

The medical pocket book. Containing a short ... account of the symptoms, causes and methods of cure, of the diseases incident to the human body; including such as require surgical treatment: together with virtues and doses of medicinal compositions / [Sir John Elliot].

Contributors

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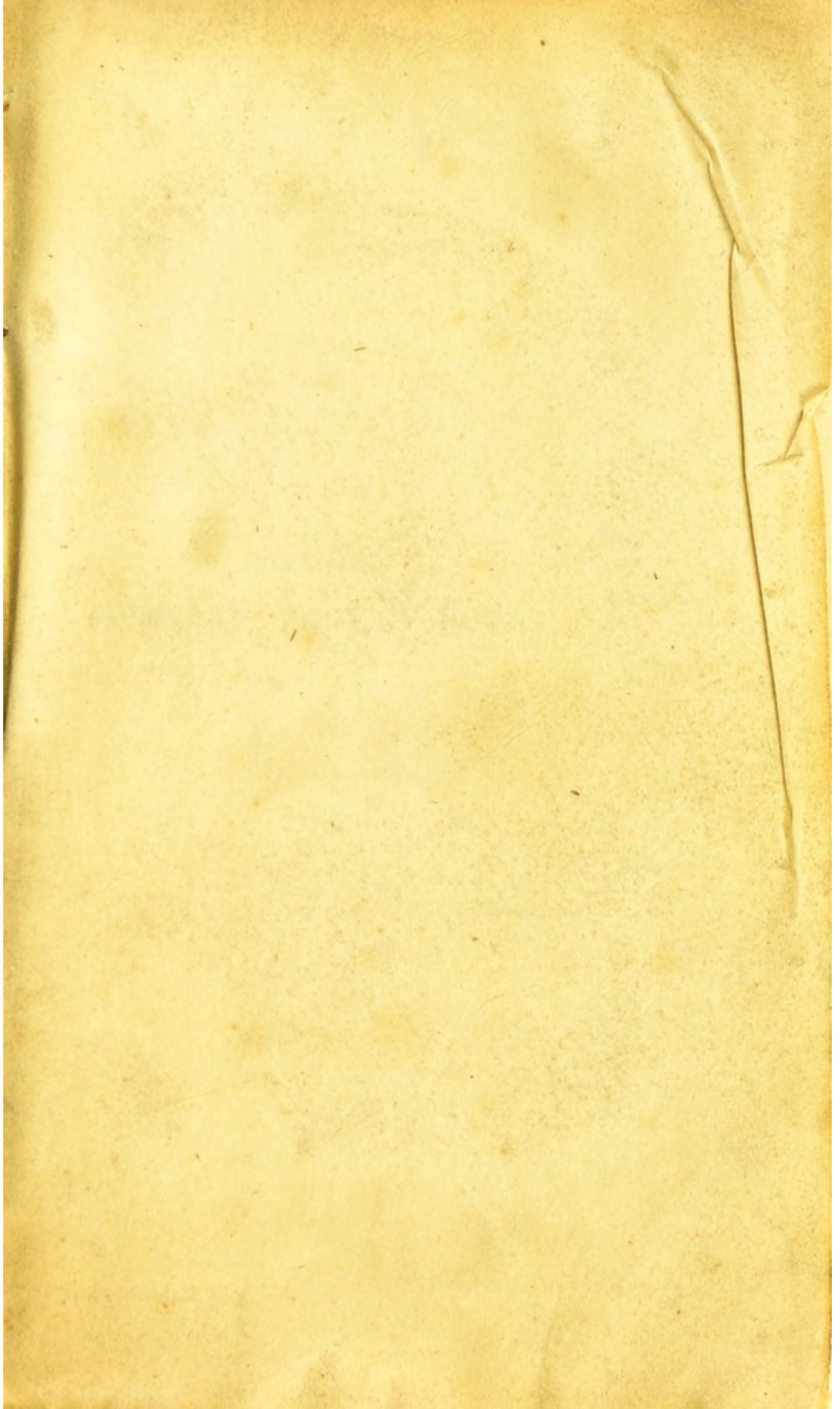
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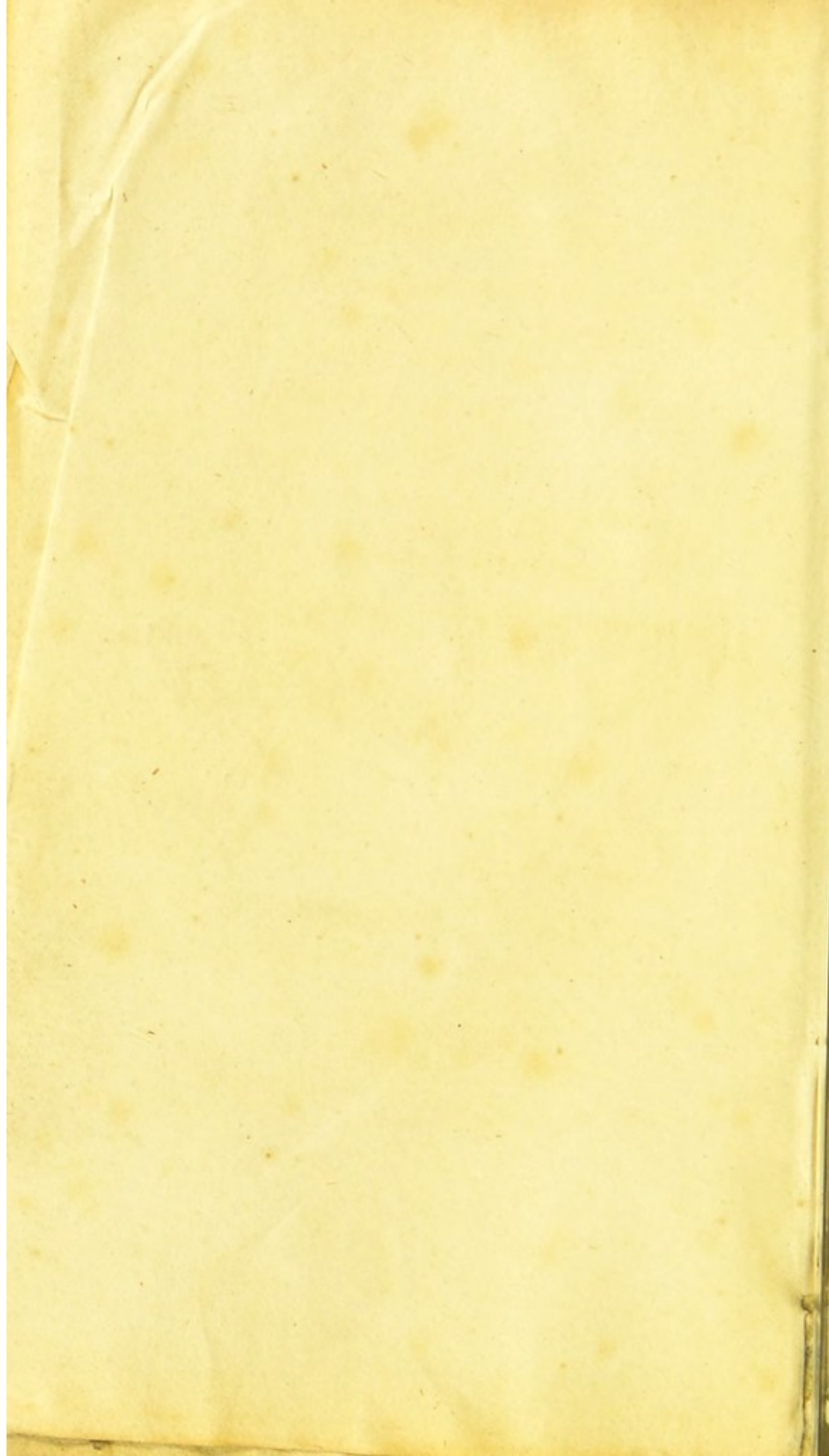
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ELLIOT'S
MEDICAL POCKET-BOOK.

LONDON:

PLUMMER AND BREWIS, PRINTERS, LOVE LANE, EASTCHEAP.

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ELLIOT'S
MEDICAL POCKET-BOOK,

CONTAINING

A SHORT BUT PLAIN ACCOUNT

OF THE

SYMPTOMS AND TREATMENT

OF

Diseases,

WITH THE

PROPERTIES AND DOSES

OF THE

PRINCIPAL SUBSTANCES USED MEDICINALLY.

A New Edition.

INCLUDING

THE HISTORY, MODE OF PREPARATION, FORM AND DOSES OF
THE NEW MEDICINES, &c.

THE WHOLE CAREFULLY REVISED, IMPROVED, AND AUGMENTED

BY A MEDICAL PRACTITIONER

OF ST. THOMAS'S AND GUY'S HOSPITALS.

LONDON:

PUBLISHED BY BALDWIN, CRADOCK AND JOY,
PATERNOSTER ROW.

1827.

ELLIOTT

MEDICAL POCKET-BOOK

A TREATISE ON THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE

SYMPTOMS AND TREATMENT



PROPERTIES AND USES

PHYSIOLOGICAL AND PATHOLOGICAL

OF THE

THE HISTORY OF THE DISEASES OF THE

BY A MEDICAL PRACTITIONER

BY WILLIAM ELLIOTT

PREFACE.

ELLIOT'S MEDICAL POCKET BOOK, after passing through numerous editions, having totally disappeared from print, has induced the Editor to bring it forward again before the public, in the present shape, with fresh claims upon their consideration; and, although the ground-work is nearly the same, upon examination it will be found to have undergone such material alterations and improvements, compatible with the present state of medical science, as cannot fail to render it a valuable and useful index to the practitioner, public or private, as well as to medical students in general.

London, April, 1827.

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TABLE OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.



In England two kinds of weights are used, by one of which gold and silver, and by the other all kinds of merchandize are valued. That by which medical preparations is weighed, is called

Troy Weight.

	Marked thus.
20 Grains, grs. make . . . 1 Scruple . . .	℥
3 Scruples 1 Drachm . . .	ʒ
8 Drachms 1 Ounce . . .	℥
12 Ounces 1 lb. Pound . . .	lb.

The liquid measure is also different, one being proper for ale, another for wine, the latter of which is used in medicine, and is divided as follows :

	Marked thus.
60 Minims make . . . 1 fluid Drachm . . .	fʒ
8 Fluid Drachms . . . 1 Ounce . . .	fʒj
16 Ounces 1 Pint	℔
8 Pints 1 Gallon	Cong.

Least any error should arise from the names which have been placed to weights and measures, without discrimination, certain new ones have been applied by the College of Physicians, which a little use will render familiar. The smallest portions of liquids is measured by a graduated glass, called a minim glass, in consequence of the measuring by drops being deceiving and uncertain; just as many drops of any tincture being required for filling the same measure as of water.

of magnesia: afterwards saline draughts: and pursue the antiphlogistic plan. If, on the other hand, she be of a delicate and irritable habit, and this accident be threatened by profuse evacuations and other debilitating causes, then the diet should be nutritious, easy of digestion, and the medicines of the tonic kind. Should there be much flooding, cloths wetted with cold water should be applied to the region of the uterus, or introduced into the vagina, and thus obstruct the escape of the blood mechanically. Some practitioners recommend that ice should be applied to the vagina. The patient should be kept cool, quiet, and in the horizontal posture, at the same time carefully avoiding the exciting causes.

If, nevertheless, abortion follow, discontinue these measures, and give anodyne medicines, &c. as after childbirth.

ABSCESS.

Treatment. Common abscesses may be treated by applying poultices, and fomentations, and when fluctuation is obvious, making an incision, evacuating the matter, and afterwards applying simple dressings. It is most important in the cure of abscesses, to attend to the

state of the digestive organs. In very large abscesses, particularly that of the psoas muscle, it is best to evacuate the matter gradually by a seton, and to give the bark to the quantity of an ounce a day, with a nutritive diet, and a moderate quantity of wine, if requisite. See also Boil, Phlegmon, and Ulcer.

ACACIA GUM.

Demulcent: \mathfrak{zj} to \mathfrak{zij} . Decoction of: ad libitum.

ACID, ACETIC, DILUTED.

Refrigerant: properly diluted with water, it forms an useful beverage in inflammatory disorders, in the proportion of f. \mathfrak{zss} to two pints of water. It is likewise used in putrid sore throats, in a state of vapour, or moderately diluted. It forms a good discutient lotion applied to bruises, sprains, &c.

ACID, CITRIC.

Refrigerant, antiseptic, gr. x to \mathfrak{zij} , dissolved in water, or any bland fluid: in inflammatory and febrile diseases, scorbutus, or wherever there is a disposition to putresency. \mathfrak{zj} is equal to f. \mathfrak{zss} of lemon juice.

ACID, MURIATIC.

Diuretic, antiseptic, tonic, m. x to f. ʒss.

ACID, NITRIC, DILUTED.

Tonic, antiseptic, m. v to xx, diluted largely. It has of late been much recommended in syphilis, and has been used with success in India, but in this climate is not to be depended on. It is however an useful adjunct to mercury, and allays the violent irritation sometimes induced by that remedy, m. xx to m. xxx three times a day in f. ʒiij of water.

ACID, PRUSSIC.

Sedative, antispasmodic, m. j, cautiously increased to m. v.

ACID, SULPHURIC, DILUTED.

Tonic, astringent, refrigerant, m. x to f. ʒss, largely diluted.

ACID, TARTARIC.

Refrigerant, antiseptic, gr. x to ʒss, dissolved in water.

ACIDITY IN THE STOMACH.

This is a common complaint in children, often arising from too much, or improper food, bad milk, costiveness, &c.

Symptoms. Crying, restlessness, drawing up the legs; sometimes acid eructations, vomiting, hiccup, green stools, and where the irritation is very great, convulsions are apt to ensue.

Treatment. If there be a great degree of acidity, sour belchings, and much irritability at the stomach, evacuate its contents by a weak solution of tartarized antimony; after which a few grains of rhubarb and magnesia: it will also be advisable to give a little of the chalk mixture as circumstances may require, especially if there be severe purging. Where there is great pain, abdominal tension, &c. after opening the bowels by some laxative we may give absorbents, carminatives, and apply warmth by means of fomentations to the abdomen: as this complaint most frequently arises from some error of the diet, it will be proper to attend particularly to this. See *Heartburn* and *Indigestion*.

ACONITUM. See *Monkshood*.

ÆTHER NITRIC, SPIRIT OF.

Diuretic, diaphoretic, febrifuge, carminative
m. xx to f. ʒij.

ÆTHER, RECTIFIED.

Antispasmodic, stimulant, f. ʒss to f. ʒj. By its evaporation a great degree of cold is produced; hence it is applied to phlegmonous inflammation, and determinations of blood to the head and other parts: if its evaporation be prevented, it proves a powerful stimulant. Spirit of Sulphuric Æther: similar to the preceding article, m. xxx to f. ʒij. Compound Spirit of: the same, m. xxx to f. ʒij. Aromatic Spirit of: stimulant, diaphoretic, antispasmodic, f. ʒss to f. ʒjss.

AGUE.

Symptoms. The fit begins with cold shiverings; a small quick pulse; pains in the back and head; nausea. To these succeed great heat and fever, which terminate in sweats. The urine, during the fit, pale, clear, and without sediment; but in the hot and sweating stage, high coloured; turbid, with a copious sediment of a reddish colour.

In the Quotidian Ague the fit returns once in a day: in the Tertian, every other day: in the Quartan, the intermission is of two whole days. There are also other distinctions as there are different intervals.

Treatment. During the cold stage, give warm diluent drinks; apply warm fomentations to the feet and legs; use warm bathing; administer cordial diaphoretics. Emetics have proved of great service by determining the blood to the surface of the body; or we may give f. ʒj of sulphuric æther undiluted. Upon the occurrence of the hot stage, saline, antimonial, or other diaphoretics, according to the degree of heat and strength of action. Opium has been given with great benefit during the hot fit. During the intermission, ʒj of the powder of Peruvian bark may be given every one or two hours; should it produce constipation of the bowels we may add a few grains of rhubarb; should it not however have that effect, a small quantity of opium will greatly add to its power in preventing the recurrence of the fit. The stomach however cannot always bear the bark in powder, in which case we may give the decoction, or what is more preferable, a grain of the sulphate of quinine, increased gradually, according to circumstances. The solution of arsenic, m. vj, cautiously increased to m. xij, is a very excellent medicine. Quassia, willow, and many other barks have been used with the same intentions as the Peruvian bark, and many of them are of

great service; but, on the whole, they are inferior to it.

When the disease does not yield to the bark, a few gallons of cold water dashed over the patient when the hot stage is completely formed, but before perspiration comes on, brings the paroxysm to a speedy termination, and the bark will prevent its return.

ALMOND, SWEET.

Mixture of: demulcent; it may be taken ad libitum, as a diluent in coughs, urinary affections, &c. Oil of: united with mucilage, or yolk of egg, in some aqueous fluid, is given in similar affections.

ALOES, EXTRACT OF THE SPIKED.

Cathartic, emmenagogue, gr. v to ℥j, and in small doses stomachic: in cases of habitual costiveness, used to evacuate the contents of the large intestines. It should not be employed where hæmorrhoids exist; a long continued use of this medicine frequently giving rise to them. Compound powder of: stomachic, sudorific, gr. x to ℥ss. Compound decoction of: gently cathartic, emmenagogue, f. ℥ss to f. ℥jss, in the morning. Purified extract of: cathartic, emmenagogue, gr. v to

gr. xv. Compound pills of: warm stomachic, purgative, gr. x to gr. xxx. Pills of, with myrrh: cathartic, emmenagogue, gr. x to gr. xx. Tincture of: same as the extract, f. ℥ij to f. ℥vj. Compound tincture of: the same as the simple tincture of, stomachic, f. ℥ss to f. ℥ij. Wine of: f. ℥j to f. ℥ij, stomachic; f. ℥j to f. ℥ij, purgative.

ALUM.

Tonic, astringent, gr. iv to ℥j: externally, astringent. Burnt: escharotic; internally in colic, gr. viij to ℥j. Compound solution of: astringent, detergent.

AMBER.

Oil of: stimulating, emmenagogue, m. v to m. x, seldom used: externally, rubefacient, stimulant.

AMMONIA.

Muriate of. (*Sal Ammoniac.*) Dissolved in water forms a good discutient lotion; in sprains, strangulated hernia, indolent inflammations, or other cases where we wish to induce a great degree of cold. Subcarbonate of: antacid, antispasmodic, diaphoretic, stimulant, gr. v to gr. xv; in gangrene, and those cases of scarlatina, cynanche, &c. which have a putrid ten-

dency. Liquor of: stimulant, antispasmodic, m. v to m. xx; externally, rubefacient. Liquor of the acetate: diaphoretic, diuretic, f. ℥ij to f. ℥ij. Liquor of the subcarbonate of: diaphoretic, stimulant, m. xx to f. ℥j. Spirit of: the same, f. ℥ss to f. ℥j. Aromatic spirit of: the same, f. ℥ss to f. ℥ij. Fœtid spirit of: antispasmodic, f. ℥j to f. ℥ij. Succinated spirit of: the same; stimulant, m. x to f. ℥ss. Liniment of: stimulant, rubefacient. Liniment of, with camphor. See Camphor, compound liniment of.

AMMONIACUM, GUM.

Stimulant, antispasmodic, expectorant, gr. x to ℥ss. Mixture of: f. ℥ss to f. ℥jss. Plaster of: discutient, stimulant: with mercury, the same.

ANASARCA. See *Dropsy*.

ANEURISM.

Treatment. Bleeding, and proper evacuations, with low spare diet; and the external applications of ice, and cold astringent lotions to the part. If these fail, recourse must be had to the operation.

ANGINA PECTORIS.

Symptoms. A pain underneath some part of the sternum, with a sense of strangling and anxiety, coming on suddenly whilst walking, particularly, soon after a meal; and, in the first stage of the disease, vanishing on standing still: but, in a more advanced stage, the symptoms do not so readily recede, and the paroxysms are more violent; frequently attacking the patient when lying in bed, or sitting, or even standing still. The pain usually extends across the breast, and is felt particularly at the insertion of the pectoral muscle into the os humeri; it is generally on the left side, sometimes on both; it recurs more or less frequently, perhaps for years, and at length terminates in sudden death.

Treatment. During the paroxysm the patient is to be laid in the recumbent posture, and warm fomentations applied to the chest; antispasmodics, such as opium and æther combined, should be administered, and generally it will be advisable to abstract blood. Blisters to the chest; pieces of calico, dipped in a strong solution of tartarized antimony, applied to the region of the heart, so as to vesicate the skin, have, in some cases, afforded great relief during the paroxysm. A large issue in each thigh has

been attended with great success; and Dr. Macbride says has radically cured this disease. The patient should carefully avoid violent exercise, mental emotion, repletion of stomach, long fasting, exposure of the extremities to cold, and all exciting causes. The diet should be light; he should refrain from wine and spirits, and his bowels be kept regular.

ANIMATION, SUSPENDED.

Treatment. If it be occasioned by drowning, the body should first be made dry, wrapped in warm blankets, and laid on a mattress or low table, and on the right side, in preference to the left, in order that the passage of the blood from the heart may be favoured by the position. The head is at the same time to be covered with a woollen cap, being properly elevated with pillows: and bags filled with warm sand, or bricks heated and wrapped in flannel are to be applied to the feet. The patient being in a convenient and airy situation, artificial respiration should be commenced by inflating the lungs from the nose by a pair of bellows passed up one nostril, or with your own mouth, if no other convenience be at

hand; when the proper apparatus can be procured that is best for the purpose: after each inflation the lungs must be again emptied by pressure made on the chest. At the same time the lungs are inflating, we should rub every part of the body with warm flannel cloths; should these not be attended with any effect, we should apply flannel cloths, wrung out in very hot water, over the heart and thorax, or we may put the person in a warm bath. If the weather be under the freezing point, and the body, when stripped, feel cold and nearly in the same condition with one that is frozen, it will be necessary at first to rub it well with snow, or wash it with cold water; the sudden application of heat in such cases having been found very pernicious. An elastic tube should be introduced into the stomach in order to convey stimulating fluids into that organ, as brandy, highly spiced negus, &c. When there is reason to think the skin has in some degree recovered its sensibility, the wrists, ancles, temples, and parts over the stomach and heart may be rubbed with a little of the liniment of the subcarbonate of ammonia, which will evaporate but slowly, and produce no cold in being rubbed in. The employment of tobacco clysters, and stimulating applications to the

body, as rubbing in salt, rectified spirits, &c. is decidedly bad practice.

The doors and windows of the apartment should be thrown open, in order that the cool air may be freely admitted; and no persons, but such as are absolutely necessary to give due assistance, should be allowed to enter it (six are enough.) When respiration becomes natural, we suspend our artificial operations; and, as soon as the patient is able to swallow, give wine and water and nourishing food. If oxygen gas be at hand it may be employed, and electricity may be also tried. The patient should not be left by himself until he has perfectly recovered his senses. The means which have been advised are diligently to be persevered in for a considerable time; and the case is not to be given up as lost until at least after the expiration of four or five hours' trial, as recoveries have been effected to this extent.

If the accident be produced by strangulation, nearly the same means may be employed. Bleeding from the jugular vein, in small quantity, to relieve the vessels of the brain and lungs, is often required here. If by the fumes of charcoal, or other mephitic vapour, the person should be exposed to the open air, and

cold water should be repeatedly thrown on the face and body. Here, too, artificial respiration may be used with good effect. If oxygen gas could be substituted for the atmospheric air, in all these cases it would be desirable.

When suffocation is occasioned by substances lodging in the air passage, and thus obstructing respiration, it is often necessary to perform the operation of bronchotomy, for which two methods are practised, the one dividing the rings of the trachea longitudinally, the other making an opening between the thyroid and cricoid cartilages, of which the first method is preferable.

ANISEEDS.

Carminative. Spirit of: f. ʒij to f. ʒj. Essential oil of: m. j to m. x.

ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE. See *Erysipelas*.

ANTIMONY.

Precipitated sulphuret of: alterative, diaphoretic, gr. j to gr. v. Antimonial powder: diaphoretic, diuretic; its action depending on the presence of acid in the stomach, its effects are somewhat uncertain, gr. j to gr. viij. Tartarized: expectorant, stimulant, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to

gr. $\frac{3}{4}$; emetic, gr. v. Wine of: m. xv to f. \mathfrak{zj} , diaphoretic; f. \mathfrak{ziii} to. f. \mathfrak{zj} in teaspoonfuls every five minutes, emetic.

APHTHÆ. See *Thrush*.

APOPLEXY.

Symptoms. Sometimes preceded by all the signs of cerebral disturbance, as head ache, loss of memory, drowsiness, &c. but there is more usually a sudden privation of sensation, and voluntary motion. The face red and bloated; the mouth commonly open; the pulse strong and quick, especially at first; respiration strong, and attended with snorting.

Treatment. Authors distinguish between a sanguineous and a serous apoplexy: the former arising from an accumulation of blood in the vessels of the brain, or by an effusion of blood from the red vessels, and the latter occasioned by serous matter in the ventricles. The sanguineous is more dangerous than the serous. On the person's being seized, care must be taken to remove all compression from about the neck, to support him in the erect position, and to allow a free admission of cool air. In sanguineous apoplexy no time should be lost in employing powerful remedies, the chief of

which is, early and extensive depletion by bleeding: sixteen or eighteen ounces of blood should be taken away immediately, and, if possible, from the jugular vein instead of the arm. When any branch of the temporal artery seems so turgid as to admit of being easily opened, it might probably prove a more effectual way of unloading the vessels of the brain. As blood letting is our most effectual remedy in sanguineous apoplexy, a second or third bleeding should be employed, if the first has not been of service. After we have obtained sufficient evacuations by these means, large blisters to the nape of the neck, and the extremities, together with cataplasms to the soles of the feet, and warm fomentations. Some active purgative, as the croton oil, should be given, or a strong clyster may be administered: emetics are not advisable, as they are apt to determine the blood to the head. In serous apoplexy, blood letting should be sparingly employed; the bowels kept open by stomachic purgatives, as aloes, colocynth, &c. but not so as to occasion profuse discharges; and cephalic and nervous medicines, as the ammoniated tincture of valerian, æther, camphor, &c. given; blisters should be applied freely to the head,

back, and extremities. When apoplexy has been occasioned by opium, or other narcotics taken into the stomach, emetics should be given, but proper evacuations by bleeding and purging should be procured, before stimulants are employed.

APPETITE, CANINE.

Treatment. Oils, fat meats, broths, with milk and flour diet will be proper. Opiates: smoking and chewing tobacco will be likewise of service. If acidity in the stomach be the cause, give an emetic, and afterwards alkalies, as the liq. potassæ in doses of m. xxx, twice or three times a day, in a little veal broth.

APPETITE, LOSS OF.

Treatment. This is most usually a symptom of indigestion, in which case we should give aromatic bitters, cinchona with sulphuric acid, chalybeates, &c. as advised under that head: where it arises from the stomach being loaded with bile or crudities, an emetic in the evening, with some stomachic purgative next morning, will be proper.

ARABIC, GUM. See *Acaciæ*.

ARSENIC, WHITE.

Liquor of: m. ij, cautiously increased to m. xij.

This is employed with great success in intermittent and remittent fevers, and periodical head-aches.

ASSAFŒTIDA.

Stimulant, antispasmodic, emmenagogue, gr. v to ʒss. Mixture of: f. ʒss to f. ʒjss. Tincture of: f. ʒss to f. ʒij.

ASCITES. See *Dropsy*.

ASTHMA.

Symptoms. A difficulty of breathing, attended with wheezing; it returns at intervals; is preceded by disinclination to motion, loss of appetite, oppression, flatulency, and frequent eructations. At length the cheeks become red, the eyes prominent, and there is such an anxiety and sense of suffocation, that the patient can only breath in an erect posture, and can scarcely speak or expectorate. If he happen to sleep he snores much; at the height of

the fit is desirous of cool free air; sweats about the neck and forehead; coughs up a little frothy matter with great difficulty; no fever; pulse extremely small and weak; urine pale and copious: as the fit abates, there is an expectoration of mucus, and the urine becomes higher coloured, and deposits a copious sediment.

Treatment. During the fit bleed, if age or weakness do not forbid; a perpetual blister between the shoulders, or at the pit of the stomach: the body should be opened with gentle cathartics; then give the pectorals and expectorants, joined, if necessary, with antispasmodics and sedatives. In the spasmodic asthma, ipecacuanha in small doses has succeeded; so has extract of stramonium, gr. ss, three times a day. Very strong coffee, without milk or sugar, is useful in abating the paroxysms. In the intermissions, tonics, chalybeates, and stomachics. A light diet and warm clothing.

ATROPHY.

Symptoms. A nervous consumption, or wasting of the body; without fever, or other hectic symptoms, but usually attended with a loss of

appetite and impaired digestion, depression of spirits and general languor.

Treatment. This must be varied according to the cause. If the appetite and digestion be bad, give a gentle emetic, and afterwards the bitters with iron. If scrofulous, chalybeates with bark. If worms be the cause, anthelmintics. If lues venerea, mercurials and decoct. of sarsaparilla. If hysterics or hypochondriasis, join chalybeates with assafœtida or other medicines of this class. If profuse evacuations, they must be suppressed. If asthmatic symptoms appear, the squill preparations, or other pectorals and antispasmodics, and blisters. Diet, however, must assist medicine in the cure; which, where nothing forbids, should be of the nutritive, and strengthening kind, and easy of digestion. Change of air, and moderate exercise, especially on horseback, should be recommended.

BALSAM OF COPAIBA.

Stimulant, diaphoretic, diuretic, m. x to f. ʒj. In gonorrhœa and gleet.

BALSAM OF PERU.

Stimulant, expectorant, diaphoretic, m. x to f. ʒss, seldom used.

BALSAM OF TOLU.

Warm expectorant, gr. v to ʒss. Tincture of:
f. ʒss to f. ʒij.

BARK, PERUVIAN. See *Cinchona*.

BARLEY, DECOCTION OF.

Demulcent, emollient, as common drink. Com-
pound decoction of: the same.

BARYTES, MURIATE OF.

Solution of: m. v to m. x. In scrofulous and
glandular diseases, worms, and cutaneous af-
fections, but is seldom used.

BELLADONNA. See *Nightshade, deadly*.

BENZOIN.

Benzoic acid: expectorant, antispasmodic, gr. x
to gr. xx. Compound tincture of: stimulant,
f. ʒss to f. ʒij. Externally vulnerary.

BISTORT ROOT.

Astringent, tonic, gr. xx to ʒj, seldom used.

BITES AND STINGS
OF
VENOMOUS ANIMALS.

Treatment. To those of small insects, as gnats, bugs, wasps, &c. apply volatile liquor of harts-horn, oil, vinegar, Goulard water, or a watery solution of opium; to those of the viper, adder, &c. prevent the absorption of the poison into the system, by means of a ligature above the bitten part, and destroy the virulence of that which has been introduced into the wound, by scarifications, cupping, excision, caustic, or the application of volatile alkali, or the succinated spirit of ammonia; employing strong diaphoretics at the same time. The spirit of ammonia, given internally, has been found of great benefit.

BLADDER, INFLAMMATION OF THE.

See *Cystitis*.

BLEEDING. See *Hæmorrhage*.

BLOOD, SPITTING OF.

Symptoms. A sense of uneasiness or pain, or sometimes heat in the chest; difficult breath-

ing; irritation in the fauces; a cough or heaving, with the ejection of florid, sometimes of frothy blood: there is often a hard, full pulse, and a saltish taste in the saliva.

Treatment. When the pulse is hard and jerky, and the hæmorrhage is very considerable, repeated bleedings will be of service; and, where there is great pain in the chest, a blister will be proper. The antiphlogistic plan must be pursued when the hæmorrhage, as it usually is, is of the active kind: and the patient should be kept very cool and quiet. Saline purgatives should be given, to which the tincture of digitalis may be added; or this last may be given alone in doses of m. x, gradually increased to m. xxx. The nitrate of potass is a very good medicine in the active stages of this disease, as is also the sulphuric acid diluted. Should the bleeding continue, in defiance of the above treatment, more active astringents will be called for, and one of the most efficacious is the acetate of lead, gr. j with gr. ss of opium, in the form of a pill, three times a day; but acids must be laid aside during the use of this medicine or bowel affections are likely to follow its use.

BLOOD, VOMITING OF.

Symptoms. There is no cough when the blood comes from the stomach; a sense of weight and oppression precedes the vomiting; the blood of a darker colour than in the preceding disease.

Treatment. When this complaint has arisen in a plethoric habit, and is attended with febrile symptoms, or such as indicate an inflammatory diathesis, it will be necessary to take away a small quantity of blood from the arm; but the great debility, which the disease produces of itself, will not admit of this operation under any other circumstances. In moderate attacks, it may be sufficient to make use of refrigerants, as advised in Spitting of Blood, together with small doses of opium twice or thrice a day: the patient should be confined to food of a light nutritive nature, and he should take some cool acidulated beverage for his ordinary drink. If these means do not quickly allay the hæmorrhage, we should employ powerful astringents and sedatives, as the acetate of lead, in the same doses as in disease last noticed; the muriated tincture of iron is an effectual astringent; it may be given in doses of m. xx or m. xxx, every hour or two, till the hæmorrhage ceases. In severe

attacks, a blister to the abdomen is sometimes attended with a good effect. When the hæmorrhage has stopped, it will be advisable to discover, if possible, the cause from which it proceeded; and, by removing that or the primary disease, to prevent any return of the complaint.

BOIL.

Treatment. In the generality of instances, suppuration must be promoted by the use of emollient poultices. The tumor, when allowed to burst, generally does so at its apex: but, as the opening is generally long in forming, and too small to allow the sloughy cellular substance to be discharged, it is always best, as soon as matter is known to exist, to make a free opening with the lancet, and immediately afterwards to press out as much of the matter and sloughs as can prudently be done. This having been done, and the rest of the sloughs pressed out as soon as it is practicable, healthy pus will be secreted, and the part will granulate and heal. Until suppuration becomes of the healthy kind, and the sloughy substances are entirely discharged, a linseed poultice will be the best application; and when granulations begin to fill up the cavity, plain

lint and a simple pledget are the only dressings necessary. When an indolent hardness continues after the inflammatory and suppurative state of boils has been cured, the part should be rubbed with camphorated mercurial ointment. The digestive organs should be carefully attended to; and, in general, it will be proper to give the bark with other tonics.

BORAX.

Externally as a gargle to aphthæ.

BREASTS, INFLAMED.

Symptoms. A few days after delivery the breasts sometimes feel uneasy or painful, and swell.

Treatment. Apply leeches and evaporating lotions: recumbent position of the body: saline purgatives and diaphoretics: the antiphlogistic plan must be strictly followed. When once throbbing, with diminution of pain and tumefaction, indicate the formation of matter, anodyne poultices and fomentations should be substituted: as soon as fluctuation is perceptible, a lancet is to be passed into the abscess, which may afterwards be dressed with dry lint, and a pledget with some digestive ointment laid over all.

BRONCHOCELE.

Symptoms. A swelling of the thyroid gland; somewhat moveable and pendulous, and generally increasing gradually, till it occupies the whole front of the neck.

Treatment. Regular and long continued friction over the tumor has been found of service: electricity, and repeated topical detraction of blood, have also been recommended: but, of all remedies, the Iodine has been found most effectual, seldom indeed failing to produce the most beneficial effects. From m. v, cautiously increased to m. x of the tincture, has been recommended; but applying about ʒss of the ointment of hydriodate of potass every night, to the affected part, is a much better method of employing it. It is a powerful medicine, and must be cautiously administered, as the mammæ are sometimes materially diminished during its use.

BROOM, TOP AND SEED.

Aperient, diuretic, ʒss to ʒiiss, to a pint of water, as an infusion or decoction.

BRUISES. See *Contusions.*

BUBO. See *Syphilis.*

BUCKTHORN, BERRY.

Syrup of: cathartic, f. ℥vj to f. ℥ij; seldom employed.

BURNS. See *Scalds*.

CAJEPUT OIL.

Stimulant, antispasmodic, m. j to m. x.

CALAMINE, PREPARED.

Externally absorbent, astringent. Ointment of: a good application to burns, scalds, excoriations, &c.

CALOMEL. See *Mercury, submuriate of*.

CHAMOMILE FLOWERS.

Infusion of: (℥ij to half a pint of boiling water,) stomachic, tonic, f. ℥j to f. ℥iv. Strong infusion of: emetic. Extract of: gr. x to ℥j. Oil of: stimulant, antispasmodic, m. v to m. x

CAMPHOR.

Antispasmodic, diaphoretic, narcotic, stimulant, gr. v to ℥j, in hysterical affections, mania, and other cases, where a diffusible stimulus is required. Mixture of: f. ℥ij to f. ℥iv. Lini- ment of: stimulant; in local pains.

Spirit of: applied externally, stimulant, anodyne, discutient. Compound liniment of: stimulant, rubefacient.

CANCER.

Symptoms. It is usually preceded by a hard or schirrous swelling of the part if glandular (see schirrus), which remains indolent for some time; at length cancerous ulceration takes place. A cancer is an ulcer of the very worst kind, with an uneven surface, and ragged and painful edges, which spreads in a very rapid manner, discharging a thin acrimonious matter that excoriates the neighbouring integuments, and having a very fœtid smell.

Treatment. A schirrous tumour may be removed with perfect safety; but when it has ulcerated thereby assuming the character of cancer, and has afforded an opportunity for an absorption of the matter into the system, a complete cure can seldom or never be effected; for, although we remove the diseased part, still the virus will sooner or later shew itself in some other glandular part. When any glandular part, as the breast, has become enlarged, indurated, and shows a tendency to schirrus, we should use our utmost exertions to endeavour to discuss it, or

at least to prevent its further increase. Apply discutients and sedatives to the part; pressure of any kind must be avoided; the bowels must be kept free and open by gentle purgatives; the regimen must be cooling; vinous and spirituous liquors, and all other stimuli, must be abstained from. The warm bath will be of service. To allay pain and irritation, opium may be given, as likewise hemlock, belladonna, and hyoscyamus. Arsenic has been recommended, as also the preparations of iron.

I have spoken of the above remedies as applicable where there is reason to suspect a tendency to schirrus in an indurated gland; should no advantage seem to be derived from the use of them, but, on the contrary, the induration seem to be hastening on to ulceration, our only effectual remedy is to extirpate by means of the knife, not only the indurated part, but if it be in either of the mammary glands, the whole glandular substance of the breast. But, if it has already reached the ulcerative stage, even extirpation itself may not have the effect of removing the disease, in consequence of the difficulty of removing every part that may have become affected, without which the operation will be of little service.

CANTHARIDES.

Stimulant, emmenagogue, diuretic, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$, increased with great caution to gr. j. Tincture of: m. x to m. xl. Plaster of: for raising blisters. Ointment of: for promoting the discharge from them. Cerate of: for perpetual blisters.

CARAWAY SEED.

Carminative, gr. x to ʒj. Oil of: m. i to m. iij. Spirit of: f. ʒij to f. ʒj. Water of: f. ʒj to f. ʒij.

CARBUNCLE.

Symptoms. A large red tumour, usually in the back, with a spongy base, loaded with a purulent liquor, oozing out plentifully at any cracks or openings it finds. Soon after the tumour begins there is considerable fever, with great inquietude, and loss of strength, appetite, sleep, and flesh. It is very prone to spha-celate.

Treatment. At the beginning it is advisable to open the tumour at the point, and squeeze out its sebaceous contents, from time to time. Afterward stimulant applications, as the bark and yeast poultice, &c. Cinchona must be given as freely as the stomach will bear, and opiates if necessary.

CARDAMOMS.

Stimulant, carminative, gr. vj to ʒj. Tincture of: f. ʒss to f. ʒss. Compound tincture of; the same; stomachic, f. ʒj to f. ʒj.

CARDIALGIA. See *Heart-burn*.

CARDITIS, OR INFLAMMATION OF THE HEART.

Symptoms. Fever, pain in the region of the heart, anxiety, unequal pulse, palpitation, difficulty of breathing, fainting.

Treatment. As in inflammation of the lungs, with a free use of digitalis.

CARROT ROOT.

Chiefly used as a poultice to foetid and ill conditioned sores.

CASCARILLA BARK:

Stomachic, tonic, gr. x to ʒss. Infusion of: f. ʒj to f. ʒij. Tincture of: f. ʒj to f. ʒss.

CASSIA PULPA, FRUIT.

Laxative, ʒj to ʒvj. Electuary of: ʒj to ʒvj.

CASTOR.

Antispasmodic, emmenagogue, gr. iv to ℥j.
Tincture of: f. ℥ss to f. ℥ij.

CASTOR OIL.

Laxative, f. ℥ss to f. ℥j.

CATALEPSY.

Symptoms. Sudden loss of sense and motion, the limbs retaining any posture into which they are put.

Treatment. We should endeavour to find out the occasional cause, and adapt our remedies accordingly. If from plethora, cupping at the back of the neck, blisters, a seton, or an issue. When arising from causes of a debilitating nature, tonics with antispasmodics will be proper. During the paroxysms, mustard cataplasms should be applied to the palms of the hands and soles of the feet. Internally, musk, æther, fœtid spirit of ammonia, &c.

CATARACT.

Treatment. The principal external remedies that have been used in cataract, are bleeding, cupping, scarifying, setons, issues, blisters, and fumigations: the internal, aperients, emetics,

cathartics, sudorifics, and cephalics; but, as little or no benefit can be derived from them, recourse is always now had to the operation.

CATARRH. See *Cold and Cough*.

CATARRH, EPIDEMIC. See *Influenza*.

CATECHU, THE RESIN.

Astringent, ℥ss to ℥j. Tincture of: f. ʒj to f. ʒii.

CENTAURY, LESSER, TOPS.

Tonic, ℥j to ʒj. Seldom used.

CERUSSE, (WHITE LEAD.)

Externally cooling, astringent.

CHALK.

Antacid, absorbent, astringent, ℥j to ʒj. Prepared, ℥j to ʒjss. Compound powder of: ℥j to ʒj—with opium, anodyne, gr. x to ℥ij. Mixture of: f. ʒj to f. ʒij.

CHICKEN-POX.

The eruption is sometimes preceded by febrile symptoms. About the second or third day the pustules become filled with a watery fluid

and about the fifth day they usually dry away, and are formed into crusts or scabs, which drop off, leaving no mark behind them.

Treatment. Should the febrile symptoms run high, the patient should take some antimonial, with saline draughts and nitre. In general it is only necessary to make use of a spare regimen on the first appearance of the eruption, and give saline purgatives.

CHILBLAINS.

If not broken, bathe them with camphorated spirit, oil of turpentine, vinegar, and proof spirit with a little alum dissolved in it; muriate of ammonia dissolved in water; or rub them with snow. Or, apply cerate of calamine, or plaster of soap, or litharge. If they break, dress them with some emollient ointment. The best mode of preventing these affections, is to avoid, with care, any exposure to wet or cold: those who are subject to them should be cautious, on the approach of winter, to cover the parts which are apt to be affected, with woollen gloves and stockings, and not expose the hands and feet too precipitately when cold, to any great degree of heat.

CHILD-BIRTH.

If there be a profuse discharge of the lochia, give tonics and acids. If the lochia be stopped before the accustomed period, the discharge ought again to be promoted, if possible, by the application of warm fomentations to the parts. Should these means prove ineffectual, gentle evacuation from the bowels must be made. If a puerperal or milk fever arise, treat them as directed under those articles. After delivery, she may take some simple nourishment. Strict quietude of mind and body should be enjoined; and all fermented liquors or spiced food should be abstained from. Nothing can be more irrational than giving large and repeated doses of opium to a woman after delivery. It is true, that a patient after labour is in a state of fatigue and irritability, and it may therefore be proper to give a single and moderate dose of this article, but the frequent repetition of it is decidedly injurious. A saline draught with spermaceti, may be given every four hours. On the second day subsequent to delivery, the bowels should be acted on by a gentle enema, or by the exhibition of a moderate dose of castor oil: after which, the bowels should be opened once a day for the first fortnight.

CHLOROSIS. See *Menses obstructed*.

CHOLERA MORBUS.

Symptoms. Violent discharges of bile, both upwards and downwards: sharp pains, gripings, and flatulency; thirst, heat, anxiety, with quick and unequal pulse; where the disease proceeds with much violence, cold sweats, and at length syncope, and coldness in the extremities, with hiccups, which quickly terminate in death. When the disease is not violent, these symptoms, after continuing a day or two, cease gradually, leaving the patient in a debilitated and exhausted state.

Treatment. We must allay irritation as speedily as possible, and correct the morbid condition of the biliary organs. Copious diluent drinks, as chicken broth, linseed tea, barley water, or toast and water; and to assist the effect of their operation, clysters of the same nature may be injected. Warm fomentations should be applied to the stomach and feet; and where the stomach is sufficiently cleansed by the diluents, a grain and a half of opium with four or five grains of calomel, should be given every two hours, as long as the urgency of the case requires: should the pill be rejected, m. xL of the tincture of opium, in a small sa-

line draught, may be substituted ; or, should the irritability be very great, opium may be administered in an enema. The application of a blister to the stomach, or a cataplasm of opium and camphor to the epigastrium, will sometimes be of great service in checking the vomiting. After the administration of the opium, the patient may be immersed in a warm bath. When the violence of the disorder has given way, and nothing but debility remaining, bitter infusions with the tincture of cardamoms, will be found of use in assisting to restore the tone of the stomach and bowels. The diet should be light and nutritive, and those things which have a tendency to become acescent, must be carefully avoided. Warm flannel clothing should be used ; and the patient should carefully avoid the night air, and sudden alterations of temperature.

CINCHONA (BARK.)

Tonic, antiseptic, astringent, stomachic, gr. x to ʒij. Decoction of: f. ʒi to f. ʒiv. Extract of: Resinous extract of: gr. v to ʒj. Tincture of: and Compound tincture of: f. ʒj to f. ʒss. Ammoniated tincture of: f. ʒss to f. ʒij.

CINNAMON.

Aromatic, carminative, astringent, gr. x to ʒss.

Compound powder of: gr. x to ʒss. Tincture

of: f. ʒj to f. ʒijj. Compound: f. ʒss to f. ʒiss.

Spirit of: f. ʒj to f. ʒijj. Water of: f. ʒj
to f. ʒij.

CLOVES.

Aromatic, stimulant, gr. v to ʒj. Infusion of:

f. ʒj to f. ʒij. Oil of: m. j to m. v.

COCHINEAL.

Chiefly used as a colouring drug.

COLCHICUM. See *Meadow Saffron*.

COLD AND COUGH.

Symptoms well known.

Treatment. Gentle and regular warmth; if there be much fever, bleeding, mucilaginous pectorals, and diaphoretics. If costive, proper laxatives. Blisters are useful, as are also gentle sudorifics repeatedly taken, with diluents, and saline febrifuges, when the perspiration is obstructed, and fever appears. The diet should be cooling and spare.

COLIC.

Symptoms. Colic is a painful distention of the whole of the lower region of the belly, with a twisting round the navel in particular, vomiting, costiveness, and a spasmodic contraction of the muscles of the abdomen. It has been commonly considered of different species, and has been variously denominated according to the cause which has given rise to it, as the bilious, the flatulent, and the hysteric: but in all of them the proximate cause seems to be the same, viz. a spasmodic constriction of some part of the intestines. In all cases of colic, where the patient is young and vigorous, and the symptoms proceed with such violence as to endanger the ensuing of an inflammation of the intestines, it will be proper to take away some blood; and which may be repeated according to circumstances.

COLIC, BILIOUS.

Symptoms. Loss of appetite, bitter taste in the mouth, febrile heat, thirst, costiveness, and a vomiting of bilious matter.

Treatment. Should there be great irritation at the stomach, with frequent vomiting, give an effervescing draught, with m. xxx of the tincture of opium every two or three hours; if

only a nausea prevail, the patient should drink plentifully of chamomile tea. Apply hot fomentations during the paroxysms, and frictions with some anodyne liniment, should be used between the paroxysms. When the nausea and vomiting have ceased, he should take some active purgative, the operation of which may be assisted by a free use of diluent liquors. Should it be rejected by the stomach enemas should be administered.

COLIC, FLATULENT.

Symptoms. Great costiveness, attended with pain; soreness and griping of the bowels; a rumbling noise; distention of the stomach; an inclination to vomit, and coldness of the extremities.

Treatment. Give some aromatic cordial, as the compound tinctures of lavender or cardamoms, with m. xxx of the tincture of opium. If relief be not soon obtained, a carminative clyster should be injected: it may be composed of bruised aniseeds and chamomile flowers, of each half an ounce, and a pint and a half of water; boil for about ten minutes; strain, and add f. ℥j of castor oil, and ℥vj of the sulphate of soda. Should this not procure a copious evacuation of fæces and wind, some

stomachic purgative, as the compound tincture of senna, may be given. Warm fomentations should be applied over the whole region of the belly, and ammonia joined with carminatives given. Should the disease increase with such violence as to threaten inflammation of the bowels, we should directly bleed; the patient be put in a warm bath, and a large blister applied over the part affected. On apprehending a similar consequence in bilious colic, we should adopt the same means.

COLIC, HYSTERIC.

Symptoms. Nausea and sickness at the stomach, accompanied with severe spasms, costiveness, and dejection of spirits.

Treatment. If there be vomiting, the stomach may be cleansed by drinking some chamomile tea, after which some antispasmodic (and I know of none so good as the fœtid spirit of ammonia,) may be administered in doses of f. ʒss or m. xxx, every two or three hours; sulphuric æther may be advantageously combined with it. When a colic of any kind proceeds with great violence, and is attended with obstinate costiveness, and an evacuation of fæces by the mouth, it is called, iliac passion. After using all the means which have been re-

commended, we must have recourse to tobacco clysters. When these fail, mechanical dilatation must be had recourse to, by injecting with some force, and in a continued stream, a large quantity of tepid water, by means of a proper syringe, into the rectum; the patient drinking copiously at the same time. Some persons have borne as much as two gallons, injected in this way: dashing cold water on the extremities, or applying pounded ice, snow, or towels wetted with a solution of muriated ammonia, and nitre in cold water, to the region of the belly, have been found of great service in some cases of obstinate constipation. Those who are subject to attacks of the colic should abstain from all kinds of crude, flatulent food, and fermented liquors, and avoid exposure to wet and moisture, taking care to obviate costiveness by a timely use of some gentle laxative.

COLICA PICTONUM,

Called also the DEVONSHIRE COLIC, PAINTER'S COLIC, NERVOUS and SPASMODIC COLIC, DRY BELLY-ACHE, and the MILL REEK.

Symptoms. It begins with a sense of weight or pain at the pit of the stomach, attended with loss of appetite, a slight nausea, and costive-

ness; a vomiting of acrid and greenish matter, and tenesmus; the pain often descends to the navel, shooting thence to each side with great violence; the intestines seem drawn to the spine, with convulsive spasms; the muscles of the abdomen are contracted into hard, irregular knots or lumps; the pain continues, without remission, for several hours together; pulse quick and contracted. If the symptoms are not quickly alleviated, the spasms become more frequent and violent, the costiveness cannot be removed, and inflammation of the intestines ensues, which soon destroys the patient, by terminating in gangrene. In an advanced stage of the disease, severe dysuria often takes place. When this colic is induced by lead, it is more obstinate and longer protracted than when brought on by other causes.

Treatment. The chief danger arising from inflammation supervening, it will be prudent to anticipate this, where the habit and strength will allow, by adequate bleeding from the arm, or more generally by leeches to the abdomen, and this plan becomes necessary where any signs of inflammation appear, followed by a hot bath or fomentations, and a blister to the abdomen. To remove the spasms we should

apply warm fomentations to the stomach, frequent immersion in a warm bath, or making the patient walk on a cold damp floor bare-footed, at the same time throwing cold water on his feet, legs, and thighs; and we should give opium internally in considerable doses. If these means fail, anodyne or tobacco clysters should be employed, but in using the latter great caution is requisite. Where the opium will not sit long enough on the stomach to produce the desired effect, it may be used in the form of ointment applied to the abdomen. When the spasms are relieved, and the stomach somewhat composed, we should give some mild cathartic, assisting its operation by a laxative clyster every three hours, should the effect not be produced speedily. If the bowels are not acted on by these, we must give some more active purgative. Alum in doses of gr. xv, every four or five hours, is given by some practitioners, but as it is apt to constipate the bowels it will be better to have recourse to the remedies just mentioned. Should a weighing sensation be felt down the spine, together with a feebleness and numbness in the extremities, the parts affected may be rubbed with some stimulating application, as the compound camphor liniment, cam-

phorated spirit, &c. When our endeavours are successful we are to guard against a return of the disease, by keeping the bowels regular and open with some aperient medicine: by giving small doses of opium from time to time, and cautioning the patient against exposing himself to cold or other exciting cause.

COLICA MECONIALIS. See *Meconium*.

COLOCYNTH.

Extract of: cathartic, gr. v to ʒss. Compound extract of: gr. v to ʒss.

COLTSFOOT.

Demulcent, pectoral. The decoction may be taken ad libitum.

COLUMBO, OR CALUMBA ROOT.

Tonic, stomachic, antiseptic, gr. x to ʒj. Tincture of: f. ʒss to f. ʒss. Infusion of: f. ʒj to f. ʒij.

CONFECTION, AROMATIC.

Stimulant, cardiac, gr. x to ʒj.

CONFECTION, OPIATE.

Anodyne, gr. x to ʒj.

CONIUM. See *Hemlock*.

CONSUMPTION, NERVOUS. See *Atrophy*.

CONSUMPTION, PULMONARY, OR PHTHISIS.

Symptoms. Habitual fever; wasting of all parts of the body; dry cough; quick small pulse; lassitude; faintness; night sweats; flying pains and stitches; uneasiness about the diaphragm and chest; the expectorated matter purulent, sometimes bloody and offensive, with white round lumps. If the symptoms be violent, a spitting of blood soon follows, which is thin, florid, and frothy; but it afterwards becomes paler, and the discharge changes at length into pus. Towards the end of the disease a diarrhœa frequently comes on, and the legs are apt to swell. In general the complexion is florid, and the teeth sound, and of a milky whiteness more or less opaque.

Treatment. At the beginning, whilst symptoms of inflammation occur, bleed in small quantity, and repeat it if necessary, giving nitre, and

pursuing the antiphlogistic regimen. In the early stage as an emetic, from gr. iij to gr. xij, according to the age of the patient, of the sulphate of copper, every second or third day, is attended with the most beneficial results. Should any diarrhæa attend, it may be combined with an equal quantity of ipecacuanha. During its operation the patient is to avoid drinks of any kind, and on this account it has been called the dry vomit. To abate the cough, give pectorals; and the patient may take, as common drink, mucilaginous decoctions of barley, coltsfoot, &c. Opiates in this stage would be prejudicial, but when the rest at night is disturbed, from gr. v to gr. x of the extract of poppy may be given. Digitalis, hyoscyamus, and the inspissated juice of the common garden lettuce may be given. The prussic acid is highly spoken of. But the antiphlogistic plan must be pursued no longer than the inflammatory stage continues. After that has subsided, regard must be had to strengthening the system by bark, chalybeates, &c. and the employment of emetics persisted in. Myrrh is employed with great success in the hectic fever, if it be unattended by any great degree of heat or thirst, or show manifest signs of inflammation. Griffith's myrrh

mixture, (the compound mixture of iron, of the pharmacopœia) is the best form of giving this medicine; the tincture of digitalis may be combined with it. When the sweats are profuse, Seltzer water may be given, or the infusion of roses, with a sufficient quantity of vitriolic acid; $\frac{1}{8}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ of a grain of nitrate of silver, twice or thrice a day, has been of service when the sweating is accompanied by purulent expectoration. The acetate of lead combined with opium, restrains, in a powerful manner, the morning sweats, which harass and waste the patient. When a diarrhœa arises, it should be checked by astringents combined with opium, as advised under that head. Should there be spitting of blood, the acetate of lead combined with opium should be given. See *Blood*, spitting of. A farinaceous diet should be enjoined, such as arrow root, and light puddings; milk too, as being nutritious without being irritating; ass's milk, as being more easily assimilated than that of the cow, in cases of weak digestion, is more beneficial. Shell fish, especially oysters, seem to agree with the consumptive. The patient should breathe a mild and pure air, and exercise, such as sailing, riding in a carriage, or on horseback, but more particularly the latter, should

be taken daily in fine weather. In the confirmed, or completely suppurative stage of the disease, little can be expected from art; setons, or issues in the fleshy parts of the chest, might however be tried, and where we suspect the purulent discharge is from the bronchial membrane, the copaiba balsam may be given.

CONTRAYERVA, ROOT.

Stimulant, diaphoretic: gr. x to ℥j. Compound powder of: ℥j to ʒj. Seldom used.

CONTUSIONS.

Treatment. If very violent, apply leeches and evaporating lotions to the part; but, in ordinary cases, discutient liniments, as the compound camphor or soap liniment may be applied. When the part continues swelled, and weak for a long time, cold water may be pumped on it, and a bandage worn. The bowels should be kept well opened, with some saline purgative, as the sulphate of magnesia, &c.

CONVULSIONS.

Symptoms. Involuntary contractions or spasms of the muscles, and consequent motions of the parts which they serve.

Treatment. If plethora be indicated, bleed; if otherwise, avoid it; blisters, laxatives, and emollient clysters; antispasmodic medicines, as assafœtida, castor, camphor, musk, and volatile salts, with opium, if necessary. If the bowels be convulsed, opium may be added to the clysters also. The parts may be rubbed externally with some warm anodyne embrocation: free air should be allowed the patient.

In children, this complaint often proceeds from acidity in the primæ viæ; magnesia is then proper. Worms may also occasion it; anthelmintics are in this case to be given. Cold water dashed over the face has been found of great service in convulsions of children, and also of adults; the time for using it is in the paroxysm.

Valerian, in very large doses, both in powder and decoction, has cured violent convulsions in adults, of a long standing.

COPPER.

Sulphate of (blue vitriol): gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ tonic, gr. v to gr. xij emetic. Gr. iij of this salt to f. $\bar{3}$ v of camphor mixture, has been recommended as a lotion in the purulent ophthal-

mia of infants. Ammoniated: tonic, antispasmodic, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$, gradually increased to gr. iv.

CORIANDER, SEED.

Carminative, stimulant: ℥j to ʒj.

CORNS.

Cover them with litharge or soap plaster, after bathing them with warm water; or a piece of some discutient plaster, with an opening in the centre the size of the corn, may be laid on, another piece over that, and so on, until the corn be no higher than the surrounding parts. This may be worn without inconvenience to the patient.

COUGH, WHOOPING.

Symptoms. This disease comes on like a common cold, but is attended from the beginning with greater difficulty of breathing, and the eyes appear as if swelled, or pushed out of their sockets. After some time the cough becomes so violent, that the patient cannot, for awhile, get breath, and when he does, the inspiration is accompanied with a shrill whooping noise. After the fit is over, a quantity of mucus is brought up which relieves the patient. It is contagious.

Treatment. If inflammatory symptoms or fever appear, apply leeches to the chest or head; give small doses of ipecacuanha or tartarised antimony. Keep the bowels open, and prescribe antispasmodics: gentle sedatives of syrup of white poppy; blisters, gentle sudorifics, and a spare, thin, but nourishing diet. Bark may be given to support the patient's strength when the violence of the disorder has abated, and debility only remaining; the back and chest may be rubbed with a liniment containing tincture of cantharides. Change of air, frequently repeated, if possible.

COWHAGE.

Anthelmintic. The hairs covering the pods are given in syrup or treacle, gr. v to ℥j. It acts mechanically.

COWPOX.

This disease does not appear to require any medical treatment; sometimes, however, slight febrile symptoms appear, which are to be treated accordingly.

CROTON OIL.

Drastic purgative, m. $\frac{1}{2}$ to m. v, made into pills: m. j is the common dose, but its effects are

by no means uniform in different individuals. In apoplexy, obstinate costiveness, or whenever a quick and powerful action on the bowels is required, we have a valuable remedy in this oil.

CROUP.

Symptoms. A hoarseness, with a peculiar shrillness and ringing sound both in speaking and coughing; at the same time there is a sense of pain about the larynx, some difficulty of breathing, and a whizzing sound in inspiration. The cough attending is commonly dry; and if any thing be spit up it is a matter of a purulent appearance, with sometimes films, resembling portions of a membrane. It is a very dangerous disease, often proving suddenly fatal: it is peculiar to young children, seldom occurring after the second dentition.

Treatment. Bleeding; leeches; emetics frequently repeated. A large blister to the chest or throat. In urgent cases emetics that are most speedy in their operation must be given in full doses. The antiphlogistic regimen must be pursued, and the bowels kept open by the frequent use of clysters. Calomel given in large doses every two or three hours, is said to have been found useful. The child

should be kept nearly upright in bed to guard against suffocation.

CUBEBS.

Aromatic, stimulant: of late highly extolled in the cure of gonorrhœa. In some cases, it has been highly useful; in others, not the least benefit has resulted from its use. It must be given in large doses to have any effect: $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\text{ijj}$, three times a day.

CUMMIN, SEEDS.

Stimulant, carminative, seldom used internally, in consequence of their nauseous taste and odour. Plaster of: stimulant, discutient. Poultice of: stimulant, suppurative.

CYNANCHE MALIGNA, OR PUTRID SORE THROAT.

Symptoms. Giddiness in the head, alternate heat and cold, and at length, after some hours, constant great heat: sometimes vomiting or purging; pains in the head; eyes inflamed and watery, as in the measles; small, frequent, irregular pulse; anxiety, faintness, sore-throat, with florid colour: or else, a broad irregular spot, of a pale white colour,

surrounded with red. On the second or third day the face, neck, breast, and hands swell, and as if erysipelalous; an efflorescence of many small dark red pimples sometimes appears on the arms and other parts. The throat sloughs, ulcerates, and is very painful. Offensive taste, and delirium towards night.

Treatment. Avoid bleeding and evacuation; gentle sudorifics and a slight emetic at the beginning excepted; and purgings should be checked. Gargle, or rather syringe the throat with the compound decoction of barley, to which vinegar, myrrh, and honey of roses may be added. If the sloughs do not separate, touch them with a rag dipped in a mixture of oxymel of verdigris ℥j, and ℥ij of the preceding gargle; or gargle with water acidulated with muriatic acid. Blisters are particularly serviceable. But the principal reliance must be on the bark, given freely with wine and acids. To restore the patient, give bark and vitriolic acid, with proper strengthening diet.

CYNANCHE PAROTIDEA.

Symptoms. After a slight attack of fever, a swelling takes place under the angle of the lower jaw, and extends itself upwards behind the ear, and forwards upon the submaxillary

gland; generally increases till the fourth day, and then declines.

Treatment. Promote perspiration from the parts affected by keeping them warm; and give diaphoretics, with opium, if necessary. The body should be kept gently open; but bleeding must be carefully avoided, unless the most pressing indications require it. Occasionally, however, the swelling takes on a more inflammatory character, and terminates in suppuration. At other times it will suddenly subside, and the disease be transferred to the testis in the male, and the breast in the female. When this takes place it will be necessary to purge the patient freely, and apply warm fomentations to the parts newly affected. Should the inflammation run very high, topical and general bleeding should be employed.

CYSTITIS,

OR INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER.

Symptoms. Great pain in the region of the bladder attended with fever and hard pulse, a frequent and painful discharge of urine, or a suppression, and generally tenesmus: sometimes there is vomiting, nausea, and occasionally delirium.

Treatment. The same as in Nephritis, except

that we should not give liquids in great quantities, lest we distend the bladder beyond what it is capable of bearing. Sometimes in consequence of inflammation the mucous membrane of the bladder becomes thickened, indurated, or ulcerated, and a quantity of mucus mixed with pus, and sometimes blood is discharged. In the treatment of such cases we should give cooling laxatives from time to time; give small doses of opium, and inject the bladder, two or three times a day, with warm water, or some emollient decoction, some of the detergent balsams, as copaiba, terebenthina, canadensis, &c. may be advisable, and where we suspect there is schirrosity, the extract of hemlock or henbane may be added to the other medicines.

DANCE, ST. VITUS'S.

Symptoms. Convulsions of the legs, arms, and head; inarticulate speech, and lolling out of the tongue, with variety of odd and ridiculous gestures. Chiefly affects the youthful.

Treatment. Cathartics, antispasmodics; tonics, chalybeates, sea-bathing; electricity, with the cold bath, have been of use. In those of a weak, irritable habit, and where it is wholly unconnected with any species of irritation,

either of teething, worms, or acrid matter in the first passages, we should not employ evacuants, but have recourse to strengthening remedies, with the view of increasing the tone of the muscular system. If worms be the cause, give anthelmintics.

DEAFNESS.

Treatment. If it proceed from hardened wax, syringe the ears with warm water, or soap and water; and a little of either of the following remedies may be applied by means of a small dossil of cotton: ox gall $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$; balsam of Peru $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$. Mix them. Or take of common salt $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$. Distilled water sufficient to dissolve it. If a thin acrid or fœtid discharge accompany the difficulty of hearing, apply a small blister behind the ear, and render it perpetual by dressing it with the blistering cerate. If cold be the cause, the head should be kept warm, the feet put into warm water previous to the patient's getting into bed, and some diaphoretic administered. If it be owing to some debility of the organ, or the consequence of some nervous affection, stimulants should be dropped into the ear, for which purpose m. xx of the oil of turpentine to $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ of the oil of almonds are to be mixed together, and a few drops ap-

plied night and morning; or the spirit of sulphuric æther may be used with the same intention. Electricity and galvanism have been found useful.

DENTITION. See *Teething*.

DIABETES. See *Urine, profuse discharge of*.

DIACHYLON PLASTER. See *Plaster of Lead*.

DIARRHŒA.

Symptoms. A purging, without much sickness or pain, succeeded by loss of appetite; and sometimes nausea, fever, with weak pulse, dry skin, and thirst.

Treatment. If it proceed from any thing offensive in the bowels, give an emetic in the evening, and some aperient combined with a stomachic, as the powder of rhubarb and the compound tincture of lavender; or cardamoms, in the form of a draught, the next morning. If it be caused by obstructed perspiration, give diaphoretics as small doses of the antimonial powder, compound powder of ipecacuanha, &c. and immerse the feet in warm water, or a warm bath may be used. Demulcent and diluent drinks should be taken

freely. To lessen the increased action, which constitutes the disease, give opium in small and repeated doses; to restore the impaired tone of the parts astringents with aromatics and tonics, which are especially adapted to those cases where the irritability of the intestines depends on a loss of tone, occasioned by debility of the whole system, or causes acting on them alone.

Sometimes a diarrhœa is an effort of nature, to relieve the constitution from offending matters, or it is critical. We must be careful to distinguish in these cases, as checking the purging may be followed by a fever, or other bad consequences.

In diarrhœas, vegetable and acescent diet should be refrained from; weak brandy and water and diluted wine may be substituted for malt liquor as common drink. The diet should be rice boiled with milk, and flavoured with cinnamon, together with sago, indian arrow root, and the lighter sorts of meat roasted, as veal, lamb, or chickens. All exposure to cold, moisture, or whatever may obstruct the perspiration must be avoided, and flannel should be worn next to the skin. Should the disease be occasioned by worms, pursue the means advised under that head. In the diarrhœa of

pregnant women the most powerful remedies should immediately be employed. But when purgings proceed from a putrescent cause, ripe fruits and antiseptics are proper.

DIGITALIS.

Diuretic, sedative, gr. j to gr. iij. Infusion of:
f. ʒj to f. ʒss. Tincture of: m. v to f. ʒss.

DILL, SEED.

Stimulant, carminative, gr. x to ʒj. Water of:
f. ʒj to f. ʒij.

DROPSY.

Symptoms. A collection of water or serum in some part of the body. When the fluid is accumulated in the cellular membrane, it is called Anasarca; when in the abdomen, Ascites; in the head, Hydrocephalus; in the chest, Hydrothorax; in the uterus, Hydrometra; and if in the scrotum, Hydrocele.

In common dropsies the legs usually swell, the tumefaction is soft and inelastic, and when pressed upon by the finger, retains its mark some time, the skin becoming much paler than usual. By degrees the swelling ascends; the thighs and body, and at last the eyelids and face, become affected; the appetite

abates; the face either bloats or becomes thin and pale; little urine is made; and thirst, slow fever, shortness of breath, lassitude and heaviness attend. These symptoms are observed, especially in anasarca and ascites. In hydrocephalus, nausea, vomiting, convulsions, squinting, dilatation of the pupils, opening of the sutures commonly occurs, especially if the disease be far advanced. In hydrothorax, difficulty of breathing, paleness of countenance; œdematous swelling of the feet, difficulty in lying down, fluctuation of water in the chest, palpitation, urine pale and scanty, numbness of one or both arms, and great irregularity of pulse.

Treatment. In anasarca and ascites, purges with jalap, scammony, calomel, gamboge, elaterium, or the like, twice or thrice a week. Squills, tincture of cantharides, or acetate of potass, with some bitter infusion. Emetics and sudorifics, blisters and scarifications, prescribed with due caution. A decoction of juniper berries, combined with the spirit of nitrous æther, and the supertartrate of potass is given in many cases of anasarca with success. The supertartrate of potass in doses of ʒij to ʒjss a day is very good medicine, but it is best to begin with small doses at first

Digitalis, turpentine, and infusion of juniper berries have been given with success. Should all these means fail, and the pressure and tension of the abdomen become insupportable, or if we have reason to suspect the pressure of the water upon the kidneys prevents the diuretics from having a due effect upon them, we must have recourse to tapping. In drawing off the water, a proper degree of pressure should be made on the abdomen by means of a broad bandage, and this should be kept up for some time. By giving a smart purgative of elaterium, combined with the supertartrate of potass, the day after the operation, when there is no great debility present, and repeating it two or three times, with an interval of a few days between each dose, any fresh accumulation of water will be very much retarded and perhaps prevented. The re-accumulation may be sometimes obviated by removing the causes which induced the disease, and by strengthening the tone of the parts in particular, and of the system in general. For instance, if the disease proceed from chronic visceral obstruction, by mercurial friction over the stomach, and an occasional drastic purgative; a scruple of the strong mercurial ointment may be rubbed in night and morning

over the stomach, till the mouth becomes slightly affected, and gr. ij of elaterium should be given once or twice a week. When the disease arises from debility, tonics, aromatics, and stimulants, combined with diuretics, will be most proper. The diet in all anasarcaous cases should be light and nourishing, as meats easy of digestion, and pungent vegetables, as garlic, mustard, onions, shalot, cresses, horse-radish, &c. For common drink, any diuretic infusion, as that of genista, or juniper berries; and if wine be wished for, Rhenish will be most proper. Moderate exercise; frictions every morning with warm flannels, and the integuments of the lower extremities should be supported by means of bandages or laced stockings. If the former be applied, care must be taken that they do not make a greater compression on the upper part of the limb than the lower.

In Hydrothorax, diuretics are chiefly to be employed, cathartics only occasionally. Blisters should be applied to the chest, and kept open by stimulating dressings: tonics, and one of the best we can employ in hydrothorax, is cascarilla.

In Hydrocephalus, at the beginning bleed; cathartics may be given; perpetual blisters in

the direction of the sutures ; cold applications to the head after it has been shaved ; in which case, apply the blister to the nape of the neck, or between the shoulders.

In Hydrometra, the same treatment should be adopted as in ascites and anasarca.

In Hydrocele, let out the water with the trocar at the bottom part of the scrotum, and inject a weak solution of sulphate of zinc, to produce adhesive inflammation.

DRY GRIPES, OR DRY BELLY-ACHE.

See Colica Pictorum.

DYSENTERY.

Symptoms. A discharge of mucus, blood, and purulent matter by stool ; violent gripings, tenesmus, and fever.

Treatment. When attended with great pain and fever, in persons of a strong and full habit, a moderate quantity of blood should be taken from the arm, but in general, leeches to the abdomen will abstract a sufficient quantity of blood ; after which, fomentations, or the warm bath, which may produce a powerful determination to the surface, as well as counteract

spasm; blisters and rubefacients should be applied. A brisk emetic must be given, particularly where the tongue is very foul, the stomach loaded, or symptoms of congestion in the liver appear; it oftentimes cuts the disease short. The bowels should next be effectually cleared out, for which purpose, calomel joined with opium, in sufficient quantity to relieve the pain, may be given; after which, castor oil and the neutral salts till they operate. In the mean time, mucilaginous demulcents may help to moderate the irritation. When the hardened fæces are all expelled, and the inflammatory and specific irritation got under, give tonics to restore the strength, and to relieve dyspeptic symptoms, acetates will be useful with a mild nutritious diet: great care must be taken to avoid accumulation of fæces. If the liver take on a disordered action, mercurials in large doses should be given. We should be careful how we give tonics while any of the secretions continue obstinately out of order. In old dysenteries, connected with a chronically diseased and ulcerated state of the villous coat of the intestine, the balsam of copaiba, with the vegetable narcotics, as hyoscyamus, conium, &c. may be given, and the diet be of rice, barley,

sago, animal broths, oatmeal, Indian arrow root, &c.

DYSPEZIA. See *Indigestion*.

DYSURIA. See *Urine, suppression of*.

ELATERIUM.

Drastic purgative, diuretic, gr. $\frac{i}{\text{ro}}$ to gr. iij.

ELDER, FLOWERS OF.

Ointment of: cooling, emollient.

ELECAMPANE, ROOT.

Aromatic, stimulant, ℥j to ʒj.

ELECTRICITY

Has been found beneficial in many diseases, particularly in paralytic affections. It considerably augments the circulation of the blood, and excites the action of the absorbents.

ELEMI, GUM.

Ointment of: stimulant.

ELM, INNER BARK.

Diuretic, tonic, alterative. Decoction of: f. ʒiv to f. ʒxij. In lepra and herpetic eruptions.

EMPYEMA.

Symptoms. An enlargement of the cavity of the thorax, and œdematous fulness of the skin and flesh on one side of it; dry cough, and difficult breathing. It arises from matter formed, and lying loose in the thorax: it is one of the terminations of pleuritis.

Treatment. Expectorants, tonics, anodynes, blisters, and letting out the matter where it can conveniently be done.

ENTERITIS,

OR INFLAMMATION OF THE INTESTINES.

Pungent pain in the abdomen, which is greatly increased by pressure, spreading and acute round the navel; nausea, obstinate costiveness, vomiting, pulse small, contracted, and frequent; fever; great prostration of strength, and much anxiety. The abdomen becomes eventually tense, and a vomiting of bilious matter ensues.

Treatment. On the first coming on of the disease bleed copiously, and from a large orifice, which must be repeated according to the severity of the symptoms, and the age and strength of the patient; apply leeches and warm fomentations to the bowels, and a large blister to the abdomen or upper part of each thigh. As

we should procure evacuations from the bowels as speedily as possible, we should give cathartics, as calomel combined with the extract of colocynth, and assist their operation by injecting purgative enemata; opium, when given, should be combined with some cathartic, but it should not be administered until sufficient evacuations by bleeding and purgatives have been procured.

EPILEPSY.

Symptoms. Pale countenance, great pain in the head, with stupor and drowsiness, sometimes precede the fit, accompanied with palpitations, though it often comes on without these previous symptoms. The patient falls down suddenly, gnashes the teeth, foams at the mouth, uses many disagreeable gesticulations and distortions, and sometimes discharges involuntarily by stool and urine.

Treatment. During the fit, every thing about the patient must be loosened, especially the neck-cloth and buttons of his collar. The head should be kept high, and cold water dashed over the face. When the disease is combined with spasmodic colic, treat as advised under that head. The antiphlogistic regimen must be strictly pursued; whatever aliment is given

to the patient should be of the most diluent nature, as barley water, beef tea, and chicken broth, taken sparingly, and only in small quantities at a time. Exposure to cold, and costiveness must be carefully avoided. If the vessels be full, bleed; emetics and laxatives; nervous, antispasmodic, and attenuating remedies, as castor, valerian, assafœtida, &c. should be directed. Blisters kept open, and setons are serviceable; sulphate of zinc and the nitrate of silver, have also been given in this disease by some practitioners with success, as have also digitalis, and where no plethora exists, opium. To restore the strength and prevent returns, bark, and the cold bath, with proper diet, air, and exercise. The metallic tonics are more frequently employed than the vegetable ones. The sulphate of iron, the carbonate of iron, ammoniated iron; the sulphate of copper and ammoniated copper are the preparations most in use. Valerian is one of our most useful remedies in this disease, both as a tonic and antispasmodic. The diet should be light, nutritious, and easy of digestion. If the disease be caused by worms, the oil of turpentine will be of great service; m. xxx may be given twice or three times a day.

EPSOM SALTS. See *Magnesia, sulphate of.*

ERYSIPELAS, OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE.

Symptoms. The usual precursory symptoms of a fever; the face, or other parts affected, inflamed, with scurf, pimples, and blisters, heat, redness, itching, and smarting: drowsiness and difficulty of breathing commonly attend; and sometimes delirium, when the face is the seat of the disease.

Treatment. It is advisable to begin the treatment by giving an emetic. When the patient is of a robust, plethoric constitution, and there is much fever, bleed; give cooling saline purgatives, antimonial diaphoretics, light vegetable diet, &c. But if the disease exhibit rather the typhoid type, and particularly where there is a tendency to gangrene, the patient's strength must be supported, after clearing out the primæ viæ, and promoting the other secretions by mild evacuants. When the pulse begins to fail, a more nutritious diet, with a moderate quantity of wine, decoction of bark with sulphuric acid, and other tonics, should be given, as likewise the subcarbonate of ammonia. In cases of internal disposition, apply

warm fomentations or spirituous applications, in order to restore the cutaneous action. Should there be much pain and heat of the skin, cooling lotions of plain water may be applied; and, where there is any acrid discharge, oatmeal flour or starch, should be sprinkled on the surface.

A disorder of the erysipelalous kind sometimes attacks children, chiefly those who are born in hospitals. When mildest it is confined to the hands or feet. The most severe commonly begins at the pubes, and spreads to the abdomen and thighs. In a few it commences in the neck. The skin becomes hard and livid, with a slight swelling, and the parts have a tendency to sphacelate, particularly the scrotum. It is frequently fatal in a few days.

Treatment. Bark, as speedily as possible, by the mouth or in clysters, to which may be added aromatic confection. Saturnine lotions may be applied to the parts, but linen compresses, wrung out of camphorated spirit, are preferable.

ERYTHEMA. See *Erysipelas*,

WHICH IS THUS CALLED WHEN THERE IS NO GENERAL AFFECTION OF THE SYSTEM.

EYES, INFLAMMATION OF. See *Ophthalmia*.

FENNEL SWEET, SEED.

Carminative, stomachic, gr. x to ʒj. Water of:
f. ʒj to f. ʒij.

FEVER, HECTIC. See *Consumption*.

FEVER, INFLAMMATORY.

Symptoms. Slight shivering, followed by heat, and quick pulse; nausea, anxiety, restlessness; tongue scarlet at the sides, furred with white in the centre; thirst; urine high coloured, and sometimes pain in the head and back.

Treatment. Take from ten to twenty-four ounces of blood from the arm, which must be repeated according to circumstances. Give proper laxatives, and, if the stomach be foul, an emetic: saline febrifuges, with small doses of tartarised antimony; and tepid diluent drinks, acidulated with lemon juice or supertartrate of potass. For the purpose of moderating or abstracting the morbid excess of heat, various parts of the body should be sponged frequently with cold water. If the breathing be difficult, a blister to the pit of the stomach.

While the pulse is high, and inflammatory symptoms continue, pursue the antiphlogistic treat-

ment, cooling febrifuges, acids, and gentle aperients. In this fever, as in most others, sleep is much interrupted, hence delirium often arises; opium here would not be advisable, for should it fail to procure rest, the delirium would be greatly increased. It should be only given in dangerous cases and even then in small doses. The extract of hyoscyamus, or the extract of humulus may be substituted in place of it. If the pulse sink, the patient should be supported with proper cordials. Costiveness should be avoided, and even a purging should be checked with caution, being generally either critical, or at least salutary. The present and past symptoms compared, will best direct the treatment in fevers. The food may be panada, gruels, puddings, and chicken broth, with bread, but no flesh. The chamber should be kept of a proper temperature, by allowing the admission of cool air into it from time to time. The bed should be lightly covered with clothes. On the patient's recovery, a strict attention should be paid to regimen, partaking only of such things as are light, nutritive, and easy of digestion. Fresh air, gentle exercise on horseback, or in a carriage; cheerful society, and a moderate use of wine will be proper for convalescents.

FEVER, INTERMITTENT. See *Ague*.

FEVER, MILIARY.

Symptoms. Shivering, heat, lowness of spirits, oppression about the præcordia, sighing. On the third or fourth day the eruption (preceded by a profuse sweat of a peculiar fœtid odour, with a tingling or pricking sensation) appears, chiefly on the neck, breast, and back. The eruptions are like millet seeds sometimes red, sometimes white or more pale coloured. The eruptions commonly dry in about seven days, and the skin peels off.

Treatment. Give saline febrifuges, accompanied with laxatives and diaphoretics, as the symptoms may require. If bilious matter be suspected in the stomach, an emetic will be proper. If delirium appear, blister; if low nervous symptoms, give proper cordials; if putrid ones and petechiæ, bark; if aphthæ, gargles with tincture of myrrh, honey of roses, or the like. Acidulated liquids, fruit, &c. should be given in this disease; the air kept pure, and the room not to hot. It is prevented in lying-in women, who are most subject to it, by keeping the bowels open at an early period after delivery. This fever is found most usually to attend on diseases where much

debility is present, or where there is a disposition to putrescency, in which cases, tonics and the mineral acids, with a nutritive diet and wine, must be given. Whatever debilitates is, in most cases of miliary fever, pernicious; whatever supports the vigour of the system, beneficial.

FEVER, MILK.

Symptoms. It arises about the third or fourth day after delivery, with swelling of the breasts, and pain shooting towards the axillæ; the breasts sometimes are hard, hot, and inflamed: nausea, restlessness, pains in the head and back, and a considerable degree of thirst.

Treatment. Let the breasts be drawn frequently, and with the view of preventing a copious secretion of milk, a spare diet and some laxatives will be proper, and she should abstain as much as possible from all liquids. Should any fever arise in addition to these means, we should give small, and frequently repeated, doses of antimonials, together with refrigerants, as the nitrate of potass.

FEVER, MIXED.

A fever wherein the symptoms of inflammatory, nervous, putrid, and other fevers, are more or

less blended together ; and must therefore be treated according to the appearances.

FEVER, PUERPERAL.

Symptoms. It begins in two or three days after delivery, with the usual febrile symptoms. The pulse is small, contracted, and uncommonly quick ; breasts flaccid, with prostration of strength ; pain in the abdomen, with exquisite tenderness of some part of it ; flushed face, short breath, and commonly a pain in the forepart of the head.

Treatment. From sixteen to twenty ounces of blood should be taken from the arm during the first stage. In a few instances there is extreme debility apparent from the commencement, marked by great depression of strength and feeble pulse, in these cases it would be improper to bleed from the arm, but where there is much abdominal pain, with great soreness and distention, several leeches may be applied to the belly ; flannel cloths, wrung out of some warm fomentation, applied over the whole region of the abdomen, will be of service in alleviating the pain and tension. Cathartics, as the submuriate of mercury with the extract of jalap, or colocynth, should be given ; and, when the bowels have been opened and

the putrescent matter dislodged, we may give opium every five or six hours; or, if there be great irritation of the stomach, we may give it in the effervescing draught; should it be rejected in this form, give it in pills, which, together with rubbing the region of the stomach with some anodyne liniment, may perhaps better enable it to be retained. Should there be nausea and vomiting of bilious matter, a gentle emetic may be given. Mild diaphoretics, as about six grains of the compound powder of ipecacuanha, or small doses of the antimonial wine, should be given every three or four hours, and their operation will be assisted by drinking frequently of whey, barley water, or other diluents. The strength must be supported by administering clysters, composed of animal broths and other nutritive liquids, until the stomach becomes tranquil, and will bear the introduction of proper nourishment. If putrid symptoms appear, give bark with the mineral acids. If a gentle purging arise in the first stage or commencement of the disease, it ought not to be too hastily stopped; but, if the disease be of some days' standing, the diarrhœa great, and the patient much reduced, we must give astringents; and, for ordinary drink, the decoction of burnt

hartshorn. A moderate quantity of wine may be given, together with sago, Indian arrow root, &c. broths, beef tea, &c. and the bowels should be kept perfectly open by some mild purgative.

FEVER, PUTRID OR MALIGNANT.

Symptoms. Burning heat, sudden loss of strength, heaviness, lowness of spirits, pulse quick, small, and hard, sometimes fluttering pains in various parts of the body, anxiety, oppression at the præcordia, nausea, vomiting, noise in the ears, and delirium. The tongue is generally black and dry, though sometimes it continues clean throughout the disease. Petechiæ often appear on the fourth, fifth, and seventh days. Picking the bedclothes in this disease is a bad symptom.

Treatment. Avoid bleeding. An emetic in the beginning is often of great service. This should be followed by aperients to evacuate the bowels, and calomel is peculiarly efficacious in this way. Antiseptics, as bark, and cordials, of which wine given freely is the best; blisters. Opiates should be freely administered, and purgings, unless critical, should be checked. Mustard poultices to the feet in case of stupor; antispasmodics and the musk mixture,

if there be convulsive symptoms or hiccups. Cold water poured over the patient's head, and suffered to run down all over the body, has been found efficacious in removing heat: but this must never be done when the patient is chilly, or in a general perspiration; the proper time for it being when the heat of the patient at the surface is steadily above what is natural, chiefly in the afternoon or evening, when the exacerbation is usually at its height. The earlier in the fever this method is employed the better. In the latter stages of fever, sponging the body all over with tepid vinegar, or vinegar and water, to moderate the heat, is more proper. When burning heat is felt in the palms of the hands and soles of the feet, it may be moderated by the application of sponges wet with tepid vinegar, at any time, with advantage. When the heat is suddenly and greatly reduced from imprudent or accidental admission of cold during profuse perspiration, a bladder filled with water heated to 110° or 120° should be applied to the pit of the stomach, and tincture of opium administered in small and frequent doses. The liquids taken should be acidulated, and while the skin is hot and dry, cold liquids should be administered freely, but when the patient is

chilly, or in a perspiration, nothing cold should be given him on any account; fruit may be allowed; the air in the room kept as pure as possible, and not too warm. Should there be much increased vascular action in the brain, if the strength admit, blood may be abstracted locally: the head should be shaved and kept cool by some evaporating lotion, and a blister applied to the nape of the neck.

FEVER, REMITTENT.

Symptoms. The remittent fever differs from the continued and intermittent, in that after a certain number of hours it remits, or abates, but does not go off. It usually comes on suddenly, with debility, lowness of spirits, chilliness, and other febrile symptoms; the hands tremble; countenance pale or yellowish; skin dry, breathing difficult, and pulse small and quick; great nausea succeeds. Vomiting of bile, and sometimes discharge of it by stool; the tongue becomes foul, delirium ensues with moisture on the face, and at length on the other parts, when the remission follows. As the disorder increases the remissions are less, and at length scarcely perceptible; the mouth, teeth, and lips covered with a black crust;

tongue very dry and stiff, so that the patient's voice can scarcely be heard.

Treatment. In the early stage of the disease, where the patient is young and of a full plethoric habit, the pulse hard and full, the heat intense, the breathing difficult, or the head much affected with stupor and delirium, take blood from the arm; but, when the pulse is weak, and the head still much affected, cupping glasses applied to the back of the head, leeches to the temples, and blisters, will be more proper than venesection. Emetics and laxatives should be given; together with cooling acidulated drinks, and the feet be immersed in warm water. Should there be a determination to the brain, the head should be kept rather elevated, and after being shaved, cold lotions of vinegar and water applied. As the fever declines, and a perfect remission takes place, give bark and the mineral acids, or the solution of arsenic. During the state of convalescence all exciting causes should be carefully avoided.

FEVER, SCARLET. (SIMPLE.)

Symptoms. The usual precursory symptoms of a fever, viz. shivering, heat, &c. Then an efflorescence of a scarlet colour appears all over

the skin, but does not rise above the surface ; with heat, dryness, and itching. In three or four days it disappears, and the cuticle comes off in branny scales.

Treatment. Cooling saline febrifuges, with mild aperients and diaphoretics, if necessary.

FEVER, SCARLET. (MALIGNANT.)

Symptoms. Chilliness, languor, sickness, succeeded by heat, nausea, vomiting, sore throat, pulse quick, and breathing difficult ; the tonsils inflamed and ulcerated. On the third day the scarlet efflorescence appears on the skin.

Treatment. As in *Cynanche Maligna*

FEVER, SLOW OR NERVOUS.

Symptoms. Shiverings, lassitude, weariness, debility, sighing, pale desponding looks, great anxiety, depression of spirits, white tongue (sometimes red,) with a yellow or brownish line running along the middle of it, but no thirst ; nausea, difficulty of breathing, pulse weak, quick, and unequal ; urine limpid and pale ; pain and coldness in the back part of the head ; drowsiness. These symptoms are at first so slight as to be scarcely noticed, but increase gradually ; they are all worse towards

night: if a delirium attend, it is of the low muttering kind. The pulse becoming fuller and stronger, a gentle moisture of the skin taking place about the fourteenth day, tumours behind the ears, or miliary eruptions unattended by profuse sweats, promise a favourable termination.

Treatment. A gentle emetic should be given. Costiveness should be removed by gentle laxatives, or emollient clysters; bleeding should be refrained from; in difficulty of breathing, violent pain in the head, or delirium, apply a blister or leeches; profuse sweating should be checked by keeping the patient cool in bed, admitting fresh air freely, and giving cool acidulated drinks; a severe purging, but no other, should be stopped by astringents; if an intermission appear, bark; if convulsions, musk with castor or other antispasmodics; if aphthæ, gargles with tincture of myrrh, honey, decoction of bark, alum, or the like. In delirium from want of sleep, opium, which may be given with more safety in this fever than in any other: indeed it may be given alternately with wine, each in a small dose, every three hours, with advantage. Cold water should be thrown over the whole body, twice or thrice a day, at an early period of the disease, or

sponging the body all over, when the debility is great, with vinegar and water. The most advantageous time of using it is when the exacerbation is at its height, or has just begun to decline: but it must by no means be used when the patient is chilly, when the heat is not more than natural, or when a general perspiration is present. Care should be taken, after the fever, to restore the patient by proper nutritious diet, chalybeate waters, bark, &c.

FLOODING. See *Menses* and *Abortion*.

FLUOR ALBUS.

Symptoms. A discharge of thin matter from the vagina, of a transparent or white colour, often of a yellowish or greenish hue; sometimes it is sharp and corroding, with a fetid smell, especially when of long continuance. It is accompanied with smarting in making water, and pains in the back and loins.

Treatment. An emetic will generally be proper at first; then give balsam of capivi, catechu, and bark, or the like: chalybeates, alum, or sulphate of zinc: strengthening plasters may be applied to the back and loins, astringent injections used, and a light, but strengthening

and nutritive diet, with the use of the cold bath.

FOX-GLOVE. See *Digitalis*.

FRACTURES.

Treatment. Replace the ends or pieces of the bone so as to be in their natural situation: and keep them in that posture by proper compresses, splints, bandages, &c. but not too tight; and cold lotions may be applied. If there be great inflammation or tumefaction, bleed, and use other proper methods to remove them before you attempt reduction. If there be loose fragments or splinters, which hinder the extension and reduction, or cause irritation, remove them by proper incisions, or otherwise. The limb, or part, must be kept still; proper diet must be ordered; the callus will be formed in a month or so, according to the bone injured, &c. The joint should be cautiously moved at times to prevent stiffness; the medical treatment should be regulated according to the symptoms that arise. If the fracture be of a desperate kind, amputation is necessary.

FRANKINCENSE.

Plaster of: stimulant.

FUROR UTERINUS.

Symptoms. Melancholy, redness of the face, lascivious looks, irregular hysteric symptoms, as crying, laughing, &c. and, at length, an immoderate desire for coition, accompanied with libidinous speeches and gestures. It is peculiar to the female sex, and proceeds from inflammation of the pudenda, or an extraordinary acrimony of the fluids of the parts.

Treatment. Bleeding, and cooling purges; nitre, refrigerants, diuretics, diluents, anodynes, and spare diet. The topical application of sedative lotions, and the internal use of camphor with opium, will be proper.

GALBANUM.

Emmenagogue, antispasmodic, gr. x to ʒj. Compound pill of: gr. vj to ʒj. Plaster of: discutient.

GALLS.

Tonic, astringent, gr. x to ʒj. Seldom used internally. Ointment of: forms a good application to piles and prolapsus ani.

GALVANISM

Like electricity, which in many respects it resembles, has been employed for the cure of

disease, though we yet know but little of its effects.

GAMBOGE.

Emetic, cathartic, gr. ij to gr. vi. It is generally combined with calomel or the supertartrate of potass. Compound pills of: cathartic, gr. vi to ʒss.

GANGRENE.

Symptoms. In some cases, when a part is violently inflamed, the inflammation and pain suddenly disappear; the integuments turn blue, livid, or blackish; there is a detachment of the cuticle under which a turbid fluid is effused, and, on touching the part, a crepitus is perceptible, owing to the generation of air in the gangrenous parts; this is termed gangrene.

Treatment. Apply cold poultices of oatmeal and an infusion of malt with yeast, or charcoal in fine powder mixed with the common poultice; and give cordial medicines with plenty of bark. Finely powdered nitrate of potass, sprinkled thickly on the part, twice or three times a day, has been found of service. If a stimulant application be required, a weak solution of sal ammoniac in vinegar and water;

or the gastric juice of graminivorous animals. In gangrene of the toes, particularly in old people, opium has been found peculiarly serviceable.

GASTRITIS,

OR INFLAMMATION OF THE STOMACH.

Symptoms. Heat and acute pain in the part, which is increased by swallowing: tension at the pit of the stomach; anxiety; continual retching; hiccup; frequent, hard, and contracted pulse.

Treatment. Bleeding, emollient liquids, and clysters; fomentations; gentle opiates; blisters; should suppuration occur little can be done beyond avoiding irritation, and supporting strength by a mild farinaceous diet, and giving opium occasionally to relieve pain.

GENTIAN.

Tonic, stomachic, ℥j to ʒj. Extract of: gr. x to ʒss. Infusion of: f. ʒiiss to f. ʒiiij. Compound tincture of: f. ʒj to f. ʒiiij.

GINGER, ROOT.

Stimulant, stomachic, gr. x to ʒss. Syrup of f. ʒj to f. ʒiiij. Tincture of: f. ʒss to f. ʒij.

GLEET. See *Syphilis*.

GONORRHŒA, SPURIOUS.

Symptoms. A purulent discharge from minute exulcerations round the corona glandis, produced by the sebaceous fluid secreted by the glandulæ odoriferæ becoming acrimonious.

Treatment. Nothing is necessary but keeping the part clean by washing it with warm milk and water, or warm water alone.

GONORRHŒA, VIRULENT. See *Syphilis*.

GOUT.

Symptoms. An acute pain in the joints, particularly of the feet. It is called regular when it is seated in the extremities, returns at stated periods, and gradually declines. Irregular, when the fits are uncertain and frequent, when the symptoms vary, and when the disease attacks the stomach, head, or other internal parts. The pain is like that of a dislocated bone, with a sensation as if cold water were poured on the part, succeeded by chilliness and slight fever: but the symptoms are too well known to need farther enumeration in a work of this nature.

Treatment. Cordials are best during the fit; the bowels should be kept open: opiates may be occasionally given; the part should be wrapt in flannel, and relaxing or other topical applications, as the case may require; a temperate diet, exercise, friction, and the Bath waters; some have ventured to blister the part with success. After the fit, bark or other tonics. Abstinence from all kinds of fermented liquors is the best preventive.

GRAVEL. See *Stone*.

GUAIACUM, WOOD, AND RESIN.

Sudorific, alterative, gr. x to ℥ij. Mixture of:
 f. ℥ss to f. ℥ij. Tincture of: f. ℥j to f. ℥iij.
 Ammoniated tincture of: f. ℥ss to f. ℥ij.

GUTTA SERENA, OR AMAUROSIS.

Symptoms. A blindness, though the eyes seem perfectly unaffected, the cause being in the retina, or optic nerve.

Treatment. Blisters to the head, back, or behind the ears; bleeding if nothing forbid; emetics and cathartics discretionally; sternutatories should also be used. Electricity has sometimes succeeded.

HÆMORRHAGE.

As pressure is the most rational means of stopping hæmorrhage, so it is the most effectual. The tourniquet, the application of a roller and compresses, the ligature, even agaric itself only become useful in the suppression of hæmorrhage on the principle of pressure; the cautery, caustics, and styptics, have however a different mode of operation. When the blood does not issue from any particular vessel, but from numerous small ones, compression is preferable to the ligature. The sides of the wound are to be brought accurately together, and compresses are then to be placed over the part, and a roller to be applied, with sufficient tightness, to make effectual pressure, but not so forcibly as to produce any chance of the circulation in the limb being completely stopped. The utility of the tourniquet is confined to the limbs, and as the pressure necessary to stop the flow of blood through the principal artery completely prevents the return of blood through the veins, its application cannot be made very long without inducing mortification. It is only of use also in putting a sudden stop to profuse hæmorrhages for a time, that is, until the surgeon has put in practice some means, the effect of which is more permanent.

Whenever large arteries are wounded, no styptic application should be employed, but recourse had to the ligature, as being, when properly applied, the most simple and safe of all methods. As all styptics are more or less irritating, no judicious practitioners apply them to recent wounds. The most which they can do is to stop hæmorrhages from small arteries, but they ought never to be trusted when large vessels are concerned. However, for the suppression of hæmorrhage from diseased surfaces, where the vessels seem to have lost their natural disposition to contract, these applications are sometimes indicated. Those that are the most in use are alum, compound tincture of benzoin, &c. The patient should be kept cool and quiet; the bowels kept open by some mild laxative, and small doses of the nitrate of potass given.

HÆMORRHAGE FROM THE NOSE.

Hæmorrhage from the nose is generally an effort of nature to relieve a congested or plethoric state of the blood vessels about the head; and, unless immoderate, it is for the most part inexpedient to interfere with the discharge. When such general excitement prevails, the antiphlogistic regimen is to be adopted; if

obstructed viscera have caused it, emulgent purgatives are to be employed; and, in cases of old age and great debility, tonics and astringents may be required internally. The best local applications are dossils, dipped in a strong solution of common alum or sulphate of zinc, and put up the nostrils so as to plug them. I have seen the best effects result from employing pledgets dipped in a solution of tartarized antimony in infusion of roses. The sudden application of cold to the head, or some very sensible part of the skin, as in the course of the spine, &c. will often have the desired effect. Plunging the head in a pail of cold water, impregnated with salt, has been had recourse to with success when other plans have failed. The application of pressure to the mouth of the bleeding vessel is often of great service: to effect which, a piece of hog's gut, that has been previously dried and moistened again, may be used; one end of it being firmly tied with a piece of packthread, is, by means of a probe, to be pushed along the course of the nostril, from which the blood is discharged, to the upper part. The gut is then to be filled with cold water, by means of a syring inserted at the end hanging out of the nostril; and as much being injected as

the gut will admit, the whole is to be pressed up as far as possible, and to be then secured in this situation by a proper bandage. It sometimes happens, that when the bleeding is stopped externally, it nevertheless continues internally, so much so that it threatens suffocation, particularly when the person falls asleep. In such cases a pliable probe should be introduced up the nostril, through the eye of which some strong threads have been passed, and so bringing it out at the mouth, then fastening pieces of sponge to their extremities, afterwards drawing them back, and tying them on the outside with a sufficient degree of tightness. In obstinate cases, a blister to the nape of the neck has been of service. The patient should be kept cool and quiet, and his diet spare and light.

HÆMORRHOIDS. See *Piles*.

HARTSHORN, BURNT.

Decoction of: as common drink. Shavings: in jelly, corroborant, nutritive. Volatile liquor of: same as water of ammonia, which see.

HEAD ACH.

Treatment. If occasioned by plethora, bleed or cup, and purge: if by a foul stomach, an

emetic, followed by a cathartic: if by costiveness, purges: if it be nervous, castor, valerian, bark, compound tincture of lavender, compound spirit of ammonia, assafœtida, or electricity; blister the back, and bathe the temples, forehead, &c. with æther, or water of ammonia: if a weak stomach, give bitters or other stomachics. Head aches may arise from various other causes, which, when known, will indicate proper remedies. In periodical head aches the solution of arsenic has been found efficacious.

HEARTBURN.

The common heartburn, proceeding from acidity irritating the upper orifice of the stomach, is removed for the time by magnesia, chalk, and other antacids and absorbents; but to prevent a return of it, stomachics must be given.

Heartburn may be occasioned by other causes than acidity in the stomach, and in these cases emetics, with plenty of camomile tea or other liquid, to cleanse the stomach, are proper; cathartics will also be useful, and these may be followed by stomachics.

HELLEBORE, BLACK, ROOT.

Purgative, emmenagogue, gr. v to ℥j. Tincture of: f. ʒss to f. ʒj.

HELLEBORE, WHITE, ROOT.

Violently emetic and cathartic, gr. ss to gr. iij.

Decoction of: externally in cutaneous diseases. Ointment of: is used with the same intentions.

HEMIPLEGIA. See Palsy.**HEMLOCK, LEAVES AND SEEDS.**

Sedative, gr. ij, cautiously increased to gr. xv.

Extract of: gr. j to gr. xx. The leaves form an useful sedative cataplasm.

HENBANE, LEAVES AND SEEDS.

Anodyne, antispasmodic, gr. j to gr. x.

HEPATITIS,**OR INFLAMMATION OF THE LIVER.**

Symptoms. Obtuse pain in the part, shooting up towards the throat and shoulder; hiccup; vomiting; dry cough; lassitude; fever; tension of the hypochondrium; eyes, skin, and urine, of a deep yellow; costiveness; difficulty of breathing. The symptoms are aggravated by lying on the left side.

Treatment. Bleed as largely as the pulse will bear; blister the part; purge; give cooling febrifuges and diuretics. After purging and

bleeding, give calomel and opium combined. Should suppuration manifest itself, and appear to point externally, let it be encouraged by warm fomentations and poultices; and when the abscess has been opened or discharged itself, give bark and a generous diet instead of the antiphlogistic plan. In chronic hepatitis topical bleeding with leeches, or cupping glasses, and small doses of mercury, as j gr. of calomel, night and morning, combined with conium or hyoscyamus, should be employed. Nitric acid has also been of service in chronic hepatitis, together with the use of the tartarized antimonial ointment over the region of the liver, so as to produce phlegmonous eruptions.

HERNIA, OR RUPTURE.

Treatment. Return the intestine, if practicable, and confine it with a proper truss, &c. The bowels should be kept open.

If the hernia be strangulated, cold applications to the part, as powdered ice, &c. are advisable. Clysters of tobacco facilitate the reduction; so does keeping the patient in a warm bath till fainting comes on. If these do not succeed, the operation must be performed. When the patient is young, strong, and ple-

thoric, the abdomen tense and painful, and the hernia small and recent, bleeding will be proper.

HERNIA HUMORALIS. See *Testicle swelled*.

HICCOUGH, OR HICCUP.

The common hiccup is usually removed by drinking a draught of any weak liquid, or a small quantity of vinegar: if these means do not answer, give antispasmodics, as musk, æther, and opium. In children it is probably produced by acidity in the stomach, which should be removed by a little chalk or magnesia, combined with some carminative, as the oil of aniseed. Soap liniment alone, or with tincture of opium, or a blister, may be applied to the pit of the stomach, when they prove violent as well as obstinate.

HIP, FRUIT.

Conserve of: see *Rose-dog*, conserve of.

HÆMOPTOE. See *Blood, spitting of*.

HOG'S LARD, PREPARED.

Emollient, used in the formation of ointments, plasters, &c.

HONEY.

Clarified: laxative, \mathfrak{z} ij to \mathfrak{z} ij; seldom used with this intention, being generally employed to cover the taste of nauseous drugs.

HOREHOUND, WHITE.

Tonic, aperient, \mathfrak{D} j to \mathfrak{z} j; seldom used, except as a domestic remedy.

HORSE RADISH, ROOT.

Stimulant, diuretic, deobstruent, \mathfrak{D} j to \mathfrak{z} j. Compound infusion of: f. \mathfrak{z} ss to f. \mathfrak{z} iv. Compound spirit of: f. \mathfrak{z} ij to f. \mathfrak{z} j.

HUMULUS, (THE HOP.)

Narcotic, stomachic, antiseptic, diuretic, gr. iii to \mathfrak{D} j. Extract of: gr. x to \mathfrak{z} ss. Tincture of: f. \mathfrak{z} ss to f. \mathfrak{z} ij.

HYDROPS.

HYDROMETRA.

HYDROCELE.

HYDROCEPHALUS.

HYDROTHORAX.

} See *Dropsy*.

HYDROPHOBIA.

It is of more consequence here to describe the symptoms in the dog than those of the patient. We may know the dog to be mad by his dull

heavy look; endeavouring to hide himself; seldom or never barking; being angry and snarling at strangers, but fawning on his owner; refusing all food, drooping, hanging down his ears and tail, and often lying down as if going to sleep. This is the first stage. He next begins to breathe quick and heavy; shoots out his tongue, and froths at the mouth; looks half asleep; flies suddenly at by-standers; and runs forward in a curve line. At length he knows not his owner; his eyes become thick and dim, and water runs from them; his tongue is of a red colour; he grows weak and faint; often falls down, then rises, and attempts to fly at something; and grows mad and furious.

If the state of the dog cannot be obtained, he may be known to have been mad, or the disorder may be known by the following effects, which will occur sooner or later. The bitten part begins to be painful, wandering pains come on gradually, with heaviness and uneasiness; the patient has disturbed sleep, fearful dreams, startings, spasms, sighing, anxiety, and loves solitude: pains shoot from the bitten part up to the throat, with straitness, sensation of choaking, and horror or dread at

sight of water or other liquids, which is a sufficient characteristic of the disease.

Treatment. Cut out the bitten part immediately, which is the only certain remedy. The acetate of lead given repeatedly, and in large doses, is said to have been attended with success; but, should the patient recover, it is most probable that he will be paralytic for the remainder of his life. M. Majendie has strongly recommended the injection of warm water into the veins.

HYOSCYAMUS. See *Henbane*.

HYPOCHONDRIASIS.

Symptoms Lowness of spirits, heaviness, oppression, and despondency; anxiety, fear, dread of dying, short cough, difficult breath, flatulency, urine pale, pains in the head, spasms.

Treatment. Bark, and other tonics; antispasmodics, as castor, valerian, assafœtida, &c. blisters and chalybeates if no fever; emetics, aperients, opiates; the cold bath and chalybeate waters, food light and easy of digestion, cheerful society, and gentle exercise.

HYSTERIA.

Symptoms. Convulsive fits, which generally come on with oppression at the chest; difficult breathing, a sense of something rising in the throat, which seems to threaten suffocation; convulsive motions; frothing at the mouth; laughing, and sometimes crying. May be known from a mere syncope by the pulse and breathing continuing, whereas in a syncope they are not perceptible; it also comes on gradually, but a syncope more suddenly; the fit is of much longer continuance, with a colour in the face, which is not the case in a syncope.

Treatment. In the fit fetid volatiles, singed feathers, &c. may be applied to the nostrils; and cold water and fetid volatiles given. The feet and legs may be placed in warm water; the pure cold air should be freely admitted; cold water may be sprinkled on the face and breast; and if a plethora be indicated, bleed; otherwise cautiously avoid it. In this disease, particular attention should be paid to the state of the menses, &c.

This disease appears often under a variety of forms; for a more particular account than can here be given, Thomas, and other authors, may be consulted.

HYSTERITIS,
OR INFLAMMATION OF THE WOMB.

Symptoms. Heat, pain, tension, and swelling in the region of the part; fever, vomiting.

Treatment. General and local blood letting, anodyne fomentations, oleaginous purgatives, and enemas, as in inflammation of the bladder or kidneys.

JALAP, ROOT.

Cathartic: gr. v to ʒss. Extract of: gr. x to ʒj.
Tincture of: f. ʒj to f. ʒss.

JAUNDICE.

Symptoms. Yellowness of the whole skin, but chiefly of the eyes; the urine also yellow; lassitude, inactivity, anxiety, sickness, oppression and difficult breathing; pain at the stomach, without any quickness of the pulse; bitter taste in the mouth, attended with costiveness: stools generally of a greyish, but sometimes of a dark earthy, and at others of a deep yellow or whitish colour.

Treatment. In the acute stage, bleed; use the warm bath, and apply hot fomentations to the abdomen. Give opium every four or five hours until the pain is abated. Nauseating

doses of antimonial powder, or the compound powder of ipecacuanha with a free use of diluent liquors, and the bowels should be kept open. Soap combined with rhubarb, gum ammoniac, or squill, may be given occasionally. Some of the continental physicians speak highly of a mixture of æther and spirit of turpentine, as a solvent for biliary concretions, but before having recourse to it, all inflammatory symptoms must be subdued. Regular and sufficient exercise, particularly on horseback, with a vegetable diet, and a use of the bath or Cheltenham waters, will be proper.

ILIAC PASSION. See *Colic*.

IMPOTENCY.

Treatment. A generous nutritive diet, topical and general cold bathing. Chalybeates, stimulants, as small doses of the tinctura lyttæ, and tonics.

INDIGESTION, OR DYSPEPSIA.

Symptoms. Loss of appetite, nausea, heartburn, flatulency, acid eructations, gnawing pain in the stomach, a sense of uneasiness and con-

striction in the throat, chilliness, paleness, inaptitude for motion, lowness of spirits, palpitation of the heart, disturbed sleep, weak pulse.

Treatment. After evacuating the stomach and bowels, antacids and absorbents; tonics combined with aromatics, occasionally bitters, exercise, and the cold bath; attention to regimen, and removing the cause by which it has been induced.

INFLAMMATION.

Inflammation superficial. See *Phlegmon*.

of the bladder. See *Cystitis*.

breasts. See *Breasts inflamed*.

eyes. See *Ophthalmia*.

heart. See *Carditis*.

intestines. See *Enteritis*.

kidneys. See *Nephritis*.

liver. See *Hepatitis*.

lungs. See *Peripneumony*.

peritonæum. See *Peritonitis*.

pleura. See *Pleuritis*.

stomach. See *Gastritis*.

testicle. See *Hernia humoralis*.

uterus. See *Hysteritis*.

INFLUENZA, OR EPIDEMIC CATARRH.

Symptoms. Similar to those of common catarrh, but more severe, and is attended with great debility.

Treatment. Should there be fixed pain in the chest, and the pulse hard, take a little blood from the arm, and apply a blister to the part; promote expectoration by antimonials, squill, &c. diaphoretics and small doses of opium, if the cough be troublesome. A nutritive diet, change of air, and exercise on horseback, are the best means of removing the debility that remains.

IODINE,

In the form of ointment, has been applied successfully in many cases of bronchocele. Tincture of: m. v, cautiously increased to m. x, has been recommended in tuberculous consumption.

IPECACUANHA.

Emetic, gr. xv to ʒss. diaphoretic, expectorant, gr. j to gr. iij. Compound powder of: sudorific, anodyne, gr. v to ʒj. Wine of: emetic, f. ʒiij to f. ʒj, in teaspoonfuls every five minutes. Diaphoretic, m. x to m. xxx.

IRON.

All the preparations of iron possess tonic, astringent, and emmenagogue properties. Ammoniated: gr. iij to gr. x. Tincture of: m. x to f. ʒj. Muriated tincture of: in spasmodic stricture and retention of urine it has been given with great success, m. x every ten minutes till nausea be excited. Subcarbonate of: gr. v to ʒj. Sulphate of: gr. ij to gr. vi. Tartarized: gr. v to ʒj. Wine of: f. ʒss to f. ʒss. Compound mixture of: this is the same as the celebrated myrrh mixture of Griffiths; f. ʒj to f. ʒij. Compound pills of: gr. x to ʒj.

ISINGLASS.

Demulcent, nutritive; in jellies.

ISSUES, TO MAKE.

Pinch up a fold of the integuments with the thumb and forefinger, and divide them with a lancet, so as to admit a pea; after which the incision is to be covered with adhesive plaster, a compress, and a bandage. The pea first inserted need not be removed for three or four days, when suppuration will have begun, but the issue is afterwards to be cleaned and dressed every day, and have fresh peas put

into it. The incision should always be made, if possible, in a situation where the peas will not be much disturbed by the ordinary motions of the body, nor interfere with the actions of muscles. For the relief of affections of the head or eye, the nape of the neck is generally selected as a good situation. To keep issues open, an equal and effectual pressure should be made on the peas by means of sheet lead and pasteboard compresses. Where very large issues are required, as in diseased vertebræ, white swellings, &c. instead of an incision, caustic is employed.

ITCH.

Symptoms. An eruption in the form of small pimples or pustules, chiefly about the joints, wrists, hams, the bend of the arms, the waist, and between the fingers; the pimples generally hard at first, afterwards watery, especially if rubbed or otherwise inflamed. It is infectious.

Treatment. Apply the ointment, or compound ointment of sulphur to the parts affected; its disagreeable smell is however a great objection to its use, and various other remedies have answered equally well. The most efficacious of these are, lotions and ointments of

the oxymuriate of mercury, sulphuric acid, and white hellebore. A strong decoction of digitalis, and an infusion of tobacco have also been recommended. When the sulphuric acid ointment is used, the parts should be covered with flannel instead of linen. The greatest attention should be paid to cleanliness; the linen changed frequently, and the diet consist chiefly of vegetables and milk.

JUNIPER BERRIES.

Diuretic. An infusion of ℥ij of the berries, in a pint of boiling water, to which f. ℥j of the compound spirit has been added, is the best mode of exhibiting this medicine. Compound spirit of: diuretic, stimulant, f. ℥ss to f. ℥j. Oil of: m. iij to m. x.

KINO, GUM.

Astringent, gr. x to ℥ss.

LACTUCA (GARDEN LETTUCE.)

Extract of: anodyne, gr. v to ℥j.

LAVENDER, FLOWER.

Aromatic, stimulant; the only form in which it is employed is the compound spirit of lavender, as reviving drops in fainting and other

affections of hysterical women, dose f. ʒss to f. ʒʒss.

LETHARGY.

This may be considered only as a less degree of apoplexy, and should be treated accordingly. The chief symptoms are sleep, or great drowsiness.

LIME, WATER OF.

Antacid, astringent, anthelmintic, lithontriptic, f. ʒij to f. ʒviiij; it is generally mixed with milk when taken.

LEAD.

Acetate of: powerfully sedative, gr. ss to gr. ij. Cerate of the acetate: externally cooling. Diluted liquor of the subacetate: (Goulard water) the same. Cerate of: the same. Plaster of: (diachylon) discutient.

LEMON, JUICE AND PEEL.

Juice; antiseptic and refrigerant, f. ʒj to f. ʒʒss, properly diluted. Syrup of: f. ʒj to f. ʒʒss. Inspissated juice of: see *Acid Citric*. Peel: stomachic.

LEOPARD'S BANE, GERMAN.

Narcotic, stimulant, diaphoretic, emmenagogue, gr. v, cautiously increased to gr. x; seldom used.

LINSEED.

Infusion of: demulcent, diluent; it may be taken ad libitum. The powder, is used in cataplasms.

LIQUORICE ROOT.

Its mucilaginous and saccharine matters render it useful as a diluent in the form of decoction, and as a vehicle to cover the flavour of nauseous drugs.

LOCHIA. See *Child-birth*.

LOCKED JAW.

Symptoms. A rigid contraction of the muscles which raise the lower jaw, whereby the jaws continue violently closed, with great pain.

Treatment. Opium in large and repeated doses: blisters, cathartics, clysters, and antispasmodics, may be prescribed as occasion shall point out. Galvanism and electricity are said to have removed it. See *Tetanus*, of which it may be deemed a slight degree.

LOGWOOD.

Decoction of: tonic, slightly astringent, f. \bar{z} ij to f. \bar{z} iv. Extract of: gr. v to \bar{z} ss.

LUES VENEREA. See *Syphilis*.

LUMBAGO. See *Rheumatism*.

MACE.

Aromatic, stimulant, gr. v. to ℥j. Oil of: see *Nutmeg*.

MADNESS.

The symptoms are too well known to need enumeration.

Treatment. Emetics, cathartics, blisters, occasional bleeding, antispasmodics, opiates, and low diet. Deobstruent purgatives should be given for a length of time. These may be varied according to the nature of the complaint (that is, whether it be melancholy or the contrary,) and to the symptoms that arise. In the violence of the raging fit, recourse should be had to the cold bath.

MAGNESIA.

Antacid, aperient, gr. x to ʒj; in acidities of the stomach, accompanied with much flatulence. Subcarbonate of: antacid, mildly aperient,

ʒj to ʒij. Sulphate of: (Epsom salts) cathartic, diuretic, ʒij to ʒij; it is one of the most useful purgatives in all inflammatory affections, and operates without griping. The dose may be so regulated as to act on the kidneys, or the skin if the surface of the body be kept warm.

MALLOW COMMON.

Decoction of: diluent; it may be taken ad libitum.

MANNA.

Laxative, ʒiij to ʒjss.

MARSHMALLOW, ROOT AND LEAVES.

Decoction of: demulcent, emollient: ad libitum.

Syrup of: f. ʒj to f. ʒjss.

MEADOW SAFFRON, FRESH ROOT AND SEED.

Cathartic, diuretic, narcotic. Root, in pills, gr. j, cautiously increased to gr. vj. Wine of: m. xx to f. ʒj. Vinegar of: formerly called the oxymel of: f. ʒjss to f. ʒjss. Ammoniated spirit of the seeds: m. xx to f. ʒj.

MEASLES.

Symptoms. Chilliness, shivering, pain in the head, fever, sickness, and sometimes vomiting; dry cough, heaviness of the eyes, with swelling, inflammation, and discharge of watery humour from them, and also from the nostrils. The third or fourth day, an eruption like fleabites appears in the face, neck, and breast, and soon after in the body and limbs. The fever and other symptoms do not, as in the Small Pox, &c. abate on the appearance of the eruption, which continues about three days, then dries away, the skin peeling off; but the other symptoms remain, and even increase, especially the cough, which is also attended in general with difficulty of breathing, and oppression at the chest.

Treatment. Cooling and aperient febrifuges; gentle diaphoretics; bleeding, if of a plethoric habit and the lungs weak; pectorals with expectorants for the cough; opiates occasionally at night; blisters, if the cough be obstinate; and bathing the feet in warm water. The tincture of digitalis, combined with nitre and syrup of poppies, to abate the cough, may be given instead of the opium, according to circumstances.

MECONIUM, RETENTION OF, IN INFANTS;

CALLED ALSO

COLICA MECONIALIS.

Treatment. Give syrup of roses and castor oil, or oil of almonds, and, if necessary, emollient clysters.

MENSES, IMMODERATE FLUX OF.

Treatment. If the hæmorrhage be of the active kind, as it generally is, the antiphlogistic plan must be pursued. The diet must be of the least stimulating description; the bowels kept freely open by the neutral salts; and cool acidulated drinks given, together with the use of cold local applications, and the horizontal posture. If the patient be of a robust, plethoric habit, the pulse hard, much pain, and especially in the pregnant state it will be proper to take blood, and administer digitalis, and antimonials in nauseating doses. If the hæmorrhage be of a passive character, tonics and astringents, as infusion of roses, alum, bark, &c. with opiates. In alarming cases, small doses of acetated cerusse, but with great caution. Astringent fomentations to the part, as vinegar, alum, or the like; rest, and proper mild diet. Chalybeates, and, if necessary, laxatives.

MENSES OBSTRUCTED.

When the consequence of a lax habit, chalybeates and other tonics, with cold bathing, will be proper; but, as it generally proceeds from a constriction of the extremities of the uterine vessels, an opposite plan of treatment must be adopted. The feet should be bathed in warm water; hot fomentations applied to the region of the abdomen, and the patient directed to sit over the steam of hot water; opiates, emmenagogues, and aloetic preparations as cathartics. Electricity has been of service in obstinate cases.

MERCURY.

The various preparations of mercury, form some of our most important remedies, but their uses will be enumerated under each particular preparation. Pills of: antisyphilitic, alterative. When given with the former intention, gr. x vel gr. xv should be taken in the day till the mouth be affected, and then gradually diminished. As an alterative, gr. v twice a week may be taken. Nitric oxyd of: stimulant, escharotic, applied externally to chancres and foul ulcers, to stimulate them. Grey oxide of: gr. j to gr. v, cathartic, alterative; used with the same intentions as calomel, but is

much milder in its action. Red oxyd of: escharotic. Black sulphuret of: alterative, gr. x to ℥ss. Red sulphuret of: the same, gr. v to ℥j. Oxymuriate of: (corrosive sublimate) antisyphilitic, alterative, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to gr. ss, externally escharotic. Solution of the oxymuriate of: f. ℥j to f. ℥ss in mucilage; f. ℥ss contains $\frac{1}{4}$ grain of the salt. Submuriate of: (calomel) antisyphilitic, gr. j to gr. ij, night and morning, with gr. ss of opium to prevent its acting on the bowels; cathartic, gr. iij to gr. x. Compound pills of the submuriate: alterative, gr. v to xv. Ointment of: antisyphilitic, discutient; in venereal affections, where we wish to get into the system, a large portion of mercury without affecting the bowels; ℥j is to be employed every night, by way of friction, within the thighs, until the gums are affected. Liniment of: stimulant, discutient. Ointment of the white precipitated: applied to cutaneous affections. Plaster of: resolvent, discutient, applied to indolent tumors,—with ammoniacum, the same. Mercury with chalk, alterative, gr. iij to ℥j.

MEZEREON, BARK OF THE ROOT.

Stimulant, diaphoretic, gr. j to gr. x. Decoction of: f. ℥iij to f. ℥vj.

MINT. See *Spearmint*.

[MISCARRIAGE. See *Abortion*.

MIXTURE, CAMPHORATED.

See *Camphor, mixture of*.

MONKSHOOD, LEAF.

Deobstruent, anodyne. Extract of: gr. j to gr. v;
it should be used with great caution.

MORTIFICATION. See *Sphacelus*.

MUMPS. See *Cynanche parotidea*.

MUSK.

Stimulant, antispasmodic, gr. v to ℥j in the form
of bolus. Mixture of: f. ℥ss to f. ℥ij.

MUSTARD, SEED.

Stimulant, diuretic, emetic, rubefacient. The
powder mixed with linseed and hot vinegar,
forms a good stimulating cataplasm. The seeds
slightly bruised are recommended internally
in some cases of dyspepsia.

MYRRH.

Tonic, emmenagogue, stimulant, gr. x to ℥j.
Tincture of: f. ℥ss to f. ℥j; chiefly used in

gargles, with the infusion of roses; externally, detersive.

NEPHRITIS,
OR INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEY.

Symptoms. Burning pain in the region of the kidneys shooting along the course of the ureters; vomiting; numbness of the thigh, usually drawing up of the testicles; frequent, but small discharges of urine, which is red and high coloured. The patient lies with most ease on the side affected.

Treatment. General and local bleeding according to the urgency of the symptoms. The bowels should be kept open by castor oil or manna, and emollient and anodyne clysters occasionally administered. Warm fomentations may be applied to the abdomen, and mucilaginous drinks freely taken. If from the whitish turbid appearance of the urine, together with other symptoms denoting suppuration, give balsamic diuretics, as the balsam of copaiba, &c.

NETTLE RASH.

Symptoms. An eruption resembling the stinging of nettles, accompanied by heat and itching, and sometimes slight fever. In two or three

days the skin usually comes off in small scales.
It is attended with no danger.

Treatment. The occasional use of an emetic, together with a cool regimen, and gentle laxatives. The infusion of the serpentaria root has been recommended in the chronic disease.

NIGHTSHADE DEADLY, LEAVES.

Powerfully narcotic, sudorific, diuretic, gr. $\frac{1}{3}$ to gr. ij. Extract of: gr. j to gr. v, gradually increased.

NIPPLES, SORE.

Treatment. The parts may be washed with any mild astringent application, as a weak solution of alum, or the superacetate of lead, and then sprinkled with some mild absorbent powder, as that of calamine or tutty; or a little of the following may be spread on lint, and applied to the part. Sub-borate of soda, ℥ij, honey ℥ss, mix.

NUTMEG,
ESSENTIAL OIL OF, AND EXPRESSED OIL OF.
Stimulant, aromatic, m. j to m. vj. Spirit of:
f. ℥ij to f. ℥j.

NYMPHOMANIA. See *Furor Uterinus.*

OAK, BARK.

Decoction of: tonic, astringent, f. ℥j to f. ℥ij.

OIL OF ALMONDS. See *Almonds*.

OLIBANUM.

Stimulant, gr. x to ℥j, seldom used.

OLIVE, OIL.

As oil of almonds.

OPHTHALMIA,

OR INFLAMMATION OF THE EYES.

Symptoms. Great heat, redness, pricking and darting pains of the eye-lids; as it increases, the parts swell, and the vessels of the eye seem enlarged, turgid, and more numerous than in the natural state. Sometimes there is a thick glutinous discharge from the parts, particularly during sleep.

Treatment. In violent cases, bleed largely from the arm. In some cases it will be better to open the jugular vein or temporal artery, or leeches may be applied on the under lid near the part, which must be repeated as long as inflammation continues: scarifications and cupping are also employed. The patient should be kept in a dark chamber, or he may

wear a green shade over the eye; all stimulating food and vinous or spirituous liquors must be abstained from. After the removal of the disease, blisters may be applied behind the ears, and the cold bath used once or twice a day.

OPIUM.

Stimulant, diaphoretic: gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr. ss; anodyne, gr. j to gr. iij. Confection of: gr. x to \mathfrak{z} j. Extract of: gr. ss to gr. iij. Pills of, with soap: gr. ij to gr. viij. Tincture of: m. x to m. xl. Camphorated tincture of: (Paregoric elixir) used to allay cough, unattended with acute inflammation, m. xxx to f. \mathfrak{z} ij. Wine of: m. x to \mathfrak{z} j; occasions less disturbance of the brain, and is therefore better adapted for children, nervous habits, and when the head is much affected. Plaster of: applied to the seat of rheumatic pains, &c. and with an equal quantity of diachylon plaster, to the chest, in coughs attended with pain. Opium is contained in the compound powders of chalk and ipecacuanha, which see.

OPODELDOC. See *Soap, compound liniment of.*

OYSTER SHELLS.

The same as prepared chalk, which see.

OZÆNA.

Symptoms. An ulceration in the nose, attended with a fetid discharge.

Treatment. If it be merely local, astringents, as a decoction of bark with alum. A blister to the temple has been found serviceable. If it be venereal, treat as for that disease.

PALPITATION OF THE HEART.

Treatment. Find out the exciting cause, if possible, and remove it. If it arise from plethora, bleed and pursue the antiphlogistic plan: if from debility, bitters, with chalybeates and cold bathing; and, if symptomatic of any nervous disorder, antispasmodics with tonics will be advisable.

PALSY, OR PARALYSIS.

Symptoms. A loss or diminution of the motion, or feeling, or both, of some part or parts of the body. If it happen to one half of the body taken transversely, it is called Paraplegia; if to one side of the body, Hemiplegia; and if to a particular part Paralysis.

Treatment. In plethoric habits where the attack is sudden, and there is a determination of blood to the head, open the temporal artery

or jugular vein, or apply cupping glasses to the neck, and give active cathartics. When the patient is advanced in years, and of a debilitated constitution, blisters should be applied to the nape of the neck, the bowels kept regular, gentle diaphoretics, as subcarbonate of ammonia, guaiacum, &c. given; and, if there be no congestion of the vessels of the brain, emetics. Sometimes narcotics, as nux vomica, &c. have been found useful, but they must be used with caution. Increasing the circulation, and soliciting nervous energy into the affected parts by local means, will be highly useful, and sufficient warmth must always be kept up. Electricity, fomentations; the vapour bath, rubefacients, blisters, stimulant embrocations, liniments, &c. will be proper according to circumstances. A suitable diet, according to the habit of the patient, with warm clothing, should be ordered.

PARAPHYMOSIS. See *Phimosis*.

PELLITORY OF SPAIN, ROOT.

Stimulant, sialagogue. Chewed, it excites a copious flow of saliva, hence it has been found useful in affections of the head, toothach, &c.

PEMPHIGUS.

Symptoms. Fever, accompanied with the successive eruption from different parts of the body of vesicles about the size of a filbert-nut, which are filled with yellowish serum, and in three or four days subside. Sometimes it appears to be of a chronic nature, and unconnected with fever.

Treatment. The debility and tendency to putrefaction indicate bark and cordials; yet where these are not present, by keeping the stomach and bowels clear and a cooling regimen, we shall seldom fail in subduing the disease.

PENNYROYAL.

Stimulant, antispasmodic. Essential oil of: m. j to v. Spirit of: f. ʒj to f. ʒvj. Water of: f. ʒiiss to f. ʒiij.

PEPPER, BLACK, THE BERRY;—LONG, THE FRUIT.

Stimulant, stomachic, gr. x to ʒj. Confection of: ʒij to ʒj, useful in piles. It is said to be the same as "Ward's paste."

PEPPER, WHITE.

The same as the preceding, but less pungent.

PEPPERMINT.

Stimulant, essential oil of: carminative, stomachic, m. ss to m. ij. Spirit of: f. ℥j to f. ℥ss. Water of: f. ℥ss to f. ℥ij.

PERIPNEUMONY,
OR INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS.

Symptoms. Difficult breathing, with oppression and obtuse pain at the chest; the breath hot; cough; fever; redness in the face; pulse strong though unequal in the commencement, but soft, weak, and irregular in the advanced stage.

Treatment. We should begin by large and free bleeding. Give brisk saline purgatives. Apply a large blister to the chest, or cupping glasses over the part. Give nauseating doses of antimonials, so as to keep up the feeling of sickness without actual vomiting. Sedatives, as the digitalis and hyoscyamus may be exhibited, together with diaphoretics, to subdue inflammation and allay the cough, to which may be added, when all inflammatory symptoms are subdued, expectorants. The feet may be put into a warm bath every night, and the antiphlogistic regimen observed.

PERIPNEUMONY, BASTARD.

Symptoms. This may be considered as a mild form of the preceding disease, and after the employment of a few simple remedies, as pectorals, expectorants, &c. goes off by a free and copious expectoration.

PERITONITIS,
OR INFLAMMATION OF THE PERITONÆUM.

Symptoms. Fever, pain in the abdomen increased by the erect posture, without the peculiar signs of other abdominal inflammations.

Treatment. When of the active kind, bleeding, fomentations, warm bath, &c. as in other cases of active inflammation: if of the chronic kind, calomel and opium with digitalis, according to circumstances.

PHIMOSIS AND PARAPHYMOSIS.

Symptoms. The former is a constriction of the extremity of the prepuce, which prevents the glands from being uncovered. The latter is, where the prepuce being retracted towards the root of the penis, cannot be returned again over the glans, but makes a sort of ligature behind the corona.

Treatment. Apply fomentations, poultices, and, if necessary, leeches; keep the bowels open,

and give febrifuge diaphoretics. The recumbent posture is necessary.

PHLEGMON,

OR SUPERFICIAL INFLAMMATION.

Symptoms. Heat, pain, tension, and redness, with a throbbing and pointed tumour tending to suppuration.

Treatment. Bleed, purge, and give febrifuges, diaphoretics; apply cold poultices or lotions to the part. When the pain is violent, fifty or sixty drops of the tincture of opium may be given at night. If matter form, cease evacuation, and forward the suppuration by warm emollient poultices. If gangrene appear, treat as directed under that article.

PHRENITIS,

OR INFLAMMATION OF THE BRAIN.

Symptoms. Constant delirium and fever, difficult breathing, acute pain in the head, intolerance of light and sound; redness of eyes and face; pulse quick, hard, and small; tongue yellow or brown and dry.

Treatment. Bleed largely, which must be repeated if necessary; purgatives directly afterwards, as elaterium, or the saline cathartics; a blister to the nape of the neck; leeches to

the temples; cold embrocations, or evaporating lotions to the head, it being first shaved; diaphoretics and salines, with digitalis. When the inflammatory symptoms are somewhat subdued, small doses of the subcarbonate of ammonia may be given. The patient should be kept quiet, and no animal food allowed; the chamber to be kept dark and cool.

PHTHISIS. See *Consumption*.

**PILES, OR PAINFUL TUMOURS IN THE ANUS
OR RECTUM.**

Treatment. In some cases they are to be regarded as a salutary evacuation, and therefore if there be hæmorrhage from them, it should be moderated, not stopped. In all cases we must begin the treatment by giving mild laxatives, as castor oil; the confection of senna, or sulphur combined with the sulphate of magnesia. Should they be attended with pain and inflammation, a few leeches may be applied, after which pledgets dipped in some mild astringent lotion may be laid on; and after each evacuation the parts should be anointed with some mild emollient ointment, or the ointment of galls. Fomentations are sometimes applied, and cold water thrown up

the rectum has likewise considerably alleviated the pain, after leeches and opiates have failed. The diet should consist of jellies, broths, vegetables, ripe fruit, &c. and cooling acidulated drinks. When the rectum becomes so much affected as to threaten fistula, the confection of black pepper (which is said to be the same as Ward's Paste) may be applied twice or thrice daily. The balsam of copaiba has been found serviceable in this complaint. In a very bad case the digitalis has given speedy relief.

PIMENTO, BERRY.

Aromatic, stimulant, gr. xv to ℥ij. Spirit of: f. ʒss to f. ʒj. Water of: f. ʒj to f. ʒij.

PITCH, BURGUNDY.

Stimulant, epispastic, applied externally. Compound plaster of: the same.

PLAGUE.

Symptoms. Shivering; pain in the head, back, and stomach; sickness and vomiting; despondency; anxiety; difficult breathing; wildness of countenance; high fever; faintings; hiccups. Glandular swellings and carbuncles, which are rapidly disposed to become gan-

grenous, appear at different parts of the body or extremities. Petechiæ, hæmorrhage, and colliquative diarrhœa. The symptoms, however, vary according to the constitution and state of the air, but these are the most general.

Treatment. Diaphoretics, antiseptics, cordials, antiphlogistics, or other remedies, according to the symptoms; but in general, camphor and bark, an emetic being first given, seem most eligible in this dreadful disorder; and the body should be spunged with vinegar. Rubbing the body all over with oil is said to be an effectual preventive.

PLEURITIS, OR PLEURISY.

Symptoms. Chilliness and shivering, succeeded by heat, thirst, and restlessness; a violent acute pain in the side; which is much aggravated on making a full inspiration, and also when the affected side is lain on; difficult breathing, redness of the cheeks, nausea, and cough; pulse hard, strong, and frequent.

Treatment as in Peripneumony. A large blister should be applied to the side affected.

PNEUMONIA. See *Peripneumony*.

POMEGRANATE, BARK AND FLOWERS.

Astringent, gr. x to ℥j. Also in decoction, as a gargle in angina.

POPPY, WHITE, HEAD.

Sedative. Syrup of: f. ℥ss to f. ℥iiss: for children, f. ℥j to f. ℥ij. Extract of: gr. ij, increased cautiously to ℥j. Decoction of: externally as a fomentation to inflammatory affections.

POTASS.

Acetate of: diuretic, gr. x to ℥j, in solution. Carbonate of: antacid, diuretic, deobstruent, gr. x to ℥ss, properly diluted, (with from ℥ss to ℥ss of lemon juice, it forms the effervescing draught so useful as a febrifuge, and in allaying irritability of the stomach.) Subcarbonate of: antacid, gr. x to ℥j, properly diluted, it is not so palatable as the carbonate, and is not so much used. Sulphate of: diaphoretic, diuretic, cathartic, ℥ss to ℥ss. Supersulphate: the same, ℥ss to ℥ij. Supertartrate of: aperient, diuretic, refrigerant, dose ℥j to ℥j. Tartrate of: a mild and effectual cathartic, ℥j to ℥vj. Liquor of: antacid, diuretic, lithontriptic, m. viij to f. ℥ss; also

employed externally as a caustic. Nitrate of:
diuretic, refrigerant, gr. x to ʒss.

PROCIDENTIA VEL PROLAPSUS ANI, OR
BEARING DOWN OF THE RECTUM.

Treatment. Corroborants, as bark, &c. laxa-
tives, clysters, and aperients, if costive; cha-
lybeates and cold bathing. If there be inflam-
mation, emollient fomentations and poultices.
The part should be gently reduced, and kept
up with a bandage: rest and a horizontal pos-
ture are proper.

PROLAPSUS UTERI.

Treatment. Astringent lotions may be applied
to the region of the uterus, and also to the
vagina. The diet should be generous and
nutritive, with a moderate quantity of wine.
Should these means not have the desired ef-
fect, a pessary should be worn.

PYROSIS. See *Water-brash*.

QUASSIA, ROOT.

Tonic. Infusion of: f. ʒj to f. ʒij.

QUINCE, SEEDS.

Decoction of: demulcent, f. ʒj to f. ʒiv.

QUINCY. See *Sore Throat, inflammatory.*

RESIN, YELLOW.

Cerate of: digestive. Plaster of: the same.

RHEUMATISM, ACUTE.

Symptoms. Lassitude, rigors succeeded by heat, thirst, anxiety, restlessness, and full, hard, and quick pulse. Excruciating pains in the joints of the shoulders, wrists, knees, and ancles or hip. Towards evening there is usually an exacerbation or increase of fever. The stomach is generally not affected, but the bowels are usually costive.

If the patient be young and plethoric; and if the disease attack any important part, take a moderate quantity of blood from the arm; in general, local blood letting will not be advisable unless the affection be fixed very much to one part, and the symptoms urgent. After freely opening the bowels, procure a general and mild diaphoresis by the compound powder of ipecacuanha, antimonials combined with opium, to which digitalis may be added, according to circumstances. The warm bath will likewise be proper, particularly where the skin is harsh and dry. When the fever abates, and the strength appears impaired, tonics

should be given; and when the inflammation remains fixed in a particular joint, fomentations and anodyne liniments may be applied, but local applications in general do not afford permanent relief, and should not be used where the pains are wandering. Bark, combined with nitre, is strongly recommended by some physicians where the inflammatory symptoms are somewhat subdued. A cool spare diet, as milk, vegetables, ripe fruit, &c. will be proper, and all animal food and fermented liquors avoided. Exercise, with the dumb bells, if the upper extremities be affected; and walking, if it be the lower ones, will be advisable, and flannel should be worn next the skin.

RHEUMATISM, CHRONIC.

Symptoms. Pains in the head, shoulders, knees, and other large joints, which at times are confined to one particular part, and at others shift from one joint to another, without occasioning any inflammation or fever, and in this manner the complaint continues often for a considerable time, and at length goes off.

Treatment. Stimulant, diaphoretics, as the compound powder of ipecacuanha in moderate doses regularly persevered in, assisted by

various local means of promoting the circulation through the affected parts. Anodynes both internally and locally; tonics; and any observable deficiency in the several functions corrected.

RHUBARB, ROOT.

Purgative, ℥j to ʒss stomachic, gr. vi to gr. x. Extract of: to gr. x stomachic, to ʒss purgative. Infusion of: f. ʒss stomachic, f. ʒj to f. ʒiij purgative, generally combined with the neutral salts. Tincture of: stomachic, f. ʒj to f. ʒiij purgative, f. ʒvj to f. ʒiss. Compound tincture of: stomachic, f. ʒj to f. ʒij purgative, f. ʒiv to f. ʒj.

RICKETS.

Symptoms. The head large; sutures and fontanelle preternaturally open; a flaccidity of the flesh; emaciation of the body; slight tumefaction of the face; the teeth produced with difficulty, dark, irregular, and apt to decay; the joints knotty, and the bones protuberant, causing incurvation and distortion; the ribs loose their convexity; the belly swells; and in the advanced stage, a frequent pulse, with other febrile symptoms of a hectic nature attend. The disease usually appears about the

ninth month, and very rarely shows itself after the second year of the child's age.

Treatment. Tonics, and where the appetite is much impaired, a gentle emetic occasionally. As an aperient, rhubarb may be given, or in gross habits, calomel. The phosphates of lime or soda may also be exhibited with advantage. The child should be regularly well exercised, kept clean and dry, and a pure air selected; the food nutritious and easy of digestion.

RING-WORM.

Symptoms. This is a cutaneous disease, chiefly occupying the scalp, and usually arises from coming in contact or using the same hat, comb, &c. with those already affected by it. It is highly contagious, but in some habits there seems to be a predisposition to it. It appears in the form of small pimples, which break out in a circular form, and contain a thin acrid fluid. When the body is heated, these itch intolerably, and, upon being scratched, discharge their contents, which, by falling on the neighbouring parts, spread the disease to a considerable degree.

Treatment. Where the disease is not of an inveterate nature, some mild astringent lotion

may be applied to the parts affected. Alteratives, as the compound calomel pill, &c. may be given with advantage. Where the scalp is much affected, the head should be shaved every fourth or fifth day; bathed with the lotion two or three times a day, and a little of the citrine ointment (ung: hyd: nit.) applied every night.

ROSE, DAMASK, THE PETALS.

Syrup of: laxative, f. ʒj to f. ʒss. Water of: a vehicle for lotions, &c.

ROSE, DOG.

Conserve of: used as a vehicle for more active preparations.

ROSE, RED, THE PETALS.

Conserve of: astringent, ʒj to ʒj; a good vehicle for more active preparations. Compound infusion of: mildly tonic, astringent, f. ʒjss to f. ʒij; this preparation forms one of our most useful gargles, and is much used. Honey of: an useful vehicle for some drugs.

ROSEMARY, TOPS.

Stimulant, antispasmodic,, gr. x to ʒss. Spirit of: f. ʒj to f. ʒj. Essential oil of: m. ij to

m. iv. Spirit of: f. ʒss to f. ʒiv. Externally as a stimulus.

RUE.

Stimulant, antispasmodic, emmenagogue, vermifuge, gr. v to ʒj. Oil of: m. ij to m. v; externally rubefacient.

RUPTURES. See *Hernia*.

SAFFRON.

Seldom used, but as a colouring material.

SAGAPENUM.

Antispasmodic, emmenagogue, but is inferior to assafœtida, gr. x to ʒss, in pills.

ST. VITUS'S DANCE. See *Dance, St. Vitus's*.

SAL AMMONIAC. See *Muriate of Ammonia*.

SALT, COMMON.

Stimulant. Chiefly in lotions and clysters.

SARSAPARILLA, ROOT.

Alterative, diaphoretic, ʒss to ʒij. Decoction of: f. ʒiv to ʒj. Compound decoction of: the same. This preparation is similar to the

celebrated Lisbon Diet Drink, and is given in secondary symptoms, chronic rheumatism, &c.

SASSAFRAS, WOOD AND ROOT.

Alterative, sudorific; dose as in Sarsaparilla.

Essential oil of: m. j to x.

SAVIN, LEAF.

Stimulant, emmenagogue, gr. v to ℥j. Cerate of: applied to blisters where we wish to keep up the discharge.

SCALDS AND BURNS.

In these cases it is of the greatest importance to apply a remedy at the instant, and for this purpose the part should be plunged into very cold water. The transition from ease to torture will be truly rapid. Water is always at hand, and after proper immersions in it for a due length of time, it may be sufficient to cover the parts therewith, passing over them, from time to time, streams of air by means of a small tube or bellows, until a sense of freezing, or a considerable degree of cold arises. The antiphlogistic plan must be strictly pursued, and anodynes occasionally given. If the parts become livid and black, so as to threaten

the coming on of a mortification, bark and cordials must be given, as directed in Gangrene and Sphacelus, which see. The application of stimulants, as the oil of turpentine, &c. is recommended by some practitioners, and may be beneficial when the pain and heat have subsided, and symptoms of debility occur.

SCALLED HEAD.

This disease consists in a chronic inflammation of the skin of the head, productive of a secretion of matter peculiar in its nature, and capable of propagating the complaint, if applied to the scalp of a healthy subject. At first the eruption is confined probably to only a small portion of the head, but, by degrees, its acrimony is extended to the neighbouring parts, and at length the whole of the scalp is croded and beset with a scabby eruption. The treatment consists in shaving the head close, and afterwards covering it with an ointment made of sulphur and pitch, previous to the daily application of which it may be washed with a little of the following lotion: Take of tobacco zj . Water Oj , boil it down to half a pint, strain off the liquor, and add to it zj of the solution of subcarbonate of potass. If these

means fail, we may substitute astringent or stimulating applications, paying a cautious attention at the same time to the general health. As a covering for the head, we may use the oiled silk cap. The diet should be wholesome and nutritive, avoiding salt meats and fish. If the glands of the neck should happen to swell on the head becoming dry, apply a blister occasionally, or an issue may be inserted.

SCAMMONY.

Cathartic, vermifuge, gr. v to ℥j. Compound powder of: gr. vj to gr. xv. Confection of: gr. x to ʒiss.

SCIATICA:

A rheumatic affection of the hip joint.

Treatment. See Rheumatism.

SCHIRRUS, OR HARDENED GLAND.

Treatment. Apply discutients and sedatives; pressure of any kind must be avoided; the application of leeches to the vicinity of the part will be of service. A slight course of mercurial unction over the diseased gland, with calomel and antimonial powder internally, together with the use of the compound

decoction of sarsaparilla may also be recommended. Small doses of hemlock, belladonna, or henbane may be given occasionally with advantage. See Cancer.

SCROFULA.

Symptoms. Tumours of the conglobate glands, especially those in the neck, swollen upper lip and nose, countenance florid, soft skin, and tumid abdomen. After some length of time the tumours become larger and more fixed; the skin, which covers them, acquires a purple or livid colour, and being much inflamed, they at last suppurate.

The treatment consists chiefly in the use of those means which are calculated to improve the general health; a nutritious diet easy of digestion, a pure dry air, gentle exercise, friction, cold bathing, especially in the sea; and tonics, as the preparations of iron, myrrh, and bark with soda. The applications to the tumours and ulcers must vary according to the state of the parts; where the tumours show no disposition to enlarge or become inflamed, it is best not to interfere with them; but inflammation must be checked by leeches, &c. and when ulcers exist, stimulant lotions or

dressings must be applied; if they be irritable, a hemlock cataplasm.

SCURVY.

Symptoms. Heaviness, lassitude, low spirits; offensive breath; tender gums; sallow bloated countenance; hemorrhages from the nose and mouth; difficult breathing; swelling of the legs; yellow, purple, or livid spots on the skin; tumours in the limbs; contraction of the tendons of the leg.

Treatment. Vegetable food and vegetable acids are the principal antiscorbutics. Nitre is also a good antiscorbutic; and, if there be great prostration, it may be combined with bark. The mineral acids are also useful, as also tamarinds, and the supertartrate of potass made into drinks. The patient should breath a dry and temperate air; use a generous nutritive diet of fresh animal and vegetable food, and lead a life of great regularity and temperance.

SENEGA.

Expectorant, diuretic, stimulant, gr. x to ℥ij.
Decoction of: f. ℥ss to f. ℥ij.

SENNA, THE LEAF.

Cathartic, ℥j to ʒiiss. Compound powder of:
gr. xv to ℥ij. Confection of: laxative, ʒj to

ʒvj. Compound infusion of: f. ʒj f. to ʒiv.
 Syrup of: mild cathartic for children, f. ʒj
 to f. ʒvj. Tincture of: stomachic, f. ʒiss to
 f. ʒiij.

SERPENTARIA, ROOT.

Diaphoretic, diuretic, stimulant, gr. x to ʒj.
 Tincture of: f. ʒss to f. ʒij.

SETON, TO MAKE.

A fold of skin is to be pinched up, and the
 needle is to be pushed through it, together
 with the skein of thread, which is first to be
 dipped in sweet oil. A seton may be applied
 to almost any part of the surface of the body
 when circumstances require it; but one of its
 openings should always be made lower than
 the other, that the matter may readily flow
 out.

SILVER, NITRATE OF.

In very small doses, it is possessed of antispas-
 modic and tonic powers, and on this account
 has been given in epilepsy with decided benefit,
 gr. $\frac{1}{8}$, gradually increased to gr. j, in the form
 of a pill, with crumb of bread. Externally it
 is one of our most useful escharotics, and as
 such is applied to chancres, unhealthy granu-
 lations, &c.

SIMAROUBA, BARK.

Tonic, slightly astringent, ℥ss to ʒj. Infusion of: this is much the best way of exhibiting this medicine, as the powder is commonly rejected by the stomach, f. ʒj to f. ʒiij.

SMALL-POX.

Symptoms. The fever preceding the eruption is attended by pains in the loins and back, much drowsiness, and the occurrence of epileptic fits prior to its appearance, is by no means uncommon. The first appearance of the eruption is like flea-bites, which usually come out first on the face, neck, and breast, and successively extend over the body. About the fifth or sixth day, a small vesicle, with a depression in the centre, and containing a nearly colourless fluid, is observable on the top of each pimple; on the eleventh day the matter in the pustule has changed to an opaque yellow, and the hands and feet begin to swell. In the confluent species, the fever is more violent, the eruptions break out in a more hurried and irregular manner, assuming an erythematic character, run into each other, and do not suppurate kindly. Typhoid symptoms appear,

and petechia appear on the skin, and blood is discharged too by urine and stool.

Treatment. In the distinct small-pox, merely enjoining a cool regimen and saline febrifuges, if the fever run high, with gentle laxatives; and, if there be much restlessness, syrup of poppy. In the confluent kind the treatment is rather that demanded in the putrid fever. If there be a tendency to sinking, the subcarbonate of ammonia will be of service; and, if the brain be affected, local means may be used. If convulsions appear, give opium with the use of the tepid bath. To prevent the eyes being injured, cold lotions may be applied; and, if necessary, blisters behind the ears.

SNAKEROOT, VIRGINIAN. See *Serpentaria Root.*

SOAP.

Diuretic, lithontriptic, purgative, gr. v to ʒss.
 Cerate of: mildly stimulating. Plaster of: discutient, a good application to corns, glandular swellings, &c. Compound liniment of: stimulant, anodyne.

SODA.

Carbonate of: antacid, lithontriptic, gr. x to ʒss.
 Muriate of (common salt): stimulant, cathar-

tic, anthelmintic, gr. x to ʒj. Sub borate of: astringent; as a lotion in aphthæ and ulcers of the mouth and fauces. Subcarbonate of: antacid, diuretic, gr. x to ʒj. Sulphate of: cathartic, diuretic (Glauber's salt), ʒss to ʒj. Tartarized: cathartic, ʒij to ʒvj; it is more palatable than most other saline purges.

SORE THROAT, INFLAMMATORY.

Symptoms. Difficulty of swallowing and breathing, accompanied by a redness or tumour in one or both tonsils; throat dry; tongue foul; lancinating pains in the parts affected; frequent but difficult excretion of mucus; pulse generally hard and frequent.

Treatment. If the patient be an adult of a strong and plethoric habit, blood should be drawn from the arm or jugular vein, or leeches may be applied, and sometimes scarification of the tonsils. Emetics should be given, especially in the beginning of the disorder, cathartics, diaphoretics, and the antiphlogistic plan. A blister to the throat, or nape of the neck, or some rubefacient application with flannel next the throat, should be recommended.

SORE THROAT, PUTRID. See *Cynanche maligna*.

SPASMS. See *Convulsions*.

SPEARMINT.

Similar to other aromatic plants, yielding essential oils. Oil of: stomachic, m. j to m. vj. Spirit of: f. ʒj to f. ʒij. Water of: employed as a vehicle for nauseous drugs.

SPERMACETI.

Demulcent, emollient, ʒj to ʒiss. Ointment of: emollient, cooling.

SPHACELUS.

Symptoms. As gangrene is the first stage of mortification so is this the second. When the part has become quite cold, black, fibrous, incapable of moving, and destitute of all feeling, circulation, and life, it is termed sphacelus. The countenance assumes a wild cadaverous look; the pulse becomes small, rapid, and sometimes irregular; hiccough, cold perspirations, and often diarrhœa, and delirium ensue.

Treatment. A liberal use of bark, together with a nutritive diet, and such a quantity of wine as will be sufficient to keep up the pulse, and induce the necessary slight degree of inflammation. To give energy to the system, to re

store vitality to the affected parts, and to lessen the morbid irritability in them, are the objects which we should keep in view in all cases of sphacelus and gangrene.

SPIRIT, CAMPHORATED. See *Camphor, spirit of.*

SPONGE.

Externally styptic. Burnt: tonic, deobstruent, antacid, ℥ij to ℥ij, made into an electuary with honey and powdered cinnamon.

SQUILL, THE DRIED ROOT.

Expectorant gr. ss to gr. iij,—to gr. v emetic. Oxymel of: f. ℥ss to f. ℥ij. Compound pills of: gr. v to ℥j. Tincture of: m. x to m. xxx or more, gradually increased. Vinegar of: f. ℥ss to f. ℥ij; in larger doses, emetic.

STARCH, MUCILAGE OF.

In the form of clyster, in dysentery, tenesmus, and ulceration of the rectum; it is the common vehicle for exhibiting opium per anum.

STONE AND GRAVEL

Symptoms. Pain in the back and loins, or the region of the bladder; nausea; vomiting;

sometimes a slight suppression of urine; retraction of the testicle of the affected side, and numbness down the thigh and leg. The symptoms often resemble those of nephritis, but the deposition of reddish brown sand in the urine, on becoming cold will demonstrate the difference.

Treatment. During an acute fit, where nephritis ensues, or is to be apprehended, the patient should be moderately bled, and afterwards put in the warm bath; after which hot fomentations are to be applied immediately over the part, and emollient and anodyne clysters frequently injected. If the pain and heat in the region of the kidney do not abate in twelve hours, and the pulse remains equally hard and frequent, the venesection may be repeated. Lithontriptics, as the solution of potass, or carbonate of soda, and lime water may be advantageously exhibited, but in giving these medicines we should endeavour to ascertain the nature of the concretion. The uric acid calculi are soluble in alkaline preparations, the bone-earth calculi in muriatic acid. Should the disease arise from a relaxation of the kidneys and bladder, the uva ursi may be given. The Seltzer water will be of service. The digestive organs should be carefully attended

to; the diet consists chiefly of the vegetable kind; and, if any spirituous liquors are taken, they should be well diluted with a large proportion of water. Painful complaints of the kidneys and bladder, connected with the formation of a calculus, are much relieved by the Buxton water.

STORAX, BALSAM OF.

Stimulant, expectorant, gr. x to ʒss, seldom used.

STRANGURY. See *Urine, suppression of.*

SULPHUR SUBLIMED, (FLOWERS OF SULPHUR.)

Stimulant, laxative, diaphoretic, alterative, ℥j to ʒij. Precipitated, dose the same. Sulphuret of potass, diaphoretic, gr. iij to ℥j. Ointment of, and compound ointment of: specific in some cutaneous disorders, as the itch, &c.

SYPHILIS.

Symptoms. Syphilitic matter, by being applied to the body, produces, in the course of time, either a local or a constitutional disease. By the former, is meant an affection confined

solely to those parts to which the poison was first applied ; and, by the latter, is to be understood a general taint of the whole system and mass of fluids.

A gonorrhœa virulenta or clap, is a secretion and discharge of matter from the mucous membrane and glands of the urethra, in consequence of the application of syphilitic matter to them. No certain rule can be laid down with regard to the time that it will take before it makes its appearance after infection has been conveyed. It most usually is perceptible, however, in the space of from six to fourteen days ; and, in a male, begins with uneasiness about the parts of generation, such as an itching in the glans penis, and a soreness and tingling sensation along the whole course of the urethra ; soon after which the person perceives an appearance of whitish matter at its orifice, and also some degree of pungency on making water. In the course of a few days the discharge will become greater, and assume a greenish or yellowish hue, then thinner, and lose its adhesiveness ; the parts will be much inflamed ; the stream of urine smaller, and a great degree of pain and scalding heat will be experienced on making water. When the inflammation is very great, it prevents the extension of the urethra

on the taking place of any erection, so that the penis is at that time curved downwards with great pain, which is much increased if attempted to be raised towards the belly, and the stimulus occasions it often to be erected, particularly when the patient is warm in bed, and so deprives him of sleep, producing sometimes an involuntary emission of semen. The above symptoms denote the presence of a chordee. In consequence of inflammation, phimosis and paraphimosis, often ensue. The adjacent parts sympathizing, the glands of the groin grow indurated and enlarged, or perhaps one of the testicles becomes swelled and inflamed. If a gonorrhœa is neither irritated by any irregularity of the patient, nor prolonged by the want of timely and proper assistance, then, in about a fortnight or so, the discharge will become thick, white, and of a ropy consistence, and gradually diminish in quantity, till it at last ceases entirely; if, on the contrary, the patient has led a life of intemperance and sensuality, and neglected to pursue the necessary means, it may continue for many weeks or months, and leave a weakness or gleet behind it. Another risk arising from a long continuance of a gonorrhœa, is the taking place of strictures, which may be known by

difficulty and pain in making water; and, instead of its being discharged in a free and uninterrupted stream, it splits into two, or is voided drop by drop. From neglect they become of a most serious and dangerous nature, as they not unfrequently block up the urethra so as to induce a total suppression of urine. Warty excrescences about the parts of generation sometimes also arise.

Treatment. If there be much pain, heat, and difficulty in making water, with other inflammatory symptoms, and the patient of a full plethoric habit, we should have recourse to the antiphlogistic means, as bleeding, gentle purgatives, drinking copiously of mucilaginous diluting liquids, such as linseed-tea, barley-water with gum acacia dissolved in it; spare regimen, abstaining from all fermented and spirituous liquors, and avoiding exercise. The liquor potassæ in doses of m. xx, three times a day, may be given where there is much ardor urinæ. When the inflammatory symptoms are somewhat subdued, stimulants, as the copaiba balsam, cubebs, and chian and canada turpentine will be proper. If a chordee be present, the parts are to be rubbed with a strong solution of opium, and pledgets dipped in the same constantly applied, which

should be renewed as often as they become warm; m. XL or more of the tincture of opium, taken at bed time, will likewise tend to remove the pain and spasmodic contraction. In general, injections are not admissable during the inflammatory stage, but where that has been got under, some slightly astringent one may be used. When the testicle is swelled and inflamed, general and local bleeding, a brisk calomel purge every three days, very spare regimen, and a recumbent posture, will be absolutely necessary. To abate the swelling and inflammation, the parts may be bathed several times a day with some discutient lotion, and at night a cooling poultice laid on; emetics will likewise be of service.

Should warty excrescences appear, they may be touched with caustic, or destroyed by the frequent application of other stimulants; and for this purpose the savin powder will be preferable, as it acts by producing a considerable discharge from the surface, by which it is gradually wasted, without causing an eschar like a caustic application. If there be a suppression of the urine, treat as directed under that head. If the glands of the groin become enlarged, apply leeches and evaporating lotions. Gleets are to be treated by a frequent use of

astrigent injections, together with the use of stimulants and tonics, as the copaiba balsam, tincture of cantharides, muriated tincture of iron, chalybeates assisted by cold bathing, country air, and a restorative diet. In all the stages of gonorrhœa, the penis should be supported up to the belly by means of a proper bandage.

Chancre.

A chancre is a sore with a thickened base, circumscribed inflammation, and want of disposition to heal. The parts most apt to be affected are, in men, the frænum, prepuce, orifice of the urethra, and in the angle between the glands and body of the penis; and, in women, about the labia, nymphæ and clitoris, but in some instances they have extended into the vagina, and even so far up as the os uteri.

Treatment. It will not only be necessary to attend to the state of the ulcer, but likewise to secure the constitution by the use of such remedies as are well known to possess the power of counteracting the syphilitic poison. In chancres of a very recent nature, caustic may be applied, but where they are extensive and of long standing, a lotion, composed of

calomel and lime water, (the black wash) may be applied. To give chancres a disposition to heal kindly, it will be necessary to attend strictly to cleanliness. Should phimosis exist, the lotions must be injected between the prepuce and glans.

Besides topical applications, we must have recourse to mercury either externally or internally, as shall be found most suitable to the constitution and convenience of the patient: in employing it we are to avoid exciting any degree of salivation, and therefore we are to introduce it gradually into the system, carefully watching its effects. The length of time it ought to be used will depend on the virulence of the disease and other accidental circumstances; but its use should be persevered in for a week or ten days after the disappearance of the disease.

Where erysipelatous inflammation of the penis supervenes to chancres, mercury should neither be exhibited internally nor used in any form whatever, until it has subsided. In phagedenic chancres, the ulcer has a corroding appearance, is highly painful, discharges a great quantity of matter, and is often attended with fever. In such cases the ulcerated parts should be fomented, morning and evening,

with flannel cloths wrung out in a decoction of bruised poppy heads and powdered cinchona, and afterwards covered with an emollient poultice mixed with powdered charcoal.

Bubo.

A bubo is a kind of intermediate state between a local and constitutional affection. It comes on with a pain in the groin, accompanied with some degree of hardness and swelling, which increases, till at length it becomes as large as an egg, which is attended with a pulsation and throbbing in the tumor, and a great redness of the skin.

Treatment. The part should be shaved, and six or seven leeches applied; and after they have ceased to bleed, cooling sedative lotions by day, and goulard poultices by night laid on; the patient at the same time keeping his bowels open with some gentle aperient, using a very spare diet, and avoiding exercise.

If the bubo is too far advanced to be dispersed, or goes on to suppuration in spite of our endeavours to prevent it, we are then to assist the formation of proper pus by a full diet, and the application of emollient poultices. When this is formed, the tumor may be opened, and suitable dressings applied. If the tumor be

unattended by any inflammatory symptoms, the timely application of mercurial ointment will be sufficient to disperse it. It should be rubbed in on the inside of the thigh affected.

With regard to the quantity to be used, no express rule can be laid down, as some constitutions are readily affected by mercury, and others again are neither very quickly nor sensibly operated on by it. Should the salivary glands become affected, and any degree of salivation ensue, the patient ought immediately to discontinue it for some days, keeping his bowels open with laxatives, and washing his mouth and throat frequently with a gargle composed of honey and borax, dissolved in water.

In all cases of bubo as well as chancre, where mercury is used, it will be necessary for the patient to abstain from salt and high seasoned food, and also from all spirituous and fermented liquors, and all exposure to wet, and damp air carefully avoided.

The Constitutional Disease.

The most general way in which a constitutional taint is produced is by an absorption of the matter, either from a chancre or bubo. When syphilitic matter gets into the system, some

symptoms of it may often be observed in the course of six or eight weeks, but in some few cases, as many months.

The first symptoms generally show themselves on the skin, and in the mouth and throat. When the matter is secreted principally in the skin, reddish and brownish spots appear here and there on its surface, and eruptions of a copper colour are dispersed over different parts of the body, on top of which there soon forms a thick scurf or scale, which falls off after a short time, and is succeeded by another, and the same happening several times, and at length casting off deep, an ulcer is formed which discharges a thin acrid matter.

When the poison is secreted in the glands of the throat and mouth, the tongue will often be affected so as to occasion a thickness of speech; and the tonsils, palate and uvula will become ulcerated, so as to produce a soreness and difficulty in swallowing, and likewise a hoarseness in the voice.

If the disease affects the eyes, obstinate inflammation will also attack these organs. The matter sometimes falls on deep seated parts, such as the tendons, ligaments, and periosteum, and occasions hard, painful swellings to arise, known by the name of nodes.

When the disease is suffered to proceed, and is not counteracted by proper remedies, the patient will be afflicted with severe pains, particularly in the night; the countenance will become sallow, the hair will fall off; the patient will loose his appetite, strength, and flesh, and a small fever of the hectic kind will arise. The ulcers in the mouth and throat being likewise suffered to spread, and to occasion a caries of the bones of the palate, an opening will be made from the mouth to the nose, and the cartilages and bones of the nose being at length corroded away, this will sink on a level with the face.

Treatment. We have always been accustomed to consider mercury as the most certain antidote which we are acquainted with, to the syphilitic poison, if judiciously employed or administered; from whence it is evident, that it will be necessary to have recourse to it in all cases where the system becomes tainted.

To administer mercury judiciously, it ought to be used in the way that is most suitable to the constitution of the patient. If on a trial the external application of it should produce no effect, either on the disease or constitution, then it should be administered inwardly; on the other hand, if its internal use fails, or pro-

duces any disagreeable effect on the stomach and intestines, then the external application ought to be substituted. Indeed the skin, not being so essential to life as the stomach, is capable of bearing the application of mercury to it much better than the latter. With respect to the quantity, it will be better to begin with a small quantity, and to increase it gradually, so that the system shall be inured imperceptibly to the remedy: and as soon as the patient perceives a copperish taste in his mouth, with a great fœtor of breath, and a more than ordinary secretion of saliva, he ought then to proceed cautiously, and where necessary, wholly to desist from its use for a day or two, returning to it however as soon as the sensations have somewhat abated.

To use the medicine so as to give a tendency to salivation without proceeding any length, and to keep it constantly at that period during the whole course, is what we are to aim at. In mild cases of syphilis it will probably require from four to six weeks' perseverance in the use of mercury to effect a cure; but, in cases of long standing, and a more confirmed nature, it may be necessary to continue it for eight or ten weeks, or longer. Whether we attempt the cure by salivation, or in the milder way,

by giving a tendency to it without proceeding that length, we should always recommend the patient to persevere in the plan even for some time after the departure of every symptom, in order that he may be ensured a perfect cure: for the venereal action may to appearance be stopped, and the symptoms vanish, and yet all return again, the virus not having been completely subdued. As soon as the use of mercury is left off, the diet may be amended, a purge or two exhibited, and a return to the free air be gradually made; after which tonics with country air and exercise will greatly tend to recruit the strength. When the tonsils, uvula, and other parts of the fauces are in a state of ulceration, the parts should be well cleaned by washing them twice or three times a day with a gargle, containing the oxymuriate of mercury and tincture of myrrh.

When eruptions ulcerate, the black wash should be applied, and afterwards some mild mercurial ointment as a dressing, making use at the same time, of the decoction of mazereon.

In the early and active stages of acute inflammation of the eyes, and previous to any mercurial action being induced, it will always be advisable to have recourse to blood letting, both from the arm, and topically by the application

of several leeches to the temples, and cooling purges may be given. The eyes may be bathed two or three times a day with some cooling collyrium, and the irritation of light avoided by confining the patient to a dark room, or making him wear a large green shade over his eyes. Should the inflammation not abate in due time, a blister may be applied to the nape of the neck or behind the ear, and when it is reduced the mercury may be begun.

Nodes are to be relieved, by rubbing them every night with a small quantity of mercurial ointment, or by wearing a plaster of the same nature, assisted by the compound decoction of sarsaparilla, together with opiates when the pain is great.

Where syphilis falls on the bones of the nose, besides making use of mercury with the compound decoction of sarsaparilla, we should apply detergent lotions, which may be applied to the parts by means of a syringe.

In those cases where ulcers of a phagedenic nature present themselves, we must omit the mercury, and substitute bark with wine, and a nutritive diet, removing the patient at the same time into a pure air, if his situation is any way close or confined.

In broken constitutions, where œdematous swell-

ings of the legs have begun to manifest themselves, the mercurial course should be discontinued. A generous diet, country air, and regulated exercise, are the best remedies, entirely omitting the use of mercury till the constitution is renovated. When dropsy has actually taken place, nitric acid given in as large doses as the stomach can bear, conjoined with digitalis or squill, may be of service. The compound decoction of sarsaparilla will be of service after a course of mercury.

TABES DORSALIS.

Symptoms. A wasting of the whole body, attended with fever, but no spitting or cough, by which it is known from Phthisis.

Treatment. As in Atrophy.

TAMARIND, THE FRUIT.

Cooling, antiseptic, laxative. An infusion of the fruit in boiling water forms an useful beverage in inflammatory complaints.

TAR.

Stimulant, diuretic, sudorific. Of tar water, a pint or more may be drunk daily. Ointment of: detergent.

TARAXICUM, (DANDELION ROOT.)

Diuretic, cathartic, ʒss to ʒj. Extract of: gr. x to ʒj.

TEETHING.

Symptoms. Inflammation and swelling of the gums, with slavering; redness of one or both cheeks; watchfulness; disturbed sleep; thrusting the fingers into the mouth; sudden cries; fever, and sometimes convulsions.

Treatment. When a great degree of fever attends on dentition, drawing blood from the immediate neighbourhood of the parts affected with irritation and pain, as the gums, may be slightly scarified, and leeches applied behind the ears. In some instances blisters may be substituted instead of the leeches. If the symptoms do not yield to these means, the use of a tepid bath once or twice in the twenty-four hours, and the exhibition of small doses of ipecacuanha with a saline draught afterwards, or a solution of tartarized antimony, in such moderate doses as to produce a gentle diaphoresis, will be proper. Should there be much pain, about a teaspoonful of the syrup of poppy is the safest opiate we can administer. If the gums be ulcerated, they may be touched with some slightly astringent application.

The practice of giving children coral and other hard substances, to put in their mouths during teething, is improper, as they have a tendency to harden the gums. A piece of small wax candle, that will yield in some measure to whatever pressure is made on it by the gums of the child, may be serviceable.

Pure air, proper exercise, wholesome food, the bowels kept open, and every thing that has a tendency to promote general health, and to guard against fever, will greatly contribute to the safety of dentition, as well as to the child's passing quickly through this hazardous period.

TENESMUS.

Symptoms. Frequent, or even continual inclination to go to stool, without occasion, or being able to void any fæces.

Treatment. Anodyne and emollient clysters; warm fomentations to the parts, and a bladder filled with hot water to the hypogastric region.

TESTICLE, SWELLED.

Treatment. Should an inflammatory diathesis seem to prevail, general bleeding from the system will be necessary, but if not, topical

bleeding by means of several leeches ; besides which, a brisk purge should be given every second or third day, spare regimen, and the recumbent posture. Discutient lotions applied to the parts will be proper, and at night a cold poultice laid on. The scrotum should be supported in a suspensory bandage.

Where a hardness remains after the inflammation and swelling have subsided, poultices of hemlock, and its use internally joined with bark, together with the application of mercurial ointment every night, will be the most likely remedies to remove it.

Should suppuration ensue, the matter must be discharged by making an opening into the most dependent part of the abscess, and the remainder of the treatment must be the same as in collections of pus in other parts of the body.

TETANUS.

Symptoms. Difficulty of swallowing is often the first symptom, and with it, or even prior to it, a stiffness is felt in the back part of the neck ; a pain attacks the breast, and shoots through to the back ; the jaws become locked, the head is bent violently and forcibly backward, and then the disorder is termed opisthotonos.

When the curve is forward, it is called emprostotonos. The abdominal muscles are also violently affected: and as the malady continues to advance and recur, the countenance becomes most shockingly distorted, the tongue protrudes, the strength fails, and at last one universal spasm puts an end to a most miserable existence.

Treatment. Opium, in very large quantities, proves one of the most powerful remedies in violent tetanic disorders. When the disease is the consequence of a torn wound, a free division of parts ought generally to be had recourse to. When tetanus arises from stomach or intestinal irritation, powerful emetics or purgatives must be employed; the oleum terebinthinæ, in doses from f. ℥j to f. ℥iiss, might be useful: opiate frictions down the spine will also be proper.

TETTERS.

Symptoms. An eruption of broad itchy spots dispersed here and there over the skin, of a whitish or red colour, which at length run into each other, discharge a thin serous fluid, and either form extensive excoriations or ulcers. After a certain time scurfy scales appear, which peel off, and leave the under surface red; the

same appearances are however renewed in a successive series, till the disease is either cured or goes off spontaneously, which is indeed rarely the case.

Treatment. Apply ointments of oxyd of zinc, or white precipitate of mercury, with a small quantity of the oxymuriate of mercury, employing at the same time lotions containing the latter. A strong decoction of digitalis has been recommended in obstinate cases.

Alteratives, as the compound calomel pill, compound decoction of sarsaparella, &c. with a vegetable and milk diet, will be advisable.

A bath prepared from, or saturated with, the sulphate of potass, has been found serviceable in many severe cases.

THRUSH.

Symptoms. Small white ulcers upon the gums, tongue, and around the mouth and palate, resembling small particles of curdled milk. It is a disease to which children are very subject. When they take place in the diseases of old people, that have been of long standing, they are for the most part signs of approaching dissolution.

Treatment. Give some mild emetic; keep the bowels gently open with magnesia or rhubarb

give febrifuge medicines; bark; if there be acidity in the stomach (which may be known by sour belchings, attended with a degree of heat or pain) antacids will be proper. If it be the chronic apthæ affecting grown persons, in addition to the means already recommended, give diaphoretics, assisted by the use of the warm-bath, and flannel next the skin; and touch the ulcers now and then with borax or alum; infusion or honey of roses, with or without a few drops of vitriolic acid, &c. and use detergent gargles.

TIN, POWDER OF.

Vemifuge, gr. x to ʒj, given in conjunction with some purgative; it is very uncertain in its operation.

TINEA CAPITIS. See *Scalled Head*.

TOBACCO, LEAF.

Emetic, narcotic, diuretic, purgative, errhine. It is a remedy seldom employed by modern practitioners, gr. ss to gr. j.

TORMENTIL, ROOT.

Astringent, ʒj to ʒj.

TRAGACANTH, GUM.

Powder of: emollient, demulcent, gr. x to ʒj.

Compound powder of: gr. x to ʒj.

TURPENTINE.

Diuretic, detergent, gr. x to ʒj. Rectified oil of: diuretic, stimulant, m. xx to f. ʒj, purgative, vermifuge, f. ʒij to f. ʒj; it appears to act as a poison on tænia, as they are commonly expelled dead: externally rubefacient.

TYMPANY.

A collection of wind in the intestines, particularly the colon, by which they become violently distended. Bowels costive: wasting of the other parts of the body.

Treatment. Carminatives and stomachics, and an occasional use of laxatives joined with aromatics and essential oils, or clysters frequently repeated.

Antispasmodics of the strongest kinds, as assa-fœtdia, æther, &c. with infusions of ginger and horseradish, together with chalybeates, will be sometimes useful.

If the disease resists all our endeavours, and the bowels continue obstinately costive, with increasing distention, thirst, heat, and fever, we

should then have recourse to the lancet in order to guard against supervening inflammation and its consequences.

To excite the action of the distended intestines, frictions with stimulating liniments, assisted by pressure and bandaging, will be useful. Warm stimulating plasters may also be applied.

The diet should be light and easy of digestion, and all food of a flatulent nature carefully avoided. The mineral acids, and small quantities of ardent spirits, may be taken, together with an occasional use of some stomachic purgative, gentle exercise, and other tonic means.

VALERIAN, WILD, ROOT.

Tonic, antispasmodic, ℥j to ℥ij. Tincture of: f. ℥j to f. ℥iij. Ammoniated tincture of: f. ℥ss to f. ℥ij.

VERDIGRIS.

Externally detergent, used to destroy fungous flesh. Liniment of: the same.

VERTIGO.

Symptoms. The patient is seized on a sudden with a swimming in the head, every thing appears to him to go round, he staggers, and is in danger of falling down.

Treatment. Where it prevails as a symptom of some nervous disease, recourse must be had to the means suitable to the removal of the primary affection; but where it is occasioned by an over distention of the vessels of the head, bleed generally, or topically by the application of several leeches to the temples, or cupping glasses to the nape of the neck; cooling purgatives, and a spare regimen. Should the complaint remain obstinate, scapulary issues will be advisable.

VINEGAR. See *Acid Acetic Diluted.*

ULCERS.

Treatment. When an ulcer is of long standing, and has become habitual, or seems to serve as a drain in carrying off some noxious humour from the body, it should by no means be healed up without substituting an artificial discharge in its stead, by means of one or more issues. Where an ulcer is of a recent nature, it ought to be healed up as expeditiously as possible, with the assistance of light bandages carried from the foot and ankle upwards.

When the granulations rise above the surface of the skin, the sulphate of copper may be sub-

stituted, as repressing the fungus, and leaving the surface more disposed for cicatrization.

To fetid and foul ulcers, apply the bark and yeast poultice. Carrot poultices are likewise useful in such cases. Where powerful antiseptics are required, the effervescing poultice will be proper. In ulcers of long standing, and where the habit of body is vitiated, it will also be necessary to give alteratives, as the compound calomel pill, a solution of the oxymuriate of mercury, and the sarsaparilla decoction. The powdered bark of the Xanthoxylon applied to the surface of inveterate ulcers, has been attended with success.

In obstinate ulcers, Mr. Baynton's method of treatment, by adhesive strapping will be advisable.

URINE, BLOODY.

Symptoms. When proceeding from the kidney or ureter, is commonly attended with an acute pain and sense of weight in the back; some difficulty of making water; the urine, which comes away, first being muddy and high coloured, but towards the close of its flowing becomes transparent and of a natural appearance. When the blood proceeds immediately

from the bladder it is usually accompanied with a sense of heat and pain at the bottom of the belly.

Treatment. If it has arisen in consequence of some external injury, such as a blow or fall, and the patient is of a full plethoric habit, it will be advisable to take blood from the arm, and give a saline draught every two or three hours. Some saline purgative every second or third day will be proper.

If the hæmorrhage should continue after these steps have been taken, we must resort to astringents, as in vomiting of blood. To allay irritation, give opium every four or five hours.

When there is a deposit of muco-purulent matter in the urine, the uva ursi with soda water, will be of service.

When the disease proceeds from a stone in the kidney, ureter, or bladder, it is only to be cured by removing the cause, but the symptoms may be moderated by making the patient drink plentifully of mucilaginous liquors; small doses of opium, and emollient clysters frequently thrown up the intestines. A decoction of peach leaves is said to have been of service after every other remedy had failed, this was prepared by boiling ℥j of dried leaves

of the peach tree in a quart of water, till it was reduced to a pint and a half, which was taken daily.

URINE, INCONTINENCY OF.

Treatment. If relaxation in the parts be the cause, general and topical cold bathing; blisters to the perinæum, with the internal use of tonics and chalybeates will be proper. Half a drachm of the uva ursi twice or thrice a day, with half a pint of lime water after each dose, may also be of service.

Should the disease be owing to a paralysis of the bladder, besides applying a blister to the perinæum, and making use of electricity to the parts, we should give stimulants, as the tinct. lyttæ.

External pressure in perinæo, on a line parallel with the urethra, has in some cases effected a complete cure, when a paralysis of the sphincter has been the cause.

URINE, PROFUSE DISCHARGE OF, OR DIABETES.

Symptoms. The diabetic patient has always a harsh, dry skin; great emaciation attends the disease, with a continued thirst, voracious appetite, irritation; sometimes excoriation exists at the extremity of the penis; the legs become

œdematous, and the attendant fever assumes a hectic character.

Treatment. Diaphoretics, assisted by the warm bath; suitable clothing; astringents, as the uva ursi, or the milder stimulants which can be directed to the kidneys, as copaiba. Frequent friction, especially over the kidneys; wearing a tight belt; gentle exercise, and a diet principally of animal food, will be advisable.

Another plan of treating the disease has been more recently proposed, namely, by bleeding and other antiphlogistic measures; and some cases of its success have been recorded, but farther experience is certainly required before we should be justified much in relying on it.

URINE, SUPPRESSION OF.

Called *Ischuria* when total, and *Dysuria* or *Strangury*, when only partial. *Dysuria* is seldom attended with much danger, unless by neglect it should terminate in a total obstruction. *Ischuria* may always be regarded as a dangerous complaint when it continues for any length of time, from the great distention of the bladder, and often consequent inflammation which ensue.

Treatment. When *dysuria* has arisen in consequence of the application of a blister, the pa-

tient should drink plentifully of warm diluent liquors. When it proceeds from any other cause, and the symptoms are violent, besides the means just mentioned, warm fomentations should be kept constantly applied over the region of the pubes, and emollient clysters frequently injected.

In ischuria it will always be advisable to guard against the taking place of any degree of inflammation, by taking blood from the arm at an early period of the complaint, in addition to the treatment recommended in dysuria.

Where inflammation is supposed already to exist at the neck of the bladder or prostate gland, it will likewise be proper to apply several leeches to the perinæum.

If the suppression of urine does not give way to the means advised, the patient should be put in a warm bath for ten or fifteen minutes, and then the gentle introduction of a catheter attempted. In some obstinate cases of ischuria, by placing the patient in a warm bath, and bleeding him *ad deliquium animi*, the catheter has been passed with great ease.

The muriated tincture of iron, and the solution of potash joined with the tincture of opium, from time to time, will be advisable. Tobacco clysters have been of service in some cases, but they

must be used with great caution. Making the patient stand on a cold stone floor, and applying snow or ice to the region of the pubes, have been known to remove an obstinate suppression after all other means had failed. Throwing a little cold water on the thighs has also been attended with success.

In chronic ischuria, camphor and opium, with an occasional dose of castor oil, will be proper.

UTERUS, FALLING OF. See *Prolapsus uteri*.

INFLAMMATION OF. See *Hysteritis*,

UVA URSI, THE LEAVES.

Tonic, astringent, ℥j to ʒj.

WATER BRASH, OR PYROSIS.

Symptoms. A sensation of burning pain at the stomach, and of constriction, which is increased in an erect position; attended with eructations, in which a quantity of aqueous fluid, generally insipid, but sometimes acrid is brought up.

Treatment. In the fit, opium, æther, and other antispasmodics; and in the intervals, tonics, as bark with the diluted sulphuric acid. The oxyd of bismuth has been found to afford much relief, interposing now and then gentle

aperients. An adult may take five grains of it with ʒss of tragacanth daily. The nux vomica has been recommended.

WAX, WHITE.

Plaster of: digestive.

WHITES. See *Fluor albus*.

WORMS.

Symptoms. The most prominent are, variable and capricious appetite, with as variable a state of the digestive organs: fetor of the breath; fulness of the upper lip; paleness of face, with a dark circle about the eyes, and a large fixed pupil; itching in the nostrils and anus; slimy stools; irritating cough; grinding of the teeth during sleep, and nervous depression or irritability.

Treatment. In the cure of this disease we must have in view, first, the effecting the destruction and discharge of the worms; and, secondly, the preventing their future generation. The first of these is accomplished by certain remedies, known by the name of vermifuges, which all act in one of the three following ways.

First. By simple evacuation or purging, as mer-

cury, rhubarb, jalap, and aloes; bitters, as rue and wormwood.

Secondly. Mechanically, as the pulvis stanni, cowhage.

Thirdly. Chemically, as lime water, which loosens their adhesion to the intestines, by dissolving the mucus in which they are involved.

We may begin with those which act mechanically, together with some bitter infusion, and after continuing them two or three days we may have recourse to those which have a purgative effect, changing both after a continuance of some time for those which act chemically.

Turpentine is administered successfully where tape worms exist, about an ounce or so may be taken early in the morning on an empty stomach. Milk is the best vehicle. Purgings will speedily be produced by it. When the dose is considerable, the patient should drink plentifully of emollient liquors, with the view of sheathing the stomach and kidneys.

The diet should be light, nutritive, and easy of digestion; all crude vegetables and unripe fruits must be abstained from. Common salt is supposed to possess a power destructive to worms.

In order to prevent any worms from being generated in future, after a proper course of vermifuge medicines, we should give tonics, as bark, astringent bitters, and chalybeates.

WORMWOOD, COMMON.

Stimulant, vermifuge, gr. x to ʒj.

ZINC.

Sulphate of: astringent, tonic, gr. ss gradually increased to gr. v; emetic, particularly where poison has been swallowed, gr. x to ʒij, externally astringent, refrigerant. Oxyd of: tonic gr. j, gradually increased to gr. v. Ointment of: astringent, stimulant.

* * The casual presence of arsenic, has latterly been discovered by Dr. Rolof of Magdeburg in the Oxyd of Zinc. Its presence may be recognized by boiling the substance in distilled water, and arraying the solution with the ammoniac nitrate of silver.

The sulphate of Zinc, or white vitriol of commerce ought never to be employed in medicine, without previous purification, since it generally contains the sulphate of iron and copper.

APPENDIX.

SECT. I.

TOXICOLOGY,

Or Brief History of Poisons, with the Symptoms, Treatment, and Tests.

Poisons are of four kinds—MINERAL, VEGETABLE, AERIAL, and ANIMAL. Mineral poisons are to be distinguished from vegetable ones by their action. The former corrode, stimulate, or inflame; the latter generally stupify, and leave no marks of inflammation. None of the mineral poisons terminate life, till after a most excruciating operation of at least two or three hours; whereas some of the vegetable class destroy it in a few minutes. From the animal poisons the destruction is as striking; for, although in the plague the mouth and the throat are frequently in the same way, yet the local disease in the stomach is never present. The aërial poisons operate still more quickly than any of the other classes, and their action in respiration is so peculiar that it can never be mistaken.

MINERAL POISONS.

The principal mineral poisons are white arsenic, (*Arsenious Acid*) tartarised antimony, nitrate of silver, lead, acids, alkalies, and some of the preparations of mercury. Most of the latter are active medicines, and when given in improper doses, several of them prove violent poisons; such as the nitrous oxide of mercury, the red oxide, and the oxymuriate or corrosive sublimate.

ARSENIC. *Arsenious Acid, or White Arsenic.*—*Sulphuret or Yellow Arsenic, Orpiment.* The effects of arsenic when taken into the stomach are—an austere taste in the mouth, fœtid breath, constriction of the pharynx and œsophagus, hiccup, nausea, and vomiting of brown or bloody matter, anxiety and faintings; heat and violent pain at the pit of the stomach; stools black and offensive; pulse small, frequent and irregular; palpitations; great thirst and burning heat; difficult breathing; urine scanty, red, and bloody; delirium, convulsions of an epileptic character and death.

Treatment. Vomiting ought to be early excited either by emetics or mechanical irritation, and encouraged by large draughts of sugared water, linseed tea or other emollient fluids. If

the arsenic has been taken in solution, lime-water or chalk, and water may be drank freely.

Fat, oil, vinegar, charcoal powder, alkaline, sulphurets, and the vegetable decoctions formerly recommended are not to be relied on.

Inflammatory symptoms are to be attacked by bleeding from the arm, and by leeches to the head and region of the stomach. Fomentations, frequent emollient clysters, and other remedies as symptoms may suggest, are to be put in practice.

. No specific antidote is yet discovered for arsenic, and the most unequivocal test of its presence is the reduction of the metal by calcining the dried suspected matter in a glass tube, with equal parts of charcoal and potash, when if arsenic be present in very minute quantities, it will be sublimed and adhere to the inside of the tube in the form of a shining metallic coating, consisting of cubic carrottals.

TARTARISED ANTIMONY, or *Tartar Emetic* :
—*Butter of Antimony*:—*Vitrified Oxide of Antimony*. The symptoms produced by these different preparations of antimony are similar to those occasioned by acids, with abundant and obstinate vomiting, copious stools, constriction of the throat, cramp, symptoms of intoxication and prostration of strength.

Treatment. Encourage vomiting by tickling

the throat with the finger or a feather, and by administering abundant draughts of some mild fluid. If the vomiting continue after the poison in the above manner is supposed to be completely ejected from the stomach, it may be allayed by the tincture of opium, &c.

* * The best antidotes are decoctions of astringent vegetables, such as oak or willow bark, gall nuts, strong infusion of green tea, which should be freely administered.

The infusion of galls occasion a copious whitish yellow precipitate when added to a solution of tartarised antimony. It is also precipitated white by sulphuric acid, alkalies, lime, or water of barytes.

NITRATE OF SILVER, or *Lunar Caustic*.—Symptoms similar to those occasioned by other corrosive poisons. The treatment consists in a table-spoonful of common salt dissolved in a pint of water; a wine-glass full of which is to be given every two minutes to decompose the poison; after which mucilagenous drinks, as barley-water, &c. may be given; a purgative, as castor oil, &c. may be administered.

* * Nitrate of Silver is precipitated white by muriate of soda, (common salt) yellow by phosphate and chromate of soda. If placed on burn-

ing coals, it animates them, leaving a coating of silver; calcined with charcoal and potash, the silver is reduced to its metallic state.

LEAD. *Superacetate or Sugar of Lead.*—*Red Oxide, or Red Lead; Carbonate or White Lead. Wines sweetened by Lead.* The effects of lead when introduced into the stomach and bowels, are a sugary metallic astringent taste in the mouth; languor, tremors, colic, constriction of the throat, pain in the region of the stomach, obstinate, painful and often bloody vomitings, hiccup, palsy, convulsions and death. When taken in small long continued doses it produces colica pictonum (Devonshire or Poictier's colic) and paralytic symptoms.

Vinegar and other vegetable acids are the best antidotes. In addition to which, bleeding must be adopted should symptoms require it: castor oil, either with or without opium or sulphate of soda or magnesia, purgative clysters, gentle emetics, &c. to clear the bowels, assisted by frequent emollient clysters; opium, where there is much pain and spasm; copious draughts of barley-water with sulphurate of potash, to keep the bowels free, &c. The warm bath, &c.

* * * All the preparations of lead are easily reduced to the metallic state by calcination with charcoal. The superacetate dissolved in water

is precipitated white by sulphuric acid; of a canary yellow colour by chromate of potash and chromic acid; these precipitates are easily reduced by calcination. The alkaline sulphurets precipitate the superacetate of lead of a blackish colour.

BISMUTH, THE NITRATE AND OXYD OF, or *Face Powder*. The symptoms are similar to those of corrosive poisons, with great heat in the chest, and difficult breathing. Mucilaginous fluids are to be drank plentifully to facilitate vomiting, and purgatives should be given. No specific antidote yet known.

* * The nitrate of bismuth boiled with distilled water is decomposed; part being precipitated as a *sub-nitrate*, and part remaining dissolved being a *super-nitrate*; this solution is colourless, reddens litmus paper; and the hydrosulphurets produce a black insoluble sulphuret of bismuth.

COPPER.—*The Sulphate or Blue Vitriol of.*—*Subacetate of, or Verdigris.*—*Food cooked in foul coppery Vessels, and pickles made green by copper, &c.* The symptoms occasioned by the presence of copper in the stomach, are—an acid and coppery taste—the tongue dry and parched—constrictions of the throat and coppery eructations—severe vomiting, or fruitless efforts to

vomit—dragging at the stomach—dreadful choleric—frequent black bloody stools, with tenesmus or painful inclination without the possibility of effecting a motion; the abdomen is distended; the pulse small, hard, and quick; syncope; great thirst and anxiety; cold sweats; scanty discharge of urine; pain in the head, vertigo, cramps, convulsions and death.

Treatment. Copious and continued draughts of milk and water to encourage vomiting. Whites of eggs stirred up with water and taken freely. Inflammatory consequences to be subdued on general principles; and the nervous symptoms by anodynes and antispasmodics. Although sugar is not a specific antidote, as at first supposed by Orfila, it may nevertheless be given in coffee with advantage.

* * * The salts of copper are mostly of a bright green or blue colour, and are easily reduced by charcoal at an elevated temperature. The sulphate is partly decomposed by alkalies and alkaline earths. Potash precipitates a *sub-sulphate* of a green colour from it.

If the salts of copper be dissolved in coffee, port wine, or malt liquor, which in part decompose them, they may be detected by adding a spirituous tincture of guiacum, which will occasion a precipitate according to the quantity; but if

added in excess, it redissolves the precipitate, and forms a deep transparent solution.

MERCURY, *Oxymuriate of, or Corrosive Sublimate*—*Nitric Oxide of, or Red Precipitate*—*Sulphuret of, or Vermilion*. The symptoms produced in taking any of the above mercurial preparations to a poisonous excess are—an acid, metallic taste in the mouth; thirst, fullness and burning at the throat; anxiety, tearing pains of the stomach and bowels; nausea and vomiting of various coloured fluids, sometimes bloody; diarrhæa and dysuria; pulse quick, small and hard; faintings, great debility, difficult breathing, cramp, cold sweats, insensibility, convulsions and death.

Treatment. Whites of eggs mixed with water, and one given every two or three minutes to produce vomiting, and to lessen the virulence of the poison. Milk in large quantities, gum water, or linseed tea, sugar and water, or water itself at about 80° Fahrenheit, as it exists in wheat flour, decomposes corrosive sublimate, and should be given mixed with water. Inflammatory consequences to be anticipated, and subdued by the usual remedies.

* * Preparations of mercury heated to redness in a glass tube with potash, are decomposed, the quicksilver being volatilized. The oxymuriate is precipitated white by ammonia, yellow by potash; and of an orange colour by lime water; by ni-

trate of tin a copious dark brown precipitate is formed, and by albumen mixed with cold water, a white flocculent one.

The red and nitric oxides may be dissolved in muriatic acid, and converted into sublimate. Vermilion is insoluble in water or muriatic acid; but is entirely volatilized.

MURIATE OF TIN. *Oxyd of Tin, or Putty Powder.* The effects occasioned by taking muriate of tin are—an austere taste; metallic constriction of the throat; vomitings with pain over the whole abdomen, copious stools, pulse small, hard and frequent; convulsive movements of the extremities and face; sometimes paralysis, and mostly death.

Treatment. Milk is the best antidote for the muriate of tin, by which it is completely coagulated. The coagulum contains muriatic acid and oxide of tin, which is not deleterious.

* * * The muriate of tin precipitates gold from its solution of a purple colour; it is itself precipitated of a bright yellow colour by strong tea or alcoholic infusion of galls; albumen and gelatine occasion a copious flocculent precipitate. The oxide may be volatilized by heat; is soluble in nitric acid, combines with earths by fusion, and with fixed alkalies forms enamel. It is easily reduced by calcination.

ZINC. *Sulphate of, or White Vitriol. Oxide*

of. The symptoms produced by an over-dose, of these preparations are—an acid taste; a sensation of choaking, nausea and vomiting; pain in the stomach, frequent stools, difficult breathing, quickened pulse, paleness of countenance, coldness of the extremities, but seldom death, owing to the emetic quality of the poison.

Treatment. The vomiting which is the usual consequence of large doses of sulphate of zinc to be rendered easy by draughts of warm water; and combating particular symptoms as they arise by appropriate remedies.

* * * The pure sulphate of zinc is precipitated white by potash and ammonia; yellowish white by the alkaline hydrosulphurets; and of an orange colour by the chromate of lead. The oxide is easily reduced by calcination with charcoal and nitre.

SECT. II.

ACIDS.—*Sulphuric or Oil of Vitriol.*—*Nitric or Aqua Fortis*—*Muriatic, or Spirit of Salt*—*Oxalic, or Acid of Sugar.*—*Phosphoric, Fluoric, Tartaric, Prussic, &c.* In all cases of poison by the sulphuric, nitric, or muriatic acids, calcined magnesia will be the best remedy, as soda and potash are somewhat irritating. The patient should take as soon as possible a mixture of the

carbonate of magnesia and water, in the proportion of an ounce of the former to a pint of the latter. Of this a glassful should be swallowed every four or six minutes, in order to favour vomiting, and prevent the acid from acting on the coats of the stomach. Pure magnesia should not be given, as when suddenly added to concentrated sulphuric acid, prodigious heat and vapour are excited. Carbonate of magnesia has not this effect, and is therefore the proper remedy. When the carbonate of magnesia is not at hand, half an ounce of soap dissolved in a pint of water should be given, or chalk and water, until the magnesia be procured. Vomiting to be excited by tickling the throat.

After promoting vomiting and neutralizing the acid, the next object is to obviate the inflammation likely to ensue, by means of leeches and fomentations applied to the abdomen. If speedy relief be not procured by these means, assisted by a warm bath, blood is to be taken from the arm in greater or less quantities, according to the urgency of the symptoms. Diluents, such as milk, linseed tea gruel, barley water, &c. are to be taken copiously, and laxative clysters frequently injected. During convalescence a return to the usual diet ought to be very gradual.

* * * In all cases of poison arising either from

arsenic, corrosive sublimate, or any other mineral, the first indication is to procure as speedy and quick evacuation upwards as possible, by means of a strong emetic; such as any of the following:

Take Sulphate of Zinc..... $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm

Powder of Ipecacuanha 10 grains

mix, and let this powder be taken immediately,

OR,

Take Tartarised Antimony2 grains

Sulphate of Zinc10 to 15 grains

Pure Water.1 ounce.

mix them for an emetic draught.

Drinking freely afterwards of diluting liquors, for instance, decoction of barley, with gum Arabic, mutton and veal broths, linseed tea and milk, &c. in order to wash out the stomach, as well as to sheathe the parts, and prevent their being acted upon by the particles of the poisonous matter.

SECT. III.

ALKALIES. *Potash—Soda—Ammonia.* The symptoms of an over-dose of these are—an acrid urinous and caustic taste in the mouth; great heat in the throat; nausea, and vomiting of bloody matter, which changes syrup of violets to green, and effervesces with acids if the carbonated form of the alkali has been taken; copious stools,

acute pain of the stomach, choleric, convulsions derangement and death.

Treatment. Acetic acid, or vinegar diluted with water, is the best antidote against the effects of an over-dose of any alkali, given in large doses. The consequent symptoms are treated on general principles.

* * Alkalies have many properties in common; their solutions feel soapy to the touch; change vegetable reds and blues to green; and yellow to brown; remain transparent when carbonic acid is added to them, which distinguishes them from solution of the alkaline earths, barytes, strontian and lime. Nitrate of silver is precipitated by them in the form of a dark coloured oxide, soluble in nitric acid.

Potash and soda may be distinguished from each other by evaporating their solution to dryness; potash will become moist by absorbing water from the air, while soda will remain dry. Ammonia is known by its pungent smell.

SECT. IV.

ALKALINE EARTHS. *Lime—Pure Barytes—the Carbonate of and Muriate of Barytes.* The symptoms produced by an over-dose of any of those alkaline earths are—violent vomitings, convulsions, palsy of the limbs, distressing pains of

the abdomen, hiccup, alteration of the countenance and very early death.

Treatment. If lime has been taken, vinegar and other vegetable acids are the best antidotes. If barytes in any of its forms has been swallowed, a weak solution of Epsom or Glauber salts should be drank plentifully to produce vomiting, and at the same time to decompose the poison, which it renders inert by forming an insoluble sulphate. Till these salts can be procured, large draughts of well water alone, or water made slightly sour by sulphuric acid, may be drank freely.

••• Solution of lime changes vegetable blues to green, and is precipitated white by carbonic and oxalic acid, while no change is produced in it by sulphuric acid; its salts are decomposed by the fixed alkalies which precipitate the lime but not the ammonia.

Pure barytes undergoes changes similar to lime when water is added to it, and, like it, acts on vegetable colours. It does not effervesce with acids. Sulphuric acid and all the sulphates added to a solution of it, produce a white precipitate, insoluble in water and nitric acid. *Carbonate of barytes* is insoluble in water, but dissolves in nitric or muriatic acid with effervescence. *Muriate of barytes* dissolved in water, is not changed by pure ammonia, but its carbo-

nates, as well as all other alkaline carbonates, throw down a white precipitate, which is carbonate of barytes.

NITRE or *Salt Petre*; when taken in overdoses produces heart-burn, nausea, painful vomiting, purging, convulsions, syncope, feeble pulse, cold extremities, with teasing pains of the stomach and bowels, difficult respiration, a kind of intoxication and often death.

The treatment is the same as that adopted for arsenic, with the exception that lime is not used.

* * * If nitre be thrown on burning coals, it crackles and gives a beautiful white flame; if powdered and sulphuric acid be poured upon it, it gives out white vapours; both these circumstances distinguish it from Glauber's salt. It is decomposed at a high temperature, affording oxygen gas.

MURIATE OF AMMONIA, or *Sal Ammoniac*. Symptoms of an over dose are—excessive vomiting, with convulsions and general stiffness of the muscles, great pain in the bowels, early alteration of the features and death.

Treatment. Vomiting rendered easy by large draughts of warm sugared water; and should vomiting not be occasioned by the poison, it must be excited by the finger or with a feather. The consequent nervous symptoms are to be calmed

by anodynes and antispasmodics, and inflammatory ones counteracted by the usual means. See *acids*.

* * *Muriate of Ammonia* is soon volatilized if placed on hot coals; if rubbed with quick-lime, it gives out the odour of hartshorn. A solution of it in water is precipitated white upon the addition of nitrate of silver.

GLASS OR ENAMEL. If taken in very coarse powder, produces irritation and inflammation of the bowels. The treatment consists in eating large quantities of the crumb of bread to envelope the particles. An emetic of the sulphate of zinc should then be given, and vomiting promoted by demulcent drinks.

PHOSPHORUS occasions symptoms similar to those of concentrated acids. No specific antidote is yet known to counteract its effects. Vomiting should be excited by large draughts of water, and oil or fatty substances should be avoided, as by dissolving the poison they would extend its operation.

* * If phosphorus, or the rejected contents of the stomach after it has been taken, be boiled in a retort, having its beak under water, with a solution of caustic potash, phosphorated hydrogen is formed, which explodes with a green flame as soon as it reaches the surface of the water.

SECT. V.

VEGETABLE POISONS.

1. IRRITATING POISONS—*Monkshood*.—*Meadow Saffron*.—*Mezereon*.—*Bears Foot*.—*Hemlock* *Dropwort*.—*Water Hemlock*.—*Wall Pepper*, &c. &c. The general symptoms and effects of this class of vegetable poisons are—an acid pungent taste, with more or less of bitterness, excessive heat, great dryness of the mouth and throat, accompanied with a sense of tightness in it; violent vomitings, and the efforts are continued even after the stomach is emptied; purging with great pain in the stomach and bowels; pulse strong, frequent and regular; breathing often, quick and difficult, appearance of intoxication; the pupil of the eye frequently dilated; insensibility resembling death; the pulse becomes slow and loses its force, and death closes the scene.

Many of the vegetable poisons, if applied externally, produce violent inflammation of the skin with vesications or eruptions of pustules.

Treatment. If vomiting has already been occasioned by the poison, and the efforts are still continued, they may be rendered easier by large draughts of warm water, or thin gruel; but if symptoms of insensibility have come on without vomiting, it ought immediately to be excited by the sulphate of zinc (see p. 199) or some other active

emetic substance; after the operation of which a brisk cathartic. After as much as possible of the poison has been got rid of by this means, a very strong infusion of coffee or vinegar diluted with water may be given with advantage. Camphor mixed with æther may be frequently administered; and, if the insensibility be considerable, warmth, friction, and blisters may be employed. Inflammation or other dangerous symptoms, as in similar cases, to be treated on general principles.

* * * Plants whose flowers have five stamens, one pistil, one petal, and whose fruit is of the berry kind, may at once be pronounced as poisonous. The umbelliferous plants that grow in water are mostly poisonous; and such as have the corolla purple and yellow may be suspected of being so. See *New London Medical Pocket Book* p. 245.

2. NARCOTIC POISONS. *Deadly Nightshade.*—*Hemlock.*—*Foxglove.*—*Henbane.*—*Tobacco.*—*Opium.*—*Woody Nightshade, &c. &c.* The general symptoms of the narcotic vegetable poison, if taken into the stomach, or applied to a wound, occasion the following effects:—stupor, numbness, heaviness in the head, desire to vomit, slight at first, but afterwards insupportable; a sort of intoxication; stupid air; pupil of the eye

dilated, furious and lively delirium ; sometimes pain, convulsions of different parts of the body, or palsy of the limbs. The pulse is variable, but at first generally strong and full ; the breathing is quick and there is great anxiety and dejection, which, if not speedily relieved soon ends in death.

Treatment. The principal object in the treatment of persons labouring under the influence of narcotic poisons, is to rouse the sensibility by every possible means so as to render the stomach alive to the irritation of emetics, and the action of other stimulants. Late experience has proved that this is best effected by repeatedly dashing cold water over the head and neck, whilst the rest of the body is kept warm and dry. The solution of ammonia applied to the nostrils by means of a feather, introducing a drop or two of hartshorn into each eye, sprinkling cowhage over the neck, breast, and hands, and the application of a mustard plaster over the stomach, have, with a view to rouse exhausted sensibility, been frequently attended with good effects. After the operation of an emetic, large and strong clysters of soap dissolved in water, or of salt and gruel, should be speedily administered, to clear the bowels and assist in dislodging the poison, as well as active purgatives with the same intention. If the lethargy, which is sometimes extreme, and

the insensibility bordering on apoplexy, be not remedied by these means, blood may be taken from the jugular vein, blisters may be applied to the neck and legs, and the attention roused by every possible means. If the heat of the body declines, warmth and frictions must be perseveringly used. Vegetable acids are on no account to be given before the poison is expelled, and it is desirable that but little fluid of any kind should be given.*

3. POISONOUS MUSHROOM.—*Pepper Agaric.*—*Deadly Agaric.*—*Champignons, &c.* The symptoms produced by eating any of these poisonous fungi are—nausea, heat, acrid pain in the stomach and bowels, with vomiting and purging, thirst, convulsions, faintings; pulse small and frequent; delirium, dilated pupil and stupor; cold sweats, and often death.

The treatment consists in speedily evacuating

* It may be necessary to add, that the stomach pump now in general use, if it can be speedily procured, should precede every other plan of treatment in all cases of poison, as the most effectual in removing the deleterious substance. No time, however, should be lost in having recourse to other remedies to get the poison dislodged, where this instrument cannot instantly be obtained; and even during the time it is expected an emetic ought to be administered, &c.

the contents of the stomach and bowels by an emetic of tartarised antimony (see p. 199) followed by frequent doses of Glauber or Epsom salts, and large stimulating clysters. After the poison is evacuated, æther may be administered with small quantities of brandy and water; but if inflammatory symptoms manifest themselves, such stimuli should be omitted, and other appropriate means had recourse to.

SECT. VII.

ANIMAL POISONS.

1. POISONOUS SERPENTS, *e. g.* *Viper*—*Black Viper*.—*Rattlesnake*.—*Gedi Paragoodoo*.—*Katuka Rekula Poda*.—*Rodroo Pam*. The symptoms usually concomitant on the bite of a poisonous reptile are—an acute pain in the wounded part, which soon extends over the limb or body; great swelling, at first hard and pale, then reddish, livid and gangrenous in appearance; faintings, vomitings and convulsions, and sometimes jaundice; sweats, the sight fails, and the intellectual faculties become deranged. Inflammation and often extensive suppuration and gangrene, followed by death.

Treatment. Apply a moderately light ligature above the bitten part, and suffer the wound to bleed, after being well washed with warm water;

the actual cautery, lunar caustic, or butter of antimony, to be then freely applied to it, and afterwards covered with lint, dipped in equal parts of olive oil and spirits of hartshorn. Should the inflammation prove considerable, the ligature is to be removed. Warm diluting drinks, and small doses of ammonia and hartshorn, to cause perspiration; the patient should be well covered in bed, and a little warm wine given occasionally. If gangrene threaten, wine and Peruvian bark may be freely administered. Arsenic, the principal ingredient in the Tanjore pill, has been highly spoken of, &c.

* * * Excision is seldom or never necessary for the bite of the viper in this country.

2. POISONOUS FISH. *The Yellow-billed Sprat*—*Sea Lobster*.—*Land Crab*.—*Conger Eel*.—*Mussel*.—*Rock Fish*, &c. In an hour or two, or often in much less time, after eating stale fish, a sense of weight at the stomach comes on with slight vertigo and head-ache, heat about the head and eyes and considerable thirst; often an eruption of the skin, and in some cases death has ensued.

Treatment. Administer an emetic as speedily as possible, or in the absence of it, vomiting may be excited by tickling the throat with the finger, and drinking copious draughts of warm water.

After full vomiting an active purgative should be given, to remove any of the noxious matter that may have found its way into the intestines. Vinegar and water may be drank after the above remedies have operated, and the body may be sponged with the same. Water made very sweet with sugar, to which ether may be added, may be drank freely, as a corrective; and a very weak solution of alkali has been recommended to obviate the effects of the poison. If spasms ensue after evacuations, laudanum in considerable doses is necessary. If inflammation should come on, the usual means of removing it may be resorted to.

3. VENEMOUS INSECTS. *Wasp.* — *Bee.* — *Gnat.* — *Gadfly.* — *Hornet.* — *Tarantula* — *Scorpion,* &c. The sting of these insects generally causes only a slight degree of pain and swelling; but occasionally the symptoms are more violent, and sickness and fever are produced by the intensity of the pain.

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

SPANISH OR BLISTERING FLY. The symptoms or effects produced by the blistering fly, are—nauseous odour of the breath, acrid taste, burning heat in the throat, stomach, and belly, frequent vomitings, often bloody, with copious bloody stools, excruciating pain in the stomach, painful and obstinate puapism, with heat in the bladder, and strangury and retention of urine, frightful convulsions, delirium and death.

Treatment. Vomiting to be excited by drinking freely of sugared water, milk or linseed tea. Emollient clysters are to be administered; and if symptoms of inflammation of the stomach, kidney, or bladder supervene, they must be subdued by appropriate treatment.

SALIVA OF A MAD DOG.—*Rat.*—*Cat.*—*Fox,* &c. See **HYDROPHOBIA**, p. 102. “The bitten part should be completely excised, even after it has healed, if the symptoms have not yet come on; the part should then be immersed in warm water, or washed with it as long as it will bleed, and after the most persevering ablution, caustic should be applied to every part of the surface, and then the wound covered with a poultice, and suffered to heal by granulations. No milder treatment can ensure safety, nor is this always attended with success.” Vide “*New London Medical Pocket Book*,” p. 185.

NEW MEDICINES.

For the following history and enumeration of the new French medicines, we acknowledge our obligation principally to the 'NEW LONDON MEDICAL POCKET BOOK,' a work of considerable utility, and highly valued for the excellent arrangement and diversity of its matter, where they are laid down—and chiefly on the authority of Magendie and other eminent chemists.

ATROPINE. This alkali was discovered by Brancles, in the *Atropa Beladonna*, or deadly nightshade, the narcotic properties of which it retains. Its colour is white, and it forms salts with the acids. Hitherto it has not been used medicinally.

BRUCINE is an alkali extracted from the bark of the *brucea anti-dysenteria*, or false *angustura* bark, as well as from the *nux vomica*. Its taste is intensely bitter, it is but slightly soluble in water, and on cooling it takes the consistency of wax. It forms neutral salts with the acids; it is a narcotic, but about six times weaker than strychnine. Dose from one to three grains.

Brucine Pills.

Take Brucine xxxvi grains

Conserve of Roses xi s.

Make the mass into twelve pills. Dose one,
in palsy.

Mixture of Brucine.

Take Brucine xvii grains

Distilled Water . . ʒij

Refined Sugar . . ʒij

Make a mixture, of which take a desert spoonful for a dose, morning and evening. *As a stimulant in palsy.*

Tincture of Brucine.

Take Brucine xviii grains

Alcohol (36°) . . . ʒj

Make a tincture, of which take from six to thirty drops for a dose. *In muscular weakness.*

CATHARTINE. An alkaline substance, found by M. M. Lassaigne and Feneulle, in the pods and leaves of senna. It is nauseously bitter, of a yellowish brown colour, solid, and of a peculiar odour. It is very soluble, either in alcohol, water, or ether. Hitherto not used medicinally.

CINCHONINE. This alkali was discovered by Dr. A. Duncan, Jun. and found most abundantly in the grey Peruvian bark, or cinchona condaminea, though it is found in both the red and yellow. It is white, semi-transparent, and chrySTALLIZES in needles. It has little taste when dissolved in water, but is a strong bitter dissolved in alcohol and acids, but less so than quinine, and it is also less powerful. It forms neutral salts with the acids.

Tincture of Cinchonine.

Take Sulphate of Cinchonine, ix grains

Alcohol (847) ℥j

Make a tincture. Dose two drachms. *In intermittents.*

Wine of Cinchonine.

Take Madeira Wine oʒss (1½ pt.)

Sulphate of Cinchonine, xviii grains

Let it dissolve. Dose four ounces. *In intermittent fevers.*

Syrup of Cinchonine.

Take Simple Syrup ℥xvi

Sulphate of Cinchonine, xlviij grains

Make a syrup. Dose, a table-spoonful or two. *In king's evil.*

CYTISINA, found in the seeds of the cytissus laburnum, or pear tree of our shrubberies, and is also supposed to exist in the arniea montana. It has a bitter taste, and possesses emetic properties, but has not yet been used medicinally.

CROTON TIGLIUM. The oil obtained from the seeds of this plant is not so much a new medicine as an old one revived as a powerful purgative. A drop applied to the tongue in some cases, has produced many loose watery stools, and one or two drops has sometimes brought on alarming hypercatharsis. A solution

of the oil in alcohol is made by Dr. Nimmo, of Glasgow, and is exhibited in the following form.

Draught of Croton Oil.

Take Alcoholized Croton Oil ʒss
 Simple Syrup } of each ʒij.
 Mucilage of Gum Arabic }
 Distilled Water ʒss

Make a draught; to be taken in milk.

Croton Pills.

Take Croton Oil mx. vj
 Crumbs of Bread ix. s.

Make twelve pills. Dose one to three. *In constipation.*

* * This form has been objected to, from its aptitude to lodge in one part of the stomach.

Croton Mixture.

Take Croton Oil mx. ij
 Mucilage of Gum Tragacanth ʒj
 Refined Sugar viii s.

Mix in a mortar. *In constipation.*

* * Croton oil is also used as an external application in rheumatism, and, according to Conwell, a few drops rubbed upon the naval will prove purgative.

DATURNINE. A new principle discovered by Brandes, in the *datura stramonium*, and possess-

ing its active properties; our knowledge of it however, is still imperfect.

DELPHNINE. A new principle, discovered by M. M. Feneulle and Lassaigne, in the delphinium stavesagria, or stavesacre. It is white, without smell, very bitter and acrid. Six grains are said, by Orfila, to have proved fatal to a dog; little more of it, however, is known.

DIGITALINE. An alkaline substance, found by M. Le Rayer in the leaves of the digitalis purpurea, or purple foglove. It is inodorous, very bitter, very deliquescent, and very soluble in water, alcohol, and ether. It is the active principle of digitalis, and strongly poisonous.

EMETINE. A new principle found in the several species of ipecacuanha, by MM. Pelletier and Magendie. It is bitter, inodorous, and without the nauseous taste of ipecacuanha. Dose from gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to grs. iv, or more, according to the constitution of the patient.

Emetine Draught.

Take infusion of the flowers of Tiglium . $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$
 Pure Emetine (dissolved in Nitric
 Acid) gr. j
 Syrup of Mallows $\mathfrak{z}\text{j mx}$.
 Dose, a desert spoonful every quarter of an
 hour, until vomiting be produced. *Emetic.*

Syrup of Emetine.

Take Simple Syrup ℥ij

Pure Emetine grs. iv, mix.

Dose—Two to four dessert spoonful. Employed in the same manner, and under the same circumstances, as the syrup of ipecacuanha.

Emetine Mixture.

Take Emetine, coloured grs. iv.

Weak infusion of orange flowers ℥ss

Dose—A desert spoonful every half hour.

Pectoral Lozenges of Emetine.

Take Refined Sugar ℥iv.

Emetine, coloured . . . grs. xxxii.

Form into lozenges of nine grains each.

* * In chronic pulmonary catarrhs, hooping coughs, chronic diarrhœa, these lozenges may be advantageously used instead of the common ipecacuanha lozenges.

Dose—One every hour; if oftener they will excite nausea.

Emetic Lozenges of Emetine.

Take Sugar ℥ij

Emetine grs. xxxij

Form into lozenges of eighteen grains each.

* * One of these lozenges taken fasting, is commonly sufficient to make a child vomit, and three or four will soon produce the same effect with adults.

ÆSCULINE, an alkali, found by M. Curzoneri, in the *æsculus hippocastanum*, or horse chesnut, and supposed to be febrifuge.

GENTIANINE, an alkali, discovered by M. M. Henry and Caventou, in the *gentiana lutea*. It is yellow, very bitter, aromatic and inodorous. Dose, from two to four grains, or more.

Tincture of Gentianine.

Take Gentianine grs. v

Alcohol (903) ℥j.

Mix. Dose from half a drachm to two drachms.

(*Tonic Bitter.*)

Syrup of Gentianine.

Take Gentianine grs. xvj.

Simple Syrup lbj

Mix. Dose—one drachm to three. *In Scrofulous Affections.*

HYDROCYANIC, or **PRUSSIC ACID**, was first discovered by Scheele, in 1780, though first procured in a pure state by M. Gay Lussac. It is liquid, colourless, and transparent, of a powerful deleterious odour, like that of bitter almonds, and of a taste at first cooling, but afterwards acrid and irritating. It is the most deadly poison known. A single drop, when pure, applied to the tongue of a strong dog, causes it to fall dead as if shot.

The medicinal prussic acid is made by adding to the pure acid six times its volume, or 8. 5 times its weight of distilled water.—Dose, from $\frac{1}{4}$ drop to ij drops.

Hydrocyanic Pectoral Pills.

Take Medicinal Hydrocyanic Acid $\bar{3}j$
 Distilled Water lbj
 Refined Sugar $\bar{3}iss$

Mix. Dose—a desert spoonful, morning and evening. *In nervous coughs, asthma, and consumption.*

Syrup of Hydrocyanic Acid.

Take Medicinal Hydrocyanic Acid $\bar{3}j$
 Simple Syrup lbj

Mix, and add $\bar{3}j$ to $\bar{3}ij$, with a dose of the following.

Pectoral Potion.

Take Medicinal Hydrocyanic Acid mx. xv
 Syrup of Mallows $\bar{3}j$
 Infusion of ground Ivy $\bar{3}ij$

Dose—a desert spoonful. *In nervous coughs, asthma, and consumption.*

Mixture of the Cyanuret of Zinc.

Take Cyanuret of Potash gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr. j
 Syrup of Lemon $\bar{3}j$

Make a mixture.

Lotion of Hydrocyanic Acid.

Take Hydrocyanic Acid, distilled from

the leaves of the cherry laurel ℥iv

Rectified Spirit of Wine . . . ℥j

Distilled Water ℥xss

Mix for a lotion. *In ringworm, tetter, and blotched face.*

HYOSCYAMINE, an alkali, discovered by M. Brandes, in the hyoscyamus niger, and containing its active properties. It has not yet been employed medicinally.

IODINE, an elementary body, discovered in 1813, by M. Courtois, in the mother water of soda, as it is obtained from sea-weed.

Dose, from one to three grains.

*. Iodine has been chiefly used in bronchocele, scirrhus, cartilaginous, and osseous tumours; in vicarious menstruation, amenorrhœa, incipient phthisis, scrofulous ophthalmia, and in chronic cases of syphilis.

Tincture of Deuto ioduret of Mercury.

Take Deuto-ioduret of Mercury . ℥j

Alcohol (36) ℥ss

Mix. Dose—ten, fifteen, or twenty drops, in a glassful of distilled water, as common water readily decomposes it. *In scrofulous affections, complicated with syphilis.*

Tincture of Iodine.

Take Iodine grs. xlviij

Alcohol ℥j

Make a tincture. Dose, ten drops three times a day, in a little sugared water. This may be increased to twenty drops three times a day. Twenty drops contain about one grain of iodine.

In bronchocele and scrophula.

Ointment of the Iodine of Zinc.

Take Iodine of Zinc ℥j

Hog's Lard ℥ij

Make an ointment. *Used in scrofulous swellings, rubbed on in the proportion of a drachm daily.*

Ointment of the Deuto-ioduret of Mercury.

Take Deuto-ioduret of Mercury . ℥j

Hog's Lard ℥ss mx.

In inveterate venereal ulcers, a very small quantity on lint.

Pills of Proto, or Deuto-ioduret of Mercury.

Take Proto or Deuto-ioduret of Mercury gr. j

Extract of Juniper grs. xij

Liquorice Powder q. s.

Make eight pills, two of which may be taken in the morning fasting, encreasing the dose to four, night and morning.

JALAPINE. This alkaline substance was discovered in jalap by Mr. Hume, Jun. of Long

Acre. It has no perceptible taste or smell. An ounce of jalap yields about five grains of jalapine. It has not hitherto been used medicinally.

LUPULINE. This substance was discovered in the hop by M. Ives, of New York, in the form of a small shining yellowish grain, covering the base of the scales of the *humulus lupulus*. It has a very bitter taste, and contains the active properties of the hop.

Tincture of Lupuline.

Take bruised Lupuline ℥j
 Alcohol ℥ij

Digest for six days in a close covered vessel; strain and filter; and then add a quantity of alcohol, sufficient to make up three ounces.

Syrup of Lupuline.

Take Alcoholic Tincture of Lupuline 1 part
 Simple Syrup 7 parts

Powder of Lupuline.

Take Lupuline 1 part
 White Sugar, powdered . . 2 parts

The doses of these preparations are not yet decidedly established, but as the hop contains no poisonous ingredients, they may easily be determined by practitioners.

MORPHINE, a chemical property discovered in opium, by M. M. Derosnes, Sertuerner, and

Robiquet. It is sparingly soluble. It unites with the acetic, the sulphuric, and hydrocyanic acids, which are more soluble and chiefly used. Dose $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$, or more.

Syrup of Morphine.

Take acetated Syrup of Morphine gr. iv
Perfectly clarified Syrup lbj

Make a syrup, which will supply the place of the diacodium. Dose, a desert spoonful or less.

Soporific.

Syrup of the Sulphate of Morphine.

Take Sulphate of Morphine . . . grs iv.
Clarified Syrup lbj

Make a syrup. Dose, two tea spoonsful.

Sedative, &c.

Anodyne Drops.

Take Acetate of Morphine . . . grs. xvi
Distilled Water ℥j
Acetic Acid drops iij to iv
Alcohol, to keep the salt in
solution ℥j

NARCOTINE, a chemical principle found in opium, and formerly called the salt of Derosnes, from the discoverer. Not yet used medicinally.

Resinous Extract of Nux Vomica.

Take any quantity of the nux vomica rasped, exhaust it by repeated macerations in spirits of

wine, and evaporate it slowly to the consistence of an extract. To make dry extract, dissolve this in water, filter and evaporate. Dose from one to three grains.

Pills of the Extract of Nux Vomica.

Take Extract of Nux Vomica . . . ʒj

Divide into xxxvi pills. Dose, one to ten at bed time. *In palsy.*

Tincture of Nux Vomica.

Take dried extract of Nux Vomica gr. iij

Alcohol (sp. grav. 837) . . . ʒj

Dissolve and take in some vehicle from ten to thirty drops. *In palsy.*

OPIANE. (See NARCOTINE.)

PICROTOXINE, a chemical principle, found in the cocculus indicus, by M. Boullay. It is very bitter and inodorous. It combines with acids. According to Orfila, it acts like camphor, but more actively. Not used medicinally.

PEPERINE, a peculiar chemical principle, found by M. Oerstadt, in black pepper. It resembles the resins. It has been successfully employed as a febrifuge by M. Meli, who says it is more certain than sulphate if genuine, and being more active must be given in smaller doses.

QUININE. This is the most celebrated of all the new vegetable alkalies, and is procured from

the red Peruvian bark, (*cinchona oblongifolia*), as the cinchonine is from the grey bark.

* * To procure quinine, boil the bark in alcohol till it loses its bitter taste; evaporate to dryness; dissolve this extract in boiling water, strongly acidulated with hydrocyanic acid; add magnesia in excess, which, after a few minutes boiling, will fix the red matter and clear the liquor; when cold, filter and wash the precipitate with cold; dry it on a stove; digest in boiling alcohol till all the bitter principle is separated; mix the alcoholic liquors, and the quinine will separate and cool. Quinine is white and very bitter. Dose, from five to ten grains.

Tincture of Quinine.

Take Sulphate of Quinine . . . grs. vi

Alcohol (sp. grav. 847) . . . ℥j

Make a tincture. Dose, ℥ij to ℥vj. *In intermittent fevers and debility.*

Wine of Quinine.

Take Sulphate of Quinine . . . grs. xij

Madeira Wine lbiiss

Make a solution. Dose, ℥iv to xxiv. *Used for the same purposes as the tincture.*

Syrup of Quinine.

Take Sulphate of Quinine . . . grs. xvj

Simple Syrup oss. mx.

Dose—*three table spoonful every five hours in intermittents.*

Quinine Pills.

Take Sulphate of Quinine . . . gr. xv.

Extract of Camomile . . gr. xv.

Beat them up and divide into six pills. Dose, *One every three hours in intermittents.*

RHUBARBINE, a chymical principle, discovered by M. Plaff, in the common rhubarb of Europe. It is solid, dark brown, of a disagreeable colour, opaque, and of a nauseously bitter taste. Nitric acids converts it into oxalic acid. It is deliquescent, and very soluble in water, alcohol, and ether. It appears to be the active principle of rhubarb.

SCILLITINE, a newly discovered vegetable principle, discovered by M. Vogel, in the scilla maritima. It is white, brittle, and transparent, inodorous and of a bitter taste, deliquescent and very soluble. It excites vomiting, diarrhœa, and, like squills, acts diuretically.

SOLANINE, discovered by M. Desfosses, in the solanum nigrum and the solanum dulcamara, or bitter sweet. It exists plentifully in the ripe berries, in form of a malate. In a pure state it is a white pearly powder, without smell, and slightly bitter and nauseous. Dose not yet decided.

STRYCHNINE, an alkali, discovered by MM. Pelletier and Caventou, in the strychnina ignatii, the *S. nux vomica*, and the *S. colubrina*. It is to the principle the Java poison owes its power. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ of a grain.

Tincture of Strychnine.

Take pure Strychnine gr. iij

Alcohol (sp. grav. 837) . ʒj

Dissolve. Dose, mix vi to xxiv in some convenient vehicle. *In palsy.*

Strychnine Pills.

Take pure Strychnine grs. ij

Conserve of Roses . . . ʒss

Mix accurately, and divide into twenty-four pills. Dose, one at bed time. *In palsy.*

Mixture of Strychnine.

Take pure Strychnine gr. ij

Refined Sugar ʒij

Distilled Water ʒij

Dissolve. Dose, a dessert spoonful morning and evening. *In muscular weakness.*

VIOLINE, an alkali discovered by M. Boullay, in the *viola odorata*. It is bitter and acrid, and possesses emetic properties similar to the emetine procured from *ipecacuanha*. Orfila says it is highly poisonous.

VERATRINE, a new alkali, found by MM. Pelletier and Caventou, in the veratrum sabadilla, commune, and colchicum autumnale. It is inodorous but violently errhine, very acrid but not bitter. Dose, from $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain. *In the obstinate costiveness of old people, as a powerful cathartic, though a dose of $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. rapidly induces very abundant alvine evacuations. If this dose be augmented, it occasions more or less vomiting.*

* * * As Veratrine produces the same effects as the plants from which it is extracted, it may be substituted very advantageously for them, because it allows of the quantity of the active substance used to be estimated, which the other does not.

Veratrine is particularly applicable in cases where it is necessary to excite a strong action of the bowels. When given with this intention, it has answered very well in the case of old people, where an enormous accumulation of fæces existed in the great intestine.

TABLE

SHOWING IN WHAT PROPORTION OPIUM AND CERTAIN PREPARATIONS OF ANTIMONY, ARSENIC, AND MERCURY, ARE CONTAINED IN SOME COMPOUND MEDICINES.

CONFECTION OF OPIUM. (*Confectio Opii*)

Thirty six grains contains one grain of opium nearly.

MERCURY WITH CHALK. (*Hydrargyrum cum*

Creta) Three grains contains one grain of mercury nearly.

MERCURIAL LINIMENT. (*Linimentum Hydrar-*

gyri) Six drachms contains one drachm of mercury nearly.

ARSENICAL SOLUTION. (*Liquor Arsenicalis*)

Two fluid-drachms contains one grain of sublimed white arsenic.

SOLUTION OF OXMURIATE OF MERCURY.

(*Liquor Hydrargyri Oxymuriatis*) Two fluidounces contains a grain of oxmuriate of mercury.

MERCURIAL PILLS. (*Pilulæ Hydrargyri*)

three grains contain one grain of mercury.

COMPOUND PILLS OF SUBMURIATE OF MERCURY. (*Pilulæ Hydrargyri Submuriatis compositæ*) Four grains contain one grain of submuriate of mercury nearly.

SOAP PILLS WITH OPIUM. (*Pilulæ Saponis cum Opio*) Five grains contain one grain of opium.

POWDER OF CALCINED HARTSHORN WITH OPIUM. (*Pulvis Cornu usti cum Opio*) Ten grains contains one grain of opium.

COMPOUND POWDER OF CHALK WITH OPIUM. (*Pulvis Cretæ compositus cum Opio*) Two scruples contains one grain of opium.

COMPOUND POWDER OF IPECACUANHA. (*Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ compositus*) Ten grains contains one grain of opium.

COMPOUND POWDER OF KINO. (*Pulvis Kino compositus*) One scruple contains one grain of opium.

WINE OF TARTARIZED ANTIMONY. (*Vinum Antimonii tartarizati*) Four fluidrachms contains one grain of tartarized antimony.

STRONG MERCURIAL OINTMENT. (*Ungentum hydrargyri fortius*) Two drachms contains one drachm of mercury.

MILD MERCURIAL OINTMENT. (*Ungentum hydrargyri mitius*) Six drachms contains one drachm of mercury.

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