vj sumendæ ter in die.

Ptisan, called Liqueur de Pollini. H. de Ven.

℞ Sarsaparillæ,
 Cinchonæ, āā ℥iij;
 Pumicis,
 Antim. sulphur., āā ℥ss;
 Aquæ puræ, Oviiij;
 Coque ad dimidiam, et adjice,
 Potassæ subcarb., ℥ij.

Misce.

Dose as in the preceding cases.

It is principally used as a vehicle for the *Liqueur de Van Swieten*.

[There are numerous drugs sold for sarsaparilla which are spurious articles.]

SMILAX.

Used in the same cases as sarsaparilla, with

R

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.]

The *Decoction de Squine* of the Hot. D. contains only ℥j of smilax to Oij of water.

SASSAFRAS.

A stimulant, generally employed as a sudorific in the same cases as guaiacum, with which it is frequently combined,

INTERNALLY. *Powder.* ℥ss—j. Not much employed.

Eau distillée. P. ℥j—ij.

Huile essentielle. P. Gutt. ij—x.

Compound Lime Water. H. of Italy.

℞ Sassafra, ℥ij;

Myristicæ, ℥iij;

Glycyrrhizæ, ℥i;

Aquæ calcis, Oiv.

Macera per horas viginti quatuor et cola.
℥ij—iv sumantur sæpe in die.

In scrophulous diseases.

MEZEREUM-MEZEREON.

A stimulant and diaphoretic. Recommended in cases of constitutional herpes, scrophula and syphilis, &c.

EXTERNALLY. It is employed as a rubefacient, and often as a caustic. It is also used to form issues and setons, and to prolong the suppuration of those already existing.

INTERNALLY. *Powder.* Gr. j—x. Not much used.

Decoction. ʒj—ij in Oij of water.

Decoction of Mezereon.

℞ Rad. mezerei, ʒij;
Aquæ fontanæ, Oij.

Coque ad tertiam partem et adde,
Glycyrrhizæ contusæ, ʒss.

Sumantur ʒiv—vi. ter in die.

In chronic syphilitic diseases.

EXTERNALLY. As a vesicant. A small quantity macerated in vinegar applied to the skin.

Pommade de Garou. P. Any quantity.

RHUS TOXICODENDRON. 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—ʒj daily, and more progressively.

Pills of Sumach. H. of Italy.

℞ Pulv. toxicodendri, gr. j;

—— glycyrrhizæ, ʒj;

Succi sambuci, q. s.

Divide in pilulas iv, in die sumendæ.

Excitant Potion. H. of Italy.

℞ Extract toxicodendri, ℥j ;
Aquæ fontanæ, ℥j.

Misce.

In dosibus, gutt. x, quotidie.

SOLANUM DULCAMARUM—BITTER-SWEET.

A stimulant of the cutaneous system. Much employed 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—j to Oij of water.

Compound decoction of Bitter-sweet. H. of Italy.

℞ Dulcamaræ, ℥ii ;
Glycyrrhizæ,
Arctii lappæ,
Sassafras,
Guaiaci, āā ʒij ;
Aquæ, Oij.

Decoque ad Oj, et cola. Capiat poculum theæ pro dosi.

In rheumatism, venereal diseases, &c.

ELDER (FRUITS AND FLOWERS).

A slight excitant and diaphoretic. Employed in rheumatism, gout, and all affections in which it is necessary to excite abundant perspiration.

EXTERNALLY, it is used in lotions, fo-

mentations, ointments, &c., as a resolvent. —
[But rarely employed in this kingdom.]

INTERNALLY. *Flowers. Infusion.* ℥j—
ij in Oij of boiling water. The dose is a
small cupful, hot, often repeated.

Eau distillé. P. ℥ij—iv, as a vehicle.

ASCLEPIAS VINCETOXICUM—SWALLOW-ROOT.

(Dompte-Venin.)

Taken in large doses, an emetic and pur-
gative; in smaller ones, a diaphoretic. Not
much used at the present day.

INTERNALLY. *Powder.* Grs. xvij—3 ss
in boluses.

Decoction. 3ss—j to Oij of water. The
roots of LOBELIA SYPHILITICA, of ASTRAGA-
LUS, &c.; the woods of SANTALUM, RHO-
DIUM, &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 notions, in doses of
℥i—ij.

The Espèces Sudorifiques pour Infusion.
P. are composed of the following ingre-
dients.

℞ Sassafras,
Florum sambuci,
Folior. buglossi,
Petalor. rhæados, āā p. e.

The dose si ℥j. to Oij of water.

The Espèces Sudorifiques pour Infusion,
P. are composed of the following ingredients.

℞ Guaiaci rasi,
Sarsaparillæ,
Smilacis, āā, p. e.

℥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 apparatus ; but in private practice the use of the apparatus may be supplied 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 produce a copious perspiration. They are employed with advantage in rheumatic and cutaneous affections, [in dropsies and diabetes, &c. See the *Physician's Vademecum* 1837, and *Osborne on Dropsies*.]

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 possible 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.]

There is a most illiterate impudent quack in London, who professes to have medicated baths, and successfully gulls some of the most prominent statesmen of the day, Lords and Commons of the most opposite politics. There are baths for the gentlemen, and baths for the ladies, with different staircases, &c. &c. He who runs may read. Such is the humbug and morality of modern Babylon. In the opinion of visitors this noble and charlatan is the ninth wonder of the world. Such baths were never known before. The owner no medical practitioner.

CHAPTER VII.

MEDICINES WHICH ARE EMPLOYED TO ACT
ON THE ORGANS OF GENERATION—
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.]

LYTTA-CANTHARIDIS.

In large doses, cantharidis is one of the most energetic acrid poisons, acting violently on the urinary organs, and often producing strangury, hæmaturia, priapism, &c. In smaller doses it is administered in certain cases of paralysis of the bladder, impotence, chronic gonorrhœa, leucorrhœa, &c. British 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 epispastic.

[It is supposed to produce some effect on the gastro-pulmonary or pneumo-gastric nerves, as well as on those of the kidneys and genito-urinary organs. Many German and some British physicians who are wont to quote the former most fully, without acknowledgment, consider lytta a valuable

remedy in hooping-cough, either alone or combined with the tinct. camph. c. But in no case ought it be given to young infants, to those born of dyspeptic parents, or to those predisposed to diseases of the genito-urinary organs.

This medicine may be combined with decoction of cinchona, with quina or opium; or if given in barley water, chicken broth, or what is vulgarly termed beef tea, so much the better.]

INTERNALLY. *Powder.* Gr. j̄i—v 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.

℞ Pulv. cantharid., gr., iv;
Camphoræ, gr. viij;
Sacchar. lactis, ℥ij.

Divide in chartulas sex, in die sumendas.

Infusion of Cantharides. H. de la Ch.

℞ Lini semin., ℥ij;
Glycyrrhizæ, ℥j;
Aquæ, Oij.

Macera per quartem horæ, cola, et adde,
Tinct. cantharidis, 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. [Some say to 120, three times a day.]

Pills of Cantharidis with Opium. H. of
America.

℞ Pulv. cantharidis, gr. xviiij ;
Opium pulveris,
Camphoræ, āā gr. xxx ;
Conservæ rosæ, q. s.

Fiant pilulæ, xxxvi, ex quibus capiat
unam vel duas omni mane.

Each pill contains gr. jss of cantharidis,
and gr. j 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 cantharidis
and chia turpentine in paralysis of the
bladder. (See p. 180). 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. See Pil.
Terebinth. c., p. 181.]

Emulsion of Cantharidis. H. of Germ.

℞ Pulv. cantharidis, gr. xx ;
Amygdalæ dulcis, ʒi ;
Sacchari, ʒss.

Tere in mortario et adjice,
Aquæ fervent., ʒx.

Cola, et sumat æger cochleare magnum
secundâ quâque horâ.

In the same cases as the preceding prepa-
ration.

Mucilage of Cantharidis. H. of Germ.

℞ Tincturæ cantharidis, gutt. iv ;

Mist. acaciæ, ℥iv ;

Misce.

Adhibeatur cochleare magnum tertiâ quâque horâ.

In chronic gonorrhœa, and leucorrhœa.

A spoonful weighing 5 drachms contains 5-8ths of a grain of cantharides.

[℞ Tinc. cinchonæ, c., ℥v ;

—— lyttæ,

—— opii camph., āā ℥iv ;

M. Dosis ℥ss—j. ter in die. *Beatty.*

In hooping-cough with most beneficial results.]

Diuretic Potion. H. of America.

℞ Tinct. cantharidis,

Ætheris nitrosi, āā gutt. LXX ;

Sacchari, ℥j ;

Aquæ menthæ, ℥ij.

Fiat haustus, cujus capiat cochleare minimum tertia vel quarta hora.

EXTERNALLY. *As an epispastic.*

[*Acetum Cantharidis.* Ph. Lon. 1836.

℞ Pulv. cantharidis, ℥ij ;

Acidi acetici, Oj.

Macerate for eight days, frequently shaking them, then express and strain.

Used as an extemporaneous epispastic, and long wanted upon authority.]

Emplâtre de Cantharides. P. the powder of cantharides. q. s.

[*Aphrodisiac Lozenges.*]

℞ Panacis. v. fol. pulv. \bar{z} v;
 Panacis quinque folii (vulgo gen-
 seng) pulv., \bar{z} v;
 Vanillæ, aromat. \bar{z} x;
 Succini essentia, $\bar{\theta}$ ss;
 Tincturæ lyttæ, \bar{z} v;
 Olei canellæ, mL;
 Sacchari purif. ℥xij;
 Misturæ acaciæ, q. s.

Tere intime et divide in pastillos, gr. xxiv,
 ex quibus sumantur tres vel quatuor ter
 quaterve de die.

Some are doubtful whether there are any
 aphrodisiac remedies; though many have
 been lauded by different writers.

Ample experience, and repeated obser-
 vation convince me that there are such
 remedies, both moral and physical. (See
 my work on Prostitution in London 1839,
 as well as that on Marriage. See also—Nux
 Vomica, Strychnia, and Phosphorus in this
 volume.

In the work first quoted, I have endea-
 voured to shew the influence of the mind
 in controlling, and often destroying for a
 time, all sexual impulse, and also, that in
 such cases it is essential to quiet the mind
 and improve the general health, before
 certain medicines can have any or due effect
 upon certain organs.

It is only in this way, that some few of
 the following remedies, however lauded, can
 in my opinion, produce any beneficial effect.

and I believe most of them perfectly inert and useless.

We find many vegetable substances produce effects on the reproductive system of different individuals. Thus the genus of plants called *umbelliferæ*, as the artichoke, celery seeds, and root of parsnip, carrot, and fennel. The *cruciferæ*, 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, mushrooms, 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 conve-

nient 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 salad which is prepared as an article of diet, in the proportion of 3ss to Oij of water.

The sweet fruits, as peaches, pine-apples, raspberries, &c., are styled *spermatopid*. Of all foods, fresh eggs are perhaps 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 on the approach of spring. 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, (fish-eating 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 unless properly diluted, 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 is said to render them most ardent; and that produced from sea-salt is best, which perhaps partly 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 pimento, mace, canella, myrtle. It is on record that 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 in season, which excited the stallion.—(*Oliver de Serres, Théâtre d'Agriculture.*)

Castor, ambergris, musk, and civit, 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*). See also *Ovid*.

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.

(Cantharides is a most violent poison, if used improperly), and 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 an excessive dose of this drug, which produced a mortal hæmaturia. A cautious use of this medicine may, however, produce aphrodisiac effects.

[According to my observation, all these remedies are useless, unless the mind is tranquillised, and the general system improved, and physical defects corrected so far as may be accomplished.]

The following formula is lauded by the French writers, and I give it in Latin.

Essentia Regalis.

℞ Ambræ griseæ, ℥ij ;
 Moschi gran. ℥j ;
 Zibethi, ℥ss ;
 Olei cannellæ,
 —lig. rhodii, āā ℥iv ;
 Potassæ carbonatis, ℥iv ;
 Tincturæ rosarum,
 ——— aurant. āā ℥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.

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.

Epispastic Pommade with Camphor.

Hot. D.

℞ Pulv. cantharidis, ℥i;
 Aquæ puræ, ℥xij;
 Adipis, ℥vi;
 Olei olivæ,
 Ceræ albæ, āā ℥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 Cantharidis.

℞ Tincturæ cantharidis, ℥j;
 Spiritûs camphoræ, ℥ij.

Fiat linimentum.

Used for frictions on parts affected with paralysis, and in which it is necessary to cause a lively stimulation.

Ammoniated Liniment with Cantharidis.

H. of Italy.

℞ Tinct. cantharidis, gutt. xv;
 Camphoræ, ℥iss;
 Olei ammoniati, ℥iss.

Fiat linimentum.

Excitant Liniment of Turpentine. H.
of Germany.

℞ Tincturæ cantharidis, ℥iij;
Olei terebinthinæ, ℥j;
Liquoris ammoniæ, ℥jss.

Misce.]

Cerat of Cantharides.

℞ Pulveris cantharidis, ℥j;
Cerati cetacei, ℥j.

Misce.

Used for promoting a purulent discharge on a blistered surface.

Cataplasm of Cantharidis. H. of Italy.

℞ Pulv. cantharidis, ℥i;
Micæ panis, ℥jss;
Aceti scillæ, q. s.

Fiat linimentum.

Employed as a rubefacient.

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 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.]

INTERNALLY. *Powder.* Gr. xij— \mathfrak{D} i.

Infusion. 3 ss to Oij of boiling water.

Electuaire de Safran, or Confection d'Hya-
cynthe. 3 ss—j, and even more.

Tincture. P. \mathfrak{D} j—3j.

Looch de Safran, or Looch Vert. P. A
spoonful at a dose.

Sirop. P. 3 ij—3 ss.

Emmenagogue Pills. H. de la Ch.

\mathcal{R} Pulveris croci,

———— valerianæ, $\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{a}$ \mathfrak{D} j ;

Oxidi ferri nigri, \mathfrak{D} ss ;

Syrupi simplicis, q. s.

Fiant pilulæ xii, quarum sumat iv—vj
quotidie.

Stomachic Bolus, H. de la Pit.

\mathcal{R} Pulveris croci,

———— cinchonæ, $\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{a}$ gr. vj ;

Syrupi simplicis, q. s.

Fiat bolus.

Diaphoretic Electuary. H. de Lyon.

\mathcal{R} Pulv. croci, \mathfrak{D} i ;

Mellis, 3 ij.

Fiat electuarium, cujus, capiat cochleare
min. ter quaterve in die.

Infusion of Saffron. Hot. D. et H. de la Ch.

\mathcal{R} 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.

℞ Croci, ℥i;
Decoct. lini fervent., ℥iv;
Liquor. opii, ℥j.

Fiat collyrium.

Employed in ophthalmia, accompanied with augmentation of the sensibility of the retina.

Anodyne Cataplasma. H. of Germ.

℞ Pulv. croci,
Camphor., āā ℥j;
Olei hyoscyami, ℥ij.

Fiat cataplasma.

Employed to allay the pain in phlegmon.

SAVINE.

An energetic stimulant, which has a particular influence on the uterus, which it irritates. 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 employed at the present day.

INTERNALLY. *Powder.* Gr. v—℥j twice or thrice a day in pills.

Infusion. ℥j—℥ss in Oij of boiling water.

Oil. P. Gutt. ij—x in a potion.

Emmenagogue Powder. H. of America.

℞ Pulv. sabinæ,
 ——— zingiberis, āā ʒj;
 Potassæ sulphatis, ʒij.

Divide in chartulas vj, quarum una capienda bis in die.

Each packet contains gr. vj of savine.

An Emmenagogue Potion. H. St. Ant.

℞ Aquæ artemesiæ vulgaris, ʒiv;
 ——— florum aurantii, ʒss;
 Syrupi simplicis, ʒj;
 Olei rutæ,
 ——— sabinæ, āā 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.

℞ Pulv. sabinæ,
 Extract. anthemidis, āā ʒjss;
 Oxyd. ferri nigri,
 Extracti aloes, āā gr. xv.

Fiat massa, in pilulas gr. ij. distribuenda, quarum vj capiendæ pro dosi.

In chlorosis and amenorrhœa.

Each pill contains little less than a grain of savine.

Cerate of Savine. London.

℞ Sabinæ foliorum recent., ℥j;
 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 epispastic.

RUE.

Rue possesses the same properties as savine, only they are not so energetic. It may be used in the same cases. Some practitioners employ it as a vermifuge.

INTERNALLY. *Powder.* gr. xij—℥j in pills.

Infusion. Pinc. i—ij in Oij of boiling water.

Oil. P. Gutt. ij—x.

Emmenagogue Potion. H. de Montp.

℞ Succı rutæ, ℥j;
 Oxymel. scillæ, ℥ss.

Fiat potio, cujus sumat cochl. mag. secundâ quâque horâ.

In hysterical affections.

EXTERNALLY. *Infusion.* In lotions, fomentations, &c.

Ointment of Rue.

℞ Foliorum rutæ,
 ————— absinthii,
 ————— menthæ, āā ℥iij.
 Adipis præparatæ, ℥j.

Fiat unguentum.

Used as a rubefacient and an excitant.

ERGOTA—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 until the natural pains of parturition are very feeble, or have ceased, 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 by the crown of the head, or the foot, or feet coming down. The maximum dose is ʒjss. Spiranini, 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 often in such cases, with the best effects. 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 useless. I have used it to promote uterine action in tincture, ℥ij to Oj of proof spirit, in decoction ʒiiss 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.]

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.

[*Tincturæ Ergotæ*. Ph. Guyensis.

℞ Ergotæ, ʒjiss;
Sp. tenuioris, Oj.

Macera, per dies quatuor decim et cola, mxx ad ʒij bis, ter vel in die.

Mr. Battley has assured me that spirit will not extract the active property of the

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 in season, which excited the stallion.—(*Oliver de Serres, Théâtre d'Agriculture.*)

Castor, ambergris, musk, and civit, 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*). See also *Ovid*.

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.

(Cantharides is a most violent poison, if used improperly), and 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 an excessive dose of this drug, which produced a mortal hæmaturia. A cautious use of this medicine may, however, produce aphrodisiac effects.

[According to my observation, all these remedies are useless, unless the mind is tranquillised, and the general system improved, and physical defects corrected so far as may be accomplished.]

The following formula is lauded by the French writers, and I give it in Latin.

Essentia Regalis.

℞ Ambraë griseæ, ℥ij ;
 Moschi gran. ℥j ;
 Zibethi, ℥ss ;
 Olei cannellæ,
 —lig. rhodii, āā ℥iv ;
 Potassæ carbonatis, ℥iv ;
 Tincturæ rosarum,
 ——— aurant. āā ℥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.

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.

CHAPTER VIII.

MEDICINES WHICH ACT UPON CERTAIN
GLANDS, AND UPON THE ABSORBENT
SYSTEM IN GENERAL—
ALTERATIVES, &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 many cases (see Chloride of Mercury). 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.]

INTERNALLY. $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ — iv to be taken every two hours involvulus. (An uncertain remedy).

Decoction. $\mathfrak{lb}\text{j}$ to Oij of water. It should boil for two hours, and then be decanted. The dose is $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ — ij daily, which is medicated with some mercurial particles: as an anthelmintic.

Mercuré Gommeux de Plenck. P. Mercury, $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$, gum. acaciæ, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$, syrup of diacodium (poppy), $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$. Every \mathfrak{z} contains a little more than gr. x of mercury. $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ — $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ daily, progressively, as an antisyphilitic.

Pilules Mercurielles Composées. P. Mercury, $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$, triturated until its globules disappear, with honey, $\mathfrak{z}\text{xij}$; during the tritura-

tion, add socotorine aloes, scammony, āā ʒij, mace, canella, āā ʒij. 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.

Gr. xij—Ꮕj.

The Onguent Mercurial. P. Is sometimes administered internally in pills, in doses of gr. ij—iv daily; [but scarcely ever in this kingdom.]

Powder of Mercury with Sugar.
(Lagneau).

℞ Hydrarg. purif., ʒij;
Sacchari, ʒss.

Tere simul donec globuli non amplius, conspiciantur. Sumat, gr. x, omni mane ex cyatho infusi coffeæ.

In venereal diseases. Nine grains contain gr. iv of mercury.

Mercurial Syrup. (Lagneau).

℞ Hydrarg. purificati, Ꮕj;
Gummi acaciæ, ʒj;
Syrupi endivæ, q. s.

Tere simul donec globuli non amplius conspiciantur. Dosis cochlearia ij vel iv in die.

In venereal affections.

Mercury with Chalk. London.

℞ Hydrargyri. purif., ʒiij;
Cretæ præparatæ, ʒv.

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.

[*Pilula Hydrarg. c. creta et Conii.* Ph.
Ophth. Reg. Lond. 1839.

℞ Hydr. c. creta, gr. iij;
Extracti conii, gr. ij.

Misce.

Mercurial Pill. (Ph. Lond. 1836.)

℞ Hydrargyri purif., ʒ ij;
Conf. rosæ gallicæ, ʒ iij;
Glycyrrh. rad. contritæ, ʒ j.

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 of the ordinary doses of this remedy as an alterative. (*On Small doses of Mercury, &c.* 1834; *Abernethy on the Constitutional Origin and Treatment of Local Diseases.*]

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, āā ʒ ij;
Aquæ puræ, q. s.

Divide in pilulas xxiv, quaram sumat unam vel duas qûotidie vel bis in die.

Pills of Mercury and Rhubarb. (Ryan).

℞ Pil. rhei. comp., ʒj;
—— hydrargyr. gr. vi—x;
Olei menthæ pip. ʒ 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. A grain of strychnia may be added for nervous persons. Tonics are given at the same time.]

Pilules de Belloste. H. des Ven.

℞ Hydrargyri, ʒj;
Potassæ super-tart., gr. iv;
Scammoniæ gummi,
Jalapæ rad. cont., āā ʒj;
Syrupi simplicis, q. s.

Tere hydrargyrum cum aliis donec globuli non amplius conspiciantur. Divide in pilulas granorum, vj, ex quibus capiat iij—vj quotidie.

Pills of Mercurial Ointment. H. de la Ch.

℞ Unguenti hydrargyri, ʒij;
Pulveris glycyrrhizæ, q. s.

Divide in pilulas clxiv, quarum sumat unam ad sex in die.

In the treatment of venereal diseases.

Mercurial Pills, called No. 3. H. St. L.

℞ Unguenti hydrargyri fortis, ʒvj;
Saponis medicinalis, ʒiv;
Amyli, ʒv.

Fiat massa, in pilulas granorum iv distribuenda, ex quibus capiat unam vel duas mane nocteque.

[*Hydrargyri Iodidum.* (Ph. Lond. 1836.)

Dosis gr. j, semel vel bis in die.

Pil. Hydr. iodidi. (Idem).

Dosis gr. v—x quodidie.

Hydrarg. biniodidum. (Idem).

Dosis gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ —j, quotidie.]

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. ℥ss —ij. ℥i — ℥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.]

Emplâtre des quatre fondants. P. Any quantity.

Mercurial Injection. H. of Germ.

℞ Hydrargyri, ʒj;
 Gummi acaciæ, ʒss;
 Syrupi papaveris, q. s.

Tere simul donec globuli non amplius
 conspiciantur, dein adde paulatim.

Aquæ, ʒiij.

Fiat injectio cujus ʒi—ʒij utenda bis vel
 ter in die.

In gonorrhœa and leucorrhœa.

[This is not much employed in this
 country.]

Mercurial Cerate. H. des Ven.

℞ Unguenti hydrargyri, ʒij;
 Cerati simplicis, ʒss.

Employed principally to dress venereal
 sores and ulcers.

Mercurial Pommade with Opium. H. de la
 Mat.

℞ Unguenti hydrargyri,
 Cerati cum opio, āā p. e.

Misce.

Used in frictions twice or thrice a day on
 the abdomen, a drachm at a time. It is em-
 ployed with advantage in the last stage of
 puerperal peritonitis.

The *Onguent mercuriel opiace* of the H.
 des Ven. is composed of two parts of mer-
 curial ointment, and one part of opium.

[This ointment is also combined with the
 preparations of iodine; as will appear here-
 after.]

Mercurial Soap. H. de la Mat.

℞ Unguenti hydrargyri, ℥iijss;
 Solution. sodæ causticæ, ℥iij.

Tere simul solutionem sodæ et unguentum.

Employed in frictions, in syphilis, scabies, &c.

Mercurial Digestive Ointment. H. des Ven.

℞ Unguenti hydrargyri,
 ————— simplicis, āā ℥iv.

Fiat unguentum.

Employed to stimulate and disperse chronic venereal swellings.

Mercurial Liniment. H. des Ven.

℞ Unguent. hydrargyr. fort.,
 Liquoris ammoniæ, āā ℥j;
 Olei olivæ, ℥j.

Fiat linimentum.

Used to stimulate chronic swellings of a venereal nature, enlargement of the mesenteric glands, hydrocephalus, &c.

Liniment Hydrarg. Lond. & Dublin.

℞ 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, and the ointment, lard, and ammonia added.

DEUTO-CHLORURET—BICHLORIDE 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, crude 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, \mathfrak{z} xivss; alcohol, \mathfrak{z} jss. \mathfrak{z} ij— \mathfrak{z} j, progressively, in \mathfrak{z} 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 1-8th to a drachm. The dose ought consequently to be diminished.

Antisyphilitic Potion. H. of America.

R. Hydrargyr. bichlorureti, gr. ij;

Aquæ destillatæ, \mathfrak{z} vi;

Spiritus cinchonæ,

Syrupi simplicis, āā \mathfrak{z} j.

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.)

℞ 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, stout, or porter, and also carbonate of iron, both of which children usually take with avidity when sweetened.]

Julepum Hydrarg Bichloride Compositum.
(Guy's Hosp.)

℞ Tinc. cinchonæ, ℥j;
—— rhei, ℥iv;
Liq. hydrarg. bichlorid., ℥ij,
Aquæ destillatæ, ℥iv.

Dosis ℥j a ℥iv bis vel ter quotidie.]

MERCURIAL ÆTHER. (Cheron.)

℞ Hydrargyri bichloridi, gr. xvi;
Ætheris sulphurici, ℥j.

Liqua: sumatur, ℥j—℥ss. bis in die ex cyatho lactis.

Syrup of Mercurial Ether. (Idem.)

℞ Ætheris hydrargyri, ℥ ij;
Syrupi simplicis, ℥ viij.

Fiat syrupus, cujus sumat, ℥ ss—j; ex
cyatho lactis.

Pills of the Bichlorate of Mercury. H. of
England.

℞ 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.

Mercurial Pills, called No. 1. H. St. L.

℞ Hydrarg. bichlor., ℥ j;
Alcoholis, ℥ ij;
Micæ panis, ℥ iij;
Aquæ destillatæ, q. s.

Divide in pilulas lxiv, ex quibus capiat
unam mane nocteque, et deinde duas.

As antisypilitics.

Mercurial Pills, called No. 2. H. de St. L.

℞ Hydrarg. bichlor., ℥ j;
Pulveris rhei, ℥ ij;
Crocī medicinal., ℥ ss;
Pulv. glycyrrh.,
Syrup. flor. aurant., āā q. s.

Fiant pilulæ clxiv, dosis ut supra.

Antisyphilitic Pills. Hot. D.

℞ Hydrargyri bichlor.,
 Extracti opii, āā gr. iv. ;
 ——— cinchonæ, gr. c. ;
 Pulveris cinchonæ, q. s.

Divide in pilulas xx, quarum sumat unam
 ad tres quotidie.

Antisyphilitic and Antiherpetic Pills. H. de
 la Pitie.

℞ Hydrarg. bichlor., gr. iij ;
 Extracti conii,
 ——— hyoscyam., āā gr. xviii ;
 ——— de chrysanthemi, ʒ ss ;
 ——— dulcamaræ,
 Saponis duri, āā ʒj.

Divide in pilulas lxxii, ex quibus una su-
 matur mane nocteque.

Every six or eight days one should be
 added to the dose.

Antiherpetic Pills.

℞ Hydrarg. bichlorat. gr. ij ;
 Extracti aconiti, ʒj ;
 Pulveris aconiti. q. s.

Tere in mortario vitreo et divide in pilu-
 las xxiv, quarum sumat unam mane nocte-
 que.

The dose should be progressively aug-
 mented.

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. \mathfrak{z} ss— \mathfrak{z} j in frictions.

Lotions. Gr. vj—viij in a solution of \mathfrak{z} ij of water.

Baths. Gr. x— \mathfrak{z} j in Occ of water.

Gargles. Gr. j—ij in \mathfrak{z} iv of a liquid.

Collyria. Gr. 1-4th—1 in \mathfrak{z} j 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.

R₃ Hydrarg. bichlor., gr. ij ;

Aquæ destillatæ, \mathfrak{z} iv ;

Syrupi mellis, \mathfrak{z} ss.

Misce.

Used in the treatment of angina accom-panied with ulceration of the pharynx.

Antisymphilitic Gargle. H. of Italy.

R₃ Hydrargyri bichlor., gr. j ;

Decocti hordei, Oj ;

Mell. rosæ gallicæ, \mathfrak{z} ss.

Fiat gargarisma.

Employed in syphilitic angina.

The Syphilitic Gargle of the H. des Ven. is composed of one gr. of the bichlorate and \mathfrak{z} vi of the decoction of marsh-mallow.

[*Gargarisma Hydr. Bichlor.* (Sir John Hamett).

℞ Oxy. muriatis hydrarg., gr. ij;
 Ammoniaë muriatis, ʒ ss;
 Spirit. vini rectificat, ʒj;
 Aquæ destillatæ, ʒvij ad xj;
 Olei lavendulæ, gts. iv.

Misce. Fiat solutio et gargarisma p. r. n. utendum.

In all affections of the throat, ordinary inflammations, and above all, in venereal affections of it; and also as a lotion in venereal ulcerations.]

Mercurial Enema. H. of America.

℞ Hydrargy. bichlor., gr. vi;
 Infusi lini, Oj.

Fiat enema.

Employed with advantage in cases of ascari-
 rides.

The *Liniment Antisyphilitic* of the H. des Ven. contains only gr. ij of the bichlorate dissolved in ʒij 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.

℞ Hydrarg. bichlor., gr. iv;
 Aquæ rosæ, ʒvj.

Fiat collyrium.

Employed in ulcerations of the palpebræ,
and in chronic gonorrhœal ophthalmia.

Eau Ophthalmique Mercurielle. H. of Germ.

℞ Hydrarg. bichlor., gr. ss ;

Aquæ rosæ, ℥ iij.

Solve, et adde,

Mucilaginis acaciæ, ʒj ;

Aquæ destil. lauro-cerasi, gutt. xxx.

Misce.

Used in venereal ophthalmia.

Collyrium of Conrad. H. St. Ant.

℞ Hydrarg. bichlor., gr. j ;

Gum. tragacanth., ʒj ;

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, ʒss.

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, ʒj.

Misce.

Employed in cases of caries of the bones,
dependant on constitutional syphilis.

Mercurial Lotion, or Eau Rouge. H. St. L.

℞ Hydrarg. bichlor., ʒj;
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., ʒss;
Camphoræ, ʒj;
Spirit rectif., ʒj.

Misce.

This liquor is used in syphilitic condylomata.

Mercurial Bath. M. de Sante.

℞ Hydrarg. bichlor., ʒij—ʒj;
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 ʒij—ʒj.

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 CHLORIDE 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. j—v daily.

Powder of Calomel. (Swediaur.)

℞ Hydrarg. submuriatis, gr. vi;
Amyli, gr. xij;
Sacchari, ʒss.

Misce pro dosi.

An aperient.

[It is usually combined with jalap, the compound powder of jalap or rhubarb in the United Kingdom.]

Anthelmintic Powder. (Hôt. D.)

℞ 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.]

Plummer's Alterative Powder.

R Hydrarg. submur., unam partem ;
Sulph. antim. præcip, duas partes,
Fiat pulvis, gr. vi—x quotidie sumenda.
In scrophula—venereal diseases.

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.

[*Pulvis Hydrar. Chloridi cum Jalapa.*
Ph. Ophth. Lond. 1839.

R Hydrarg. chloridi, gr. ij ;
Jalapæ pulv. gr. viij.

Misce.

The same quantity of rhubarb may be substituted.

Pulvis Hydr. Chlor. cum Scammonio.
Idem.

R Hydr. chloridi, g. j.
Scammonii, gr. iv.

Misce.

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. Jour. 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 effervescent 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.

R₃ Hydrarg. submur., ℥j;
Camphor. pulv. gr. v;
Morphiæ acetatis, gr. l-8th.

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 producing 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.]

Compound Calomel Pills. H. of England.

℞ Hydrarg. submur.,
 Antim. sulph. præcip., āā ʒj;
 Guaiaci gummi, ʒij.

Tere et adde,

Mucilaginis acaciæ, q. s.

Divide in pilulas gr. v, capiat unam vel duas in die.

In constitutional syphilis, cutaneous diseases &c.

Compound Pills of Soap. H. de la Ch.

℞ Hydrarg. submur.,
 Jalapæ resinæ,
 Saponis medicinalis, āā ʒj.

Fiat massa, in pilulas granorum iv distribuenda, quarum capiat duas singula semihora donec alvus soluta sit.

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, ʒj—ʒss;
 ——— cinnam. comp., ʒss—ʒj;
 Sacchari purificat., ʒss;
 Pulveris cretæ, c. cum opio, gr. xv
 in ch. vi vel x, divide.

Dosis 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. The hydrarg. c. creta may be substituted for the calomel, when the alvine dejections are brownish or slightly depraved.

Calomel Powder with Opium. H. of Germ.

℞ Hydrarg. submur., gr. vj;
Opii, gr. ij;
Sacchari, ʒj.

Divide in chartulas vi, quarum sumat unam, quartâ parte horæ.

As an aperient.

Pills administered in Dropsy. H. de la Ch.

℞ Hydrarg. submur., gr. viij;
Pulv. scillæ,
—— rhei, āā gr. iv;
Syrupi, q. s.

Fiant pilulæ iv 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:—

℞ Misturæ camphor., ʒjss;
Ammon. carbon., gr. vij—x;
Spiritus æther. nitros., ʒj;
Tincturæ digitalis, mxx.

Sit haustus bis in die sumendus.]

As diuretics.

Compound Pills of Calomel and Ipecacuanha.
H. of England.

℞ 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.

℞ Hydrarg. submur., ʒjss ;
———— sulph. nigri,
Hydrosulph. ammoniæ, āā ʒj ;
Micæ panis, q. s.

Fiat massa in pilulas CXLIV distribuenda ;
ex quibus iij—iv quotidie sumendæ.

As antisyphilitics.

[*Pilulæ chlor. Hydr. c. opio.*

℞ Hydr. subm., gr. ij ;
Opīi pulveris gr. j.

Fiat pilula, secundis vel tertiis horis su-
menda.

In plueritic, peritoneal and other inflam-
mations.

Pilulæ Hydr. Colocynth et Antim.

℞ Pilulæ hydr., gr. ij ;
———— colocynth, c. gr. iij ;
Antim. tart., gr. l-8th ;
Olei menthæ pip., mj.

Fiat pilula, m. n. sumenda.]

Antisyphilitic Opiate.

℞ Hydrarg. submur., ʒ ij;
 Opii purific., gr. 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;
 Magnesiae sulphatis, gr. xvj;
 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. vj;
 Syrupi simplicis, q. s.

Fiat bolus.

Purgative Pastiles. (*Lozenges.*)

℞ Hydrarg. submur., gr. vj;
 Chocolatæ, ʒj.

Fiat trochisci è quibus capiat unum omni nocte.

Very useful to purge infants.

EXTERNALLY. In frictions on the gums gr $\frac{1}{4}$ —j, as an antisyphilitic.

[A better mode of curing new-born infants 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.

Lotio Hydrarg. Cinerea. Black wash.
(Guy's Hosp.)

℞ Hydrarg. chloridi., ʒ ijss ;
Liquoris calcis, Oj.

Misce.

Applied to excoriations, chancres, and to the clitoris in cases of muco-purulent discharges from the vagina of children ; often mistaken for gonorrhœa, according to Sir A. Cooper, Professor Hamilton, Burns, Dewees, &c. &c.—An error I have often known committed.

Lotio Hydrargyri flava. Yellow wash.
(Idem.)

℞ Hydrarg. bichloridi, gr. xxv ;
Liquoris calcis, Oj ;
Simul tere.

Employed in venereal and scrofulous ulcers.]

As a topical application, in a pommade, &c.

A Dry Collyrium. H. St. Ant.

℞ Hydrarg. submur.,
Sacchari, āā gr. xx ;
Opīi purif., gr. iv.

Misce.

[Cujus parum infletur, ope calami, in oculum affectum, semel vel bis in die.] See Hyd. oxyd. rub. oxyd.

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 by British practitioners, 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. opii sedat., or to a lotion of three grains of hydriodate of potass to each ounce of rose-water, with 3 ss—j of the liq. opii sedativ. Such cases have been repeatedly seen at the Metropolitan 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, so far as I know.]

Honey of Calomel. (Swediaur.)

℞ Hydrarg. proto-chlorureti, ʒj;
Mellis, ʒj.

Misce.

Employed in venereal ulcerations of the throat and the genital organs.

Resolvent Pommade. H. Dieu.

℞ Hydrarg. submur.,
Pulv. scillæ, āā ʒss;
Adipis, ʒij;
Olei rosæ, gutt. iv.

Fiat unguentum.

Employed in frictions in cases of chronic enlargement of the articulations.

Anti-herpetic Pommade. H. de la Ch.

℞ Hydrarg. submur.,
Sulphuris, ʒj;
Adipis prep., ʒj.

Fiat unguentum.

Pommade used in the Treatment of Tetters.
Hôt. D.

℞ Hydrarg. submur., ʒij;
Ung. rosæ, ʒiij.

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-iodide of mercury, or

other iodated preparations, which will be hereafter described, are much more efficacious.

The proto-chloride or chloride 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.]

IODIDE—PROTO-IODURET OF MERCURY.

One of the most irritating poisons, which appears to unite the properties of other substances of which it is composed. In very small doses it is employed in the treatment of scrophulous affections accompanied with syphilis, enlargement of the glands, &c.

INTERNALLY. Gr. one-eighth to a half, in pills.

Pills of the Proto-ioduret of Mercury. F. de M. (Proto-ioduret of mercury, gr. j; extract of juniper-berries, gr. xij; liquorice powder, q. s., for viij pills, each of which contains one-eighth of a grain 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, ℥jss.

Employed in venereal ulcerations.

BINIODIDE—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. one-sixteenth to a half, in solution or in pills.

Pills of the Deuto-ioduret of Mercury. F. de M. (Deuto-ioduret of mercury, gr. j; extract of juniper-berries, gr. xij; liquorice powder, q. s., for viij pills, each of which contains one-eighth of a grain 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°) ℥jss; 26 drops contain about one-eighth 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.]

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, $\frac{3}{4}$ jss).

The *Pommade d'Iode*, No. 2, of H. St. L. contains gr. xv of the deuto-ioduret of mercury to $\frac{3}{4}$ 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.

BICYANIDE—(CYANURET) OF MERCURY.

A corrosive poison, very nearly as energetic as the deuto-chloride of this metal. It is administered with benefit in obstinate venereal diseases, and M. Biett employs it with great success, externally, in cases of humid tetters, accompanied with violent itching. The greatest prudence ought to be observed in its administration.

INTERNALLY. Gr. one-sixteenth to a half daily, in solution or in pills.

Anti-syphilitic Liquor. H. de la Mat.

R. Hydrarg. bicyanidi, gr. iv;

Aquæ, $\frac{3}{4}$ vij.

Solve. Dosis, $\frac{3}{4}$ iv— $\frac{3}{4}$ j; partitis vicibus.

Tincture of the Cyanuret of Mercury.
(Parent.)

℞ Hydrarg. cyanureti, ʒj ;
Alcoholis, ℥x ;
Extr. buxi, ℥iij ;
——. aconit. napel.,
Ammon. hydrochl., āā ℥iij ;
Olei anisi, ʒj ;
Aquaë, ℥xiv.

A tea-spoonful to be taken night and morning in half a glass of sugar and water, gradually increasing the dose ℥ss—j. Each ounce contains one grain of the cyanuret.

In obstinate venereal diseases.

Pills of the Cyanuret of Mercury. (Parent.)

℞ Hydrarg. bicyanidi, gr. vj ;
Opīi pulveris, gr. xij ;
Micæ panis, ℥j ;
Mellis despum., q. s.

Fiat massa, in pilulas xcvj dividenda, quarum sumatur una mane nocteque.

Each pill contains one-sixteenth of a grain of the cyanuret, and one-eighth of a grain of opium.

EXTERNALLY.

Pommade of the Cyanuret of Mercury.
H. St. L.

℞ Hydrarg. cyanur., gr. xvj ;
Adipis, ℥j ;
Olei limonis, gutt. xv.

Misce.

Employed in certain cases of humid tet.

ters, 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., ʒ iij,
Aquæ acidulatæ, ʒ x.

Solve, et adjice,
Syrupi simplicis, Oijss ;
Ætheris nitrosi, ʒ j.

Misce.

From ʒ ij — iv in a mucilaginous vehicle. Each ounce contains a little more than gr. jvss of the nitrate.

EXTERNALLY.

Onguent Citrin. P. Employed in frictions in scabies.

Eau Mercurielle. P. To excite venereal ulcers.

Pommade Antidartreuse. H. of Italy.

℞ Hydrarg. proto-nit., ʒ j ;
Unguent. cucumis, ʒ ij.

Fiat unguentum.

Employed in circumscribed tetters.

Mercurial Lotion. H. St. L.

℞ Hydrargyri, ʒss;

Acid nitric., ʒj.

Solve, et adjice,

Aquæ destill., Oijss.

Fiat lotio.

In Scabies. ʒss. should be used morning and evening. This is a very commodious preparation, and is very successful.

BINOXYDUM—RED OXIDE OF MERCURY.

A stimulant and escharotic, 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.]

EXTERNALLY.

Pommade Ophthalmique de Regent. P. About the size of a pea, applied to the edges of the palpebræ is very efficacious.

The Pommade avec l'oxide de mercure, or *Pommade de Regent*, of the H. de la Mat. is composed of red oxide, ʒiss; fresh butter, ʒiij, and ʒiv of white wax. It is employed in the same manner as the preceding.

Caustic Powder of Plenck. H. of Germ.

℞ Oxyd. hydrarg. rub.,
Alum. calcin., āā ʒij;
Sabinae, ʒss.

Misce.

Employed to repress the fungous flesh of venereal and scrofulous ulcerations, &c.

Pommade of the Red Oxide, used in Ophthalmia. Hot. D.

℞ Oxyd. hydrarg. rub., gr. v;
Zinci sulphatis, gr. x;
Adipis, ʒj.

Fiat unguentum.

About the size of a pea should be applied to the eye-lids. It is used in tarsal ophthalmia, especially when the inflammation is aggravated by a scrofulous habit of body.

[℞ Hydr. nitro-oxid. in pulv. subtilissimum redacti, ʒj;
Adipis prep., ʒiij;
Ceræ albæ, ʒiv;
Morphiæ chlor., gr. ij.
Sit unguentum.—Ryan.]

Pommade de Desault. Hot. D.

℞ Oxyd. hydrarg. rub.,
Acetatis plumbi,
Aluminis,
Oxidi zinci, āā ʒij;
Deuto-chlorueti hydr., gr. xxv;
Adipis, ʒjss.

Misce.

Employed in the same manner as the preceding.

Onguent Brun. H. Militaries.

℞ Oxyd. hydrarg., ʒj;
Unguent. basilici, ʒj.

Fiat unguentum.

Employed in dressing atonic wounds and ulcers, as a slight stimulant.

OXYDUM—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.

℞ Oxyd. hydrarg. nig. ʒj;
Gummi acaciæ,
Sacchari, āā ʒ ss.

Fiant pilulæ xxx, dosis j—v quotidie.

Employed in syphilis.

EXTERNALLY. In frictions, gr. x—xx mixed with ʒj of lard, not much used.

BISULPHURETUM—(RED SULPHURET) OF MERCURY. (Cinnabar-Vermillion.)

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 Temperant de Stahl. P. Gr. vj—xx.

Boluses of the Red Sulphuret of Mercury.

℞ Hydrarg. sulph. rub. ℥ij;
Confectionis rosæ, q. s.

Divide in bolos iv, quorum sumat unum mane nocteque.

In obstinate cephalalgia.

Analeptic Powder. H. of Germ.

℞ Hydrarg. sulph. rub., ℥j;
Sacchari purific., ʒvj;
Olei cinnamomi, ℥xx.

In chartulas xx divide, harum sumat unam quotidie.

Lauded as cordial, stomachic, and analeptic.

EXTERNALLY.

Pommade de Cinabre, called No. 4.
H. St. L.

℞ Hydrarg. sulphur. rub., ʒjss;
Hydrochlor. ammoniæ, ʒss;
Adipis, ʒij;
Aquæ rosæ, ʒj.

Fiat unguentum.

Employed with advantage in prurigo pedicularis.

Fumigations de Cinabre. H. St. L. and H. de la Ch.

℞ Hydrarg. sulph. rub., ʒjss—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.

℞ Hydrarg. sulph. rub., ʒss ;
Olibani, ʒij.

From ʒss—j 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 exostosis, obstinate ulcerations, &c.

HYDRARG. SULPHURETUM CUM SULPHURE

BLACK SULPHURET OF MERCURY.

ÆTHIOPS MINERAL.

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.]

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.

[In cutaneous diseases, ℥j—ʒj bis quaterve in die.]

Purgative Electuary. H. de la Ch.

℞ Hydrarg. sulph. nig.,

Pulv. jalapæ, āā ʒj

Resinæ jalapæ,

Scillæ, āā, gr. lvi;

Scammoniæ, ʒ ss;

Syrupi rhamni, q. s,

Misce. ʒ ss—ij sumatur pro dosi.

As a drastic purgative, in dropsies and
Plumbers' 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.

℞ Hydrarg. acetatis,

Opii,

Camphoræ, āā gr. xxx;

Syrupi papav., q. s.

Divide in pilulas xxx, quarum sumat
unam vel duas in die.

In syphilis.

Dragées Antisyphilitiques de Keyser.
(Cadet.)

℞ Hydrarg. acetatis,
Gum. acaciæ, āā ℥ss;
Sacchari, ℥iij;
Pulv. althææ,
—— amyli, āā ℥ij;
Mucilag. acaciæ, q. s.

Fiat massa, in pilulas gr. j, dividenda,
quarum sumat duas mane nocteque.

The number should be gradually augmented to fifty a day!

SUB-DEUTO SULPHATE OF MERCURY, OR SUB-
SULPHATE-TURPETH MINERAL.

Formerly employed as an emetic and diaphoretic; at present it is scarcely ever used, except externally in the treatment of indolent tetter.

[It is sometimes used in this country in hydrophobia.]

EXTERNALLY.

Pommade de Turbith Mineral. H. St. L.

℞ Turbith mineral, ℥j;
Adipis, ℥j.

Lento igne simul liquefac.

The Pommade Antiherpetique of the H. des Ven. is composed of ℥j of the turbith and laudanum; ℥ss of sulphur, and ℥j of lard. It is employed in herpes, when there is not much inflammation.

IODINIUM—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.

[*Officinal Preparations in the London Pharm. 1836.*

Hydrargyri iodidum; hydr. biniodidum; ferri iodidum; potassii iodidum, tinct. iodinii comp.; ung. iodinii, c.

These preparations are now generally preferred to those of M. Lugol, which are as follow:]

INTERNALLY. Gr. 1-8th—j twice a day, in pills. (Highly objectionable.)

Tincture. G. de M. (Iodine ℥ij; alcohol (36°) ℥j; 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 in the shops.]

Ether sulphurique iodure. F. de M.
(Iodine gr. vi; æther ʒj; 30 drops contain gr. j of iodine).

[*Tinctura Iodinii, c.* Ph. Lond. 1836.

℞ Iodinii, ʒj;
Potassæ iodidi, ʒij;
Spiritus rectific, Oij.

Macera ad solutionem et cola. Dosis
m̄x—xxx, bis terve quotidie.]

Ioduretted Mineral Waters. H. St. L.

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
℞ Iodinii.	gr. $\frac{3}{4}$,	gr. j,	gr. $j\frac{1}{4}$;
Potass, } iodidi. }	gr. $j\frac{1}{2}$,	gr. ij.	gr. ijss;
Aquæ destil.,	gr. ʒviij,	ʒviij,	ʒviij;

Employed by M. Lugol in the treatment of scrofula.

At first ʒvj, then ʒviii of the water, No. 1, daily, in two or three doses. After the

first fifteen days, \mathfrak{z} viij of No. 2 is given daily; and in the fourth-fifteenth, \mathfrak{z} viij. of No. 3. These liquids should be sweetened at the moment of administration.

Ioduretted Solution. (Lugol).

R. Iodinii, \mathfrak{D} j;
Potassæ. hydriod., \mathfrak{D} ij;
Aquæ destill., \mathfrak{z} 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 xxxvj drops.

[If the sugar is added to the mixture, a decomposition is effected.]

Pills of Iodine. H. of Italy.

R. Iodinii, gr. j;
Pulv. glycyrrh. \mathfrak{D} 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 iodated preparations, menorrhagia has been produced. According to M. Lugol and others, the most objectionable mode of using pure iodine is in pills. See p. 309.]

EXTERNALLY.

Ioduretted Solutions of Iodine for External Use. H. St. L.

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
R ₃ Iodinii,	gr. ij,	gr. iiij,	gr. iv ;
Potass. } iodidi. }	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.

R₃ Iodinii, ʒiv ;
Pot. iodidi, ʒj ;
Aq. destill., ʒvj.

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.

Iodated Cataplasm. H. St. L.

R₃ Cataplasm. lini, q. v. ;
Solutionis iodinii rubefacient., q. s.

Misce.

This cataplasm is applied very hot to glandular swellings, chronic glandular swellings, &c.

Caustic Iodine. H. St. L.

R₃ Iodinii,
Potass. iodidi, āā ʒj ;
Aquæ destill., ʒij.

Solve.

This preparation is used when the rube-facient solution fails to excite scrofulous ulcerations, and to apply to cicatrices, &c.

Iodated Baths. H. St. L.

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.
R. Iodini,	3 ij,	3 ijss,	3 iij,	3 iv;
Potass. } hydriod. }	3 iv,	3 v,	3 vj,	3 viij;
Aq. destil.	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 iodated fomentations. The worst forms of scrofula are cured at this institution.]

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.

Iodated Pommades. H. St. L.

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.
R. Iodini, gr.	xij	gr. xvij,	3j,	gr. xxi;
Potass. } iodidi, }	3iv,	3ij,	3ijss,	3ijss;
Adip. } recent. }	3ij,	3ij,	3ij,	3ij.
Misce.				

Used to dress scrofulous ulcers, and in frictions, to swellings of the same nature.

[*Unguentum Iodinii comp.* (Ph. Lond. 1836.)

℞ Iodinii, ʒ ss ;
 Potassæ iodidi, ʒj ;
 Spiritus rectific., ʒj ;
 Tere simul et adde adipis, ʒij.]

Pommade of Iodine. H. of Italy.

℞ Iodinii, ʒ ss ;
 Adipis, ʒjss.
 Fiat unguentum.

Used in frictions upon indolent tumours, &c.

HYDRIODATE, OR IODIDE 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.

Dose, gr. v—xxx.

Solution of the Hydriodate of Potass. F. de M. (Hydriodate of potass, ʒ ss ; distilled water, ʒj ; a drachm of the solution contains gr. $4\frac{1}{2}$ of the hydriodate). Gutt. xx—ʒ ss, and even ʒj daily, the dose being gradually increased.

[*Liquor Potassii Iodidum Comp.*
 (Ph. Lond. 1836).]

℞ Potassii iodidi, gr. x ;
 Iodinii, gr. v ;
 Aquæ destillat., Oj. Misce.

Dosis x—xx bis vel ter in die.]

Dr. Elliotson once gave \mathfrak{z} iij three times a day of the hydriodate, with scarcely any, except a slight diuretic effect; but I assured him the remedy must have been adulterated. He has laterly reduced the dose to three grains, three times a day.]

Solution of the Hydriodate of Potass with Iodine. (Coindet).

R. Potassæ iodidi, \mathfrak{z} ss;
Aquæ destillat., \mathfrak{z} j.

Solve, et adde,
Iodinii, gr. x.

Misce.

Guttæ v—xv, sumatur quotidie ex semicyatho aquæ cum saccharo.

Atropic Solution. (Magendie).

R. Potass. iodidi, \mathfrak{z} iv;
Aq. lactucæ sativ., \mathfrak{z} viij;
— menthæ, \mathfrak{z} ij;
Syrup. althææ, \mathfrak{z} j.

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 had also, several cases under treatment, which have yielded to this remedy.]

Atrophic Solution with the Tincture of Digitalis. (Magendie.)

℞ Potass. iodidi, ʒiv;
Tinct. digitalis, ʒj—ʒij;
Aq. luctuæ sativ., ʒviij;
— florum aurant., ʒij;
Syrup. althææ, ʒjss.

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 public institutions which I attend, in similar cases, with the most decided success.

℞ Potassæ iodidi, ʒj—ij—iij—iv;
Aquæ menth. pip., ʒviij;
Tincturæ digitalis, ʒj—jss;
Vini colchici, ʒj—jss—ij;
Acidi hydrocyanici, ℥vj—viij;
Syrupi simplicis, ʒj.

Dosis cochl. med. vel amplum bis vel ter quotidie.]

Iodurated Potion. (Defermon).

℞ Acid. prussici, gutt. x—xij;
Solut. potass. hydriodat., gutt. xv;
Aq. lactuæ, sativ., ʒiv;
Syrup. althææ, ʒj.

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.

Pills of the Hydriodate of Potass.

(Pierquin).

℞ Potass. hydriodat., ʒijss;

Aq. destillat., ʒiiij;

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.)

℞ Potass. hydriodat., ʒss;

Adipis, ʒjss.

Fiat unguentum.

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 ʒjss to ʒjss 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 ʒss of liquor opii, or gr. i—ij of morphia to the ointment.]

Pommade of the Hydriodate of Potass with Iodine. (Magendie.)

℞ Potass. hydriodat, ʒ ss;
Iodinii, gr. x—xx;
Adipis, ʒjss.

Misce.

A scruple should be used in frictions in the same cases as the preceding.

IODIDE OR 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 iodide 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 M. M. Cattereau and Verdet de Lisle.

The dose is from a quarter to half a grain; and the ointment is composed of ʒj to ʒj of lard.

INTERNALLY. Gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ —j in pills, which should be gradually increased to gr. xij and gradually to gr. xx—xxx.

Pills of Iodide of Lead. (Cottereau.)

℞ Plumbi iodidi, ʒ 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 Iodide of Lead.

℞ Plumbi iodidi, ʒj;
Adipis, ʒj;
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. I also apply in solution ʒj—ʒj to ʒvj of distilled water, as a lotion to scrofulous and cancerous ulcerations, and add morphia or liq. opii. sed.

IODIDE—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 Iodide of Zinc. H. of Eng.

℞ Zinc., iodidi, ʒj;
Adipis preparatæ, ʒj.

Fiat unguentum, cujus ʒj utatur, bis in die.

In frictions.

IODIDE OF ARSENIC.

It possesses the properties of its two compounds. It is only used externally in tubercular herpes.

Pommade of the Iodide of Arsenic. H. St. L.

℞ Iodidi. arsenic., gr. iij ;
Adipis prep., ℥j.

Misce.

IODIDE 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.

℞ Iodidi. barii, gr. iv ;
Adipis prepar., ℥j.

Misce.

In frictions, in slight scrofulous engorgements.

IODIDE OF LIME.

[Is not employed medicinally.]

IODIDE 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.

℞ Iodidi. sulphuris, gr xxij ;
Adipis prepar., 3vj.

Fiat unguentum.

Another formula contains 8 parts of the ioduret to 144 of lard.

IODIDE—(HYDRIODATE) OF IRON.

Stimulant, tonic, possessing the properties of iodine and iron. Recently lauded

by M. Pierquin in the treatment of amenorrhœa 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, in cases in which the capillary system require to be stimulated, as in scrofula, chlorosis, amenorrhœa, bronchocele, atonic dyspepsia, and all conditions of direct debility. I have also used it in cases of great pallidity, or waxiness of the countenance, caused by uterine hæmorrhage in cases of abortion and labour, and in pale women who are much confined at home, with decided good effects.]

INTERNALLY. Gr. ij—iv a day, in pills, rapidly increased to gr. xv—xx.

[Dr. Thomson advises it in draughts.]

Pastilles (Lozenges) of Hydriod. of Iron.
(Pierquin.)

℞ Ferri hydriod., ʒj;
Crocī pulv., ʒiv;
Sacchari, ʒviij.

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. ʒiv—Oj of Bourdeaux, ʒss morning and evening.

EXTERNALLY. ʒiv. Oj of water, in

enemata, injections, lotions, several times a day.

Baths. ℥ij to any quantity of water.

Ointment. ℥iss—℥j—℥j. *In frictions.*
Night and morning.

[*Iodated Sarsaparilla.* (Magendie.)

℞ Decoct. sarsapar., Oij;
Potassæ hydriodatis, ℥j;
Syrupi aurantii, ℥ij.

To be taken in twenty-four hours.

Ioduretted Cynoglossus. (Magendie.)

℞ Decocti cynoglossi, Oij;
Potassæ hydriodatis, ℥ss;
Syrupi menthæ, ℥ij.

Dose as above.

Employed at the Hotel Dieu in chronic rheumatism and chronic syphilitic affections.

Iodated Collyrium. (Magendie).

℞ Aquæ rosæ, ℥vj;
Potassæ hydriodatis, gr. xxiv;
Iodinii, 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, Morphia is sometimes added.

IODIDE OR 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.]

BROMINIUM—BROME—BROMINE.

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, Eighth edition.)

INTERNALLY.

Aqueous Solution of Bromine.

R₃ Brominii, 3 ss;
Aq. destill., ʒ iss.

Four or five drops, progressively, are given in a glass of water.

POTASSÆ BROMIDUM—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.)

℞ Potassii bromidi, gr. xij ;
Aq. destill., ℥ iij ;
Syrup althææ, ℥ j.

Fiat mistura, in die sumenda.

A spoonful at a dose.

In the same cases as hydriodate of potass.

EXTERNALLY.

Pommade of Brome. (Magendie.)

℞ Potass. hydro-brom., gr. xxxiv ;
Adipis, ℥ j.

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.)

℞ Potass. hydro.brom., gr. xx—xxiv ;
Liquoris bromnii, gutt. vi—xij ;
Adipis, ℥ j.

Fiat unguentum.

Employed as the preceding pommade. It is more active.

BROMIDE (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.)

℞ Ferri bromatis,
Gum. acaciæ, āā 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.

℞ Auri chloridi, gr. x;
Pulv. glycyrrhiz., ʒ 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.

℞ Auri chloridi, gr. j ;

Pulv. amyli, ℥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.

℞ Auri et sodæ chloridi, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$;

Extract. saponariæ, ʒj ;

Pulv. gum acaciæ, q. s.

Fiant pilulæ xxx, quarum capiat j—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.

℞ Chlor. auri et sodii, gr. j ;

Pulv. iridis florent. gr. xx.

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.
(Magendie.)

℞ Chlor. auri et sodii, gr. x.

Adipis prepar., $\frac{2}{3}$ 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.

℞ Auri oxidi, gr. vj ;

Ext. mezerei, $\frac{3}{4}$ j.

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 stimulate venereal ulcerations of the palate.

Syrup of Gold. H. of Montp.

℞ Auri pulveris, $\frac{3}{4}$ j ;

Syrup. acaciæ, $\frac{3}{4}$ j.

Misce.

Employed in lotions in ulcers of the pharynx, and to cancers, &c.

Pommade of Gold. H. of Montp.

℞ Auri, ʒj;

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, (*Op. cit.*)

℞ Auri et sodii muriat., ℥ss;

Adipis preparat., ʒiv.

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.*)

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 or scrofulous ulcers.

INTERNALLY. Gr. 1-4th to 1-3rd, 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 Germ.

℞ Barii chlor.,
Ferri hydrochlor., āā 3 ss;
Aq. destill., ʒj.

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.

℞ Barii chlor., gr. j;
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.

℞ Barii chlor., gr. xij;
Aq. destillatæ, ʒij.

Fiat solutio.

A few drops to be injected into the eye, in pearl or opacity of the cornea.

CALCI CHLORIDUM—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—3j, dissolved in water.

Solution of Muriate of Lime. H. of Lond.

R₃ Calcis muriat., ℥ij ;

Aq. destillatæ, ℥iij.

Calcis muriatem in aquâ liqua, tum per chartam cola. Gutæ xxx—3j 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. [Dosis gr. j bis, ter, vel sæpius quotidie, et sit occasio caute augeatur dosis. Pharm. of Guy's Hospital, 1837.]

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°), $\bar{3}$ j.) Gutt. xx—xxx, and more.

It is used externally in paralysis and atrophy.

Powder of Nux Vomica. H. of Germ.

℞ Pulv. nucis vomic., gr. iij;
Gummi acaciæ,
Sacchari, āā, gr. xij;

Divide in chartulas sex, quarum sumat
ij—vj quotidie.

Pills of Nux Vomica.

℞ Extract nucis vomic., alcohol., ʒss;
Confect. rosæ gallicæ, ʒij.

Fiant pilulæ xxxvj, quarum sumat unam
quotidie.

The dose should be gradually increased.

Stimulating Pills. H. of Italy.

℞ 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.

℞ Extract nucis vomicæ, gr. x;
Mucilag. acaciæ, ʒj;
Aquæ puræ, ʒvi.

Sit solutio.

Dosis cochleare magnum secundâ quâ-
que horâ, ex ʒj, syrupi acaciæ vel aquæ
hordei.

EXTERNALLY. *Tincture.* P. In frictions
on parts affected with paralysis.

Liniment of Nux Vomica. (Magendie.)

℞ Spirit. nucis vomic., ʒj;
Liquoris ammoniæ, ʒij.

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. Canave). 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.]

STRYCHNIA—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 extra-

ordinary influence on the brain, spinal marrow, 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 in different parts of the body; and the patients under my care are examined by several intelligent students, some of whom are 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.]

INTERNALLY. *Powder.* Gr. 1-12th—
1-18th, in pills.

Alcool de Strychnine. F. de M. (Strychnine, gr. iij; alcohol, ℥j). Gutt. vj—xxiv, in a potion.

[*Tinctura Strychniæ.* Ph. Ophthal. Reg. Lond. 1839.

℞ Strychniæ, gr. j;
Tinct. aurantii, ℥j.
Misce.]

Powder of Strychnia. H. of Italy.

℞ Strychniæ, gr. j;
Oxydi ferri nigri, ℥j;
Sacchari, ℥iij.

Divide in chartulas vj, quarum sumat unam mane nocteque.

Pills of Strychnia. (Magendie.)

℞ Strychniæ, gr. ij;
Conf. rosæ gall., ℥ss.

Misce, et divide in pilulas xxiv, ex quibus capiat unam mane nocteque.

Pills of Strychnia. (Ryan.)

℞ Strychniæ, gr. j;
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 strychnia, 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 Strychnia. (Magendie.)

℞ Strychniæ, gr. j ;
 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 to one-third, 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.

[℞ Strychniæ, gr. 1-6th—j ;
 Ung. cetacei, ℥j.

Misce.

℞ Strychniæ, gr. 1-6th—j ;
 Pulv. irid. florent., gr. v.

Sit pulvis.

Mr. Middlemore was the first to advise these remedies in ptosis and amaurosis, and he observed more benefit when applied to a blistered surface in front of the ear than over the brow. Some advise the insper-tion of one or two grains, or the use of an ointment of this quantity to ℥j of cerate ; but dangerous results occurred in some cases.]

Test for Strychnia.—Good strychnia will not be reddened by nitric acid. It is very much adulterated.

SULPHATE OF STRYCHNIA.

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 strychnia.

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 strychnia, 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 strychnia.]

INTERNALLY. *Powder.* Gr. 1-4th—vj, progressively.

Alcool de Brucine. F. de M. (Brucine, gr. xvij; alcohol (36°), ℥j). Gutt. vj—xxiv, in a potion.

Pills of Brucine. (Magendie.)

℞ Pulv. brucinae, gr. xij;

Confectio, rosae, ʒ ss.

Divide in pilulas xxiv, ex quibus capiat ij quotidie.

The dose may be progressively increased to six in the day.

Stimulating Potion. (Magendie).

℞ Brucinæ, gr. vj ;
Aq. destill., ℥iv ;
Sacchari, ℥ij.

Fiat mistura, de quâ cochleare magnum sumatur mane nocteque.

[The sulphate, hydrochlorate, phosphate, oxalate and nitrate of brucine are not employed medicinally.]

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 dangerous medicine, and requires the most serious attention when employed.

INTERNALLY. Gr. 1-8th—j daily, in an emulsion.

Ether Phosphorée. P. (℥j contains about gr. 3-8ths of phosphorus). Gutt. v—x in an emulsive potion, may be gradually increased.

Phosphorated Oil.

Huile Phosphorée. F. de M. (Phosphorus, ℥j ; oil of sweet almonds ℥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).

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. (Magendie's Formulary, 1835.]

[*Acidum Phosphoricum Dilutum.* Ph.
Lond. 1836.

Dosis, min. xv ad x ʒj, bis ter, sæpiusve quotidie.]

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, ℥j—iv to Oij of water. They should be filtered through paper.

The root. *Powder*, gr., xij—℥j.

Decoction. The same as the flowers.

Tinctura étherée. P. ℥j—℥ss in a potion.

Infusion of Arnica. Hot. D. H. de la Ch.

℞ Florum arnicæ montanæ, ℥j;

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.

℞ Radicis arnicæ mont., ℥ij;

Aquæ ferventis, q. s.

Coque ad, ℥vj, per chartam cola et adde,
Etheris sulphurici, ℥ij.

The dose is a spoonful at a time.

Vinous Infusion of Arnica. H. of Germ.

℞ Flor. arnic. mont., ℥ss;

Aquæ puræ,

Vini albi, āā ℥vj.

Coque, cola, et adde,

Syrup. cort. aurant., ℥ss.

Misce.

The dose is half a glassful every hour.

Compound powder of Arnica. H. of Germ.

℞ Pulv. rad. arnicæ,

———— serpent.,

Olei menth. piper., āā ʒ ij.

Divide in chartulas vj, quarum capiat unam, secundâ quâque horâ.

In severe fevers accompanied with diarrhœa.

Stimulating and Tonic Bolus. H. de Montp.

℞ Pulv. flor. arnicæ,

Camphoræ āā 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.

[RECTIFIED SPIRIT, commonly called SPIRIT OF WINE. Specific gravity is. 838. It may be obtained from rum, brandy, malt spirits, saccharine vegetables, &c. It is commonly produced in this country from infusions of malt, and prior to its ultimate rectifications called whiskey.

SPIRITUS TENUIOR. Proof spirit. Specific gravity. 920. This is composed of rectified spirit diluted—55 parts with 45 of water. It is chiefly used in the preparations of spirits, tinctures, &c.

SPIRITUS VINI GALlici. Spirit of French wine—brandy. Introduced into the Lond. Pharm. 1836.]

INTERNALLY. $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ — $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ diluted, in drinks,
Punch. H. des Enf.

\mathfrak{R} Spirit. rectificati, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$;
Tincturæ melissæ, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$;
Syrupi simplicis, $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$;
Potion. acaciæ, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$.

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.

\mathfrak{R} Alcoholis,
Mellis, āā $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$;
Syrupi tartarici, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$;
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.

[*Mistura Spiritus Vini Gallici.*

(Ph. Lond. 1836.)

℞ Sp. Vini Gallici, vulg. brandy,
Aq. cinnamomi āā ℥iv;
Ovorum duorum vitellos;
Sacchari, ℥ss;
Olei cinnamomi, mij.

Misce. Dosis, ℥j, sæpius.

Stimulant—restorative; given in the last stage of fevers and debilitating diseases. It is strongly recommended on the continent of Europe as an aphrodisiac. It scarcely differs from common egg-flip.]

EXTERNALLY.

In frictions, lotions, and fomentations, as excitants and stimulants.

Lotio Spiritus diluti. (Guy's Hosp.)

℞ Spiritus rectific., ℥j;
Aquæ fontis, ℥v;

Misce. Signetur lotio vaporans.]

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.]

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. See the Physicians vademecum. Edited by M. Ryan, M.D. 1837.]

Pure, a spoonful at a dose, in convalescence after serious illness.

Mistura Vini. (Guy's Hosp.)

℞ Vini albi, ℥vj :

Ovorum duorum vitellos,

Sacchari, ℥ss ;

Olei cinnam., ℥iij.

Misce, et detur, ℥j, sæpius sub lanquori-

bus. Vice vini albi interdum uti liceat,
vel vino rubro vel spiritu gallico.

Alcoholized Vinous Lemonade. Hot. D.

℞ Vini albi,
Aquæ, āā Oj;
Alcohol., ʒj;
Syrup. tartar., ʒij.

Misce.

Taken as a drink in certain atonic affec-
tions, &c.

[*Vina.* Ph. Lond. 1836.

℞ Vinum aloes, ʒj—ij.
—— antim. pot-tart., ʒ ss—ij.
—— colchici, ʒ ss—ʒj.
—— ipecacuanhæ, m. x—ʒ ss.
—— opii m x—ʒj.
—— veratri m v—xx.
—— Xericum—sherry.]

EXTERNALLY. In lotions, fomentations,
local baths, &c.

Vinous Fomentation. Hot. D.

℞ Ros. gall. petal., ʒj;
Vini rubri, Oj.

Decoque et cola.

It is frequently applied to certain indolent
ulcers. [Rarely in this country.]

Irritating Injection. H. de Paris.

℞ 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—3 ss in a potion.

Potion Antispasmodic. P. A spoonful at a dose.

[Sulphur. ether, $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$; orange-flower water, $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ —syrup, $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$.]

Ether sulfurique Alcoolisé, or Liqueur Anodyne D'Hoffman, gutt. $\text{x} - \mathfrak{z}\text{j}$, in a potion.

Sirop d'Ether. P. $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss} - \text{j}$, in sedative and antispasmodic potions.

Antispasmodic Potion. Hot. D.

℞ Etheris, gutt. xxx;
 Infusi tiliaë,
 ——— flor. aurant., āā $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$;
 Aq. destill. menthæ,
 Aquæ destill. melissæ,
 ————— flor. aurant., āā $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$;
 Syrup. simplicis, $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$.

Misce. Dosis cochleare magnum.

The *Antispasmodic Potion*, of the H. St. Ant., does not contain the distilled waters, and the ether is replaced by $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ of alcoholized sulphuric ether.

The *Potion Calmant*, of the H. des Ven., is similar to the preceding one. It is composed of the gutt. xv of the anodyne liquor of Hoffman, and the same quantity of laudanum to $\mathfrak{z}\text{v}$ of the infusion of tilia and $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ 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, āā 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 ʒss of sulphuric ether. (See camphor.)

[*Spiritus etheris sulph. c.* Ph. Lond. 1836.

Antispasmodic and stimulant. Used in typhus, hysteric, &c. ʒss—ij.]

NITROUS ETHER.

A colourless, volatile fluid and a pungent taste. It acts as an antispasmodic, diaphoretic refrigerant and also as a diuretic. It is employed in some diseases of the liver.

INTERNALLY. Gutt. xx—xxx, in a potion.

Ether Nitrique Alcoolisé. P. Gutt. xxx, and even more, in a potion, as a diuretic.

Acidulated Julep. H. of Germ.

℞ Etheris nitrici, ʒj;
Decocti hordei, ʒxxiv;
Syrup. limon., ʒij.

Misce.

A small cupful at a dose.

EXTERNALLY. *In frictions*, as a refrigerant. Any quantity.

Antiphlogistic Gargle. H. of Germ.

℞ Etheris nitrici, ʒss;
Decocti althææ, Oij;
Syrupi ejusdem, ʒij.

Misce.

HYDROCHLORIC ETHER.

It possesses the same properties, and may be used in the same cases, as the preceding preparations. It is not much employed at present.

INTERNALLY. Gutt. XX—XXX, and even more, in a potion.

Ether hydrochlorique Alcoolisé. P. Gutt. XX—3 ss, in a potion.

ACETIC ETHER.

It has the same properties, and may be employed in the same manner as the preceding. It is not much used except externally, in frictions on those parts affected with rheumatism and neuralgia.

INTERNALLY. Gutt. 3 ss, in a potion.

EXTERNALLY. Gutt. 3 ij—iv, in frictions.

TRISNITRATE (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 diarrhoea, spasmodic cholera, to calm the cramps of the stomach, and to subdue the spasmodic diarrhoea and vomiting.

INTERNALLY. Gr. X—XX, and even 3j, in twenty-four hours, in pills, or in a mucilaginous vehicle.

Sedative Powder. H. Dieu.

℞ Bismuth. subnit., gr. iv;
Magnesiæ, calcin.,
Sacchari purif., āā gr. xl.

In chartulas iv divide, capiat j, singulis horis.

Tonic Pills. H. of Amer.

℞ Bismuth. subnit., ʒij;
Mucilag. acaciæ, q. s.

Fiant pilulæ xxxvj. Dosis j, secundis horis.

In dyspepsia.

[*Pulvis Bismuthi Compositus.*
Ph. Guyensis.

℞ Bismuthi trisnitratis, ʒj;
Pulv. tragacanthæ, c. ʒij;

Misce et dentur, gr. x ad xx bis, terve quotidie.]

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 spasmodic 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 antiaphrodisiac.

[It is said to facilitate the action of mercury.]

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{z} j, and even \mathfrak{z} ss or \mathfrak{z} j 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.

R \mathfrak{z} Camphoræ,
Acid. benzoic., āā gr. vj ;
Sacchari, \mathfrak{z} j.

Divide in chartulas vi, quarum, capiat unam tertiâ quâque horâ.

Camphorated Boluses. H. of England.

R \mathfrak{x} Camphoræ,
Conf. rosæ, āā \mathfrak{z} j.

Fiant boli xij, ex quibus sumatur unus quartâ vel sextâ quâque horâ.

Boluses of Camphor and Nitre.

H. Militaires.

R \mathfrak{z} Pulv. camphoræ,
Potass. nitratis, āā \mathfrak{z} j ;
Confect. rosæ, q. s.

Divide in bolos vi, quorum sumat iv—vj quotidie.

In typhous fevers.

*Boluses of Camphor and the Hydro-sulphate
of Antimony.* H. de la Mat.

℞ Camphoræ, ℥j ;
Antim. hydro-sulph., gr. j ;
Potass. tart., gr. xvj ;
Vitelli ovi, q. s.

Divide in bolos iv.

Used in certain fevers accompanied with
prostration of strength.

Sedative Pills. Hot. D.

℞ Camphoræ, gr. xij ;
Hydrargyri submur., gr. vj ;
Syrupi simplicis, q. s.
Fiant pilulæ iv.

Antispasmodic Pills. Hot. D.

℞ Camphoræ, gr. vj ;
Extracti opii, gr. j ;
Nitratis potassæ, gr. iv ;
Syrupi simplicis, q. s.
Divide in pilulas vj.

Pills used in Hospital Gangrene. Hot. D.

℞ Camphoræ, ℥j ;
Moschi, gr. viij ;
Ext. opii, gr. ij ;
Syrup simpl., q. s.
Fiant pilulæ viij.
Each pill contains gr. iij of camphor.
In fevers accompanied with adynamia.

Emulsion of Camphor with Nitre. H. of
Germ.

℞ Camphoræ,
Potass. nitrat., āā gr. xv ;
Vitelli ovi, q. s.
Tere et adde,
Aquæ tiliæ, ℥iij.
Fiat emulsio, cujus cochl. magnum su-
matur pro dosi.
Employed to diminish painful erections
in acute urethritis.

[*Pilulæ anodynæ.* (Ryan).]

℞ Ext. hyoscyami,
—— conii, āā gr. x ;
Camphoræ, ℥jss.
In pilulas x divide, quarum capiat j ter-
tiis vel quartis horis.
Used as in the last mentioned cases.]

Camphorated Potion with Ether.
H. of Germ.

℞ Camphoræ, ℥j ;
Ether. sulph., ℥ij ;
Liq. opii (Sydenham), gutt. xx ;
Aquæ cinnam., ℥vi.
Fiat potio, cujus capiat cochleare magnum
tertiâ vel quartâ quâque horâ.

Camphor Mixture. H. of England.

℞ Camphoræ, ℥j ;
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]

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.

℞ Camphoræ, ʒij;
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.

℞ Camphoræ, ʒij;
Cinchonæ, ʒj;
Aquæ, Oij.

Misce.

Employed in fevers in which there is a tendency to gangrene, and in all diseases, when the powers of life are sinking and death approaches.

Camphorated Fomentation. H. of Germ.

℞ Camphoræ, ℥iv;
Acid. acetic., ℥ij;
Aceti, ℥x.

Fiat fotus.

Employed in fomentations to parts threatened with gangrene.

Lotion of Elder with Camphorated Alcohol.
H. des Enf.

℞ 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.

Pommade of Camphor. H. de la Mat.

℞ Pulv. camphoræ,
Oxid. zinci, āā 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.

Cataplasm Antiseptique. Hot. D.

℞ Camphoræ, ʒ ij ;
 Cataplasm. lini, q. s.
 Pulveris cinchon., ʒ iv.

Misce.

Employed with success in simple and hospital gangrene.

[I employ the camphorated oil with opium in pertussis, with great success. An ʒj to ʒj—rubbed over the face cervical and dorsal vertebræ, and chest.]

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.]

INTERNALLY. Gr. x. ʒ ss in pills, or in an emulsion.

Teinture. P. ʒj—ʒ ij and more, in a potion.

Teinture Éthérée. P. Gutt. xx—xxx., in a potion.

Mixture of Assafœtida. H. of Eng.

℞ Assafœtidæ, ℥j;
 Aquæ menthæ, ℥ij.

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

Compound Assafœtida Pill. H. of Eng.

℞ Assafœtidæ, gr. xx;
 Ipecacuanhæ,
 Scillæ, āā gr. ij;
 Aquæ, q. s.

Fiant pilulæ vi, ex quibus sumat unam
 vel duas ter quaterve in die.

Antispasmodic Pills. M. de Santé.

℞ Assafœtidæ,
 Potassæ nitratis, āā ℥ij;
 Extracti cinchonæ,
 ——— catechu, āā ℥ij;
 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.

℞ Assafœtidæ,
 Gummi acaciæ, gr. ij;
 Moschi pulveris, gr. j;
 Pulveris valerianæ, gr. viij.

Fiant pilulæ tres, in die capiendæ.

Antihysterical Drops. H. of Germ.

℞ Tincturæ assafœtidæ, ℥ij;
 ——— castorei, ℥jss;
 ——— opii, ℥ss.

Guttæ x de xx sumendæ, pro dosi in potione vel cyatho aquæ.

EXTERNALLY. In an enema ʒj to ij.

Lavement of Assafoetida. M. de Santé.

℞ Assafoetidæ, ʒj;
Vitelli ovi, No. j;
Aquæ, ʒvj.

Fiat enema.

Employed in nervous affections, hysteria, &c.

Fetid Enema. H. of Eng.

℞ Assafoetidæ, ʒij;
Decocti avenæ sativæ, ʒx.

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—ʒss in pills, or suspended in a potion by means of the yolk of an egg.

Teinture. P. ʒj—ʒss, in a potion.

Pilulas balsamique or de Morton. P. Gr. vj ad xx.

Mixture of Ammoniacum. Ph. Lond.

R Ammoniaci, ʒv;
 Aquæ, Oj.

Triturate the ammoniacum, gradually adding the water. The dose is from ʒss to j, in a mucilaginous potion.

[It should be sweetened, on account of its unpleasant taste, with honey or syrup, and is an excellent remedy combined with tinc. camph. c. in chronic bronchitis, and winter cough.]

[Mistura Ammoniaci. Ryan.

R Mist. ammoniaci, ʒvj;
 Tinct. camph. c. ʒij—iv,
 Oxymellis scillæ, ʒij,
 Liq. amm. acet., ʒj;
 Mellis despumati, ʒj;
 Olei menthæ vir., m v.

Dosis ʒss ter quaterve in die.]

Expectorant Potion. H. de la Ch.

R Rad. polygalæ senegæ, ʒij;
 Aquæ ferventis, ʒij.
 Coque, cola et adjice.
 Ammoniaci., ʒij;
 Syrupi tolutani, ʒj.

Fiat mistura, cujus sumat cochl. mag. secundâ quâque horâ.

In pulmonary catarrh not inflammatory.

Pills of Ammoniacum.

See Pilulæ scillæ, c.

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.

℞ Ammoniaci,
Myrrhæ, āā ʒij ;
Aquæ, q. s.

In pilulas, xl forma, ex quibus capiat ij ad iv bis vel ter in die.

Pilules Fondantes. Hôt. D.

℞ Ammoniaci,
Pulveris rhei, āā ʒj ;
Assafoetidæ,
Croci, āā ʒss ;
Aloes, gr. x ;
Saponis medicinalis, ʒ iij.

Fiat massa, in pilulas granorum iij distribuenda, capiat duas bis vel ter in die.

Pilules Fondantes. H. of Germ.

℞ Ammoniaci, ʒij ;
Saponis medicinalis, ʒj ;
Olei juniperi, gutt. xx.

Divide in pilulas granorum ij, quarum sumat xij ad xv quotidie.

See Pil. ipecac. c. Pil. scillæ, c.]

EXTERNALLY.

Ammoniacum Plaster. H. of England.

℞ Ammoniaci, ʒ vij ;
Aceti scilliticæ, ʒij.

Misce.

GALBANUM, SAGAPENUM, and OPOPANAX, possess the same properties as ammoniacum and assafoetida. They enter into the composition of many officinal preparations.

[*Pilulæ Galbani Comp.* Ph. Lond. 1836.]

℞ Galbani, ℥j;
Myrrhæ,
Sagapeni, āā ℥jss;
Assafoetidæ, ℥ss.

Fiat massa.

Dose gr. x—℥j.

Antispasmodic and emmenagogue — in hysteria, chlorosis, amenorrhœa and dyspepsia.

The carbon. ferri ℥jss. to Pil. Gal. c. ℥iv—and Zinci Sulph. ℥j to Pil. Galb. c. are termed Pil. Galb. c. Ferro—and Pil. Galb. c. Zinco in the Pharmacopœia of Guy's Hospital, 1837.]

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 vertigo, 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 in nervous and hypochondriacal affections.

INTERNALLY. *Powder.* ℥ij—℥j, twice a-day, and gradually increased to ℥iv, and even more.

Infusion, or Decoction. ℥j—iv to Oij of water.

Distilled water. P. ℥ij—iv.

Extract. P. ℥j—℥ss, in pills.

Tincture. P. ℥ss—j, in a potion.

Tinct. valerianæ am, ℥j—ij.

The *Poudre Antispasmodique* of the Hot. D. contains ℥j of valerian, and ij of cinchona. It is used in the same cases.

Pills given in Epilepsy. Hot. D.

℞ Pulveris valerianæ, gr. xxx;

Castorei, gr. iv;

Oxidi zinci, gr. xx;

Syrupi simplicis, q. s.

Divide in pilulas vi, in die sumendas.

Compound Infusion of Valerian. H. of Germ.

℞ Valerianæ, ℥iij;

Aquæ ferventis, ℥viij.

Macera, cola., et adde,

Aquæ cinnamomi, ℥ij;

Etheris sulphur. alcoholiz., ℥ij;

Liquoris anodyni Hoffm. ℥ij;

Syrupi simplicis, ℥j.

Dosis, cochl. mag. singulâ vel secundâ quâque horâ.

MUSK.

A diffusible stimulant and energetic anti-spasmodic. 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 ammoniac 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.]

INTERNALLY. Gr. v—3 ss, in pills, or suspended in an emulsion.

Teinture. P. Gut. xv—℥j, in a potion.

Teinture Éthérée. P. The same doses.

Antispasmodic Powders. H. of Germ.

℞ Moschi, gr. xxxij;

Opii, gr. iv;

Sacchari, 3j.

Divide in chartulas xij, ex quibus sumatur una, singulis horis.

Pills of Musk. H. St. Ant.

℞ 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.

℞ Moschi,
 Extracti valerianæ, āā ℥j ;
 ——— opii, gr. xij.

Divide in pilulas xvj.

Each pill contains gr. $\frac{3}{4}$ of opium, and $\frac{1}{2}$ of musk.

Mixture of Musk. H. of England.

℞ Moschi,
 Gummi acaciæ,
 Sacchari, āā ℥j ;
 Aquæ rosæ, ℥vj.
 Sumatur ℥j ad ij, secunda quaque hora.

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.

Pills of Castor. H. of America.

℞ Castorei, ʒj ;
 Acidi succinici, ʒ ss ;
 Extracti gentianæ, q. s.

Divide in pilulas xxiv, de quibus sumat
 ij—vi in die.

Antispasmodic Boluses. H. de la Pit.

℞ Pulveris castorei,
 ——— succini,
 ——— assafoetidæ.
 ——— valerianæ, āā ʒ ss ;
 ——— camphoræ, ʒj ;
 Syrupi succinici, q. s.

Fiat massa, in bolos granorum vi divi-
 denda, quorum sumantur vi ad viij in die.

A Sedative and Antispasmodic Potion.
H. des Enf.

℞ Tincturæ castorei, gut. xx ;
 Aquæ valerianæ,
 ——— pœoniæ,
 Syrupi simplicis, ʒij.

Fiat haustus, partitis vicibus, sumendus.

Antihysterical Potion. H. of Germ.

℞ Tincturæ castorei, ʒij ;
 Etheris sulphur. alcoholiz., ʒj ;
 Aquæ melissæ, ʒvi ;
 Syrupi aurantii, ʒv.

Misce. Dosis, cochl. mag. secundâ quâ-
 que horâ.

EXTERNALLY. In enema, ʒ 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, [and is deemed an aphrodisiac].

INTERNALLY. Gr. v— \mathfrak{z} j, in pills.

Teinture. P. \mathfrak{z} j— \mathfrak{z} ss, in a draught.

Teinture Ethérée. P. Gutt. xij—xxxvi, in the same manner.

Powder of Musk and Amber Grease. H. of Germ.

\mathfrak{R} Ambræ grisæ, gr. xvij;
Moschi gran., gr. iij;
Olei cinnamomi, \mathfrak{m} ij;
Sacchari albi, \mathfrak{z} ij.

Sit pulvis, cujus capiat, gr. xij— \mathfrak{z} j sæpe in die.

Pills of Amber Grease. H. of Germ.

\mathfrak{R} Ambræ grisæ,
Confect. aurantii,
Extracti cinchonæ,
Opii pulveris, sing., \mathfrak{z} j.

In pilulas gr. ij redige—dentur v—x tertiis horis.

These are considered powerfully aphrodisiac.

Balsamic Tincture of Amber. (Dippel.)

\mathfrak{R} Ambræ grisæ,
Bals. Peruvian., $\bar{a}\bar{a}$ \mathfrak{z} j,
Potassæ subcarbon., \mathfrak{z} ij.

Tere simul et adde,
Alcoholis rectific., ℥jvss.

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.]

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. [It contains iodine.]

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.

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 ammoniacal preparations. It possesses a strong, disagreeable odour." (*Magendie's Formulary.*)

I insert the following new remedy in this place, as it was announced after the preceding part of this Formulary was printed.

[*Lactic Acid.* (Magendie.)]

This is a solvent of aliments in the stomach, and is used by M. Magendie in dyspepsia and indigestion.

Lactic Lemonade.

℞ Acidi lactici, ʒj—iv;
 Aquæ fontis, Oj;
 Syrupi simpl., ʒij.

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.*.)

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.]

INTERNALLY. *Powder.* As an antiepi-

leptic. ℥j—℥j 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.

ORANGE FLOWERS.

Slightly stimulating; much employed as antispasmodics.

INTERNALLY. *Infusion.* Pinc j—ij in Oij of boiling water.

Distilled Water. P. ℥j—iv.

Sirop. P. ℥j ad ij.

Oil. P. Gutt. ij ad vj.

Confection. P. q. v.

MARSH-MALLOWS AND 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.]

INTERNALLY *Infusion.* Pinc. i—ij in Oij of boiling water.

The *Infusion of Marsh-mallows* of the H. de Paris contain ℥ij of marsh-mallows to Oij of water.

Distilled Water. P. ℥ij—iv, as an ordinary vehicle for antispasmodic and other potions.

The ROOTS OF PEONY were formerly considered as antispasmodics; and admi-

nistered in powder, in doses of ʒss 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.]

INTERNALLY. Gutt. iv—viij, and even more, in sugar, or dissolved in alcohol, in a potion.

Stimulant Drops. H. of Germ.

℞ Olei cajeputi, ʒss;
—— cornu cervi, ʒj.

Misce.

Guttæ v—xv ex cyatho aquæ sumantur.

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—ʒj, in a potion,

Essential Oil. P. Gutt. iv—vj.

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 ʒij — ʒj .

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. It is termed volatile alkali, hartshorn drops—see ammonia.]

INTERNALLY. Gutt. v—xv, in sugar, or in a potion.

CHAPTER XI.

MEDICINES EMPLOYED AS SEDATIVES OF THE
NERVOUS SYSTEM, NARCOTICS, &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 acute and chronic diseases, and is contra-indicated when there is cerebral affection or constipation. It is only of late years that its chemical composition was accurately ascertained, and that its sedative and stimulant properties were explained. This substance and its sedative preparations are perhaps more generally employed than any other medicines in the *materia medica*. (See Morphia).

Subst. incomp. Ammonia, the carbo-

nates 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.

[It is frequently combined with most of these substances in extemporaneous prescriptions with the best effect. Such combinations may be very unchemical, but exceedingly clinical or efficacious at the bedside, and will continue to be used so long as they afford relief. Theory is one thing, practice another. Every patient wishes for relief, and cares not how it is ensured, whether theoretically or practically. Nevertheless, it is the duty of every medical practitioner to prescribe chemically, as often as he can, but never to the injury of the sick].

INTERNALLY. *Opium purifie.* Gr. j.—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).

Theriacque. P. Gr. xij—3 ss. (3j contains a little less than gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ of opium).

Diascordium. P. 3 ss—j. (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. ʒ ij—iv, in a potion. (ʒj contains gr. 2 of opium).

Pills of Soap and Opium. H. of England.

℞. Opii contriti, ʒ iv;
Saponis duri, ʒ ij.

Gr. v contain gr. j of opium.

Pulvis Cretæ Comp. c. opio. Ph. Lond. 1836.

Dose, ʒj—ij. Two scruples contain one grain of opium.

In diarrhœa. Much used to stop purging dependent on dentition of children. (ʒj contains gr. ss. of opium).

Sedative Powder. H. of Germ.

℞. Opii pulveris, gr. j;
Potassæ nitratis, gr. xij;
Sacchari purif, ʒ ij.

Divide in chartulas vi, quarum sumat unam secundâ quâque horâ.

Sedative Pills. Hot. D.

℞. Extracti opii,
Antimonii sulph., āā gr. ij;
Potassæ nitratis, gr. iv.

Fiat massa, in pilulas viij distribuenda, quarum capiat ij ad iv in die.

Pills of Opium and Antimony. H. of
England.

℞. Opii pulveris, gr. ij ;
Antimonii tartarizat., gr j ;
Theriaceæ, q. s.

Fiant pilulæ iv, quarum sumat unam vel
duas quotidie.

Employed in certain rheumatic affections.

Anodyne Pills. Hôt. D.

℞. 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 in-
somnolence.

Confection of Opium. H. of England.

Dose gr x—xxxvj.

[*Pulvis Confectionis Opii.* Ph. Guyensis.

℞. Opii contriti, ʒ v ;
Piperis longi, ʒ j ;
Zingiberis, ʒ ij ;
Carui, ʒ iiij ss.

Aromatibus in pulverem tenuem contritis
adde opium, et diligenter misce.

Dosis, gr. j, ad x pro re nata.

The following is the genuine prescrip-
tion for the Black Drop, by the original in-
ventor Edward Tonnall, a medical prac-
titioner 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 spoonsful 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 become 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.

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.

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 3j, sap. amygdal., ʒ ss, ol. olivæ, ʒ ij).

Anodyne Collyrium. H. of Germ.

℞. Extracti opii, gr. j;
Camphoræ sol. in ol., gr. ij;
Mucilag. mali cydoniæ, ʒj;
Aquæ rosæ, ʒij.

Fiat collyrium.

Employed in painful ophthalmia.

Collyrium with Opium. H. des Enf.

℞. Liquoris opii (Sydenham),
Croci, āā ʒj;
Decocti lini ferventis, ʒiv.

Macera et cola.

Used in the same cases as the preceding.

Another of the same Hospital.

℞. Extracti opii, ʒ ss;
Aquæ, Oj.

Misce.

Employed in cases of ophthalmia, accompanied with great increase of sensibility.

[The vinum opii of the Lond. Pharm. is a valuable remedy in chronic ophthalmia].

Sedative Gargle. (Swediaur).

R_x Extracti opii, ʒj ;
 Aquæ ferventis, Oj.

Misce et adjice,
 Spiritûs rectificati, ʒj.

Fiat gargarisma.

Employed with advantage in painful ulcerations of the throat and tongue.

Sedative Liniment. (Ryan).

R_x Liniment camph. c. ʒij—iv ;
 Tincturæ opii, ʒij—iv.

Misce.

[I have used this liniment in frictions on the cheeks, nape of the neck, dorsal spine, and chest, in whooping cough, with great success ; and also on the cheek during dentition and facial neuralgia from toothache in adults. It will also be found beneficial in rheumatismal and neuralgic pains in different parts of the body.]

Narcotic Fomentation Hôt. D.

R_x Opii, ʒij ;
 Aquæ, ℥j.

Fiat fofus.

[Lotio Opii. (Guy's Hosp.)

R_x Opii concisi, ʒijss ;
 Aquæ ferventis, Oj.

Diligenter contere ; dein coque lento igne per sextam horæ partem et cola.]

Anodyne Cataplasm. Hôt. D.

℞ Liquoris opii (Sydenham), ʒj ;
Cataplasmati lini, ℥j.

Misce in usum.

Employed in cases of phlegmasia accompanied with acute pains.

Narcotic Liniment. Hôt. D.

℞ Liquoris opii (Sydenham), ʒj ;
Balsami Fioravanti, ʒss ;
——— tranquilli, ʒj.

Misce.

[Opium is added to various liniments and ointments.]

Sedative Suppository. H. of America.

℞ 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—ʒj, in pills.

Syrup of Poppies. P. ʒij—ʒjss, in a potion ; ʒj is equivalent to gr. j. of opium.

EXTERNALLY. *Decoction.* No. ij—iv to Oij of water, in lotions, fomentations, local baths, &c.

Sedative Gargle. H. des Ven.

℞ Papaveris capsularum, No, ij;
 Semen 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.

℞ Syrupi papaveris, ʒj;
 Decocti amyli, ʒviij.

Employed in painful angina.

Narcotic Decoction. Idem.

℞ Papaveris capsularum, No. ij;
 Florum sic. belladonnæ, ʒj;
 Aquæ, Oj.

Coque et cola.

Employed in local baths, fomentations, injections, &c.

[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 ʒss—j.]

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. ʒj—iv, as a

vehicle for antispasmodic and sedative potions.

Sirop de Coquelicots. P. \mathfrak{z} iv— \mathfrak{z} j, in a potion.

Pectoral Infusion. H. de Lyon.

R. *Florum rhœados*, \mathfrak{z} ij;
Acidi sulphurici diluti, gut. xv;
Sacchari, \mathfrak{z} 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. j—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, \mathfrak{z} j; acetic acid, gut. iv; alcohol, \mathfrak{z} j). Gut. vi—xxiv, in a potion. \mathfrak{z} 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 \mathfrak{z} j in a potion. \mathfrak{z} j contains $\frac{1}{4}$ of a grain of the acetate. This syrup replaces with advantage the syrup of poppies.

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.]

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.]

[Seldom used in this country.]

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.

℞ Sulphatis morphiæ, gr. j ;
Olei olivæ, q. s.

Liqua sulphatem et adjice.

Ipecacuanhæ, gr. ii j ;

Nucis vomicæ, gr. ij ;

Micæ panis,

Mellis, āā q. s.

Divide in pilulas vi, ex quibus sumat unam tertia quaque hora.

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.]

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.

Dose, gr. 1-8th to $\frac{1}{4}$.

Solution of the Hydrochlorate of Morphia.
H. of England.

℞ 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. 1 of the hydrochlorate or muriate of morphia).

[This preparation is recently preferred by British physicians.]

[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 yellow crystallized 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 re-

markable 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 watery 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.]

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 prostration of strength. It is employed internally as a sedative in nervous and convulsive coughs; in the access of asthmas, whooping-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 ulcers, pneumonia, diseases of the heart, phthisis, cerebral fever, &c.]

It is much 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 Medico-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, contended 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 in some cases, and also the escape after a large quantity has been taken in others.]

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.]

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 dark cellar.]

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 ʒj should be kept in the surgery for use.]

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, ʒj; common sirop, ℥j); ʒss—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, ʒj;
Aquæ destillatæ, Oj;
Sacchari, ʒjss.

Misce, cochleare modicum mane nocte-que.

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, āā q. s.

Fiant boli xv, ex quibus capiat, unum secundâ vel tertiâ quâque horâ.

EXTERNALLY.

Lotion of Prussic Acid. Magendie.

℞ Acidi hydrocyanici med., ℥j ad ij;
Aquæ lactucæ sativæ, ℥j—ij.

The dose of the acid may be carried to ℥iv.

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 M. 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.]

CYANIDE—(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 Médicinale*. 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, ʒj; common syrup, ℥j, ($\frac{2}{3}$ 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.]

Pectoral Mixture. Magendie.

℞ Hydrocyanureti potassæ, ʒj;
Aquæ destillatæ, Oj;
Sacchari, ʒjss.

Misce.

Dosis cochleare modicum mane nocteque.

Pectoral Potion. Magendie.

℞ Hydrocyanureti potassæ, gut. xv;
Infusi hederæ terrestris, ʒij;
Syrupi althææ, ʒj.

Misce.

Sumat æger, cochleare minimum, tertiâ quâque horâ.

Potion of the Cyanuret of Potass.

Magendie.

℞. Aquæ lactucæ sativæ, ℥ij;
 Cyanidi potassæ, gr. ss—ij;
 Syrupi althææ, ℥j.

Misce.

Dosis, cochleare modicum secundâ quâque horâ.

Pills of Cyanuret of Potass. H. de la Pitié.

℞. Cyanureti potassæ,
 Amyli, āā gr. iv;
 Syrupi simplicis, q. s.

Divide in pilulas viij, ex quibus capiat unam mane nocteque.

Employed in certain cases of convulsions, dyspnœa, &c.

CYANIDE (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].

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.

℞. Zinci cyanidi, ℥ss;
 Magnesiæ calcinatæ, ℥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.

[CYANIDE (CYANURET) OF IODINE.

This substance is not as yet employed medicinally].

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. Hôt. D.

℞. Aquæ destil. lauro-cerasi, 3 ss ;
Julapii pectoralis, ʒiv.

Misce.

Dosis, cochleare modicum, p. n.

To calm a spasmodic troublesome cough and chronic catarrh.

Sedative Syrup. (Roux).

℞. Aquæ lauro-cerasi, 3 vj ;
Mucilag. acaciæ, ʒvj.

Sit mistura, cujus capiat coch. ampl., ter quaterve in die.

In nervous cough, asthma and palpitations.

EXTERNALLY.

Anodyne Lotion. (Roux.)

℞. Aquæ lauro-cerasi, 3j ;
—— puræ, 3 iij ;

Anodyne Mixture. (Idem.)

℞. Aquæ lauro-cerasi, ℥iv;
 Etheris sulphur., ℥j;
 Extr. belladonnæ, ℥j.

Used in frictions, in nervous, rheumatic and arthritic pains.

Anodyne Cerate. (Idem.)

℞. Aquæ lauro-cerasi, ℥ss;
 Cerati simplicis, ℥j.

Applied to chronic and cancerous ulcers.

BITTER ALMONDS.

Possess the same property as prussic acid, are rarely used in France, but preferred to the acid in Germany.

Hydrocyanic Acid. (Schrader.)

℞. Ol. ess. amygdal. amar., ℥j;
 Alcoholis rectific.,
 Aquæ destillatæ, āā ℥x.

Dosis, m. ij—iij ex paul. aq. c. sacch. secunda vel tertia hora.

Potion of Distilled Water of Bitter Almonds. (Sunderlin.)

℞ Ap. destil. amygdal. amar., ℥ij;
 Sodæ tartatris pulv., ℥ss;
 Extracti cynoglossi, ℥ij;
 Aquæ destillatæ, ℥iv.

Dosis, ℥ss sæpe in die.

Pills of Bitter Almonds. (Kranischfeld.)

℞. 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.

Digitalis, in large doses, 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, hæmoptysis, 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, is of opinion that digitalis accelerates the pulse, and acts at first as a stimulant].

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—3ss.

Infusion. 3j to Oss. of boiling water.

[Dosis ʒij—iv. bis ter vel sæpius in die.]

Teinture. P. Gut. x—xx—xxx.

Teinture Ethérée. P. Gut. x—xx.

Anodyne Pills. H. of America.

℞. Pulveris digitalis,
Opii, āā gr. vj ;
Confectionis rosæ, q. s.

Fiant pilulæ xij, ex quibus sumatur una quartâ quâque horâ.

In asthma.

Nauseating Boluses. H. of Italy.

℞. Pulveris digitalis, gr. xv ;
——— ipecacuanhæ, gr. iij ;
Succi sambuci,
Pulveris glycyrrhizæ, āā q. s.

Divide in bolos vi, quorum sumat unum secunda quâque horâ.

In hæmoptysis, &c.

Expectorant Pills. (Ryan.)

℞. Pulveris digitalis,
——— scillæ,
——— ipecacuanhæ, āā, ʒj ;
Confectionis rosæ, q. s.

In pilulas xx divide, quarum capiat unam mane nocteque.

In chronic bronchitis, asthma, senile catarrh, &c.

Diuretic Pills. H. of Italy.

℞. Pulveris digitalis,
——— scillæ, āā gr. xij. ;
Extracti hyoscyami, gr. ij.

Fiant pilulæ vj, de quibus capiat unam secunda quâque horâ.

In angina pectoris, asthma, and chronic bronchitis.

Decoction of Digitalis. H. of Germ.

℞. Digitalis folior., ℥ss ;
 Aquæ fontanæ, ℥xx. ;
 Decoque ad ℥ xij, cola et adde,
 Spiritus rectificati, ℥ij.

Dosis, cochleare amplum, secundâ quâque hora.

Infusion of Digitalis. H. of England.

℞. Digitalis foliorum, ℥j ;
 Aquæ ferventis, ℥viij ;
 Macera, quartas horas, cola et adde.
 Spiritûs cinnamomi, ℥ss.

Misce.

Dosis ℥j bis in die.

Anodyne Potion. H. of Germ.

℞. Tincturæ digitalis, ℥jss ;
 ——— hyoscyami, ℥j ;
 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 whooping-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].

INTERNALLY. *Powder.* Gr. j—xij, in pills.

Infusion. ℥j in ℥viiij of boiling water, of which ℥j—ij should be taken daily.

Extract. P. Gr. $1\frac{1}{2}$ —iv, in pills,

Powder of Belladonna. H. of Germ.

℞. Pulv. rad. belladonnæ, gr. iij ;

Sacchari albi, gr. xviiij.

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.

[*Tincturæ Belladonnæ.* Ph. Guyensis.

℞ Belladonnæ, ℥ijss ;

Spiritus tenuioris, Oj.

Macera, per dies quatuordecim et cola.

Dosis m.v ad. xv, bis terve in die.]

[*Guttæ Belladonnæ.* Ph. Ophth. Reg.
Lond., 1839.

R̄ Liquoris belladonnæ m. xx;
Aquæ destillat., ℥j.

Misce.

Used to dilate the pupil.]

Prophylatic Solution against Scarlatina.

(Hahneman.)

R̄ 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. Macmichael and others in this country. I have lately found it efficacious.]

Anodyne Potion. H. of Germ.

R̄ Extracti belladonnæ, gr. ij;
Aquæ destillatæ, ℥ij.

Fiat potio, cujus capiat guttas v—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.

[*Emplastrum Belladonnæ.* Ph. Lond.,
1836.

R̄ Emplast. resinæ, ℥iij;
Ext. belladonnæ, ℥jss.

[Anodyne and anti-spasmodic, used in local pains, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, uterine and pelvic diseases; and also in whooping-cough, asthma, and spasmodic cough. Care must be taken not to make the plaster too large, as it may affect the vision, and induce confusion of the brain and senses. It is not sufficiently adhesive.]

Pommade of Belladonna. H. de la Mat.

℞ Extracti belladonnæ, ℥ij;
Aquæ destillatæ,
Cerati simplicis, āā ℥ij.

Fiat unguentum.

Employed with success to obtain dilatation of the neck of the uterus, in difficult cases of labour. About ℥ij should be applied to the organ, by means of a small syringe.

The *Ointment of Belladonna*, of the English Hospitals, is composed of ℥ij of the extract of belladonna, and an ℥j cerate. It is employed with advantage in frictions, in cases of white swellings, and to prevent spasmodic contractions of the urethra, and the sphincters, as in inflamed piles and dysentery.

[*Linimentum Belladonnæ.* (Guy's Hosp.)

℞ Extracti belladonnæ, ℥j;
Linimenti saponis, ℥viij.

Misce.

Enema of Belladonna.

℞ Folior. belladonnæ, gr. xij;
Aquæ ferventis, ℥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.

EXTERNALLY. The leaves are employed in cataplasms on cancerous tumours, to abate pain; as likewise in lotions, fomentations, baths, &c.

INTERNALLY. *Powder.* Gr. j—℥j. Not much used.

Extract. P. The same doses, in pills.

Sedative Boluses. H. of Italy.

℞ Extracti hyoscyami, gr. viij;
Gummi acaciæ, ʒvj;
Succi sambuci, q. s.

Fiant boli xij, de quibus sumat unum tertio quaque hora.

In gastrodynia, spasmodic colic, &c.

[I have found the following pills extremely valuable in hysteria, and for nervous women during uterine gestation. They are peculiarly suited for pregnant women, whose bowels ought to act daily, with or without the use of medicine. These pills

are preferable to castor oil or lenitive electuary.—(Conf. sennæ.)]

℞ Extract. colocynth. comp., ℥ij.
 ——— hyoscyami, ℥j;
 Hydrargyri subm., gr. vi—xij;
 Olei menthæ piper., ℥v;
 Strychniæ 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.]

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, ℥j;
 Aquæ destillatæ, ℥iij.

Collyrium of Henbane. H. of Germ.

℞ Extracti hyoscyami, gr. x;
 Aquæ destillatæ, ℥ss.

Fiat collyrium.

Employed to dilate the pupil, and in ophthalmia accompanied with spasmodic contraction of the eye-lids.

Anodyne and Resolvent Liniment. Hôt. D.

℞ Extracti hyoscyami, ʒss ;
 Saponis duri, ʒij ;
 Olei tiliaë, ʒvj.

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, ʒiv.

Liqua. Dosis ʒss. 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—ʒj, in pills.

Extract. P. Gr. ij—ʒj, in pills.

Extract préparé sans fécule. P. Gr. j—xv.

Suc experimé. P. Gutt. xiv—xxiv, in a potion.

Teinture Ethérée. P. Gutt. x—xx, in a potion. Tinc. Lond. ℥ xx—lx.

Pills of Hemlock. (Stoerck.)

℞ Extracti conii, ℥j;
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.*)]

Pilules Depurative. M. de Sante.

℞ Extracti conii, ℥iv;
—— opii, gr. xvij;
Hydrargyri submur., ℥ss;
Syrupi althææ, q. s.

Fiat pilulæ xxxvi, 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.

℞ Conii,
Coriandri sativi, āā ℥ij;
Aquæ ferventis, ℥viij.

Macera et cola. Dosis ℥j—ij bis vel ter in die.

Compound Mixture of Hemlock.
H. of England.

℞ Extracti conii, ʒj;
Sodæ subcarbonatis, ʒjss;
Aquæ cinnamomi, ʒvj;
Decocti glycyrrhizæ, ʒix.

Misce. Dosis cochl. medium semel vel bis in die.

[The following mixture will alleviate the numerous nervous disorders, or pains in phthisis :—

Sedative Mixture. (Ryan.)

℞ Extracti conii,
———— hyoscyami, āā ʒj—ʒss;
Mucilaginis acaciæ ʒj;
Misturæ camphoræ, ʒiv;
Tincturæ digitalis, ʒj—jss;
Acidi hydrocyanici, ℥vj—viij;
Vini ipecacuanhæ, ʒj—ij;
Syrupi tolutani, ʒiv—vj.

Sit mistura, cujus sumat cochl. amplum, phialâ prius agitatâ, secundis vel tertiis horis.]

EXTERNALLY. *Decoction*, ʒj—Oij of water, employed in lotions, fomentations, &c.

Oil of Hemlock. P. G. v, in embrocations.

Plaster of Hemlock. P. G. v.

Cataplasm. ʒij in ℥ij of common cataplasm.

Fomentation of Hemlock. H. of England.

℞ Conii folior., ʒij ;
 Anthemidis florum., ʒss ;
 Aquæ, Oij.

Macera et cola.

Cataplasm of Hemlock. H. of England.

℞ Conii, ʒij ;
 Micæ panis, ʒvj ;
 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.]

INTERNALLY. *Powder.* Gr. i—xx, progressively increased.

Extract. P. Gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ —ij, in pills.

Syrup of Stramonium. H. of Germ.

℞ Seminum stramonii, ʒj ;
 Aceti communis, ℥j.

Macera per dies duas in vase clauso, cola et adjice,

Sacchari, ℥ij.

Dose, ʒij—iv, in a sedative potion, or a tea-spoonful every three or four hours.

In nervous affections.

Wine of Stramonium. H. of Germ.

℞ Seminum stramonii, ℥ij ;

Vini albi, ℥viiij ;

Spiritûs rectificati, ℥j.

Decoque per duas dies, lento igne, et cola.
Dosis, gutt. vi—℥j, 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 ?]

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.* 3j—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 Eng.

℞ Tabaci foliorum, ℥ij;
Aquæ ferventis, ℥iv.

Macera in vase clauso, per horas tres, cola et adde,

Spiritûs 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.

℞ Succi tabaci,
Ceræ flavæ, āā ℥iij;
Picis, ℥jss;
Olei olivæ, q. s.

Misce.

Employed in frictions in tetters, when there is not much inflammation.

Enema of Tobacco. Hôt. D.

℞ Tabaci foliorum, ʒj.

Coque in,

Aquæ, Oij.

Cola et adjice,

Antimonii tartarizati, gr. xij.

Employed as an energetic stimulant, in asphyxia, &c.

Fomentation of Tobacco.

℞ Tabaci foliorum, ʒj;

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.]

[LOBELIA INFLATA. INDIAN TOBACCO.]

An emetic, narcotic and slightly expectorant. It is used in spasmodic asthma, hooping-cough, and other pulmonary affections.

Dose, gr. ij—x as an expectorant, gr. x—ʒj as an emetic.

Tinctura Lobeliæ. Ph. Guyensis.

℞ Lobeliæ, ʒijss;

Sp. tenuioris, Oj.

Dosis m xv ad lx, ter quaterve in die.]

STRONG SCENTED LETTUCE LEAVES.

Narcotic and diuretic. They are administered with success in ascites, enlargements of the abdominal viscera, jaundice, &c., and as a substitute for opium, in neurosis.

INTERNALLY.—*Extract.* P. Gr. ij—℥j, and even ℥j, in pills.

LETTUCE-LACTUCARIUM. (Duncan).

A sedative which does not produce narcotism.

INTERNALLY. Gr. ij—iv, and progressively to gr. x or xv in pills.

ACONITUM-ACONITE.

Narcotic, diaphoretic, and diuretic.

Used in chronic rheumatism, scrofula, chronic cutaneous eruptions.

Dose, gr. i—v in powder, gr. ss—v extract.

Pilulæ aconiti c. hydr.

℞ Aconiti extracti, ℥j ;
Hydrarg. oxymur., gr. ij ;
Acaciæ pulveris, ℥j ;
Confect. rosæ, q. s.

Fiant pilulæ xx—dosis j m. n.

Unguentum aconitinæ.

℞ Aconitinæ, gr. ij—iv ;
Alcoholis, ℥vi ;
Adipis, ℥j.

Misce.

PIX LIQUIDA—TAR.

Stimulant, diuretic, and sudorific. Used in scurvy, ichthyosis, and other cutaneous diseases. Applied externally to foul ulcers and eruptive diseases.

Aqua Picis Liquidæ. Dublin.

℞ Picis liquidæ, Oij;
Aquæ cong., j.

Misce per quartam horæ partem, et postea transfunde.

Unguentum Picis Liquidæ.

℞ Picis liquid.,
Adipis ovinæ, āā ℥j.

Liqua.

Unguentum Picis Nigræ.

℞ Picis nigræ,
Ceræ flavæ;
Resinæ, āā ℥ix;
Olei olivæ, ℥xvi.

Liqua.

This is Black Baselicon.

[CREOSETE—PREPARATION OF TAR.]

A sedative and tonic in small doses; causes diarrhœa and dysentery in larger doses; is sometimes diuretic, or may induce stranguery; its poisonous effects are similar to those of prussic acid, and require similar antidotes; causes death with or without organic lesion. It is used in a variety of opposite diseases—in toothache, with or

without caries; in burns and scalds, to prevent suppuration; in ulcers, fistulæ, cancer, lupus, cutaneous diseases, scabies, tetters, &c. As a resolvent of tumours, buboes, condylomata; in facial and other neuralgiæ, in diseases of the respiratory organs, and heart, in phthisis, asthma, chronic bronchitis, in nervous and hysterical vomiting; as an astringent, to arrest hæmorrhage from divided arteries and veins.

INTERNALLY. \mathfrak{m} i—ij, three or four times a-day, in water or syrup; and the dose has been increased to \mathfrak{z} ss, with impunity.

EXTERNALLY. *Lotion*, \mathfrak{m} i— \mathfrak{z} j of water. *Ointment* \mathfrak{z} ss, to \mathfrak{z} j of cerate. To arrest hæmorrhage, \mathfrak{m} ijss to 100 of distilled water.

CHAPTER XII.

MEDICINES PRINCIPALLY USED AS EMETICS.

POTASSIO—TARTRATE OF ANTIMONY.

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.]

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.]

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{z} j, and progressively to \mathfrak{z} ij in the 24 hours.

Wine of the Tartrate of Antimony. P. (\mathfrak{z} j contains a little more than gr. j of antimony). As an emetic, \mathfrak{z} j—ij. Not much used, [as gastric irritation or gastro-enteritis is so common to infants.]

As a diaphoretic, \mathfrak{z} ij—iv.

Potion émétique. P. To be taken in three doses, at an interval of a quarter of an hour.

Emetic Potion. H. of Germ.

R. Antimonii potassio-tart., 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.

℞ Pulv. ipecacuanhæ, gr. xv;
Antimonii potassio-tartr., 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.]

Emetic Potion. H. of England.

℞ Antimonii potassio-tartratis, gr. j;
Pulveris ipecacuanhæ, gr. xv;
Aquæ menthæ, ʒ xij;
Syrupi croci, ʒ j.

Fiat potio, in dosibus duabus capienda.

Eau Minerale. H. de la Ch.

℞ Antimonii tartarizati, gr. iij;
Sodæ sulphatis, ʒ iij;
Aquæ ferventis, ʒ 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.]

Potion Stibio-Opiace. H. of Paris.

℞ Antimonii tartarizati, gr. j;
 Opii pulveris, āā gr. j;
 Gummi tragacanthæ, ℥j;
 Aquæ folior. aurantii, ℥ij;
 Aquæ fontanæ, ℥viij.

Misce.

Dosis cochl. min. singulis semihoris.

In intermittent fevers.

Potion Anticroupal H. des Enf.

℞ Antimonii tartarizati, gr. jss;
 Syrupi ipecacuanhæ, ℥j;
 Oxymellis scillæ, ℥iij;
 Infusi polygalæ senegæ, ℥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.]

Apozème Contro-Stimulant of Laennec.

H. de la Ch.

℞ Antimonii tartarizati, gr. vj;
 Infusi foliorum aurantii, Oj;
 Syrupi simplicis, ℥ij.

Misce.

Dosis ℥iij, tertiâ quaque hora.

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 ℥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.]

Anticatarrhal Pills.

℞ Antimonii tartarizati,
Opīi pulveris, āā 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—℥j on a burgundy pitch plaster, or on a blister.

Pommade Stibée, called *d'Autenrieth*. P. (℥j—℥j of lard). In frictions two or three times a day, as a rubefacient.

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.

℞ Antimonii tartarizati, ℥j;
Aquæ ferventis, Oj;
Spiritus camphoræ, ℥ss.

Misce.

Strengthening Collyrium. H. of Germ.

℞ Vini antimonii tartarizati, ℥ss ;
Aquæ rosæ, ℥iv ;
Balsami Fioraventi, ℥ij.

Fiat collyrium.

Employed in chronic ophthalmia.

Purgative Enema. H. of America.

℞ Tartratis antimonii, gr. xx ;
Solutionis acaciæ, ℥viij.

Fiat enema.

SUR-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 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—℥j, and even to ℥ij, progressively.

Powders used in Hooping Cough. H. de Montp.

℞ 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.

℞ Antimonii hydro-sulphatis, gr. ss;
Camphoræ pulveris, gr. j;
Sacchari purificat., ℥j.

Divide in chartulas duas in die capiendas.

Expectorant Boluses. H. of Italy.

℞ Antimonii hydro-sulphatis, gr. viij;
Gummi ammoniaci, ℥j;
Oxymellis scillæ, 3 ss;
Pulveris glycyrrhizæ, q. s.

Divide in bolus octo, quorum sumat unum secundâ quaque hora.

Expectorant Powder. H. of Germ.

℞ Antimonii hydro-sulphatis, gr. xv;
Sacchari purificati, 3j.

Divide in chartulas xv, quarum capiat duas vel tres pro dosi.

Diaphoretic Boluses. H. of Germ.

℞ Antimonii hydro-sulphatis, gr. vj;
Camphoræ, gr. viij;
Ipecacuanhæ, gr. vij;
Succi sambuci, q. s.

Fiant boli vj, quorum capiat unum tertiâ quaque hora.

In catarrhal fevers.

Marmalade Expectorant de Zanetti.

℞ Antimonii hydro-sulphatis, gr. iv;
Mannæ, ℥vj;
Olei amygdalæ dulcis,
Syrupi scillæ,
—— polygalæ, āā ℥ij.

Misce. Capiat cochl. min. secunda quaque 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.

Pectoral Pills. H. of Germ.

℞ Antimonii sulphuretti fusci, ℥ss;
Gummi ammoniaci,
Extracti glycyrrhizæ, āā ℥ss.

Fiat massa, in pilulas granorum ij distribuenda, ex quibus sumat v—x quotidie.

Looch Pectoral. H. of Germ.

℞ Sulphatis antimoniatum fusci, gr. iv;
Mucilaginis acaciæ,
Mellis purificati, āā ℥j.

Misce. Cochl. amp. pro dosi.

[ANTIMONII SESQUI SULPHURETUM.]

Olim Antim. Sulphuretum.

Ph. Lond. 1836.

Dose gr. x—℥ij with dried carbonate of soda.

ANTIMONII OXYSULPHURETUM.

Olim Antim. Sulphuret. præcipitatum.

Diaphoretic, alterative, emetic, and cathartic.

It is used in rheumatic, herpetic, and other diseases.

Dose gr. j—iv.

PULVIS ANTIMONII COMPOSITUS.

Olim Pulvis Antimonialis.

Dose gr. ij—x.

It is far inferior to James's powder.]

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. xij— \mathfrak{z} 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.]

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 diminished 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. j—vj.

Potion émétique avec l'ipecacuanha. P. (℞j aq. ℥ix. ; syr. ℥j.) To be taken at three doses, every quarter of an hour.

Potion d'ipecacuanha composee. 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; sacch. ℥xx. Muc. tragacanth.,
q. s.

An Emetic Powder. H. of Germ.

℞ Pulveris ipecacuanhæ,
Sacchari, āā ℥j.

Divide in chartulas iv, de quibus sumat unam quartâ quâque parte horæ, donec emesis supervenerit.

Powder of Ipecacuanha and Rhubarb.
H. of England.

℞ 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 emeto-cathartique* of the Hôt D. very much resembles the above. It is composed of ipecacuanha ℥j, 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.

℞ Pulveris ipecacuanhæ, ℥j;
———— scillæ, gr. xij.

Divide in chartulas xij, quarum sumat unam secundâ vel tertiâ quâque horâ.

Pilulæ Ipecac. c. (Ph. Lond. 1836.)

℞ Pulv. ipecac. c. ℥iij;

——— scillæ,

Ammoniaci, āā ℥j;

Misturæ acaciæ, q. s.

Dosis gr. v—x.

Sudorific, anodyne and expectorant.]

[*Anodyne and Aperient Pill.*

(Sir John Hamett.)

℞ Pulveris ipecac. comp., gr. x—xv;

Hydrarg. submuriat, gr. ij—v;

Confect. aromat., q. s.

M. diligenter et fiat, pil. iv. horâ somni capiendæ.

In fevers after purging.

Boluses of Ipecacuanha. H. de la Mat.

℞ Pulveris ipecacuanhæ, gr. xvij—xxiv;

Mellis despumati, q. s.

Divide in bolos tres, capiat unum singulis semihoris.

As an emetic.

An Astringent Bolus. H. de Montp.

℞ Pulveris ipecacuanhæ, gr. jss;

——— aluminis, gr. vj;

Syrupi papaveris, q. s.

Fiat bolus.

Employed in chronic diarrhœa.

Infusion of Ipecacuanha. H. of Germ.

℞ Ipecacuanhæ contusæ, ℥ij;

Aquæ, ℥iv.

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.]

Infusion of Ipecacuanha. H. de Montp.

℞ 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.

℞ Pulveris ipecacuanhæ, gr. xij ;
Aquæ destillatæ, ʒiv.

Fiat haustus.

[*Haustus Ipecacuanhæ cum Antimonio.*
(Guy's Hosp.)

℞ Vini ipecacuanhæ, ʒvj ;
Vini antim. potassio tart., ʒij.

Misce.]

Looch anisé avec le Sirop d'Ipecacuanha.
H. des Ven.

℞ 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.

R. Syrupi simplicis, 3xj ;

Vini ipecacuanhæ, 3j,

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.]

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. 1-8th—j, dissolved, or in pills.

Syrup of Emetine. F. de M. (Emetine, gr. iv; common syrup, ℥j. Each drachm contains gr. 1-32 of emetine). ℥ij—iv.

Emetic Potion. Magendie.

℞ Emetinæ puræ, in acido acetico,
(solutæ q. s.) gr. j;
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 pulmonary catarrh, chronic diarrhoea, &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 substances is employed.

Emetic Mixture. Magendie.

℞ Emetinæ coloratæ, gr. iv. ;
 Infusi florum aurantii, ℥ij ;
 Syrupi florum aurantii, ℥ss.

Misce. Sumatur cochleare modicum,
 singula semihora.

Lozenges of Coloured Emetine. Magendie.

℞ Emetinæ coloratæ, gr. xxxij ;
 Sacchari purificati, ℥ii.

Divide in trochiscos granorum, xviiij.

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 syrup of ipecacuanha.

[Violine or emetine procured from the root of the viola odorata, is recommended by M. Magendie in diarrhœa. Doses gr. vj—xij.]

ASARABACCA.

A very energetic excitant, 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-lily.

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.]

CHAPTER XIII.

MEDICINES GENERALLY EMPLOYED AS
PURGATIVES.

A—D R A S T I C S.

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 colocynthis, gr. ij;
 Mellis despumati,
 Pulveris glycyrrhizæ, āā q. s.
 Fiat bolus.

Powder of Colocynth. H. of Germ.

℞ Pulveris colocynthis, gr. j—iij;
 ——— gummi acaciæ,
 ——— glycyrrhizæ,
 Sacchari, āā gr. v.
 Fiat pulvis catharticus.

Pills of Colocynth and Calomel. H. of England.

℞ Extracti colocynthis, ʒj;
 Hydrargyri submuriatis, gr. xvij;
 Sap. Hispan., gr. vi—x.
 Ol. menth. pip., ℥. v.
 Fiant pilulæ xvij, ex quibus capiat unam,
 ad quatuor quotidie.

[Mild Aperient Pills.]

℞ Ext. colocynth., c., ʒj;
 Scammonia pulv. ;
 Ext. rhei, āā gr. v;
 Hydrarg. subm., gr. vj;
 Olei cinnam. c., ℥. iij—iv.

Misce quàm diligenter, et fiant pilulæ ix,
 quarum capiat iij, p. r. n. h. s. : et postea
 ij vel iij.

For another form, see Henbane and Mercury.]

Pilula Cathartica. Ph. Ophth. Lond.

℞ Scammonii contrit.,
Ext. colocynth, c. āā gr. ijss.

Misce.

Pilula Colocynth. c. Idem.

℞ Ext. Colocynth. c.,
Pil. hydrar. chlorid., c. āā gr. ijss.

Misce.

Pilula Hyd. Chlorid. cum Colocynth.
Idem.

℞ Hydrarg. chlorid., gr. j;
Ext. colocynth. c., gr. iv.

Misce.

Pilula Hydr. c. Colocynth. Idem.

℞ Pilulæ hydrarg., gr. ij;
Ext. colocynth, c. gr. iij.

Misce.

Decoction of Colocynth. H. of Germ.

℞ Colocynthidis, ʒ ij;
Aquæ, Oj.

Coque per duodecimam horæ partem,
cola et adde,

Etheris sulphurici, ʒ ij;
Syrupi corticis aurantii, ʒij.

Fiat potio, cujus capiat cochleare bis vel
ter in die.

In dropsies.

EXTERNALLY.

Irritating Suppository. H. of Germ.

℞ Pulveris colocynthis, 3 ss;
Sodæ muriatis, 3j;
Mellis, ʒj.

Misce.

To be introduced in the rectum.

Purgative Pommade. H. de Montp.

℞ Pulveris colocynthis, 3j;
Adipis preparatæ, ʒj.

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 painters' colic. Very good effects have been obtained from its use in frictions, in cases in which tartarized antimony is given, 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 \mathfrak{z} 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.

R. Olei tigllii, gut. ij ;
Mucilaginis acaciæ, \mathfrak{z} j ;
Sacchari purific., q. s.

Fiat mistura.

To be taken in two doses, at some hours of interval.

[Two or four drops may be added to the extract of colocynth with calomel, in cases of obstinate constipation. See *Colocynth.*]

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.*]

GAMBOGE.

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 Gamboge. H. of England.

℞ Gambogiæ, gr. iiij;
Sacchari, ℥j.

Fiat pulvis tertiâ quâque horâ sumendus, donec alvus responderit.

Bolus of Gamboge. H. of England.

℞ Gambogiæ, gr. x;
Potassæ tartratis, gr. xx;
Pulveris zingiberis, gr. iiij;
Syrupi simplicis, q. s.

Fiat bolus.

Drastic Pills. H. of Italy.

℞ Guttæ gambæ, gr. xij;
Succi sambuci,
Pulveris glycyrrhizæ, āā q. s.

Fiat pilulæ vj, 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 that it predisposes to gout.]

INTERNALLY. *Powder*, from gr. j—iv, in pills.

Teinture. P. Gut. xv—lx in a potion.

Comp. L. Tinc. Colchici. Gut. xxx ad x in a draught.

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 ℥v—xx daily. The acetic extract, Ph. Lond., 1836, gr. j—ij, twice or three times a day.]

Diuretic Mixture. H. of Germ.

℞ Oxymellis colchici,

Ammoniaë acetatis, āā ℥ij;

Aquaë destillatæ petroselii, ℥vj.

Fiat potio, cujus capiat cochleare, secundâ quâque hora.

Anti-arthritic Mixture. H. of America.

℞ Vini colchici, ℥ij;

Magnesiaë subcarbonatis, ℥j;

Aquaë destillatæ cinchonæ, āā ℥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.

Colchicine is now coming into use.—
Dose, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ —ij.]

Haustus Colchici. Ph. Ophth. Lond.

℞ Vini sem. colchici, ʒ ss ;
Magnesiæ carbon., gr. x ;
Aquæ fontis, ʒj.

Misce.

VERATRIA—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.]

INTERNALLY. As a purgative, gr. 1-12th to $\frac{1}{2}$, in pills.

Alcool de vératrine. F. de M. (Veratrine, gr. iv ; alcohol, ʒj). Gut. x ad xxv, in a potion.

Pills of Veratrine. Magendie.

℞ Veratriæ, gr. ss ;
Gummi acaciæ, ʒj ;
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. Veratriæ, gr. iv;

Adipis, ℥j.

Fiat unguentum.

M. In frictions, in cases of anasarca, gout, &c.

[Sabadilline is not preferable to veratrine, according to Magendie.]

SULPHATE OF VERATRINE.

It possesses the same action, and is used in the same manner as veratrine.

INTERNALLY.

Solution de Vêratrine 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 drop-

sies and certain diseases of the skin. Its use requires great prudence.

INTERNALLY. *Powder.* gr. x— \mathfrak{z} j, in pills.

Infusion. \mathfrak{z} ij in \mathfrak{lb} j 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, [and ought not to be given to aged persons, unless other remedies have failed.]

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. \mathfrak{v} j.

Compound Powder of Elaterium. H. of England.

R Extracti elaterii, gr. iv ;
Potassæ tartratis, \mathfrak{v} ;
Pulveris zingiberis, \mathfrak{z} j.

Dosis gr. v. ad xx. (30 grains contain 1 gr. of elaterium.)

[*Compound Powder of Elaterium.* Ryan.

℞ Extracti elaterii, gr. i;
Hydrarg. submur., gr. xij;
Pulv. cinnam. comp., ℥j;
Sacchari purific., ʒ 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.

ELATERINE.

℞ Elaterinæ, gr. j;
Alcoholis, ʒj;
Acidi sulphurici, ℥ iv.

Dosis ℥ xx—lx in Aq. Cinnamomi.

Used in Edinburgh as a drastic purgative.]

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. [Improper during pregnancy.]

INTERNALLY. *Powder.* As a tonic, gr. j—iv.

As a purgative, grs. vi— vj .

Pills of Aloes and Soap. P. Grs. x—xv.

Pills of Rufus. P. As a cathartic, vj —ij.

As a stimulant, grs. x— vj .

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. vj — vj .

Opiate Mésentérique. P. vj ss—ij.

Aqueous Extract. P. Gr. vj—xij, in pills.

Teinture. P. Gut. x— vj ss, in an appropriate potion.

Compound Tincture of Aloes. P. vj —iv.

Compound Aloetic Pills. H. of England.

℞ Aloes spicati, ℥ss ;
 Extracti gentianæ, ℥ij ;
 Olei carui, ℥j ;
 Syrupi aurantii, q. s.

Fiat massa.

The dose, gr. x—xv daily.

[Pilulæ Aloes cum Ferro. (Guy's Hosp.)]

℞ Aloes, ℥jss ;
 Myrrhæ, ℥ij ;
 Ext. gentianæ,
 Ferri sulphatis, āā ℥j ;
 Aquæ, q. s.

Contunde, et in pilulas mediocres divide, quarum dentur ij ad iv, simel vel bis quotidie.

These pills are beneficial in dyspepsia, chlorosis, and when there is anemia, or great pallidity of the countenance. They are mildly aperient.]

Compound Powder of Aloes. H. of Eng.

℞ Aloes spicati, ℥iv ;
 Cinnamomi, ℥j.
 Doses gr. x ad ℥j.

Emmenagogue Boluses. H. of Italy.

℞ Extracti aloes, gr. viij ;
 ————— sabinæ, gr. vj ;
 Pulveris glycyrrhizæ, q. s.

Divide in bolos vj, de quibus capiat unum tertiâ quâque horâ.

Aloetic Pills. H. des Ven.

℞ Aloes spicati, ʒj;
 Pulveris rhei,
 Sulphatis potassæ, āā ʒiv;
 Syrupi chicorii, q. s.

Divide in pilulas, gr. vj, 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, āā ʒj;
 Potassæ supertartratis, ʒss;
 Aquæ menthæ piperitæ, ʒvj.

Fiat potio, cujus capiat cochleare mane
 nocteque.

To excite the hemorrhoidal flux.

Tincture of Aloes and Myrrh.
 H. Militaires.

℞ Tincturæ aloes,
 ————— myrrhæ, āā, p. e.

Misce.

Dosis ʒj ad ʒj bis vel ter in die.

As a stomachic and excitant.

EXTERNALLY.

Anthelmintic Suppositorium. Swediaur.

℞ Aloes spicati, ℥ ss ;
 Sodæ muriatis, ℥ iij ;
 Farinæ, ℥ 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.

Mistura Aloes c. Ferro. Ryan.

℞ Decoct. aloes,
 Mist. ferri c. āā, ℥ iij ;
 Tinc. cardam., c. ℥ j ;
 Tinc. gentian c. ℥ j ;
 Olei menth. pip., ℥ vj.

Dosis ℥ j bis vel ter in die.

In chlorosis, anæmia, amenorrhœa, and dyspepsia. See Iron.

Digestive Mixture. Sir J. Hamett.

℞ Decoct. aloes comp., ℥ vjss ;
 Tinct. humuli lupuli, ℥ ss ;
 Spirit. æther. sulph. comp., ℥ ss—j ;
 Tinct. cinnamom. comp., ℥ v ;
 Syrupi zingiberis, ℥ ij ;

M. capt. pr. n. primo mane cochleare,
 j vel ij major. c. cochlear. ij amplis aquæ
 puræ calidæ.]

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 oil or some aromatic powder should be added to prevent griping.]

INTERNALLY. Root. *Powder.* Gr. xij— $\bar{3}$ ss, in pills, or suspended in an emulsion.

Cathartic Powder. P. Gr. xvij— $\bar{3}$ j.

Compound Tincture of Jalap. P. $\bar{3}$ j— $\bar{3}$ j, in an emollient vehicle.

This is much stronger than the British preparation.

Syrup of Jalap. P. $\bar{3}$ ij— $\bar{3}$ 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.

℞ 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.

℞ Pulveris jalapæ, ʒiv;

Potassæ tartratis, ʒj;

Sacchari, ʒiijss;

Olei aurantii, ʒss.

Make an oleo-saccharat, to which add at first the salt of potassa, and then the jalap. The dose is ʒij—iij in Oj of orange water. It is a very agreeable purgative.

Purgative Powder. H. de la Mat.

℞ Pulveris jalapæ, gr. ij;

——— rhei,

——— cinnamomi, āā gr. j.

Fiat pulvis.

Given to children as a purgative.

Cathartic Boluses. H. Militaires.

℞ Pulveris jalapæ, gr. xx;

——— scammonii, gr. viij;

Mellis, q. s.

Fiant boli iv.

Purgative Biscuits. H. of Montp.

℞ Pulveris jalapæ, ʒj;

Farinæ, ʒj;

Ova, No. ij;

Sacchari, ʒj.

Make into three biscuits. A very com-
modious purgative for children.

Purgative Jelly. H. of Germ.

℞ Pulv. jalapæ, ʒ ss ;
 Gelatin. mali cydonii, ʒ iv ;
 Alcoholis, ʒ vj.

A very agreeable purgative—Dose, ʒj.

Purgative Potion. Hôt. D.

℞ Tincturæ jalapæ comp., ʒj ;
 Syrupi rhamni, ʒ ss ;
 Decocti cichorii, ʒ iv.

Fiat potio.

Employed in the treatment of certain dropsies.

Purgative Potion, or Medecine Commune.
H. des Ven.

℞ Pulveris jalapæ, gr. xxx ;
 Sulphatis sodæ, ʒ v ;
 Syrupi mellis, ʒ j ;
 Decocti cichorii ferventis, ʒ 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. See Squill.

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. ʒj—ij.

Teinture. P. ℥j—ʒj, in a potion.

Sirop. P. ʒj—iv, in a potion.

Electuaire Diaphœnix. P. ʒss—ij.

Compound Powder of Scammony. H. of England.

℞ Pulveris scammonii,
Extracti jalapæ, āā 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, ʒj;
Hydrargyri submuriatis,
Sacchari, āā ʒss.

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.

[*Pulvis Scammonii cum Hydrargyro.*

Ph. Guyensis, 1837.

℞ Scammonii contriti, ʒj;
Hydrargyri chloridi sacchari, āā ʒss,
Dentur gr. x ad xx mane.

Pulvis scammonii comp. Ph. Lond.

Dosis gr. x ad xx pro re nata.

Pilulæ Scammonii Comp. Ph. Guyensis.

℞ Scammonii contriti,
Extracti hyoscyami,
Gambogiæ contritæ,
Ext. colocynth. comp.,
Saponis, āā gr. xij;
Aquæ quantum satis sit.

Divide in pilulas xij; dosis ij vel iij pro re nata.]

Purgative Electuary. H. of Germ.

℞ Scammonii,
Zingiberis, āā ʒss;
Olei caryophyll., gr. xij;
Syrupi corticis aurantii, q. s.

Misce.

The dose is ʒj—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—ʒj.

Decoction. ʒj—ij in ℥j of water. A glassful should be taken at intervals, until purging is produced.

SENNÆ.

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 frequently produces; a practice which is very advantageous.

[This is essentially necessary in cases of children.]

Subst. incomp. The strong acids, alkaline carbonates, lime water, tartarized antimony, &c.

INTERNALLY. *Powder.* From ℥j—ʒj. Not much used.

Infusion. ʒij—iv to ʒviij of boiling water, which should be taken at three or four doses.

The *Infusion of Senna* of the Hot. D. and de la Ch. contain ʒij of senna to Oij of water.

Poudre Antiarthritique Purgative. P. Gr. xij—℥j, and even more.

Common Purgative Potion. P. ʒij—iv.

Lenitive Electuary. P. ʒiv—ʒj.

Aqueous and Alcoholic Extracts. P. Gr. xij—℥j. Not often employed.

Sirop of Senna, or Compound Sirop of Apples. P. \mathfrak{z} ss—j, and even more.

Compound Powder of Senna. H. of Eng.

℞ Sennæ foliorum,
Potassæ bitartratis, āā \mathfrak{z} ij;
Scammonia, \mathfrak{z} ss;
Zingiberis, \mathfrak{z} ij.

Fiat pulvis.

The dose is \mathfrak{D} j— \mathfrak{z} j.

Compound Infusion of Senna. H. of Eng.

℞ Sennæ foliorum, \mathfrak{z} xv;
Zingiberis radicis, \mathfrak{D} iv;
Aquæ ferventis, Oj.

Macera per horam unam et cola.

The dose is \mathfrak{z} j—ij, as a laxative.

[*Mistura Gentianæ Comp.* Ph.
Lond. 1836.

℞ Infusi gentianæ, \mathfrak{z} xij;
— sennæ, \mathfrak{z} vj;
Tinct. cardam., c. \mathfrak{z} ij.

Misce. Dosis \mathfrak{z} ss. \mathfrak{z} ij.

Tonic and aperient. An \mathfrak{z} j of the sulphates of magnesia or soda may be added.

Haustus Niger. H. of England.

℞ Infusi sennæ, \mathfrak{z} xij;
Magnes sulph., \mathfrak{z} iv;
Tinc. sennæ, \mathfrak{z} jss;
Sympi zingiberis, \mathfrak{z} j;
Spir. amm., c. m xx.

Misce.

This is called the black draught, and is still much employed.]

Decoction of Prunes with Senna. H. of Germ.

℞ Sennæ foliorum, ℥j;
Pruni domesticæ, ℔ss,
Aquæ, ℔ij.

Macerate for twelve hours, and strain.
A small cupful at a dose, as a laxative.

Compound Senna Mixture. H. of Eng.

℞ Sennæ foliorum,
Menthæ viridis, āā ℥j;
Aquæ ferventis, Oij,
Coque, cola et adde,
Magnesæ sulphatis, ℥vj.

The dose is ℥ij—iv.

EXTERNALLY. In enema, ℥ss to Oij
of water.

Purgative Enema. H. des Vén,

℞ Sennæ foliorum, ℥iv;
Decocti lini, Oj.

Infuse and strain.

Purgative Enema. H. de la Ch.

℞ Sennæ foliorum, ℥ss;
Aquæ, Oj.

Macera, cola et adde,

Sodæ sulphatis, ℥ss;
Vini antimonialis, ℥iv.

Fiat enema.

Employed in plumbers' colic. It is with
this enema that the treatment of this dis-
ease is commenced at la Charité.

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, diarrhoea, 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. x—xij. As a purgative, ℥j—ʒss, and even more.

Tablettes du Rhubarbe. P. No. iv to xij daily, as a stomachic.

Extract. P. ℥j—ʒj gr. ij—x. Lond.

Sirop. P. ʒss—j, in a potion.

Sirop de Chicorée Composée. P. ʒj—ij.

Compound Powder of Rhubarb. H. of Eng.

℞ Pulveris rhei.

Potassæ sesqui-carbonatis, āā ʒj;

Calumbæ, ʒij.

Dosis gr. x—xx bis vel ter in die.

Powder of Rhubarb and Magnesia. H. of England.

℞ Pulveris rhei, ʒj;

Magnesia, ʒij.

Dosis gr. x—℥j quotidie.

Powder of Rhubarb and Calomel. Ph.
Guyensis.

℞ Pulveris rhei, ʒiv,
Hydrargyri submuriatis,
Pulveris zingiberis, āā ʒj.

Fiat pulvis, cujus capiat gr. x—℥j pro
dosi.

[Rhubarb combined with calomel or hyd.
c. creta, in alternative doses, is an excel-
lent medicine for children. I have given
the formulæ in the article *Mercury*.]

Compound Stomachic Pill. Ryan.

℞ Pil. rhei comp. ʒj;
— hydrargyri, ℥ss;
Strychniæ, gr. j.

Fiant pil. xv—j bis vel ter in die.

[*Pilulæ Rhei Comp.* Ph. Guyensis,

℞ Rhei contriti;
Sodæ carb. exsiccatae;
Ext. gentianæ, āā ʒjss.

Fiant pilulæ xl. Doses j ad iij bis vel ter
in die.

Used in dyspepsia.]

Pulvis Rhei c. Hydr. et Creta.

℞ Rhei contriti, ʒij,
Hydrarg. c. creta gr. xlvij.

Misce, et dentur gr. iij ad xiv. pro re nata.

Pulvis Rhei c. Hydr. et Ipecac.

℞ Rhei contriti, ʒij;
Hydr. c. creta gr. xl. viij;
Ipecac. contritæ, gr. xxiv.

Dosis gr. iij ad xiv pro re nata.

Pulvis Rhei Salinus.

℞ Rhei contriti, ʒj,
Potassæ sulphatis, ʒij.

Doses gr. x ad lx singulis auroris.

Pulvis Rhei Compositus. (Idem.)

℞ Sodæ carb. exsiccatae,
Rhei contriti, āā ʒj;
Calumbæ contritæ, ʒij.

Doses gr. xx, semel bis ter quotidie.]

Infusion of Rhubarb. Hot. D.

℞ Rhei pulveris, ʒj;
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 radice concisæ, ʒiij;
Corticis aurantii, ʒss;
Aquæ menthæ piperitæ, ʒiv.

Macera, cola et adjice,

Extracti gentianæ, ʒj.

To be taken during the day.

[Mistura Rhei c. Gregory.]

℞ Aq. menth., pip., Oj;
Rhei pulveris, ʒj;
Mag. calcin., ʒjss;
Zingiberis pulv., ʒj.

Dosis ʒss ter in die.

This is called the *Mistura Gregorii*, in
many public institutions, and is much used

in dyspepsia and neuropathy. When the patient complains of numerous symptoms, in almost every part of the body, I add the following. T. Capsici sp. æther sulph. et T. opii, āā ʒj.]

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. ʒij—iv.

Extract or Rob de Nerprun. P. ʒj—ʒjss.

Sirop. P. ʒij—ʒj, and even more, in a purgative potion.

Purgative Potion. Hot. D.

℞ Syrupi rhamni, ʒj;
Tincturæ jalapæ comp., ʒss;
Decocti cichorii, ʒiv.

Fiat potio.

To be taken at two or three doses, in dropsy.

Cathartic Potion. H. de Paris.

℞ Syrupi rhamni, ʒj;
Decocti pruni domestic., ʒiv.

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. vj—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. It has been administered with success in delirium tremens.—(See *London Medical and Surgical Journal* for January, 1832). The dose is, in *Powder*, gr. x—xxx, and in *Decoction*, from that quantity to ʒij in ʒviiij in water.

BRYONY, applied externally, produces a rubefacient effect; when administered internally it acts as a drastic. The dose is, in *Powder*, gr. xii—ʒj, and in *Decoction*, from ʒss to j in Oij of water.

Fecule Médicinale de Bryone. P. Gr. xij—ʒss.

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 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.]

Subst. incomp. The salts of barytes, &c.

INTERNALLY. As a cathartic, $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ — Oj of water.

As a diuretic, $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ — $\text{℥}\text{iv}$, 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.

\mathfrak{R} Sennæ foliorum, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$;
 Aquæ ferventis, $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$.
 Macera, cola et adjice,
 Sodæ sulphatis, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$;
 Syrupi rhamni, $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$.

Fiat mistura.

To be taken in three doses.

[*Julepum Sodæ Sulphatis.* (Guy's Hosp.)

\mathfrak{R} Sodæ sulphatis, $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$;
 Sodæ carbonatis, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$;
 Aquæ menth. vir., $\mathfrak{z}\text{viij}$.
 Misce sit dosis $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ bis vel ter quotidie.]

[*Pulvis Sodæ c. Hydrargyro.*

℞ Sodæ carb. exsiccatae, ʒv ;

Hydr. chloridi, ʒj ;

Pulv. cretæ comp., ʒx.

Dosis gr. viij ad xvi semel bis, sæpius in die.

This is very unchemical, though perhaps, very efficacious.]

Purgative Enema. H. des Enf.

℞ Sennæ foliorum, ʒss ;

Aquæ ferventis, Oj.

Macera, cola et adde,

Sodæ sulphatis, ʒss.

Fiat enema.

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. ʒij—ʒjss in Oj of an aqueous vehicle, to be taken at two or three doses.

Compound Saline Powder.

℞ Magnesiæ sulphatis,

Sodæ muriatis, āā partes, iv ;

—— sulphatis, partes iij.

M. A teaspoonful to be taken in a pint of water.

In blue cholera and typhus.

Purgative Powder. H. of America.

℞ Magnesiae sulphatis,
Pulveris cinchonae, āā ʒvj.

Divide in chartulas iv, quarum capiat
unam secundâ quâque horâ.

Compound Purgative Potion. H. of Eng.

℞ Magnesiae sulphatis, ʒiij;
Aquae menthae piperitae, ʒij;
Tincturae jalapae, ʒj;
Acidi nitrici, gut. x.

Fiat haustus.

[*Mistura Magnesiae cum Sulph. Magnesiae.*
(Guy's Hosp.)

℞ Magnesiae carb., ʒij;
Mag. sulphatis, ʒij;
Julepum menthae, ʒxjss.

Misce. Detur ʒj bis vel ter in die.

Haustus Acidi Sulphurici. Ph. Oph. Lond.

℞ Acidi sulphurici dil, m x;
Sacchari fæcis, ʒj;
Aquae destillat., ʒvij.

Misce.

*Haustus Acid. Sulphur. cum Magnesiae
Sulphate.* Idem.

℞ Magnesiae sulph., ʒj;
Haustus acid. sulph., ʒj.

Liqua.]

Eau de Trèvez.

℞ Sulphatis magnesiae, ʒj;
Antimonii tartratis, gr. ss;
Aquae, Oij.

Cyathus omni horâ capiendus donec alvus
responderit.

Ferruginous Saline Mixture. H. of
England.

℞ Sulphatis magnesiæ,
 ———— sodæ, āā ʒv;
 ———— ferri, gr. ij;
 Aquæ ferventis, Oij.
 Dosis ʒiv—viij bis in die.
 EXTERNALLY.

Purgative Enema. H. of Germ.

℞ Magnesiæ sulphatis, ʒss
 Olei lini, ʒjss;
 Decocti anthemidis, ʒvj.
 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, ʒss—j, in solution. As an antilactic, gr. x—ʒj, in a powder, or dissolved in an acid vehicle.

Compound Digestive Powder. H. of Germ.

℞ Potassæ sulphatis, ʒiv;
 Pulveris rhei, ʒj.

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.]

Acid Mixture. H. of Germ.

℞ Potassæ sulphatis, ʒ ss ;
Decocti hordei, Oij.

Solve et adjice,

Oxymellis simplicis, ʒj ;
Aceti, ʒjss.

As a refrigerant. A small cupful at a time.

Potion Fondante. H. of Italy.

℞ Potasse sulphatis, ʒ iij ;
Infusi rhei, ʒvj.

M. A spoonful at a dose, as an anti-lactic.

POTASSÆ BITARTRAS—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, ʒij—iv in Oj 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.]

As a Purgative. ʒj—iv, in an electuary, or ʒj dissolved in ʒvj—viij of water.

Crème de Tartre Soluble. P. In the same doses.

A Laxative Temperant Powder. H. of Germ.

℞ Potassæ bitartratis, ℥iij;
Potassæ nitratis, ℥iij;
Sacchari, ℥iv.

Dosis ℥j ad ij, omne mane ex cyatho lactis.

Solution of Cream of Tartar. H. of Germ.

℞ Potassæ bitartratis, ℥iij—vj;
Aquæ ferventis, Oij.
Solve et adjice,
Syrupi rubi idæi, ℥ij.

Misce.

To be taken during the day, as a laxative temperant.

Compound Electuary of Sulphur. H. of England.

℞ Potassæ bitartratis, ℥iv;
Sulphuris, ℥j;
Theriacæ, ℥iij.

Dosis cochl. min. quotidie vel bis in die.
[A favourite remedy in piles. Ginger or aromatic powder should be added.]

Lozenges of Cream of Tartar and Manna. H. of Germ.

℞ Potassæ bitartratis, ℥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 bitartratis,
Pulpæ tamarindi, āā ʒj;
Aquæ, ʒviij.

M. To be taken in two doses.

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. ʒij—ʒj, in an aqueous vehicle.

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. ʒj—jss in an aqueous vehicle.

Powder of Fordyce.

℞ 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.

℞ Tartratis sodæ et potassæ, ʒvj;
Antimonii tartarizati, gr. j;
Aquæ florum aurantii, ʒij;
Syrupi mellis, ʒj;
Aquæ, ʒij.

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. ʒj—ij, in herb broth.

[It is also added to animal broth, instead of muriate of soda, when patients are delicate, and require a tasteless aperient.

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, ʒij—ʒss. As an ant-acid, gr. vj—ʒj. As an antidote of concentrated acids, ʒij—iv, often repeated, diluted with water.

Absorbent Powder. P. Gr. xij—ʒij.

Tablettes de Magnésie. P. No. iv—vj.

Tablettes de Magnésie et de Cachou. P. No. iv—vj.

Absorbent Powders. H. de la Mat

R. Magnesiæ, gr. xvj ;

Pulveris cinnamomi, gr. ij.

Divide in chartulas ij, in die sumendas.

In cases of diarrhoea of children.

Ant-acid Powder. H. of Germ.

℞ Magnesiæ calcinatæ, ʒss ;
Corticis aurantii,
Sacchari, āā ʒj.

Divide in chartulas ij, capiat iij vel iv
quotidie. [See *Bismuth.*]

[Ant-acid Mixture. Ryan.

℞ Liquoris calcis, ʒ vi—viij ;
—— potassæ, ʒ jss—ij ;
Magnesiæ 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 sediment, which is lithic acid.

A drachm of laudanum, or the sedative
solution of opium, with m v of ol. menth.
is added when flatulency, gastrodynia, or
spasm of the stomach or intestinal canal is
troublesome. I have found this combina-
tion extremely efficacious.]

Purgative Potion for Children. H. of Amer.

℞ Magnesiæ calcinatæ, 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 pepper-
mint in this mixture—one drop would be
sufficient for an ounce and a half of vehicle.]

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 Seidlitz.

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.]

Laxative Potion. Hôt. D.

℞ Olei ricini, 3vj;
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. (See Turpentine.)]

Enema of Castor Oil. H. of England.

℞ Olei ricini,
Mellis, āā ʒj;
Decocti hordei, ʒx.

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 colic and flatulency. It is a very commodious medicine for children and delicate females.

Subst. incomp. Alcohol.

INTERNALLY. *The root peeled,* ʒj—ij.

Decoction, ʒij—iv to Oij of water, a small cupful at a dose, as a laxative and temperant.

Extract. P. ʒss—j.

Confection of Cassia. P. ʒij—ʒj.

Marmalade de Tronchin. H. de la Ch.

℞ Pulpæ cassiæ,
Mannæ,
Olei amygdal. dulcis, āā ʒij;
Aquæ florum aurantii, ʒij. Misce.

Dosis cochl. mag. singulis horis.

As a laxative.

Cassia Water. H. de la Ch.

℞ Decocti cassiæ, Oij;
Sulphatis magnesiæ, ʒj;
Antimonii potassio-tartratis, gr. iij.

Misce.

To be taken during the day, in the treatment of painters' colic.

Potion Minorative de Boerhaave.

℞ 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.

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*, ℥j—iv in a bolus.

Infusion, from ℥j—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.

Tamarind Whey. H. of Italy.

℞ Pulpæ tamarindi, ℥j ;
 Seri lactis, Oj.

Decoque et cola.

The dose is a glassful at a time as a refrigerant.

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.

Purgative Potion. H. des Ven.

℞ Mannæ, ℥ij;
Sennæ, ℥ij;
Sodæ sulphatis, ℥ijss;
Decocti cichorii, ℥vj.

Infuse the senna in the decoction of suc-cory, 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 ℥j of manna, to ℥iv of water, and in the dose of senna being ℥iij instead of ij.

Emulsive Potion. H. de Paris.

℞ Mannæ, ℥ij;
Amygdal. dulc., ℥iv;
Syr. flor. amygdal. persicæ, ℥j;
Aquæ florum aurantii, ℥iv;
Infusi glycyrrhizæ, ℥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.

R. Mannæ, ℥j;
Potassæ supertartratis, ℥ss;
Seri lactis, ℥vj.

Misce.

To be taken at two doses, at two hours' interval between each dose.

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 Pale Roses*. P. which is given in doses of ℥ij—℥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 syrup 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. $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ —ij, in an aqueous vehicle.

Vegetable Lemonade: H. de Paris.

R₃ Citri medicæ, No. j;

Syrupi communis, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$;

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.

Julep of Lemon Juice. H. of Eng.

R₃ Succī limonis,

Aquæ menthæ viridis, āā p. e.

Dosis $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$, bis vel ter in die in aqua hordei.

EXTERNALLY.

Acidulated Collutorium. Swediaur.

℞ Succi limonis, ℥ss ;
Sacchari, ℥j ;
Infusi lini, Oj.

Misce.

Antiscorbutic Collutorium. H. of Italy.

℞ Succi limonis,
Sacchari, āā ℥j ;
Vini rubri, Oj.

Misce.

CITRIC ACID.

The same action and use as lemon juice.

INTERNALLY. *Lemonade.* ℥j in Oj of water, sweetened.

Tablettes d'Acide Citrique. P. q. q.

Dry Lemonade. H. de Montp.

℞ Pulveris acidi citrici, ℥vj ;
———— sacchari, lbj ;
Olei limonis, q. s.

Misce.

The dose is a teaspoonful in ℥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, ℥ss—j to Oij of water, sweetened.

Sirop. P. ℥j—ij to Oij of liquid.

Tartaric Lemonade. H. de Paris.

℞ Syrupi acidi tartarici, ℥ij ;
Aqæ, 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, ℥ij ;
Sacchari, ℥viij ;
Olei limonis, gut viij.

Misce.

The dose is ℥j—℥ss in ℥viij of water.

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 detersive and repercussive.

INTERNALLY. ℥ss—ij in Oij of water, or rather in such a quantity as to make an agreeable acid.

Simple Oxymel. P. ℥ij, and more, in an aqueous drink.

Syrup. P. ℥j—ij, to sweeten diluted drinks.

Refrigerant Mixture. H. of Germ.

℞ Aceti, ℥iij;
 Mellis, ℥ij;
 Aquæ, Oiv.

Misce.

[*Lotio Aceti.* Ph. Ophthal.

℞ Aceti destil., ʒss; Reg. Lond.
 Aquæ ʒviijss.

Misce.]

Acidulated Gargle. H. des Vén.

℞ Aceti albi, ʒij;
 Mellis rosæ, ʒvj;
 Decocti hordei, ʒvj.

Misce.

Acetous Gargle. M. de Santé.

℞ Aceti, ʒij;
 Hydrochl. ammoniæ, ʒj;
 Mellis, ʒjss;
 Aquæ, ʒxij.

Fiat gargarisma.

Resolvent fomentation. H. of Germ.

℞ Aceti,
 Alcoholis, āā ʒiv;
 Ammoniæ, hydrochl., ʒj.

[PYROLIGNEOUS ACID is now employed with success in many cutaneous diseases and superficial ulcers.

BORACIC ACID.

A calmant and refrigerant, not much used except in gargles in gangrenous angina.

INTERNALLY. Gr. x—3ss in Oij of water, as a refrigerant.

Calmant Potion. H. de la Mat.

℞ Acidi boracici, 3j;
Syrupi simplicis, ʒjss;
Infusi althææ, ʒiv.

Misce. Dosis ʒj secundis horis.

In cerebral affections in children.

Sedative Boluses. H. of Germ.

℞ Acidi boracici, ʒss;
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.]

INTERNALLY. *Decoction.* Manip. i—ij in Oij of water.

Refrigerant and Diuretic Juices. P.
℥j—iv in the morning.

HERB BROTH.

Rx Acetosellæ,
Pyri,
Chærophylli,
Lactucæ com., āā manip. j ;
Butyri,
Sodæ muriatis, āā 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.]

ORANGE JUICE very much resembles that of Lemon, and, like it, is used to prepare a *Sirop*, P., which is employed as a refrigerant.

WHITE and RED GOOSEBERRIES, MULBERRIES, CHERRIES, RASPBERRIES, the POMEGRANATE, GRAPES, CURRANTS, STRAWBERRIES, &c., are also employed to prepare refrigerant drinks. Syrups, which are in constant use, are likewise prepared from them. They are also given in low fevers, and during convalescence. Ripe fruit may be used in moderation during this state.

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.* $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ — $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$, in a potion.

Solution. $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ — j to Oij of water.

The *Eau de Gomme* of the H. de Paris contains $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ of gum to the same quantity of water.

Mucilage of Acacia Gum. P. $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ — j , frequently during the day. This preparation is generally used as a vehicle for other medicines.

Gummy Alkaline Powder, or Vegetable Soap. P. $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ of acacia, $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ of carb. potass. Gr. xij— $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$, and more.

Pâte de Gomme Arabique. P.

Sirop. P. $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$, and more, to sweeten emollient drinks.

Mucilaginous Mixture. H. of Eng.

R. *Misturæ acaciæ*, $\mathfrak{z}\text{viij}$;

Misturæ gum. acaciæ, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$;

Aquæ destillatæ menthæ, $\mathfrak{z}\text{v}$;

Syrupi simplicis, $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$.

Dosis $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ ter in die.

[*Mistura Mucilaginosæ.* (Guy's Hosp.)

℞ Misturæ acaciæ, ℥iv;
 Olei amygdalæ, ℥ij;
 Syrupi simplicis, ℥j;
 Aquæ fontis, ℥vjss;
 Acidi sulph. dil., ℥ss.

Dosis ℥j subinde.

Adde pro re nata.

Tinc. camph. c. ℥iij, vel vice syrupi,
 Syrupi papaveris, ℥vj.

Alteræ. (Metropolitan Free Hosp.)

℞ Mist. acaciæ, ℥ij;
 Aq. menth. pip., ℥iv;
 Tinct. camph. c. ℥iij;

Misce.

Dosis ℥ss singulis vel secundis horis.]

Simple Looch. H. des Ven.

℞ Acaciæ gum.,
 Sacchari, āā ℥ij;
 Aquæ, ℥v.

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 cer-
 tain preparations, and to suspend certain in-
 soluble substances in water.

INTERNALLY. *Powder.* Gr. x—xv, in
 a potion of ℥iv.

Mucilage. P. ℥j—ij.

Compound Powder Gum Tragacanth. H.
of England.

℞ Gum. tragacanthæ,
—— acaciæ,
Amyli, āā ʒjss;
Sacchari, ʒiij.

Misce.

ʒss—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.]

INTERNALLY. *Decoction or Infusion*, ʒj 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. ʒj—ij, to sweeten emollient drinks.

Tablettes de Guimauve. P.

Mucilage of the Root of Marsh-mallow. P.

Infusion of Marsh-mallow. H. Militaires.

℞ Althææ, ʒij;
Glycyrrhizæ, ʒj;
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.

℞ Radicis althææ, ʒj;

Aquæ, Oss.

Decoque et cola.

Employed in acute ophthalmia.

Calmant Fomentation. H. of Germ.

℞ Foliorum althææ, manip., iv;

———— papaveris, manip., j;

———— hyoscyami, pug., ij;

Aquæ, Oj.

Decoque et cola.

BORRAGE (LEAVES AND FLOWERS).

Bororage is an emollient, diuretic, and sudorific, much employed in a number of inflammatory affections.

INTERNALLY. *Decoction and Infusion.*
Manip. j—ij to Oij of water.

The *Decoction of Bororage* of the Hôt D. and de la Ch. contains ʒij of the flowers of bororage to the same quantity of water.

Expressed Juice. P. ʒij—iv.

Distilled Water. P. ʒij—iv, as a vehicle for diuretic potions.

Extract. P. ʒj—ʒj.

Infusion of Bororage. P. (ʒj—Oj, honey ʒj.) A cupful at a dose, taken hot.

COCOA.

A nutritive emollient; constantly used as an analeptic aliment. The oil concremented is employed as a calmant, in phlegmasia of the pulmonary and urinary organs. Exter-

nally it is applied to hæmorrhoidal tumours, chaps of the nipples, &c.

INTERNALLY. *Simple Chocolate*. P. As an aliment and an excipient for other medicine.

Chocolat à la Vanille. P. The same usages.

Oil or Butter of Cocoa. P. $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ — ij , in an emulsion, or in pills.

Pectoral Cream de Tronchin.

R. Butyri cacao, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$;
Syrupi tolutani,
—— capillaris,
Sacchari, āā $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$.
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*. $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ — j in Oij of water.

The *Decoction of Comfrey* of the Hôt. D. contains the latter quantity.

Sirop. P. $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ — 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. xvij—3j.
Not much employed.

Infusion. 3ij—iij in Oij of cold water.

Extract. P. 3iv—3j.

Pâte. P. q. s. A popular remedy for colds.

Pâte de réglisse anisée. P. q. s.

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,* 3ss—j in Oij of water.

Mucilage. P. 3j—3ij.

Infusion of Linseed. Hôt. D. and H. de la Ch.

℞ Lini semin. contusorum, 3ij;

Glycyrrhizæ radicis, 3j;

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.

℞ Infusi semin. lini, Oij;

Potassæ nitratis, 3j;

Mannæ, 3j.

A cupful to be taken at intervals.

EXTERNALLY. *Decoction.* In lotions, fomentations, &c.

Emollient Cataplasm. P. q. s.

Calmant Enema. Hôt. D.

℞ Lini seminum, ℥ij ;
 Aquæ, Oij.

Decoque cola et adde,
 Olei olivæ, ℥ij.

The *Emollient Enema* of the H. de Paris consists of ℥j of linseed.

The *Enema of Linseed* of the H. des Enf. contains ℥ss of linseed to Oj of water.

Emollient Cataplasm. H. de Paris.

℞ Farinæ lini,
 ——— hordei, āā 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.]

Emollient Enema. H. of Germ.

℞ Specierum emoll., ℥j ;

Aquæ, Oj,

Coque, cola et adde,

Olei lini, ℥ij.

Misce.

SWEET ALMONDS.

Sweet almonds are frequently employed in the form of an emulsion, to combat internal inflammation.

INTERNALLY. *Milk of Almonds.* P. ℥ss—j frequently during the day.

Looch Blanc. P. A spoonful at a dose.

Sirop d'orgeat. P. ℥ss—j, to sweeten emollient and diuretic drinks.

Emulsive Looch. H. des Enf.

℞ 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.

℞ Olei amygdalæ, ℥ss;
Gum. tragacanthæ, gr. x;
Syrupi simplicis, ℥j;
Aquæ, ℥ij.

Dosis cochl. mag. urgenti tussi.

The *Looch Blanc* of the H. des Enf. scarcely differs from the preceding.

EXTERNALLY. In embrocations, and as a vehicle for divers liniments.

Simple Cerat. P. q. s.

Cérat of Galen. P. q. s.

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 Ven.

℞ Olei olivæ, ℥ij;
Mucilaginis acaciæ, ℥v;
Syrupi capillaris, ℥ij. *Misce.*

Dosis cochl. mag. urgente tussi.

[*Mistura Olei.* (Guy's Hosp.)

℞ Olivæ olei, ℥j;
Liq. potassæ carb., ℥ss;
Aq. menth. vir., ℥vij;
Simul agita.

Dosis coch. ampl. unum vel alterum subinde.

This is termed *Mistura Oleosa* in other hospitals.]

Oleagenous Emulsion. H. of Germ.

℞ Olei olivæ, ℥j;
Vitelli ovi, No. j.

Tere et adjice,
Aquæ, ℥viij.

Dosis cochl. mag.

EXTERNALLY. As a vehicle for divers liniments and enemata.

Oleagenous Enema. H. of Italy.

℞ Olei olivæ, ℥iiij;
Decocti althææ, ℥ix;
Mellis, ℥j.

Misce.

Emollient Enema. H. de la Mat.

℞ Foliorum malvæ,
———— pyri, āā ℥ij;
Aquæ, Oij.

Decoque, cola et adde,
Olei olivæ, ℥iiij.

Misce.

The WHITE and BLACK of WALNUT 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
Ptisan of Dog's-grass. P. A glassful at
 a dose. Same proportions, sweetened with
 liquorice.

Expressed Juice. P. ℥ss—j.

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.

Compound Decoction of Barley. British
 Hospitals.

℞ Decocti hordei, Oij;
 Caricæ fructus concisi,
 Uvarum passarum, demptis aci-
 nis, ℥ij;
 Glycyrrhizæ rad. concisæ et con-
 tusæ, ℥ss;
 Aquæ, Oj.

Decoque ad Oij, et cola.

A cupful at a dose.

EXTERNALLY. *Decoction.* In lotions,
 fomentations, injections, gargles, &c.

Favine. In cataplasms.

Resolvent Cataplasm. H. des Enf.

℞ Farinæ hordei, ℥viij;
 Saponis amygdal., ℥iv;
 Aquæ, q. s.

Misce.

RICE.

An emollient and mild 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. Few are of this opinion.]

INTERNALLY. *Decoction*. ʒ 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. It is called rice milk.

OATMEAL.

It possesses the same properties as the preceding substances. Much employed in diseases of the chest.

INTERNALLY. *Decoction*. ʒ 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.* ʒij—iv to Oij of water, in an enema.

[*Starch Enema.* H. of England.

℞ Mucilag. amyli., ʒiv ;

Tinc. opii, ʒss—j.

In tenesmus and tedious labours.]

Starch Enema. M. de Santé.

℞ Decocti amyli., ʒv ;

Olei lini, ʒj.

Misce.

Starch Enema. H. des Enf.

℞ Amyli, ʒj.

Aquæ, Oj.

Coque et adde, tinc. opii, ʒss.

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.

COWS' 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 de d'écrevisses. P.

Bouillon de Vipères. P.

Sirop de mou de Veau. P. ℥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 administered 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.

℞ Potassæ causticæ, ʒj;
Alcoholis, ʒviij.

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 Gimbernac. H. of Germ.

℞ Potassæ causticæ, gr. j ;

Aquæ destillatæ, ℥j.

Misce.

Stimulating Lotion of Saviard. H. of Germ.

℞ Potassæ causticæ, ℥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.

℞ Sodæ causticæ,

Sulphatis potassæ, āā ℥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.

℞ Hydrarg. proto-nitratis, $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$;
Acidi nitrici, $\mathfrak{z}\text{viij}$.

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, TARTRATE 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.

R 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.

EXTERNALLY. *Enema.* ʒij 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—ʒij. *Infusion,* ʒij—Oj of water.

CORALLINE.

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,* ʒj—ʒj.

Infusion. ʒj—ʒj in Oj of water.

Anthelmintic Powder.

℞ Corallinæ (de corse),
Artemesiæ santon., āā ʒiij;
Hydrar. submur., ʒj.

Divide in chartulas octo quotidie sumendas.

Decoction of Coralline. Hôt. D., H.
de la Ch.

℞ Corallinæ, ʒj;
Aquæ, Oij.

Decoque et cola.

A glassful at a dose.

TIN.

An anthelmintic, not much employed at the present day.

INTERNALLY. *Powder, or Filings.* P.
ʒss—j, incorporated in honey or syrup.

Vermifuge Powder. H. of Germ.

℞ Stanni, ʒij;
Sulphatis ferri, gr. v.

Misce et divide in chartulas sex, quarum capiat unam secundâ quâque horâ.

Vermifuge Electuary. H. de la Ch.

℞ Stanni pulv., ʒj;
Ext. artemisiæ vulg.,
Pulveris jalapæ, āā ʒj;
Syrupi cichorii, q. s.

Divide in bolos xij vel xv, quorum capiat unum singulâ semihorâ.

TARTARIAN SOUTHERNWOOD.

Rather an energetic anthelmintic, principally employed to destroy lumbricoides and ascarides.

INTERNALLY. *Powder.* Gr. xx—ʒij, incorporated with honey.

Infusion. ʒij—iij in water, wine, or milk.

Vermifuge Powder. H. of Germ.

℞ Artemesiæ santonicæ, ℥ss ;
Potassæ tartratis, ℥iij ;
Sacchari, ℥ij.

Divide in chartulas xvi, quarum capiat unam tertiâ vel quârtâ quaque horâ.

Vermifuge Boluses. H. de Paris.

℞ Artemesiæ santonicæ, ℥j ;
Hydrargyri chloridi, gr. vj ;
Camphoræ, gr. xvij ;
Syrupi simplicis, q. s.

Divide in bolos iij, quorum sumat unum vel duos quotidie.

Anthelmintic Boluses. H. Militaires.

℞ Artemesiæ santonicæ, gr. x ;
Hydrargyri chloridi, gr. ij ;
Mellis, q. s.

Fiat bolus.

Decoction of Tartarian Southernwood.
Hôt. D.

℞ Artemesiæ santonicæ, ℥ss ;
Aquæ ferventis, Oij.

Decoque et cola.

A cupful at a dose.

Anthelmintic Potion. H. of Italy.

℞ Artemesiæ santonicæ, ℥j ;
Pulveris rhei, ℥ij ;
Aquæ ferventis, ℥viiij
Coque ad ℥vj, cola et adde,
Syrupi cichorii, ℥j.
Divide in doses duas.

The *Espèces Anthelmintiques* are composed of—

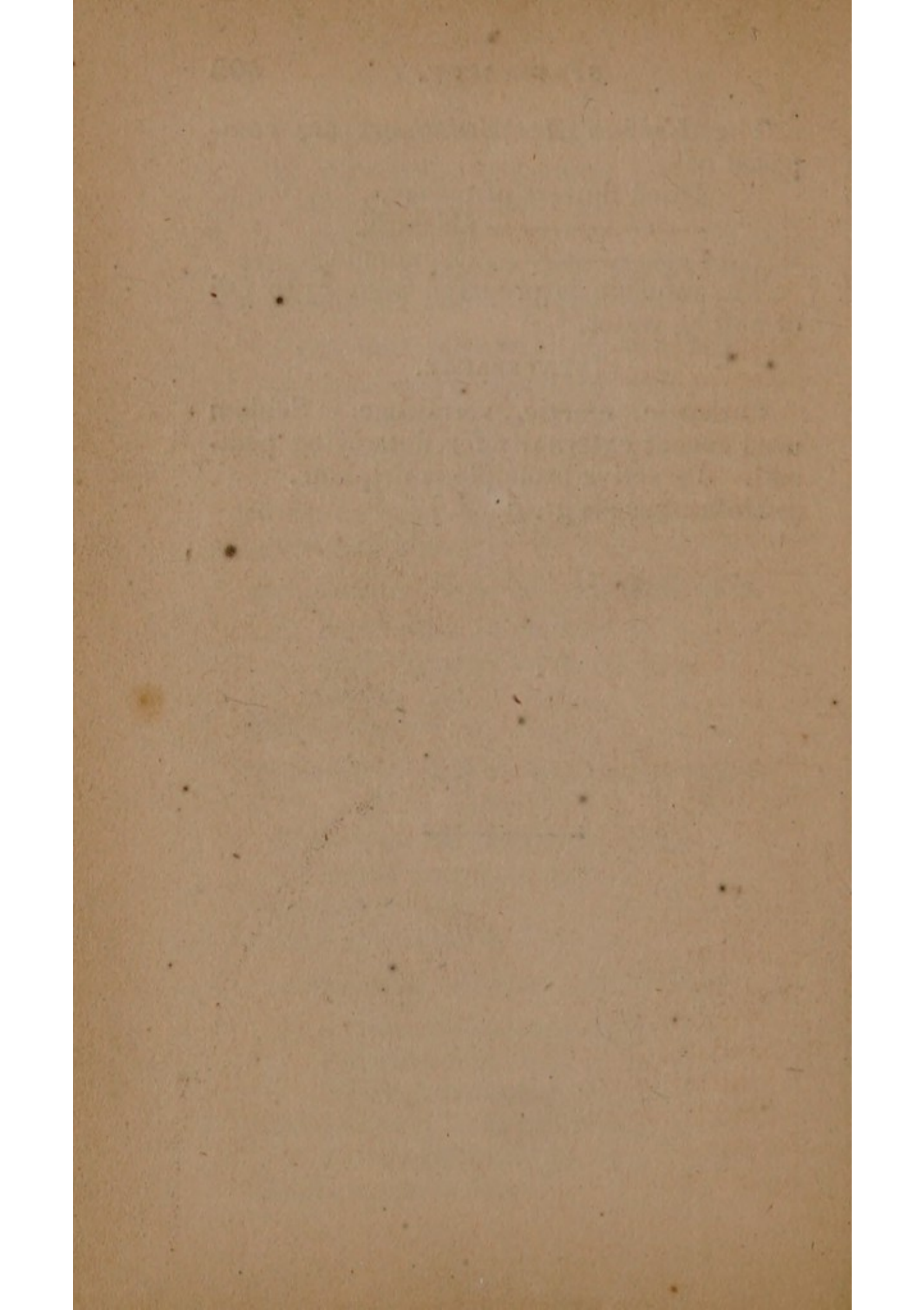
Dried flowers of tansey,
———— abisinth,
———— chamomile.

The infusion is prepared from ℥j to Oij of boiling water.

[STAVESACRE.

Cathartic, emetic, vermifuge. Seldom used except externally for destroying pediculi. Its active principle is delphine.

Dose of seeds gr. ij—x.]



ENGLISH INDEX.

Acid, acetic	476
— antimonie	422
— arsensic	119
— benzoic	194
— boracic	477
— carbonic	149
— citric	475
— hydrochloric	133
— hydrocyanic	386
— hydrosulphuric	230
— muriatic	133
— nitric	136
— oxalic	478
— phosphoric	339
— prussic	386
— pyroligneous	476
— succinic	371
— sulphuric	56
— alcoholized	57
— dilute	56
— tartaric	475
— elixir of vitriol	57
Acidulated mineral waters	150
Aconitum	410
Æthiops mineral	306
Affusions	24
Agaric, white	458

Agrimony	70
Alcohol	341
Alcoholates	33
Almond, bitter	394
— oil	487
— sweet	487
Aloes	441
Alum	37
— calcined	41
Alumen c. album. ovi	40
Amber	370
— gris	366
Ammonia	366
— acetate	109
— sesquicarbonate	113
— hydrochlorate	112
— liquor	107
— muriate	112
Ammoniacum	358
Animal broths	493
— jellies	493
— oil of Dippel	367
Anise seeds	175
Antimonic acid	422
Antimony, chloride of	497
— hydro-sulphate	419
— oxide of	422
— pulvis	422
— sulphate of	420
— tartrate	413
— sulphur. brown	421
Aphrodisiacs	252
Apozemes	32
Apple-thorn	406

Arabic gum	480
Arseniate of ammonia	123
— iron	124
— potass	121
— soda	123
Arsenic	119
— cerate of	121
— iodide of	319
— pills of	120
— solution of	121
Arsenite of ammonia	123
— iron	123
— potass	121
— soda	123
Art of prescribing	1, 20
Artemesia	169
Asarum	429
Asclepias vincetoxicum	245
Asiatic pills	120
Aspersions	24
Assafoetida	356
Assarabacca	429
Astragulus	275
Astringents	37

B

BADIAN	176
Balm	174
Balsams	33
— of copaiba	187
— Mecca	191
— Peru	190

Balsam, sulphur	.	.	.	223
— Tolu	.	.	.	191
Bardana	.	.	.	176
Barium, chloride	.	.	.	320
— iodide of	.	.	.	320
Bark, Peruvian	.	.	.	80
Barley	.	.	.	490
Baths	.	.	.	23
— shower	.	.	.	24
— vapour	.	.	.	24
Beer	.	.	.	34
Benzoin	.	.	.	193
Bonzoic acid	.	.	.	56
Betel	.	.	.	157
Betony	.	.	.	175
Biscuits, purgative	.	.	.	447
Bismuth	.	.	.	349
Bistort	.	.	.	67
Bitter, sweet	.	.	.	244
Black drop, Lancaster	.	.	.	375
Boli	29
Boracic acid	.	.	.	477
Borage	.	.	.	483
Borax	.	.	.	56
Bougies	.	.	.	27
Bouillons	.	.	.	32
Brandy	.	.	.	373
Bromide of iron	.	.	.	325
— of potass	.	.	.	324
Broom	.	.	.	240
Bromine	.	.	.	323
Brooklime	.	.	.	166
Broths, animal	.	.	.	493
Broths, herb	479

Broths, medicinal	.	.	.	32
Brucine	.	.	.	337
Bryony	.	.	.	459
Buchu	.	.	.	218
Buckbean	.	.	.	102
Buckthorn	.	.	.	457
Burdock	.	.	.	103

C

CACOA	.	.	.	483
Cajeput oil	.	.	.	370
Calamine	.	.	.	178
Calomel	.	.	.	285
Calumba	.	.	.	97
Cambogia	.	.	.	435
Camphor	.	.	.	350
Canella alba	.	.	.	153
— caryophil.	.	.	.	155
— of Malabar	.	.	.	155
Cantharis	.	.	.	248
Capertree	.	.	.	221
Capsicum	.	.	.	158
Carbonic acid	.	.	.	149
Cardamoms	.	.	.	162
Carraway	.	.	.	177
Carrot, wild	.	.	.	221
Carui	.	.	.	175
Carum carui	.	.	.	175
Caryophilli	.	.	.	155
Cascarilla	.	.	.	153
Cassia	.	.	.	470

Cassia, pulpa	.	.	.	470
Castor	.	.	.	364
— oil	.	.	.	469
Castoreum	.	.	.	364
Cataplasms	.	.	.	26
Catechu	.	.	.	61
Catheters	.	.	.	27
Caustic, lunar	.	.	.	124
Centaury	.	.	.	101
Cerasus-lauro	.	.	.	393
Cerates	.	.	.	26
Cerevisiæ fermentum	.	.	.	375
Cetraria	.	.	.	104
Chalybeate mineral waters	.	.	.	78
Chamomile	.	.	.	169
Cherry-laurel	.	.	.	393
Chiendent	.	.	.	489
Chlorides	.	.	.	142
— of lime	.	.	.	142
— of soda	.	.	.	147
Chlorine	.	.	.	139
Chlorureta	.	.	.	142
Chloruret of ammonia	.	.	.	112
— barium	.	.	.	320
— gold and soda	.	.	.	325
— lime	.	.	.	303
— zinc	.	.	.	48
Cichory	.	.	.	103
Cinchona	.	.	.	80
Cinchonine	.	.	.	90
Cinnabar	.	.	.	304
Cinnamon	.	.	.	151
Civet	.	.	.	256
Cloves	.	.	.	155

Cochlearia	.	.	.	165
Cocoa	.	.	.	483
Codeine	.	.	.	383
Cod liver oil	.	.	.	367
Colchicum	.	.	.	436
Collutoires	.	.	.	27
Collyria	.	.	.	26
Colocynth	.	.	.	431
Colombo	.	.	.	97
Coltsfoot	.	.	.	106
Comfrey	.	.	.	484
Compounding medicines, rules for				1—20
Conium	.	.	.	403
Contrayerva	.	.	.	161
Copaiba	.	.	.	187
Copper, acetate	.	.	.	497
— sulph	.	.	.	127
— ammoniated	.	.	.	131
Corallina	.	.	.	500
Coriandrum	.	.	.	175
Creosote	.	.	.	411
Cresses	.	.	.	166
Crocus	.	.	.	259
Croton tiglium	.	.	.	434
Cubeba	.	.	.	160
Cubebs	.	.	.	160
Cucumber	.	.	.	492
Cumin	.	.	.	177
Curcuma	.	.	.	162
Cusparia	.	.	.	101
Cyanide of potass	.	.	.	391
— iodine	.	.	.	393
Cyanide of zinc	.	.	.	392
Cyanuret of iodine	.	.	.	393

— mercury	.	.	.	299
— potass	.	.	.	391
— zinc	.	.	.	392
Cynoglossum	.	.	.	489
Cynorrhodon	.	.	.	62

D

DANDELION	.	.	.	104
Dash, cold	.	.	.	24
Dates	.	.	.	492
Deadly Nightshade	.	.	.	397
Decoctions	.	.	.	31
Defrutum	.	.	.	31
Delphine	.	.	.	544
Deuto-chlor. of mercury	.	.	.	227
— ioduret of mercury	.	.	.	298
Deutoxide of lead	.	.	.	318
Diachylon	.	.	.	53
Digitalis	.	.	.	395
Dill	.	.	.	177
Diosma crenata	.	.	.	218
Dippel's oil	.	.	.	367
Dog-rose	.	.	.	69
Doses, table of	.	.	.	11
Dragon's blood	.	.	.	71
Douche	.	.	.	21
Draughts	.	.	.	35
Drop, black, Lancaster	.	.	.	375
Dulcamara	.	.	.	244

E

ECONOMY, action of medicines on the	7
Elaterine	441
Elaterium	440
Elder	244
Electuaries	28
Elemi	195
Elicampane	102
Emetine	427
— impure	428
Emulsions	35
Endermic method	9
Endive—cichory	103
— wild	103
Epispastics	495
Epsom salt	460
Ergot	264
Espèces, anthelmintic	503
— astringent	71
— bechic	494
— diuretic	221
— emollient	493
— pectoral	494
— sudorific	494
Ether, acetic	349
— hydrochloric	349
— hydrocyanic	390
— muriatic	349
— nitrous	348
— sulphuric	346
— alcoholized	347
— with deuto-iod. of mercury	299
Extracts	30

F

FENNEL	.	.	.	177
Ferruginous mineral waters	.	.	.	79
Figs	.	.	.	492
Flowers, orange	.	.	.	369
— peach	.	.	.	473
— chamomile	.	.	.	169
Fomentation	.	.	.	25
Foxglove	.	.	.	395
Fragaria	.	.	.	479
Frambræsia	.	.	.	479
Frog broth	.	.	.	493

G

GALBANUM	.	.	.	361
Galls	.	.	.	59
Gambogia	.	.	.	435
Gargles	.	.	.	27
Genista	.	.	.	240
Gentian	.	.	.	95
Gentianine	.	.	.	97
Geum urbanum	.	.	.	69
Ginger	.	.	.	161
Glauber's salt	.	.	.	458
Gold	.	.	.	327
— chloride of	.	.	.	325
— oxide of	.	.	.	327
Gooseberries	.	.	.	479
Gourd	.	.	.	492
Gratiola	.	.	.	175

Grits	532
Ground ivy	174
Guaiacum	233
Gum acacia	430
— tragacanth	481

H

HÆMATOXYLON	70
Hartshorn	371
Hellebore, black	439
— green	440
— foetid	440
— white	440
Hemlock	403
Hemp seed	493
Henbane, black	401
— white	403
Herb broth	479
Hippo-ipecac. . . .	423
Holly	94
Honey	473
— rose	473
Honies	34
Hop	100
Horehound	175
Horse chesnut	100
Horse radish	164
Houndstooth	489
Hydriodate of iron	320
Hydrobromate of potass	324
Hydrochlorate of ammonia	112
— of lime	142

Hydrochlorate of morphia	383
— soda	147
Hydrochloric acid	133
Hydrocyanate of iron	76
— of potass	391
Hydrocyanic acid	386
— ether	349
Hydromel	34
Hyssop	175

I

ICELAND MOSS	104
Iatroleptic method	9
Illicine	95
Infusions	31
Iodine	309
Ioduret of arsenic	319
— barium	320
— iron	320
— lead	318
— lime	320
— potass	314
— sarsaparilla	322
— sulphur	320
— strychnia	322
— zinc	319
Ipecacuanha	423
Irish moss	104
Iron, ammonio-chlorid.	72
— bromate	325
— carbonate	75
— hydriodate iodide	320
— iron, oxide, black	74

Iron, red	.	.	.	75
— hydrocyan	.	.	.	76
— percyonide sulphate	.	.	.	41
— sesqui oxid.	.	.	.	75
— potassio tartrate	.	.	.	77
Ivy, ground	.	.	.	174

J

JALAP	.	.	.	446
Jellies	.	.	.	32, 493
Juices, medicinal	.	.	.	32
Jujubes	.	.	.	29
Juleps	.	.	.	35
Juniper	.	.	.	178

K

KERMES mineral	.	.	.	419
Kino	.	.	.	64
Krameria	.	.	.	65

L

LABARRAQUES liquid	.	.	.	142
Lactucarium	.	.	.	410
Lactuca virosa	.	.	.	410
Lait-petit	.	.	.	432
Lancaster black-drop	.	.	.	375
Lapis divinus	.	.	.	131
Laudanum of Rosseau	.	.	.	374
— of Sydenham	.	.	.	374
Lavender	.	.	.	174
Lead, acetate	.	.	.	49

Lead, carb. sub.	.	.	.	53
— diacetate	.	.	.	49
— deutoxide cerate	.	.	.	53
— iodide	.	.	.	318
— liquid	.	.	.	52
— protoxide	.	.	.	453
Lemon	.	.	.	474
Leopard's-bane	.	.	.	411
Lettuce	.	.	.	410
Lime	.	.	.	54
Liniments	.	.	.	25
Linseed	.	.	.	485
— oil	.	.	.	486
Liquorice	.	.	.	484
Liver, cod oil	.	.	.	367
Lobster broth	.	.	.	493
Logwood	.	.	.	70
Loochs	.	.	.	35
Lozenges	.	.	.	30
Lunar caustic	.	.	.	124
Lupuline	.	.	.	100
Lytta	.	.	.	248

M

MACE	.	.	.	155
Magistral preparations	.	.	.	19
Magnesia	.	.	.	416
— sulphate	.	.	.	400
Mallow-marsh	.	.	.	482
Manna	.	.	.	472
Maranta	.	.	.	162
Marigold	.	.	.	170
Marjoram	.	.	.	175

Mastiche	194
Meconine	383
Medicines, action of	20
— rules for prescribing	17
— doses of	11
Meadow saffron	436
Mellites	34
Melon	492
Mercury	268
Mezereum	242
Milfoil	170
Milk	493
Mineral, Kermes	419
— waters, acidulated	151
— chalybeate	78
— gaseous	151
— purgative	468
— sulphurous	232
Mint	170
Mixtures	35
Mois tous les	105
Morphia	381
— acetate	381
— citrate	382
— hydrochlorate	383
— muriate	383
— sulphate	382
Morphine	381
Moschus	363
Moss, Iceland	104
— Irish	105
Motherwort	170
Mousse de Corse	500
Mucilages	36

Mug.wort	.	.	.	169
Mulberries	.	.	.	516
Musk	.	.	.	363
Mustard, black	.	.	.	162
— oil of	.	.	.	367
— white	.	.	.	367
Myrrh	.	.	.	192

N

NARCEINE	.	.	.	383
Narcotine	.	.	.	385
Nightshade	.	.	.	397
Nitrate of silver	.	.	.	124
Nitre	.	.	.	196
Nut-galls	.	.	.	59
— oil	.	.	.	488
Nutmeg	.	.	.	154
Nux vomica	.	.	.	331
— extract	.	.	.	333

O

OAK bark	.	.	.	60
Oat	.	.	.	532
Officinal preparations	.	.	.	25
Oil of almonds	.	.	.	487
— black mustard	.	.	.	367
— cajeput	.	.	.	379
— castor	.	.	.	469
— cod liver	.	.	.	367
— croton	.	.	.	435
— Dipple's	.	.	.	367
— linseed	.	.	.	486

Oil, nut	.	.	.	488
— olives	.	.	.	488
— turpentine	.	.	.	182
Oily medicines	.	.	.	25
Ointments	.	.	.	25
Oleo-cerates	.	.	.	26
Olibanum	.	.	.	194
Olive oil	.	.	.	188
Opium	.	.	.	372
Opoponax	.	.	.	361
Orange flowers	.	.	.	479
— fruit	.	.	.	369
— leaves	.	.	.	368
— peel	.	.	.	177
Oxalic acid	.	.	.	478
Oxalate of potass	.	.	.	478
Oxymels	.	.	.	34

P

PARIERA brava	.	.	.	219
Parietaria	.	.	.	219
Parsley	.	.	.	221
Peach	.	.	.	473
Pellitory	.	.	.	166
Peonia	.	.	.	369
Pepper, black	.	.	.	156
— long	.	.	.	157
— red	.	.	.	158
Peppermint	.	.	.	170
Peruvian bark	.	.	.	80
Phosphorat. oil	.	.	.	338
Phosphorus	.	.	.	338

Phosphoric acid	.	.	.	339
Pills	.	.	.	29
Pimenta	.	.	.	158
Peony	.	.	.	369
Piperine	.	.	.	157
Pix liquida	.	.	.	411
Plaisters	.	.	.	26
Plantago	.	.	.	71
Plantain	.	.	.	71
Plantina salts	.	.	.	328
Pomegranate	.	.	.	499
Pommades	.	.	.	25
Poppy	.	.	.	379
— red	.	.	.	380
Posology	.	.	.	11
Potass, acetate of	.	.	.	216
— bicarb	.	.	.	206
— sub. carb.	.	.	.	200
— bitartrate	.	.	.	463
— bromidum	.	.	.	324
— caustic	.	.	.	495
— cyanide	.	.	.	391
— nitrate	.	.	.	196
— subcarb.	.	.	.	200
— hydriodate	.	.	.	314
— sulphate	.	.	.	462
— super-tartrate	.	.	.	463
— tartrate	.	.	.	465
Potions	.	.	.	35
Powders	.	.	.	28
Preparations, magistral	.	.	.	19
— officinal	.	.	.	19
Prescribing, rules for	.	.	.	1, 23
Prussic acid	.	.	.	386

Prunes	.	.	.	492
Pterocarpus	.	.	.	71
Ptisans	.	.	.	31
Pulpa cassia	.	.	.	470
Pulps	.	.	.	30
Purgative biscuits	.	.	.	447
— mineral waters	.	.	.	468
Pyrethrum	.	.	.	166

Q

QUASSIA	.	.	.	97
Quercus	.	.	.	66
Quince	.	.	.	69
Quinine	.	.	.	88
Quinquina	.	.	.	80
— disulphate of	.	.	.	92

R

RADISH, horse	.	.	.	164
Raisins	.	.	.	492
Raspberry	.	.	.	479
Rhamnus	.	.	.	457
Rhatania	.	.	.	65
Rhubarb	.	.	.	454
Rhus	.	.	.	71
Ribes	.	.	.	243
— nigrum	.	.	.	243
— rubrum	.	.	.	243
Ribesia	.	.	.	243
Rice	.	.	.	491
Ricinus	.	.	.	469
Robs	.	.	.	31

Roses, red	.	.	.	68
— wild	.	.	.	69
Rosemary	.	.	.	173
Rue	.	.	.	206
Rumex	.	.	.	515
Ruta	.	.	.	262
Rye, ergot of	.	.	.	264

S

SABIDILLINE	.	.	.	474
Saffron	.	.	.	254
Sagapenum	.	.	.	361
Sage	.	.	.	173
Sal volatile	.	.	.	371
Salicine	.	.	.	93
Sarsaparilla	.	.	.	237
Sassafras	.	.	.	242
Savine	.	.	.	261
Savory	.	.	.	175
Scammony	.	.	.	448
Scilla	.	.	.	208
Scoparius	.	.	.	220
Scordium	.	.	.	175
Scrophularia	.	.	.	165
Scurvy grass	.	.	.	165
Secale cornutum	.	.	.	264
Semen-contra	.	.	.	501
Seneka root	.	.	.	166
Senna	.	.	.	451
Serpentaria	.	.	.	167
Shower baths	.	.	.	24
Silver, nitriate of	.	.	.	124
Signs, pharmaceutical	.	.	.	21

Smilax	241
Snakeroot	165
Soda, acetate	217
— bicarbon.	203
— sub-borate	56
— sub-carbonate	203
— carbonate	203
— caustic	496
— hydrochlorate	148
— muriate	148
— and gold	327
— sub-phosphate	466
— sesqui-carbonate	206
— sulphate	458
Soda, tartarized	465
Sodium chloride	147
Solanum	244
Sorrel	478
Southernwood	501
Sparadraps	26
Sparadrapum	26
Species	28
— anthelmintic	503
— astringent	71
— bechic	494
— diuretic	221
— emollient	493
— pectoral	494
— sudorific	246
— tussic	494
Spanish fly	248
Speedwell	168
Spirits of wine	342
— proof	342
Squill	208

Starch	.	.	.	491
Stavesacre	.	"	.	503
Steel, <i>vide</i> iron	.	.	.	72
Storax	.	.	.	195
Stramonium	.	.	.	406
Strawberry	.	.	.	479
Strychnia	.	.	.	333
— iodide	.	.	.	322
— sulphate of	.	.	.	337
Sublimate corros.	.	.	.	277
Succinum	.	.	.	370
Succi medicinal	.	.	.	493
Succory	.	.	.	103
Sulphur	.	.	.	222
— balsam of	.	.	.	223
— baths	.	.	.	227
Sulphurous mineral waters	.	.	.	231
Sumach	.	.	.	243
Suppositorium	.	.	.	28
Swallow root	.	.	.	245
Sweetening woods	.	.	.	235
Sweet-flag	.	.	.	179
Symphytum	.	.	.	484
Syrups	.	.	.	34

T

Tamarinds	.	.	.	471
Tanacetum	.	.	.	170
Tannin	.	.	.	58
Tansey	.	.	.	170
Tar	.	.	.	411
Tartrate of antimony	.	.	.	413
— potass	.	.	.	465
— iron	.	.	.	77
— soda	.	.	.	465

Thorn-apple	406
Thyme	174
Tin	501
Tinctures	33
Tobacco	407
— Indian	409
Tolu	191
Tooth-ache, cure for	138
Tormentilla	70
Tortoise	493
Toxicodendron	243
Tragacantha	481
Troches	30
Trochisci	31
Turbeth. convol. . . .	450
— mineral	308
Turpentine	179
— chia	179
— oil	182
Tutty	178

U

UREA	218
Uva ursi	220

V

VALERIAN	361
Vanilla	155
Vapour baths	246
Veal	493
Veratrine	438
— sulphate of	439

Verdigris	497
Verjuice	375
Vermillion	304
Vinegar	476
— medicinal	34
Vina medicinalia	34
Violine	429
Viper	493
Vitriol acid, elixir of	57

W

WATERS, distilled	32
— iodide of	319
Water cresses	166
Whey	493
Whiskey	372
Willow bark	93
Wines	344
Winter bark	154
Woods, sweetening	235
Wormwood	168

Y

YEAST	375
Yellow amber	370

Z

ZEDOARY	162
Zedoan	162
Zibethum	256
Zinc	150
— cyanide	392
— oxide of	43
— sulphate of	46
Ziugiber	161

LATIN INDEX.

ABROTANI folia.....	501	Acidum prussicum.....	386
Absinthium.....	168	— succinicum.....	371
Acacia.....	480	— sulphuricum.....	56
— catechu.....	67	— dilutum.....	56
— vera.....	480	— pyrolig.	476
Acetosæ folia.....	478	— tartaricum.....	475
Acetum.....	476	— vitriolicum.....	56
— cantharidis.....	248	Aconitina.....	410
— colchici.....	436	Aconitinum.....	410
— destillatum.....	476	Acorus verus.....	179
— scillæ.....	175	Ærugo.....	497
Acidum aceticum.....	476	Æther sulphuricus.....	346
— dilutum.....	476	— aceticus.....	349
— fortius.....	476	— nitrosus rectificatus....	346
— acetosum.....	476	— vitriolicus.....	346
— antimonium.....	422	Æthiops mineralis.....	306
— arseniosum.....	119	Affusiones.....	24
— benzoicum.....	194	Agaricus.....	458
— boracicum.....	477	Agrimonia.....	70
— carbonicum.....	149	Alcohol.....	341
— citricum.....	475	Aloes.....	441
— hydrochloricum.....	133	Alpinia cardamomum.....	162
— dilutum.....	133	Althæa.....	482
— hydrocyanicum dilut. .	386	Alumen.....	37
— muriaticum.....	133	— exsiccatum.....	41
— nitricum.....	136	— ustum.....	41
— dilutum.....	136	Alumin. et pot. sulphas...	37
— oxalicum.....	478	— supersulphas.....	37
— phosporicum dil.....	339	Ammonia præparata.....	16

Ammoniã hydrochloras...	112	Balsamum Meccanum.....	191
— carbonas.....	113	— Peruvianum.....	190
— murias.....	107	— styracis.....	195
— sesquicarbonas.....	113	— sulphuris.....	223
— subcarbonas.....	113	— tolutanum.....	191
Ammoniacum.....	358	Bardana.....	191
Amomum repens.....	162	Barii.....	427
— zingiber.....	161	— chloridum.....	328
Amygdalæ amaræ.....	394	— iodidum.....	320
— dulces.....	487	Belladonna.....	397
Amylum.....	491	Bismuthi submitras.....	349
Anethum fœniculum.....	177	Bistorta.....	67
Angelica.....	177	Borax.....	56
Angustura.....	101	Boletus igniarius.....	458
Anisum.....	175	Borrago.....	483
Anonis.....	169	Brominium.....	323
Anthemis.....	169	Brucina.....	337
— pyrethrum.....	369	Bryonia.....	459
Antimonii oxysulphur....	422	Cacao.....	483
— potassio-tartras.....	413	Cajeputi oleum.....	370
— sesquisulphuretum.....	421	Calamina præparata.....	178
— sulphuretum.....	421	Calamus.....	179
— pulvis.....	422	Calcii chloridum.....	330
— præcipitatum.....	422	— chlorinata.....	330
Antimonium tartarizatum	413	Calcum.....	97
Aretium lappa.....	164	Calumba.....	97
Argenti nitras.....	241	Calx.....	54
Aristolochia serpentaria...	166	— viva.....	54
Arnica.....	339	Cambogia.....	435
Aromoracia.....	164	Camphora.....	350
Arsenici oxydum.....	119	Canella.....	153
Arsenicum album.....	119	Canna coccinea.....	105
Artemisia.....	169	Cannabis sativa.....	493
— absinthium.....	169	Cantharis.....	248
Asarum.....	429	Capsicum.....	149
Aslepias vincetoxicum....	245	Cardamomum.....	162
Assafœtida.....	356	Carum carui.....	177
Astragalus.....	481	Caryophilli.....	155
Atropa belladonna.....	397	Castoreum.....	364
Aurantii baccæ.....	369	Cascarilla.....	153
— flores.....	369	Caricæ fructus.....	492
Auri chloridi.....	325	Cassia.....	470
— oxidum.....	327	Catechu.....	61
Aurum.....	327	Causticum lunare.....	124
Balsamodendron myrrha..	192	Centaurium.....	101
Balsamum copaivæ.....	187	Cephælis ipecacuanha.....	423

Cerasus-lauro.....	383	Daphne mezereum	242
Cerussa.....	49	Datura stramonium.....	406
Cetraria	104	Delphinium staphisagria..	503
Chamæmeli flores.....	169	Dens leonis	104
Chironia centaurium.....	101	Diachylon simplex.....	53
Cichorium	103	Diascordium.....	373
Cicutæ succus spissatus ...	403	Digitalis.....	395
Cinchona.....	80	Diosma crenata	218
Cinchonina.....	92	Dorema ammoniacum	358
Cinnamomum.....	151	Dorstenia contrayerva.....	161
Cissampelos pareira	219	Dryobalanops camphora... 350	
Citrus aurantium.....	369	Dulcamara.....	244
— limonum	474		
Cochlearia	165	Elaterii pepones.....	440
— armoracia.....	164	Elaterina.....	441
Cocoa.....	483	Elemi.....	195
Codeina.....	383	Ens veneris.....	72
Colchicum.....	436	Enulæ campanæ radix.....	18
Colocynthis	431	Ergota.....	264
Conium maculatum	403	Erytheræa centaurium.....	101
Contrayerva	161	Fœniculum.....	177
Convolvulus scammonia..	448	Ferri ammonio-chloridum	72
— jalapa	446	— carbonas.....	75
Copaifera.....	137	— iodidum....	320
Corallina	500	— potassio-tartras	77
Cornu cervi	371	— ramenta	75
— ustum.....	371	— rubigo.....	75
Coriandum	175	— sesquioxylum	75
Creasoton.....	411	— subcarbonas	75
Creta præparata.....	63	— sulphas.....	41
Crocus.....	259	Ferrum ammoniatum.....	72
Croton cascarilla.....	153	— tartarizatum.....	77
— tigilium.	434	— vitriolatum	41
Cubeba.	169	Ferula assafœtida.....	356
Cucumis colocynthis	431	Ficus carica.....	492
Cumini semina.....	177		
Cuminum cyminum.....	177	Galbanum	361
Cupri ammonio-sulphas... 131		Gallæ.....	59
— ammoniaretum.....	131	Galipea cusparia.....	101
— diacetæ impura.....	497	Garcinia cambogia	435
— subacetæ impura.....	497	Genista	240
— sulphas	127	Gentiana lutea	95
Cuprum ammoniatum. 131		Glycyrrhiza.....	484
Curcuma.....	162	Guaiacum officinale	233
Cusparia.....	101	Gummi acaciæ.....	480
Cynoglossum.....	489	— Arabicum.....	480
Cytisus scoparius	240	— elemi.....	195

Hæmatoxylon.....	70	— divinus.....	131
Hedera terrestris.....	174	Lavendula.....	174
Helminthocorton	500	Laudanum	374
Hippocastanum.....	100	— liquidum Sydenhami...	374
Helenium	102	Lauro-cerasus.....	393
Helleborus officinalis.....	439	Laurus camphora.....	350
— albus.....	440	— cinnamomum	151
Helonias officinalis.....	474	— sassafras.....	242
Humuli strobili.....	100	Leontodon taraxacum	104
Humulus lupulus....	100	Lichen.....	25
Hydrargyri	268	— hibernicus	104
— bichloridum	277	— islandicus	104
— biceyanidum.....	299	Linum	485
— biniodidum.....	298	Lignum campechense.....	70
— binoxydum.....	302	Limonum.....	474
— bisulphuretum.....	304	Lobelia inflata...-.....	409
— chloridum	285	Lupulus	100
— iodidum.....	297	Lupulina.....	100
— proto-nit.....	301-497		
— subdeuto-sulph.....	308	Magnesia.....	468
Hydrarg.-acet.	307	— alba.....	468
Hydrar. oxyd. cinereum..	304	— calcinata	466
— rubrum.....	302	— usta.....	466
— oxymurias.....	277	Magnesiae sulphas.....	460
— submurias.....	285	Malva.....	369
— sulphuret. c. sulphure.	306	Manna.....	472
— nigrum	306	Maranta	162
— rubrum	304	Marrubium	175
Hydrargyrum.....	268	Mastiche	194
Hyoscyamus albus.....	403	Meconina	383
— niger.....	401	Mentha piper.....	170
		Menyanthes.....	102
Ilex.....	94	Mezereum	242
Illicina.....	95	Millifolium.....	170
Iodinium	309	Mori baccæ.....	169
Ipecacuanha	423	Morphia.....	381
Ipomœa jalapa.....	446	Morphiæ acetas.....	381
		— hydrochloras.....	383
Juniperius communis.....	178	Morus nigra.....	169
		Moschus	363
Kino.....	64	Mucilago acaciæ	203
Krameria.....	65	Myrist. nuclei.....	154
		Myrrh	192
Lappa	164	Myrtus pimenta	158
Lactuca	410		
Lactuarium	410	Naptha	411
Lapis calaminaris.....	44	Narcina.....	383

Narcotina.....	385	Quassia simarouba	97
Nicotiana tabacum	407	Quercus infectoria	60
Nitrum	196	Quinæ disulphas.....	88
Nux mosehata	154	Quinquina	80
— vomica	331		
— extract.....	338	Raphani rusticani radix...	164
		Resina flava	187
Ononis	221	—nigra.....	187
Opopanax	361	Rhabarbari radix.....	454
Orchides	253	Rhœados petala	380
Origanum	174	Rhamnus	457
		Rhatania.....	65
Papaver rhœas	379	Rheum.....	454
— somniferum	379	Rhus toxicodendron.....	71
Parietæ radix	219	Ricinus communis	469
Parietaria	219	Rorismarini	173
Peonia	369	Rosæ.....	473
Phosphorus	338	Ruta	262
Pimenta.....	158		
Piperina	157	Sabadilla	474
Piper Indicum	158	Sabina	261
Pix arida.....	187	Sagapenum.....	361
—Burgundica.....	187	Salicina.....	93
— liquida.....	411	Salvia.....	173
Plantago	71	Sanguis draco	71
Platina.....	328	Santalum rubrum.....	245
Plumbi acetas	49	Sarsaparillæ radix.....	88
— iodidum	318	Sassafras	242
Potassæ acetas.....	216	Scammonium.....	448
— bicarbonas	206	Scilla.....	208
— bisulphas.....	462	Scordium.....	175
— bitartras	463	Scrophularia	165
— bromidum	324	Secale cornutum	36
— carbonas.....	206	Senega	166
— nitras	196	Senna	451
— subcarbonas	200	Serpentaria.....	166
— sulphas.....	462	Simaruba excelsa	97
— sulphuretum.....	462	Sinapis albus	164
— supersulphas	462	— nigra	162
— supertartras	463	Smilax.....	81
— tartras	405	Soda acetata.....	217
Potassii bromidum	324	— phosphorata.....	466
— iodidum	314	— tartarizata	465
— sulphuretum.....	462	Sodæ biboras.....	56
Prunus domestica.....	492	— carbonas.....	203
Punica granatum.....	42	— phosphas.....	466
Pyrethrum	369	— potassio-tartras.....	465

Sodæ sesquicarbonas.....	203	Toxicodendron.....	243
— subboras.....	56	Tragacantha.....	481
— subcarbonas.....	202	Triticum.....	491
— sulphas.....	458	Turpethum convolv.....	450
Sodii chloridum.....	147	Tussilago.....	106
Solanum dulcamara.....	244		
Spartium scoparium.....	240	Uvæ ursi.....	222
Spigelæ radix.....	501		
Stalagmitis cambogiodes...	435	Vacca.....	493
Stannum.....	501	Valerianæ radix.....	361
Stramonium.....	406	Vanilla.....	155
Stizolobium pruriens.....	501	Veratria.....	439
Styrax benzoin.....	193	Veronica.....	168
Strychnia.....	338	Violina.....	429
— iodidum.....	322	Vina.....	344
Strychnos nux-vomica.....	59	Vitis vinifera.....	344
Succinum.....	370	Vitriolum album.....	46
Sulphur antimonii præcip. 422		— cœruleum.....	127
Sulphur sublimatum.....	222		
— iodidum.....	320	Zibethum.....	256
Sulphas.....	337	Zidoariam.....	162
Sweeteina.....	70	Zinci oxydum.....	43
Symphytum.....	484	— sulphas.....	46
		Zincum.....	43
Tabacum.....	407	— album.....	46
Tamarindum.....	471	— calcinatum.....	43
Tanacetum.....	170	— cyanidum.....	392
Taraxicum.....	104	— iodidum.....	319
Toluifera balsamum.....	191	— vitriolutum.....	46
Tormentilla.....	70	Zingiber.....	161

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