

The clinical pharmacopœia : or, general principles of practice and prescription ; arranged under three heads ; ... being the principles and most approved forms of practice in medicine, surgery, midwifery, and children's diseases ; intended as a compend, or pocket-book, for medical practitioners / / by William Nisbet.

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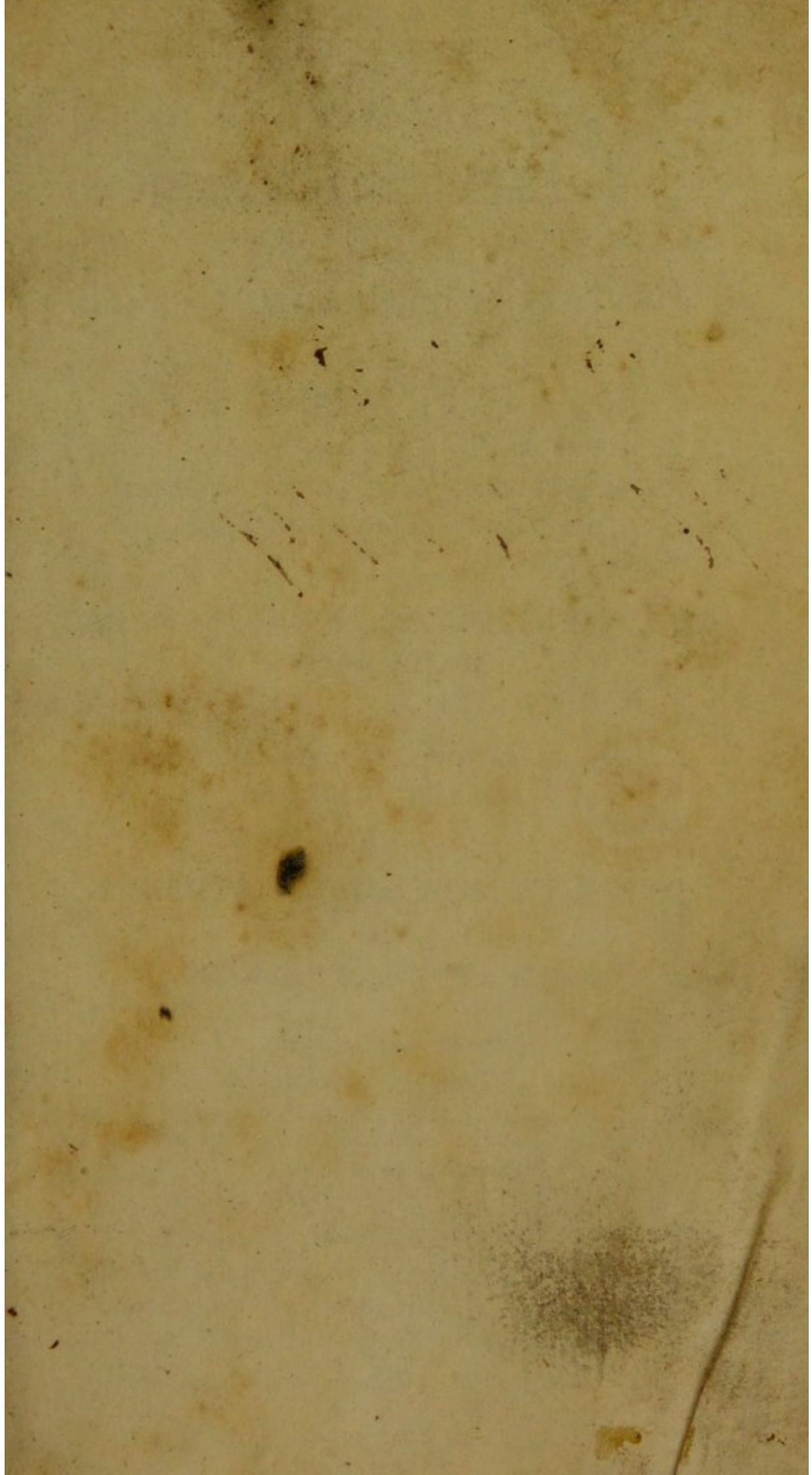
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THE
CLINICAL
PHARMACOPŒIA;

OR,
GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF PRACTICE
AND
PRESCRIPTION:

ARRANGED UNDER THREE HEADS; OF
MATERIA MEDICA, CLASSIFICATION, AND
EXTEMPORANEOUS FORMULÆ.

BEING THE
PRINCIPLES AND MOST APPROVED FORMS
OF PRACTICE

IN
MEDICINE, SURGERY, MIDWIFERY, AND
CHILDREN'S DISEASES.

INTENDED AS
A COMPEND, OR POCKET-BOOK,
FOR
MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.

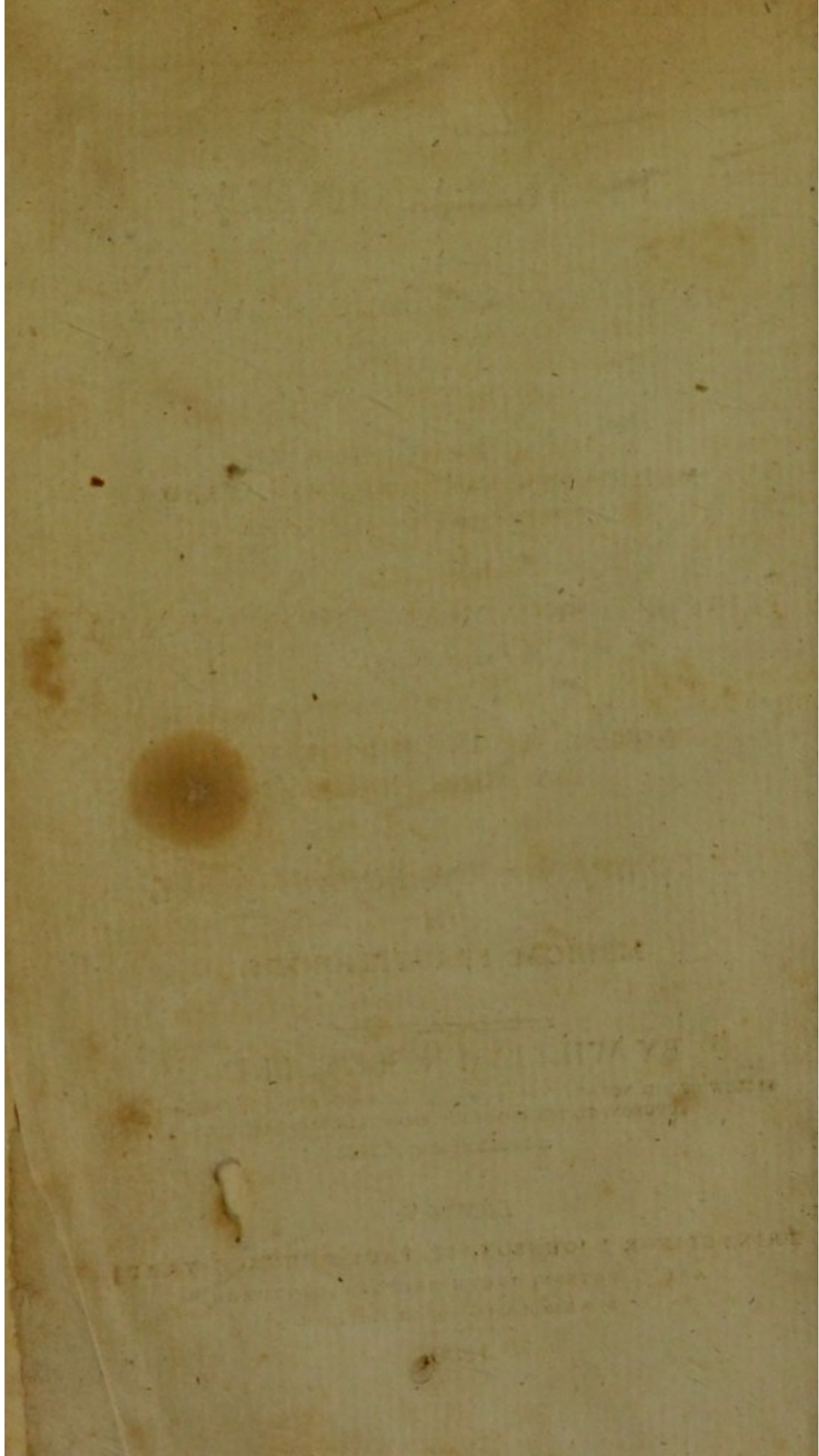
BY WILLIAM NISBET, M.D.

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SURGEONS TO THE ROYAL INFIRMARY; NOW OF LONDON.

LONDON:

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PREFACE.

A NUMBER of small Pharmacopœias have of late years been published, with a view of assisting the student, and also the practitioner, in the routine of business. These, in general, contain little more than a mere list of names. The assistance, therefore, they convey, is very imperfect, and by no means answers the ostensible purpose for which they are intended. On finishing a work, entitled *The Clinical Guide*, which has been found useful to the profession, it was thought that its utility might be still farther extended if the separate Pharmacopœias which belong to each department of practice were united into one, and the preliminary subjects of each, containing the *Materia Medica* and *Classification*, at the same time enlarged: thus, within the small limits of a Pocket-book, or portable Conspec-

tus, even a clear detail of practice, it was conceived, might be given, sufficient to direct practitioners when at a loss on professional subjects, and to bring to their recollection circumstances which at times might otherwise escape them. The present Pharmacopœia may be considered either as an appendix to the Clinical Guide, or as a separate work; and in either view, it is hoped, will be found useful. The author sacrifices with pleasure the employment of more deep research to the satisfaction of contributing to the utility and ease of the profession.

Arthur Graham

INTRODUCTION.

I. **T**HE office of the physician consists in a proper application of medicine to the peculiar circumstances of disease.

II. This application depends on a knowledge of the principles of prescription, which consist chiefly,

1. In an acquaintance with the qualities of medicines in general;

2. In the proper dose of the special one employed; and,

3. In its suitable combination for the purpose intended.

III. The first is gained by the study of the *Materia Medica*; the leading articles of which are here first alphabetically arranged, and afterwards classed according to their leading qualities.

The second is regulated by the particular age, and by the peculiar constitution of the person.

IV. On the age, it is to be observed that a scale should be formed by every practitioner, as near as possible, of the

exact proportion of any particular medicine which every period of life requires, so soon as it becomes a subject for the application of medicine.—Thus if ʒi. of any substance is a dose for an adult, the proportions for different ages may be rated with some exactness in the following order:

7 weeks old will take	$\frac{1}{15}$	equal to	gr. iv.
7 months.....	$\frac{1}{12}$	=	to gr. v.
14 d°.....	$\frac{1}{8}$	=	to gr. vij. ff.
28 d°.....	$\frac{1}{3}$	=	to gr. xij.
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ years.....	$\frac{1}{4}$	=	to gr. xv.
5 d°.....	$\frac{1}{3}$	=	to ʒi.
7 d°.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	=	to ʒij.
14 d°.....	$\frac{2}{3}$	=	to ʒij.
21 d°.....	full dose,	or	ʒi.
63 d°.....	$\frac{1}{12}$	=	gr. lv.
77 d°.....	$\frac{5}{6}$	=	ʒij. ff.

V. In regard to the constitution, it is often attended with certain special peculiarities, both in respect to medicine in general, and also in respect to certain substances in particular. This, however, can only be known by experience, and not *à priori*, or on the first attendance on the patient, unless previously cautioned on this head, which should be always inquired into.

VI. The third circumstance, or the suitable combinations of medicine, depend on the forming proper indications, drawn from the phenomena of disease: and these indications are detailed at large in the third part, or *Ex-temporaneous Prescription*.

DIVISION I.
MATERIA MEDICA.

*The MATERIA MEDICA may be divided into Two Parts;
MEDICAL AND SURGICAL.*

I. MEDICAL PART;

*Containing the active Remedies, in present Practice, simple,
compound, and chemical, with their Doses.*

<i>Simple.</i>	<i>Parts used.</i>	<i>Dose.</i>	<i>Compound and Chemical.</i>	<i>Dose.</i>
<i>ABSINTHIUM.</i> Tops.			Sal Absinthii,	gr. v.
Wormwood.		℥ss. to 3j.	Tinct. Absinthii,	3i. to 3ij.
Discutient and antiseptic.				

<i>Acetum Vini.</i>	3i. to 3℥.	Acet. distillatum.	3i. to 3℥.
Vinegar.		Acid. Acetof.	℥i. to 3i.
Cooling, antiseptic, diaphoretic.		Cordial and stimulant.	

Acetum Aromatic.
Antiseptic.

Proportions :

Rosmarin. Salvizæ, ā 3ij.
Lavend. 3i. Caryoph.
Aromat. 3i. Acet. Vini,
lb. iv.

Preparation :

Macerate four days, and fil-
trate the express liquor
through paper.

Syrup. Aceti, 3j.

Proportions :

Acet. Vini, lb. ij. ℥.
Sacchar. pur. lb. ij.

Simple. Parts used. Dose. Compound and Chemical. Dose.

Preparation :

Boil to a syrup.

Serum Aceti, ad libitum.

Proportions :

Acet. ℥i. ad Lact. lb. i.

*Acidum Vitrioli-
cum.*

Sp. Vitrol. ten. gutt. xxx.
to xl.

vel Acid. Vitriol. dilut.

Cooling, astringent, stoma-
chic.

Proportions :

Acid. Vitrol. ℥i. Aq. dis-
tillat. ℥viij.

Sp. Vitrol. dulc. ℥i. to ℥i. ff.

vel Ætheris Vitriol.

Diaphoretic, diuretic, anti-
spasmodic.

Æther Vitriolicus, gutt. xxx.
to ℥j.

Powerfully antispasmodic.

Sp. Ætheris Aromat.

gutt. xxx.

olim Elix. Vitriol. dulc.

Stimulant, stomachic.

Proportions :

Cort. Cinn. ℥vi. Sem. Car-

damom. ℥i. Rad. Ange-

lic. ℥ij. Piperis long.

℥ij. Sp. Æther. Vitriol.

lb. ij. ff.

Preparation :

Macerate seven days in a
close vessel, and, when
the fæces have subsided,
pour off clear.

Sp. Ætheris Vitriol. Comp.
℥ff. to ℥i. ff.

Anodyne, antispasmodic.

Proportions :

Sp. Ætheris Vitriol. lb. ij.

Ol. Vini, ℥ij.

<i>Simple.</i>	<i>Parts used.</i>	<i>Dose.</i>	<i>Compound and Chemical. Dose.</i>
			Acid. Vitriol. Aromat. gutt. xxx. <i>olim Elix. Vitriol. Acid.</i> Tonic, stomachic. <i>Proportions:</i> Sp. Vini rectificat. lb. ij. Acid. Vitriol. ℥vi. Cinn. ℥i. fl. Zinziber, ℥i. <i>Preparation:</i> Drop the acid gradually into the spirit, and digest the mixture with a very gentle heat, in a close vessel, three days; then add the cinnamon and ginger; digest again six days, and filter through paper placed in a glass funnel.
<i>Acidum Nitrosum.</i> Nitrous Acid. Tonic, diuretic, antispasmodic.			Acid. Nitros. dilut. ℥i. sæpe. <i>Proportions:</i> Acid. Nitros. ℥i. Aq. distillat. lb. i. Sp. Nitri dulc. gutt. xx. to ℥i. <i>vel Ætheris Nitrosi.</i>
<i>Acidum Muriaticum.</i> Muriatic Acid. Tonic, diuretic, antiseptic.			Acid. Muriat. dilut. ℥i. sæpe. <i>Proportions</i> Acid. Muriat. ℥i. Aq. distillat. ℥viij.
<i>Aconitum.</i> Aconite, or Blue Wolf's-bane. Anodyne, acrid, deobstruent.			Extract Aconit. gr. ½ to <i>vel Succ. Spissat.</i> gr. iij. Tinct. Aconit. gutt. v. to xv. <i>Proportions:</i> Pulv. Aconit. ℥i. Sp. Vini, ℥vi.
<i>Abrotonum.</i> Leaves. Southernwood. Tonic, aromatic.		℥i. to ℥ij.	
<i>Acetosella.</i> Leaves. Wood Sorrel. Cooling, astringent.		℥i. to ℥ij. of juice.	

<i>Simple.</i>	<i>Parts used.</i>	<i>Dose.</i>	<i>Compound and Chemical.</i>	<i>Dose.</i>
<i>Acorus.</i>	<i>Roots.</i>			
Sweet Flag.		gr. v. to xv.		
Stimulant, aromatic.				
<i>Ærugo.</i>				
vel <i>Cuprum acido</i>		gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$.		
<i>acetos. rosam.</i>				
Verdigris.				
<i>Aloe.</i>	<i>Inspissated juice.</i>		<i>Pulv. Aloes cum Ferr.</i>	
Aloes.		gr. ii. to 3 ff.		gr. x. to ʒi.
Laxative emmenagogue.			Aperient, deobstruent.	
Stomachic.			<i>Proportions :</i>	
			Aloes,	3i. ff.
			Myrrhæ,	3ij.
			Extract Gentian. Ferr	Vi-
			triol.	2 3i.
			<i>Pulv. Aloes cum Guaic.</i>	
				gr. x. to ʒi.
			Warm, aperient, laxative.	
			<i>Proportions :</i>	
			Aloes, 3i. ff. G. Guaic.	3i.
			Pulv. Aromat.	3 ff.
			<i>Pulv. Aloes cum Canellâ,</i>	
				gr. x. to ʒi.
			Cathartic, deobstruent.	
			<i>Proportions :</i>	
			Aloes,	3iv.
			Canella Alb.	3i.
			<i>Pil. Aloetic.</i>	gr. x. to ʒi.
			Laxative, stomachic.	
			<i>Proportions :</i>	
			Aloes,	3ij.
			Myrrh. Croci,	2 3i.
			Syr. Croci,	q. f.
			<i>Pil. Aloes Comp.</i>	gr. x. to
				xxv.
			Purgative, stomachic.	
			<i>Proportions :</i>	
			Aloes,	3i.
			Extract Gentian,	3 ff.
			Ol. Carvi essent.	ʒij.
			Syr. Zinziber,	q. f.
			Tinct. Aloes,	3 ff. to 3i. ff.
			Purgative, stomachic.	

Simple. Parts used. Dose. Compound and Chemical. Dose.

Proportions :

Aloes, 3℥.
Crocī, gr. xlv.
Extract. Glycīrrhiz. 3i. ℥.
Aq. distillat. Sp. Vin. ten.
ā 3i.

Tinct. Aloes Comp. 3℥. to 3ij.

olim Elix. Proprietatis.

Stimulant, aperient.

Proportions :

Aloes Crocī, ā gr. xlv.

Tinct. Myrrh. 3i.

Tinct. Aloes Vitriolat.

gutt. xv. to 3i.

olim Elix. Proprietat. Vitriol.

Stimulant, antispasmodic,
aperient, stomachic.

Proportions :

Aloes Myrrh. ā 3i. ℥.

Crocī, 3i.

Sp. Ætheris Vitriol. lb. i.

Preparation :

Digest the myrrh with the spirit four days, in a close vessel; then add the aloes and saffron: digest again four days; and when the fæces have subsided, pour off clear.

Vinum Aloes, 3℥. to 3i. ℥.

olim Tinct. Sacra.

Purgative, stomachic.

Proportions :

Aloes, 3℥.

Canell. Alb. gr. viij. ℥.

Vin. Alb. 3vi.

Sp. Vin. ten. 3ij.

Althæa. Leaf & Root.

Marsh Mallow.

Obtruding, emollient.

3i. to 3℥.

Decoct. Althææ, lb. ij. indies.

(3i. to lb. i.)

Syrup. Althææ, 3i. sæpe.

Alumen.

Alum.

Tonic, astringent.

gr. iv. to 3i. Pulv. styptic.

gr. x. to 3i.

vel Pulv. Alum. Comp.

Serum Alumin. 3iv. to lb. ij.

<i>Simple.</i>	<i>Parts used.</i>	<i>Dose.</i>	<i>Compound and Chemical.</i>	<i>Dose.</i>
<i>Amylum.</i>			Mucilago Amyli,	℥i. sæpe.
Starch.			Trochisci Amyli,	℥i. to ℥ij.
Demulcent.			<i>Proportions :</i>	
			Amyli,	℥i.
			Glycirrh.	℥ss.
			Iridis.	℥i.
			Sacchar. pur.	℥i. ss.
			Mucilag. G. Tragacanth.	q. s.
<i>Anethum.</i>	Seed.		Ol. Anethi.	gutt. iij.
Dill.		℥i. to ℥i.	Aq. Anethi.	℥iij. to iv.
	Simulant, carminative.			
<i>Ammoniacum.</i>		℥i. to ℥i.	Lac Ammoniac.	℥ij. sæpe.
Gum ammoniac.			<i>Proportions :</i>	
	Acriid, deobstruent, expectorant.		G. Ammoniac.	℥ss.
			Aq. distillat.	℥ij.
<i>Angustura.</i>	Bark.		Decoct. Angust.	lb. ii. indies.
Tonic, stomachic.		℥i. to ℥i.	Tinct. Angust.	℥i.
<i>Anisum.</i>	Seed.		Ol. Anisi.	gutt. iij. to xij.
Anise.		gr. vi. to ℥ss.	Sp. Anisi. Comp.	℥ij. to ℥i.
Stimulant, carminative.			<i>Proportions :</i>	
			Sem. Anisi. Angelic.	℥.
				lb. ss.
			Sp. Vin. ten.	cong. i.
<i>Antimonium preparat.</i>	gr. x. to ℥i.		Crocus Antimonii,	gr. i. to iv.
Antimony prepared.			<i>vel Crocus Metallorum.</i>	
			Violently emetic.	
			Sulphur. Antimon. precipitat.	
				gr. i. to gr. iv.
			<i>olim Sulph. Aurat. Antimon.</i>	
			Alterative, diaphoretic.	
			Pulv. Antimonialis,	gr. iij.
				to vi.
			Febrifuge, sudorific.	
			Calx nitrat. Antim. <i>vel</i> Pulv.	
			Jacobi,	gr. v. to xii.
			<i>vel Antim. ust. cum Nitro.</i>	
			Febrifuge, sudorific.	

<i>Simple.</i>	<i>Parts used.</i>	<i>Dose.</i>	<i>Compound and Chemical. Dose.</i>
			Tartar. Emetic. gr. i. to vi. vel Antimon. tartarizat. Emetic, sudorific.
			Vin. Antimonial. gutt. v. to 3℥.
			Vin. è Tartar. Emetic. vel. Vin. Antimon. tartari- sat. Violently emetic.
			<i>Proportions :</i> Tartar. Emetic. gr. v. ad Aq. fervent. 3ij. Vin. Alb. 3i.
			<i>Preparation :</i> Dissolve the tartarised an- timony in the boiling water, then add the wine.
<i>Arabicum.</i> Gum Arabic. Demulcent.			3ij. Mucilago Gum. Arabic. (3iv. ad 3viiij.) Emulso Arabic. ad libit. <i>Proportions :</i> Lac Amygdal. lb. ij. Muc. G. Arabic. 3ij. To be added while beating the almonds.
<i>Aristolochia tenuis.</i> Root. Birthwort. Aromatic, tonic.		℥i. to 3ij.	
<i>Arnica.</i> Leopard's bane. Acrid, stimulant, diaphoretic.	Herb, flowers, and root.	℥i. to 3i.	Decoct. Arnicae. lb. i. indies. (3i. flor. lb. i.) Extract Arnicae. 3ij. to iv. indies.
<i>Arsenicum.</i> Arsenic. Tonic.		gr. ½ to iij.	Solut. Arsenic. (gr. iv. to lb. i.) a table spoonful.

<i>Simple.</i>	<i>Parts used.</i>	<i>Dose.</i>	<i>Compound and Chemical.</i>	<i>Dose.</i>
<i>Arum.</i>	Root.		Conserv. Ari,	3℥. to 3℥ss.
Wake-robin.		3℥. to 3i.	<i>Proportions:</i>	
Acrid, stimulant, diuretic.			Ari,	lb. i. ℥.
			Sacchar. pur.	lb. i. ℥.
<i>Artemisia.</i>	Leaves.		Decoct.	3i. to 3ij.
Mugwort.		3i. to 3i.		
Tonic, emmenagogue.				
<i>Asafœtida.</i>		gr. x. to 3℥.	Pil. Gum.	3i.
Stimulant, antispasmodic, expectorant.			vel Pil. <i>Asafœtidæ com.</i>	
			Tinct. fœtida, gutt. x. to 3i.	
			vel Tinct. <i>Asafœtidæ.</i>	
<i>Asarum.</i>	Leaves.		Pulv. sternutat.	3i. to 3i.
Asarabacca.		gr. ii. to gr. v.	vel Pulv. <i>Asari Comp.</i>	
Errhine.			<i>Proportions:</i>	
			Asari Majoran. Mari Syriac. Lavend. ā	3i. m. f.
			Anglicè herb snuff.	
<i>Aurant. Hispalense.</i>	Leaf and flower,	gr. x. to 3i.	Aq. Cort. Aurant.	3ij. to iv.
Antispasmodic.			Syrup. Cort. Aur.	3i.
	Juice of fruit, and outer rind.		Conserv. Aurant.	ad libit.
			<i>Proportions:</i>	
			Cort. Aurant.	3iv.
			Sacchar. pur.	lb. i.
Carminative, stomachic.				
Seville Orange.		ad libit.		
<i>Avena.</i>	Seed.		Decoct. Avenæ,	ad libit.
Oats.				
Nutritive, emollient.				
<i>Balsamum Canadense.</i>		gtt. xx. to xxx.		
Canada Balsam.				
Stimulant, balsamic, diuretic.				
<i>Balsam Copaibæ.</i>		gtt. xx. to xxx.		
Capivi Balsam.				
Stimulant, balsamic, diuretic.				

<i>Simple.</i>	<i>Parts used.</i>	<i>Dose.</i>	<i>Compound and Chemical.</i>	<i>Dose.</i>
<i>Balsam Gileadense.</i>		gtt. x. to xl.		
Balsam of Gilead.				
Stimulant, balsamic.				
<i>Balsam Peruvian.</i>		gtt. x. to xl.		
Balsam of Peru.				
Stimulant, attenuant.				
<i>Balsam Toletan.</i>		gr. v. to ℥i.	Tinct. Totelan.	
Balsam of Tolu.			<i>Proportions :</i>	
Stimulant, corroborant, expecto- rant.			Balsam. Toletan.	℥i. ff.
			Sp. Vini rectificat.	℥ij.
<i>Bardana.</i>	Root.		Decoct. Bardanæ,	℥ij. sæpe.
Burdock.		℥i. to ℥i.	(℥ij. to lb. i.)	
Aperient, diuretic, sudorific.				
<i>Barilla.</i>			Soda purificata.	℥ff. to ℥i.
(Impure Fossile Alkali.)			Sal Rupellensis,	℥ff. to ℥x.
			<i>vel Soda tartarizata.</i>	
			Sal Glauberi.	℥v. to ℥x.
			<i>vel Soda vitriolata.</i>	
<i>Belladonna.</i>	Leaves.		Infus. Belladon.	℥i.
Deadly Night-shade.		gr. i. to vi.	(gr. i. to ℥i.)	
Narcotic, diaphoretic, diuretic, resolvent.			Extract. Bellad.	gr. i. to iv.
<i>Barytes.</i>			Barytes muriata,	gutt. v. to x.
Tonic, diuretic, deobstruent.				
<i>Benzoinum.</i>		gr. iv. to xv.	Flor. Benzoin.	gr. iv. to vi.
Benjamin.			<i>vel Acidum Benzoicum.</i>	
			Tinct. Benzoin.	gutt. x. to xi.
			Elix. Traumat.	gutt. x. to xxx.
			<i>vel Tinct. Benzo. Comp.</i>	
<i>Bistorta.</i>	Root.			
Bistort, or Snake- weed.		gr. x. to ℥i.		
Astringent.				
<i>Boles Gallicus.</i>		℥i. to ℥i.		
French Bole.				
Antacid, absorbent.				

<i>Simple.</i>	<i>Parts used.</i>	<i>Dose.</i>	<i>Compound and Chemical.</i>	<i>Dose.</i>
<i>Borax.</i>		gr. x. to ℥ij.	Sal sedativ. Hombergii.	
<i>Tincal.</i>				gr. iij. to ℥i.
	Deobstruent, diuretic, detergent.			
<i>Bryonia.</i>	Root.			
<i>Briony.</i>				
	Acrid, cathartic, diuretic.			
<i>Calx viva.</i>			Aq. Calcis,	℥iv. to lb. i.
<i>Quicklime.</i>			<i>Proportions:</i>	
			Calcis, lb. ff.	
			Aq. distillat. fervent. lb. xii.	
			Mix, and, after standing an hour in a covered vessel, decant off the clear.	
			Lixivium caustic. gtt. xv. to xl.	
			<i>vel Aq. Lixiv. caustic.</i>	
			Lix. caust. acer.	
			mit.	
<i>Cajeputæ Ol.</i>		gtt. iij. to xii.		
<i>Cajeput Oil.</i>				
	Stimulant, antispasmodic, sudorific.			
<i>Camphora.</i>		gr. iij. to 3 ff.	Sp. vinos. camph.	
<i>Camphire.</i>			Emulsio camphorat.	
	Antiseptic, diaphoretic, antispasmodic.			
			<i>Proportions:</i>	
			Camphoræ,	℥i.
			Amygdal. dulc. decorticat. x.	
			Sacchar. pur.	3i.
			Aq. pur.	℥vi.
			<i>Preparation:</i>	
			Grind the camphor and almonds well together in a stone mortar, and add by degrees the water; then strain the liquor, and dissolve in it the sugar.	
<i>Canella alba.</i>	Bark.	gr. iv. to vj.		
<i>Wild Cinnamon.</i>				
	Stimulant, aromatic, stomachic.			

<i>Simple.</i>	<i>Parts used.</i>	<i>Dose.</i>	<i>Compound and Chemical.</i>	<i>Dose.</i>
<i>Cancer.</i>			Oculi Cancrorum,	℥i. to 3i.
Crab.			Chelæ Cancror.	℥i. to 3i.
Antacid, absorbent.				

<i>Cantharis.</i>	gr. ʒ. to ij.	Tinct. Canthar.	gutt. xx. to xxx.
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Spanish Fly.

Acrid, stimulant, diuretic.

Proportions:

Canthar.	gr. v.
Coccinell.	gr. i½.
Sp. Vin. ten.	3i.

<i>Cardamine.</i>	℥i. to 3i.
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Lady's Smock.

Stimulant, antispasmodic.

<i>Cardamom. minus.</i>	gr. iij. to 3ʒ.	Tinct. Cardamom.
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Lesser Cardamom.

Proportions:

Stimulant, carminative, stomachic.

Sem. Cardamom.	3i. ʒ.
Sp. Vin. ten.	3ij.
Tinct. Cardamom. compos.	3i. to 3ij.

Proportions:

Sem. Cardamom.—Carvi.	
Coccinell.	ā gr. xv.
Cinn.	3ʒ.
Uvarum passarum demp-	
tas acinis,	3ʒ.
Sp. Vin. ten.	3iv.

<i>Carduus benedict.</i> Leaves.	Infus. Cardui.
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Holy Thistle.	gr. xv. to 3i.	(3i. ad aq. lb. i.)
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Tonic, stomachic.

<i>Carvi.</i>	Seeds.	Ol. Carvi,	gutt. iij.
Carraway.		Aq. Carvi,	3ij. to iv.
		spirit.	3i.
		vel Spiritus Carvi.	

<i>Caryophyll. arom.</i> Fruit.	Ol. Cary.	gutt. iij.
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Clove.	gr. iij. to 3ʒ.
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Stimulant, aromatic.

<i>Simple.</i>	<i>Parts used.</i>	<i>Dose.</i>	<i>Compound and Chemical.</i>	<i>Dose.</i>
<i>Caryophyllum rubrum.</i> Clove July flower. Cordial, aromatic.			Syr. Caryoph.	3i. to 3i.
<i>Cascarilla.</i> Tonic, stomachic.	Bark. gr. iv. to xij.		Infus. Cascarill. (3i. ad aq. lb. i.) Extract. Cascarill.	3iij. gr. x. to 3ff.
			Tinct. Cascarill.	
			<i>Proportions :</i> Cascarill. Sp. Vini ten.	3i. 3i.
<i>Cassia fistularis.</i> Cassia of the Cane. Aromatic, laxative.	Fruit. 3ij. to 3i.		Elect. Cassiæ,	3ff. to 3i.
<i>Cassia lignea.</i> Cassia Bark. Aromatic, stomachic.	Bark & flowers. 3i. to ij.		Aq. Cassiæ,	3ij. to iv.
<i>Castoreum.</i> Castor. Antispasmodic, emmenagogue.	gr. iv. to 3i.		Tinct. Castor.	
			<i>Proportions :</i> Castor. Sp. Vini ten. Tinct. Castor Comp.	3ff. 3i. 3i.
			<i>Proportions :</i> Castor. Asafœtid. Sp. Ammoniaë,	3i. 3ff. lb. i.
			<i>Preparation :</i> Digest six days in a close vessel, and strain.	
<i>Catechu.</i> Japan Earth. Astringent.		3i. to 3ff.	Tinct. Catechu.	
			<i>Proportions :</i> Catechu. Gum. Sp. Vini ten.	3ff. 3i. 3ij.

<i>Simple.</i>	<i>Parts used.</i>	<i>Dose.</i>	<i>Compound and Chemical.</i>	<i>Dose.</i>
			Electuar. Catechu.	
			<i>Proportions :</i>	
			Catechu,	℥iv.
			Kino,	℥ij.
			Cort. Cinn. nucl. fructus	
			Myristicæ,	ā ℥i.
			Opii (in Vin. alb. diffus.	
			q. f.) ℥i. ff.	
			Syr. Rosæ,	lb. iij.
			Infus. Catechu.	
			<i>Proportions :</i>	
			Catechu,	℥ij. ff.
			Cort. Cinn.	℥ ff.
			Aq. fervent.	℥viij.
			Syr. Simpl.	℥i.
			<i>Preparation :</i>	
			Macerate the catechu and	
			cinnamon in water two	
			hours, in a close vessel ;	
			then strain, and add the	
			syrup.	
<i>Centaur. minus.</i>			Infus. Centaur.	
Lesser Centaury.			<i>Proportion :</i>	
Tonic, stomachic.			Centaur. ℥i. ad aq. lb. i.	
<i>Cera alba et flava.</i>			Emulsio Ceræ flav.	
White and Yellow			<i>Proportions :</i>	
Wax.			Ceræ flav. et G. Arabic. ā.	
<i>Cerussa Acetata, vel</i>	gr. ¼ to gr. i.		Tinct. Ceruss. Acetat.	
<i>Saccharum Sa-</i>			gutt. xv. to xxx.	
<i>turni.</i>			vel Tinct. Antiphthific.	
Sugar of Lead.				
<i>Chamæmelum.</i>	Single		Decoct.	
Chamomile.	flower.	gr. v. to ℥i.	<i>Proportions :</i>	
Tonic, stomachic.			Chamæmel.	℥i.
			Sem. Carvi,	℥ ff.
			Aq. pur.	lb. v.
			<i>Preparation :</i>	
			Boil fifteen minutes, and	
			strain.	

<i>Simple.</i>	<i>Parts used.</i>	<i>Dose.</i>	<i>Compound and Chemical.</i>	<i>Dose.</i>
<i>Cicuta.</i>	Leaves,		Extr. Cicut.	gr. v. to ℥i.
Hemlock.	flower, and seed.	gr. v. to 128.		
Narcotic, alterative, resolvent.				
<i>Cineres clavellati.</i>			Lixiv. purificat.	gr. iij. to v.
Pot or Pearl-ash.			Tart. regenerat.	℥i.
Stimulant, diuretic.			vel Lixiva acetata.	
			Tart. vitriolat.	℥i. to v.
			vel Lixiva vitriolata.	
			Tart. solubile.	℥ss. to ℥i.
			Lixiva tartarifata.	
<i>Cinara.</i>	Juice.			
Artichoke.		℥ss. to ℥i.		
Tonic, diuretic.				
<i>Cinnamomum.</i>	Bark.		Pulv. Aromat.	
Cinnamon.		gr. v. to ℥i.	Proportions :	
Stimulant, astringent, aromatic.			Cinn.	℥ij.
			Sem. Cardamom.	
			Zinziber. Piperis long.	ā ℥i.
			Elect. Aromatic.	
			Proportions :	
			Zedoar. Croci,	ā lb. ss.
			Pulv. Chel. Cancror.	℥xvi.
			Cinn. Myrist.	ā ℥ij.
			Caryoph. Aromat.	℥i.
			Cardamom.	℥ss.
			Sacchar. pur.	lb. ij.
			Tinct. Cinn.	
			Proportions :	
			Cinn.	℥i. ss.
			Sp. Vin. ten.	℥ij.
			Tinct. Cinn. Comp.	
			Proportions :	
			Cinn.	℥i. ss.
			Sem. Cardamom.	gr. xlv.
			Piperis long. Zinziber.	
				ā ℥ss.
			Sp. Vini ten.	lb. ss.

<i>Simple.</i>	<i>Parts used.</i>	<i>Dose.</i>	<i>Compound and Chemical.</i>	<i>Dose.</i>
<i>Coccinella.</i>				
Cochineal.		gr. xij. to 3 ff.		
Cordial.				
<i>Coclearia.</i>	Leaves.		<i>Proportions :</i>	
Scurvy Grass.	3 ff. to 3 ij.		Succ. Cochlear.	lb. ij.
Stimulant, attenuant.			Buccabung. Nasturt.	
			Aquat.	ā lb. i.
			Aurant. Hispan.	3 xx.
<i>Colchicum.</i>	Root.		Syrup. Colchici.	
Meadow Saffron.	gr. ff. to gr. iij.		<i>Proportions :</i>	
Acrid, diuretic, cathartic.			Colchici recent.	3 i.
			Acet.	3 xvi.
			Sacchar. pur.	3 xxxvi.
			Oxymel. Colchici,	3 i. to 3 i.
			<i>Proportions :</i>	
			Colchici recent.	3 i.
			Acet. distillat.	lb. i.
			Mellis despumat.	lb. ij.
<i>Colocynthis.</i>	Fruit.		Extract. Colocynth. Comp.	
Bitter Apple.	gr. v. to 3 i.			gr. v. to 3 ff.
Strongly cathartic.			Colocynth.	3 vi.
			Aloes,	3 i. ff.
			Scammon.	3 ff.
			Sem. Carvi,	3 i.
<i>Columba.</i>	Root.		Tinct. Columbæ.	
Columbo.	gr. x. to 3 i.		<i>Proportions :</i>	
Tonic, stomachic.			Columbæ,	gr. xxxviij.
			Sp. Vini,	3 i.
<i>Contrayerva.</i>	Root.		Pulv. Cont. Com.	
Counter-poison.	gr. vi. to 3 ff.		<i>Proportions :</i>	
Stimulant, antiseptic, diaphoretic.			Contrayerv.	3 v.
			Pulv. Chel. Cancror.	lb. i. ff.
<i>Coriandrum.</i>	Seed.	3 i. to 3 i.		
Coriander.				
Stimulant, carminative.				

<i>Simple.</i>	<i>Parts used.</i>	<i>Dose.</i>	<i>Compound and Chemical.</i>	<i>Dose.</i>
<i>Cornu Cervi.</i> Hartshorn.		℥ss. to ʒi.	Decoct. <i>Ab.</i>	
Aborbent, antacid.			<i>Proportions:</i>	
			C. C. ust.	ʒij.
			G. Arabic.	ʒvi.
			Aq. distillat.	lb. iij.
			<i>Preparation:</i>	
			Boil to lb. iij. constantly stirring, and strain.	
<i>Cortex Peruvianus.</i> Peruvian Bark.		℥i. to ʒi.	Extract. C. P.	gr. v. to ℥i.
			Decoct. C. P.	lb. i. to ij. ind.
			<i>vel Decoct. Cinchonæ.</i>	
			Tinct. C. P.	ʒi.
			<i>vel Tinct. Cinchonæ.</i>	
<i>Creta alba.</i> Chalk.		℥i. to ʒi.	Pulv. Cret. Comp.	℥i. to ℥ij.
Aborbent, antacid.			<i>Proportions:</i>	
			Cret. preparat.	lb. ss.
			Cinn.	ʒiv.
			Tormentillæ G. Arabic.	ʒiij.
				ā ʒij.
			Piper long.	ʒss.
			Pulv. Cret. comp. cum Opio.	
			<i>Proportions:</i>	
			P. Cret. Comp.	ʒviij.
			Opil,	ʒiss.
			Potio Cretacea Trochisci Cretæ.	
			<i>Proportions:</i>	
			Cret. preparat.	ʒss.
			Cancr. Chel. preparat.	ʒij.
			Cinn. Sacchar. pur.	ā ʒiij.
			Mucilag. G. Arabic.	q. f.
<i>Crocus.</i> Saffron.	Chives.		Tinct. Croci, gutt. x. to ʒi.	
Cordial.	gr. v. to ℥i.		<i>Proportions:</i>	
			Croci,	ʒi.
			Sp. Vin. ten.	ʒxv.
			<i>Preparation:</i>	
			Digest five days, and filter through paper.	
			Syrup. Croci,	ʒi. to ʒij.

<i>Simple.</i>	<i>Parts used.</i>	<i>Dose.</i>	<i>Compound and Chemical.</i>	<i>Dose.</i>
<i>Cuprum Vitriolatum.</i> Blue Vitriol.				
		Strongly emetic, in from gr. iij. to gr. x.		
		Tonic, in from $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr. i.		
<i>Cuprum Ammoniacum.</i>	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr. ij.		<i>Preparation:</i> Two parts of blue vitriol, rubbed with three parts of prepared ammoniac, in a glass mortar, till united; then dried, and kept in a close vessel.	
		Astringent, antiepileptic.		
<i>Curcuma.</i> Turmeric.	Root.			
		Tonic, deobstruent.		
<i>Curfuta.</i> Yellow Gentian.	Root.			
		Tonic, stomachic.		
<i>Cydonium malum.</i> Quince.	Fruit and seeds.		Mucilag. Sem.	
		Astringent, subacid.	<i>Proportions:</i> Sem. 3i. ad aq. 3viij.	
			<i>Preparation:</i> Boil with a slow fire a few minutes, then strain.	
<i>Cynosbatus.</i> Wild Briar, or Hop Tree.			Conserv. Cynosbat.	
		Cooling, restraining.	<i>Proportions:</i> Cynosbat. lb. i. Sacchar. pur. 3xx.	
<i>Daucus Sylvest.</i> Wild Carrot.				
		Stomachic, diuretic.		
<i>Digitalis.</i> Fox-glove.	Plant.		Infus. Digitat.	
		Acrid, diuretic.	<i>Proportions:</i> Digitat. 3i. Aq. bullient. lb. ff.	
<i>Dolichos.</i> Cowpeach.	Down of the pod.			
		Anthelmintic.		

<i>Simple.</i>	<i>Parts used.</i>	<i>Dose.</i>	<i>Compound and Chemical.</i>	<i>Dose.</i>
<i>Dulcumara.</i>	Roots.		Decoct. dulc.	℥ss. to ℥iv.
Woody Nightshade.			<i>Proportions:</i>	
Narcotic, diuretic, resolvent.			Dulc.	℥ij.
			Aq. distillat.	lb. iv.
			Boiled to	lb. ij.
<i>Elaterium.</i>	Root.			
Wild Cucumber.	gr. ss. to gr. iij.			
Strongly cathartic.				
<i>Ferrum.</i>			Limatura,	gr. iv. to viij.
Iron.			Mars saccharat.	gr. iv. to viij.
Astringent, detergent, deob-			Vitriol. calcinat.	gr. ss. to iij.
struent.			<i>vel Ferrum vitr. exsiccat.</i>	
			Colcothar. vitriol.	gr. ss. to iij.
			<i>vel ———— usum.</i>	
			Flores martiales,	gr. vi. to ℥i.
			<i>vel Ferrum ammoniacale.</i>	
			Tinct. Ferri Mar.	gtt. x. to xx.
			Sal Chalybis,	<i>vel</i> Vitriol.
			Martis,	gr. ij. to vi.
			<i>vel Ferrum vitriolatum.</i>	
			Ferr. tartarifat.	gr. iij. to xv.
			Tinct. Ferri muriat.	gutt. xv.
				to ℥i.
			<i>Proportions:</i>	
			Ferr. Ammon.	℥ij.
			Sp. Vin.	℥i.
<i>Filix Mas.</i>	Root.			
Male Fern.	℥i. to ℥iij.			
Astringent, anthelmintic.				
<i>Fœniculum dulce.</i>	Seeds.			
Sweet Fennel.	℥i.			
Stimulant, diuretic, carminative.				
<i>Fuligo Ligni.</i>	gr. x. to ℥i.		Tinct. Fuligin.	gutt. x. to ℥i.
Woodfoot.				
Tonic, antispasmodic.				
<i>Fumaria.</i>	Leaves.		Infus. Fumar.	℥ij. to iv.
Fumitory.	℥ss. to i.			
Tonic, deobstruent.				

<i>Simple.</i>	<i>Parts used.</i>	<i>Dose.</i>	<i>Compound and Chemical.</i>	<i>Dose.</i>
<i>Galbanum preparat.</i>	gr. x. to xv.		Pill. Galban. Comp.	gr. x. to 3℥.
Galban.				

Antispasmodic.

Proportions:

Galban.	Opopan.	Myrrhæ
Sagapen.		ā 3i.
Asafœtid.		3℥.
Syr. Croci,		q. f.

Galla.

Gall. gr. x. to 3℥.

Strongly astringent.

Gambogia.

gr. ij. to vi.

Gamboge.

Strongly cathartic.

Gentiana.

Root.

Extr. Gentian. gr. v. to 9℥.

Gentian.

gr. x. to 9ij. Infus. Amar. 3℥. to 3i.℥.

Tonic, stomachic.

*vel Infus. Gentiani Comp.**Proportions:*

Gentian.	3i.
Cort. Limon. recent.	3℥.
Cort. Aurant. ficc.	3i.℥.
Aq. fervent.	3xij.

Preparation:

Macerate an hour, and strain.

Vin. Gentian. C.

Proportions:

Gentian.	3℥.
Cinchon.	3i.
Cort. aurant. Hispan.	3ij.
Canellæ Alb.	3i.
Sp. Vin. ten.	3iv.
Vin. Alb.	lb. ii.℥.

Preparation:

First pour on the spirit, and, after 24 hours, add the wine; then macerate for three days, and strain.

Elix. stomach. 3℥.

*vel Tinēt. Amar. vel G. c.**Proportions:*

Gentian.	3℥.
Cort. Aurant. ficc.	gr. xv.
Sem. Cardamom.	gr. vij.℥.
Sp. Vin. ten.	3i.

<i>Simple.</i>	<i>Parts used.</i>	<i>Dose.</i>	<i>Compound and Chemical.</i>	<i>Dose.</i>
<i>Geofræa.</i>	Bark.		Infus. Geofrææ,	3 ff. to iv.
Cabbage-tree.	gr. ij. to x.		(3 i. to lb. ij.)	indies.
Laxative, anthelmintic, narcotic.			<i>Preparation:</i> Boil gently to lb. i. and strain.	
<i>Glycyrrhiza.</i>	Root.		Extract. Glyc.	ad libit.
Liquorice.		3 ff. to 3 i.	Decoct. Glyc.	idem.
Attenuant, demulcent.			(3 i. to lb. ij.)	
			Trochisci Glycyrrh.	idem.
			<i>Proportions:</i>	
			Extr. Glycyrrh.	Sacchar.
			pur.	ā 3 x.
			Tragacanth.	3 iij.
			Aq. distillat.	q. f.
<i>Granata Malus.</i>	Flowers	3 i. to 3.		
Pomegranate.	& rind of the fruit.			
Astringent.				
<i>Gratiola.</i>	Leaves.		Infus. Gratiol.	3 ff. to ij.
Hedge Hyssop.	gr. x. to 3 i.		(3 i. to 3 iv.)	
Emetic, purgative.			Extr. Gratiol.	gr. iij. to 3 i.
<i>Guaiacum.</i>	Wood,	3 ff.	Gum Guaic.	3 ff. to 3 ff.
Guaiac.	bark, & resin.		Elix. Guaic. gutt. xx. to 3 ff.	
Stimulant, diuretic.			<i>vel Tinct. Guaic.</i>	
			<i>Proportions:</i>	
			G. Guaic.	lb. i.
			Sp. Vin. rectificat.	lb. ij. ff.
			<i>Preparation:</i>	
			Digest ten days, and strain.	
			Elix. Guaiac. volat.	3 ff.
			<i>vel Tinct. G. Ammoniata.</i>	
			<i>Proportions:</i>	
			G. Guaiac.	3 i.
			Sp. Ammon.	3 vi.
<i>Hordeum.</i>	Seed.		Decoct. Hordei,	ad libit.
Barley.			(3 iij. ad lb. iv.)	
Nutritive, demulcent.				

<i>Simple.</i>	<i>Parts used.</i>	<i>Dose.</i>	<i>Compound and Chemical.</i>	<i>Dose.</i>
<i>Hydrargyrus.</i>		3℥. to ij.	<i>Hydrargyrus Acetat.</i>	gr. i. to vi.
<i>Mercury.</i>			<i>Hydrargyrus cum Cretâ,</i>	gr. x. to 3℥.
<i>Antiphylitic, deobstruent.</i>			<i>Merc. calcinat.</i>	gr. i. to iij.
			<i>vel Hydrarg. calcinat.</i>	
			<i>Pil. Mercur.</i>	gr. x. to xv.
			<i>vel Pil. Hydrargyri.</i>	
			<i>Pil. Æthiopicæ,</i>	gr. x. to ʒi.
			<i>Æthiop. mineral.</i>	3ij.
			<i>vel Hydr. sulph. niger.</i>	
			<i>Pil. Plummeri,</i>	gr. x. to ʒi.
			<i>vel Pil. Calomelan. Comp.</i>	
			<i>Mer. corros. subl.</i>	gr. ℥. to ij.
			<i>vel Hydr. muriat. corros.</i>	
			<i>Mer. dulcis,</i>	gr. i. to v.
			<i>vel Calomelas.</i>	
			<i>Turpeth mineral.</i>	gr. ℥. to i.
			<i>vel Hydr. vitriolat. flav.</i>	
			<i>Mer. cinereus,</i>	gr. ij. to iv.
			<i>vel Hydr. præcip. ciner.</i>	
			<i>Mer. præc. rub.</i>	gr. i. to iij.
			<i>vel Hydr. nitrat. rubr.</i>	
			<i>Mer. præc. alb.</i>	gr. ij. to iij.
<i>Hyosciamus.</i>	<i>Herb, &</i>		<i>Extr. Hyf.</i>	gr. i. to ʒi.
<i>Henbane.</i>	<i>seeds.</i>	gr. ii. to x.		
<i>Narcotic, resolvent.</i>				
<i>Jalapium.</i>	<i>Root.</i>		<i>Pulv. Jalap. comp.</i>	ʒi. to 3℥.
<i>Jalap.</i>		gr. x. to ʒij.	<i>Proportions:</i>	
<i>Cathartic.</i>			<i>Jalap.</i>	3i.
			<i>Cryſtall. Tartar.</i>	3ij.
			<i>Preparation:</i>	
			<i>Misce et ter bene.</i>	
			<i>Refin. Jalap.</i>	ʒ℥. to i.
			<i>Tinct. Jalap.</i>	3ij. to vi.
			<i>Proportions:</i>	
			<i>Jalap.</i>	3℥.
			<i>Sp. Vin. ten.</i>	3ij.
<i>Ipecacubana.</i>	<i>Root.</i>		<i>Pulv. Dover.</i>	gr. vi. to xv.
		ʒ℥. to i.	<i>vel Pulv. Ipecac. Comp.</i>	
<i>Sudorific, emetic.</i>			<i>Proportions:</i>	
			<i>Ipecacuhan. Opii,</i>	ā 3i.
			<i>Kali vitriolat.</i>	3i.

<i>Simple.</i>	<i>Parts used.</i>	<i>Dose.</i>	<i>Compound and Chemical.</i>	<i>Dose.</i>
			Tinct. Ipecac.	℥ss. to ℥i. ss.
			vel Vin. Ipecac.	
			<i>Proportions :</i>	
			Ipecacuhan.	℥ss.
			Vin. Alb.	℥i.
<i>Juniperus.</i>	Berry		Infus. Juniper.	℥ij.
Juniper.	and top.	℥ij. Bacc.	<i>Proportions :</i>	
	Stimulant, stomachic, diuretic.		Baccar. ℥ij. ad Aq. distillat.	lb. i.
			Ol. Juniperi,	gutt. iij.
			Sp. Junip. Comp.	℥i.
			<i>Proportions :</i>	
			Baccar. Junip.	lb. i.
			Sem. Carvi, fœnicul. dulc.	ā ℥i.
			Sp. Vin. ten. cong. i.	
<i>Inglans.</i>		℥i. to ℥ij.		
The Walnut Tree.				
	Tonic, anthelmintic.			
<i>Kino.</i>		gr. viij. to xij.	Tinct. è Kino,	℥ss. to i.
Gum Kino.			<i>Proportions :</i>	
Astringent.			Kino,	℥ij.
			Sp. Vin. ten.	lb. i. ss.
			<i>Preparation :</i>	
			Digest eight days, and	
			strain.	
<i>Lavendula.</i>	Flower		Ol. Lavend.	gutt. i. to v.
Lavender.	and rosp.	℥i. to iij.	Sp. Lavend.	℥ij.
	Stimulant, aromatic.		Sp. Lavend. Comp.	℥ss. to ℥ij.
			<i>Proportions :</i>	
			Sp. Lavend.	lb. iij.
			— Rosmarin.	lb. i.
			Cinn. fruct. Nucis.	
			Myrrh.	ā ℥ss.
			Santol. rubr.	℥i.
<i>Lichen Islandicus.</i>		℥i. to iij.	Mucilag. Lichen.	
Iceland Liverwort.			<i>Proportions :</i>	
Nutritive, demulcent.			Lichen.	℥i. ad aq. ℥xx.

<i>Simple.</i>	<i>Parts used.</i>	<i>Dose.</i>	<i>Compound and Chemical.</i>	<i>Dose.</i>
<i>Lignum Campachense.</i> Logwood. Astringent.		gr. x. to ℥i.	Extr. L. C. Decoct. L. C. (℥iij. to lb. ij.)	gr. v. to xv. ℥iv. sæpe.
<i>Lilium album.</i> White Lily. Emollient.	Root.	℥i. to ℥i.	Mucilag. Rad.	ad libit.
<i>Limon.</i> Lemon. Cooling, antiseptic, astringent.	Juice, outer rind, &c.		Succ. Limon. Syrup. Limon. Aq. Limon. Ol. Limon.	℥i. to ℥ij. ℥i. ℥ij. to iv. gutt. ij. to v.
<i>Linum.</i> Lintseed. Emollient, demulcent.			Infus. Lin. (℥ff. to lb. ff.) Ol. Lini,	ad libit. ℥ff. to ℥i.
<i>Lobelia.</i> Blue Cardinal Flower. Cathartic, antisyphilitic.	Root.		Decoct. Rad. sicc. lb. ij. indies. (℥iv. to lb. v.)	
<i>Manna.</i> Manna. Laxative.		℥ij.	Serum Mannæ,	ad libit.
<i>Magnesia alba.</i> Magnesia. Antacid, laxative.		℥i. to ℥ij.	Trochisci Magnes. <i>Proportions:</i> Magnes. ustæ. Sacchar. pur. Zinziber, Mucilag. G. Arabic.	ad libit. ℥iv. ℥ij. ℥i. q. f.
<i>Mastiche.</i> Mastic. Stimulant, tonic, balsamic.		gr. ij. to xij.		
<i>Melampodium.</i> Black Hellebore.	Root.	gr. vi. to ℥ff.	Extr. Melam. Tinct. Melamp.	gr. v. to ℥ff. ℥i. to ℥iij.
<i>Mel. despumat.</i> Honey. Attenuant, aperient.		℥ij. to ℥i.	Mel. Acetat.	℥i. to ℥ij.
			<i>Proportions:</i> Mellis despumat. Acet. distillat.	lb. ij. lb. i.
			Cooling, expectorant.	

<i>Simple.</i>	<i>Parts used.</i>	<i>Dose.</i>	<i>Compound and Chemical.</i>	<i>Dose.</i>
<i>Mentha Pipirit.</i>	Leaves.		Ol. Menthæ,	gutt. iij.
Peppermint.			Aq. Menth.	℥ij. to iv.
Stimulant, stomachic,			Spirit.	℥i.
carminative.			vel Sp. Menthæ.	
<i>Mentha Sativa.</i>		gr. x. to ℥i.	Infus. Callid. vel Thea.	
Spearmint.			(℥i. to lb. i.)	ad libit.
Stimulant, stomachic.				
<i>Menyanthes.</i>		℥i. to ij.		
Marsh Trefoil.				
<i>Mezereum.</i>		gr. ℥. to iij.	Decoct. Mez.	℥iv. to lb. ij. ind.
Acrid, stimulant, alterative.			<i>Proportions:</i>	
			Cort. Rad. Mezer.	℥ij.
			Rad. Glycyrrh.	℥℥.
			Aq. distillat.	lb. iij.
			<i>Preparation:</i>	
			Boil to lb. ij. and strain.	
<i>Millepedæ.</i>		℥i. to ℥ij.	Vin. Millep.	℥i. to ℥iij.
Slaters or Woodlice.				
Diuretic, deobstruent.				
<i>Moschus.</i>		gr. v. to ℥i.	Tinct. Moschi.	
Musk.			<i>Proportions:</i>	
Diaphoretic, antispasmodic.			Moschi,	℥i.
			Sp. Vin. rect.	℥vi.
			<i>Preparation:</i>	
			Digest ten days, and strain.	
			Mixtur. Moschat.	
			<i>Proportions:</i>	
			Aq. Rosar.	℥iij.
			Moschi,	℥i.
			G. Arabic. Sacchar. pur.	℥℥.
			<i>Preparation:</i>	
			Rub the musk with the	
			sugar, then with the	
			gum, and add the rose-	
			water gradually.	

<i>Simple.</i>	<i>Parts used.</i>	<i>Dose.</i>	<i>Compound and Chemical.</i>	<i>Dose.</i>
<i>Myrrha.</i>		gr. iij. to xij.	Tinct. Myrrh.	3i. to 3iss.
Myrrh.			<i>Proportions :</i>	
Stimulant, attenuant.			Myrrh.	3i.
			Sp. Vin. ten.	3i.
			Sp. Vin. rectificat.	3ij.
			Pulv. Myrrh. Comp.	
			Antispasmodic, emmenagogue.	
			<i>Proportions :</i>	
			Myrrh. Sabin. Rutæ Castor. Ruffic.	ā 3i.
<i>Nicotiana.</i>			Infus. Nicot. gutt. lx. to cxx.	
Tobacco.			Vin. Nicot.	idem.
Narcotic, diuretic, expectorant.			<i>Proportions :</i>	
			Fol. Nicot.	3i.
			Vin. Alb. Hispan.	lb. i.
			<i>Preparation :</i>	
			Digest seven days, and strain.	
<i>Nitrum.</i>		gr. v. to ʒi.	Trochisci Nitri.	ad libit.
Nitre.			<i>Proportions :</i>	
Refrigerant, diaphoretic, diuretic.			Nitri,	ʒi.
			Sacchar. pur.	3i.
			Tragacanth.	gr. iij.
			Aq. distillat.	q. s.
<i>Nux Moscbata,</i>		gr. v. to ʒi.	Ol. Myristic.	gutt. i. to iij.
<i>vel Myristica.</i>			Aq. Nuc. spirit.	3ij. to 3i.
Nutmeg.			<i>vel Sp. Myristicæ.</i>	
Stimulant, aromatic, hipnotic.				
<i>Olibanum.</i>		ʒi. to ʒij.		
Frankincense.				
Stimulant, balsamic.				
<i>Olea expressa.</i>		3j.		
Expressed Oils.				
Emollient, lubricating.				

<i>Simple.</i>	<i>Parts used.</i>	<i>Dose.</i>	<i>Compound and Chemical.</i>	<i>Dose.</i>
<i>Opium.</i>		gr. i. to cxx.	<i>Pil. pacific.</i> <i>vel Pil. Opii.</i>	gr. x. to ℥i.

Proportions :

<i>Opii pur.</i>	℥ij.
<i>Extract. Glycyrrh.</i>	℥i.
<i>L. Laudanum. gt. xxx.</i>	to ℥i.
<i>vel Tinct. Opii.</i>	

Proportions :

<i>Opii,</i>	gr. iv.
<i>Sp. Vin. ten.</i>	℥i.
<i>Pulv. Opiatus,</i>	gr. v. to x.

Proportions :

<i>Opii,</i>	℥i.
<i>Corn. Cervi ust.</i>	℥ix.
<i>Elect. Thebaic.</i>	℥ij. to ℥ss.
<i>vel Electuar. Opiatum.</i>	

Proportions :

<i>Cort. Cinn. Cardamom.</i>	
<i>minor. Rad. Zinziber in</i>	
<i>Pulv. trit.</i>	ā ℥ij.
<i>Pulv. Rad. Virgin. Ser-</i>	
<i>pentar.</i>	℥ij.
<i>Opii (in Vin. Alb. q. f.</i>	
<i>diffus.)</i>	℥ss.
<i>Mellis despumat.</i>	lb. i.
<i>Elix. Paregoric.</i>	℥j.
<i>vel Tinct. Opii camphorat.</i>	

Proportions :

<i>Opii Flor. Benzoës,</i>	ā gr. ij.
<i>Camphoræ,</i>	gr. i. ss.
<i>Ol. Anisi essent.</i>	gutt. ij.
<i>Sp. Vin. ten.</i>	℥i.
<i>Trochisci Bechici,</i>	3 vel 4
	indies.
<i>vel Troch. Glycyrr. cum Op.</i>	

Proportions :

<i>Opii,</i>	℥ij.
<i>Balsam. Totelan.</i>	℥ss.
<i>Syr. Simpl.</i>	℥viij.
<i>Extract. Glycyrrh. aq. call.</i>	
<i>mollit.</i>	℥v.
<i>G. Arabic.</i>	℥v.

<i>Simple.</i>	<i>Parts used.</i>	<i>Dose.</i>	<i>Compound and Chemical.</i>	<i>Dose.</i>
<i>Preparation:</i>				
			Rub the opium with the balsam until it is dissolved; then, by degrees, the syrup and extract of liquorice, softened with warm water. While beating diligently, gradually sprinkle the gum arabic, powdered and exsiccate, so as to form troches each of gr. x.	
<i>Papaver.</i> Poppy. Anodyne, narcotic.	Head.		Syrup. Diacodion. \mathfrak{z} i. to \mathfrak{z} ii. vel Syrup. <i>Papav. albi.</i> Extr. Papaver. gr. i. to v.	
<i>Petroleum.</i> Barbadoes Tar. Stimulant, antispasmodic.			Ol. Petreoli. gutt. x. to xxx. Petreol. Sulphurat. gutt. v. to xx.	
<i>Proportions:</i>				
			Flor. Sulphuris, \mathfrak{z} iv.	
			Ol. Petreol. \mathfrak{z} xvi.	
<i>Preparation:</i>				
			Boil till they unite into a mass.	
<i>Pimenta.</i> Jamaica Pepper. Stimulant, aromatic, carminative.	Berry. gr. v. to \mathfrak{z} i.		Aq. Piment. \mathfrak{z} i. to \mathfrak{z} iiij. Ol. Piment. gutt. iiij. to v. Sp. Piment. \mathfrak{z} i. to \mathfrak{z} ii.	
<i>Pulsatilla Nigricans.</i> Herb Meadow Anemone. and Acrid, stimulant, flower. resolvent.			Extr. Pulsat. gr. v. to \mathfrak{z} i. Aq. Pulsat. \mathfrak{z} ss.	
<i>Piper Indicum,</i> vel <i>Capficum,</i> (the Capsule.) Guinea Pepper. Stimulant, aromatic.		gr. v. to x.		

<i>Simple.</i>	<i>Parts used.</i>	<i>Dose.</i>	<i>Compound and Chemical.</i>	<i>Dose.</i>
<i>Piper Longum.</i> Long Pepper. Stimulant, aromatic.	Fruit. gr. v. to ℥i.			
<i>Piper Nigrum.</i> Black Pepper. Stimulant, aromatic.	Berry. gr. v. to ℥i.			
<i>Pix Liquida.</i> Tar. Stimulant, diaphoretic, diuretic, deobstruent.			Aq. Picis Liquid. ℥iv. to lb. ff. <i>Proportion:</i> Picis, lb. i. ad aq. cong. i. <i>Preparation:</i> Stir them frequently, and in two days decant off the liquor.	
<i>Pyrethrum.</i> Pellitory. Acrid, stimulant, attenuant.	Root. gr. iij. to ℥i.			
<i>Quassia.</i> Quaffy. Tonic stomachic.	Wood, bark, gr. x. to ℥i. & root.		Infus. Quass. ℥ij. to lb. i.	
<i>Quercus.</i> Oak. Astringent.	Bark. gr. xv. to ℥ ff.			
<i>Quercus Marina.</i> Sea Wreck. Stimulant, balsamic.			Æthiop. Vegetabil. ℥i. to ℥ij.	
<i>Rapban. Rustic.</i> Horse-Radish. Stimulant, attenuant, diuretic.	Root. ℥i. to ℥i.		Aq. Raphan. ℥ij. to ℥iv.	
<i>Radix Indica Lopez.</i> Indian or Lopez's Root. Tonic, stomachic.	℥ ff.			
<i>Rhamnus Cathart.</i> Buck-Thorn. Purgative.	Root. ℥i. to iij.		Syr. Rhamn. ℥i. to ℥iij.	

<i>Simple.</i>	<i>Parts used.</i>	<i>Dose.</i>	<i>Compound and Chemical.</i>	<i>Dose.</i>
<i>Rheum.</i>	Root.		Pil. stomach.	gr. xv. to 3℥.
<i>Rhubarb.</i>	gr. x. to ℥i.		vel Pil. Rhei Comp.	
Purgative, astringent, stomachic.			Infus. Rhei,	3℥. to 3i.℥.
			<i>Proportions :</i>	
			Rad. Rhei,	3℥.
			Aq. bullent.	3viij.
			Sp. Cinn.	3i.
			<i>Preparation :</i>	
			Macerate the rhubarb with the water in a close vessel, for a night; then add the spirit of cinnamon, and strain.	
			Pil. Rhei Comp.	gr. xv. to 3℥.
			<i>Proportions :</i>	
			Rad. Rhei,	3ij.
			Aloes,	3i.℥.
			Myrrh.	3i.
			Kali vitriolat.	gr. xv.
			Ol. Menth. sativ.	gutt. viij.
			Syr. Cort. Aurant.	q. f.
			Tinct. Rhei,	3ij. to 3℥.
			<i>Proportions :</i>	
			Rhei,	3℥.
			Cardamom.	gr. viij.
			Croci,	gr. iv.
			Sp. Vin. ten.	3i.
			Tinct. Rhei Comp.	3℥. to 3i.℥.
			<i>Proportions :</i>	
			Rhei,	3℥.
			Rad. Glycyrrh.	gr. viij.
			Zinziber. Croci,	ā gr. iv.
			Aq. distillat.	3℥.
			Sp. Vin. ten.	3ij.
			Tinct. Rhei cum Aloe.	3℥. to 3i.
			<i>Proportions :</i>	
			Rhei,	℥ij.
			Aloes Soccot.	3i.
			Sem. Cardamom.	℥ij.
			Sp. Vin. ten.	3v.
			<i>Preparation :</i>	
			Digest seven days, and strain.	

<i>Simple.</i>	<i>Parts used.</i>	<i>Dose.</i>	<i>Compound and Chemical.</i>	<i>Dose.</i>
			Tinct. Rhei amara,	℥℥. to ℥i. ℥.
			<i>Proportions:</i>	
			Rhei,	℥i.
			Gentian.	℥ij.
			Serpent. Virgin.	gr. x.
			Sp. Vin. ten.	℥v.
			<i>Preparation:</i>	
			Digest seven days, and strain.	
			Tinct. Rhei dulc.	℥ij. to ℥℥.
			<i>Proportions:</i>	
			Tinct. Rhei,	lb. ij. ℥.
			Sacchar. Condit.	℥iv.
			Vinum Rhei,	℥℥. to ℥i. ℥.
			<i>Proportions:</i>	
			Rhei,	℥ij. ℥.
			Cardamom.	℥℥.
			Croci,	gr. xv.
			Vin. Alb.	℥iv.
			Sp. Vin. ten.	℥i.
<i>Rhododendron.</i>	Herb. gr. v. to x.		Decoct. Rhodod.	℥ij. to v.
Acrid, narcotic, subastringent, tonic.			(℥ij. to ℥x.)	
<i>Ricinus.</i>	Seed.		Ol. Ricini,	℥℥. to ℥i.
Castor.	gr. ij. to iij.			
Mild laxative.				
<i>Rosæ pallidæ.</i>	Petal.		Syr. Rosæ,	℥i. to ℥℥.
Pale Rosæ.			Aq. Rosar.	℥ij. to iv.
Laxative, aromatic.			Syr. Rosar.	℥i.
<i>Rosæ rubræ.</i>	Petal.		Conserv. Rosar. rub.	℥i. to ℥℥.
Red Rosæ.	℥i. to ℥i.		<i>Proportions:</i>	
Subastringent.			Rosar. rub.	℥iv.
			Sacchar pur.	lb. i.
			Infus. Rosæ,	℥ij. to ℥iv.
			<i>Proportions:</i>	
			Rosar. rub.	℥℥.
			Aq. distillat. fervent.	lb. ii. ℥.
			Acid. Vitriol. dilut.	℥ij.
			Sacchar. pur.	℥i. ℥.

Simple. Parts used. Dose. Compound and Chemical. Dose.

Preparation:

First pour the water on the roses, then the acid; macerate half an hour in a glass vessel: when cold, strain, and add the sugar.

Mel Rosæ, 3ij. to 3ff.
Syr. Rosar. rub. 3i. to 3ij.

Proportions:

Petal. Ros. rub. sic. 3vij.
Aq. bullient. lb.v.
Sacchar. pur. lb.vi.

Preparation:

Infuse the roses in the water for a night; then boil them a little: strain out the liquor; and, adding to it the sugar, boil them to the consistence of a syrup.

Rosmarinus. Top & gr. x. to Ol. Rosmarin. gutt. ij. to v.
Rosemary. flower. 3ij. Sp. Rosmarin. 3ij. to 3i.
Stimulant, antispasmodic. Aq. Regin. Hung. idem.

Rubia. Root. 3ff. to 3ij.

Madder.

Astringent, diuretic, emmenagogue.

Ruta. Herb. Extract. Rutæ, gr. x. to 3i.
Rue. 3ff. to 3j. Ol. Rutæ, gutt. iij.
Tonic, antispasmodic, attenuant, Infus. Rutæ, 3ij.
diuretic. (3i. to lb. i.)

Sabina. Leaf. Extr. Sab. gr. x. to 3ff.
Savine. gr. xvi. to 3ij. Decoct. Sabin. 3ij. to iv.
Stimulant, antispasmodic, diuretic. 3i. to lb. iij.)
Ol. Sabin. gutt. iij. to v.
Tinct. Sabin. Comp. gutt. xx.
to 3i.

Proportions:

Extr. Sabin. 3ff.
Tinct. Castor. 3i.
Tinct. Myrrh. 3ff.

<i>Simple.</i>	<i>Parts used.</i>	<i>Dose.</i>	<i>Compound and Chemical.</i>	<i>Dose.</i>
<i>Sagapenum.</i>		gr. v. to ℥i.℥.		
Sagapen.				
Aperient, deobstruent, antispasmodic.				
<i>Sal Ammoniacum.</i>		gr. x. to ℥℥.	Sal. Ammon. vol.	gr. v. to ℥i.
Ammoniac Salt.			<i>vel Ammon. præparata.</i>	
Aperient, diaphoretic, diuretic.			Sp. Sal. Am.	gutt. xv. to ℥i.
			<i>vel Aq. Ammoniacæ.</i>	
			Sp. Sal. Am. cum Calce,	
			<i>vel Aq. Am. caustic.</i>	
			Sp. Sal. Am. Vin.	gutt. x. to ℥i.
			<i>vel Sp. Ammoniacæ.</i>	
			Sp. Salin. arom.	gutt. x. to xl.
			<i>vel Sp. Am. aromat.</i>	
			Sp. volatil. fœtid.	git. x. to xxx.
			<i>vel Sp. Am. fœtid.</i>	
			Sp. Mindereri,	℥ij. to ℥i.
			<i>vel Aq. Am. acetat.</i>	
<i>Sal Marin. Hif.</i>		℥i.	Sp. Sal. Marin.	gutt. v.
<i>vel Sal. Muraticus.</i>			<i>vel Soda Muriata.</i>	
Sea Salt.				
Stimulant, cathartic.				
<i>Salix.</i>	Bark.			
Willow.		℥ij. to ℥i.		
Tonic, astringent.				
<i>Salvia.</i>	Leaf.		Infus. Salvizæ,	ad libit.
Sage.		gr. xv. to ℥ij.	(℥ij. to lb. i.)	
Stimulant, diaphoretic, stomachic.				
<i>Sambucus.</i>	Inner		Decoct. Samb.	℥℥. to i.
Elder.	bark,		(flor. mp. i. to ℥viij.)	
Cathartic, discutient, aperient, deobstruent.	flower, berry.		Rob. Samb.	℥i. to ℥i.
<i>Sal Cathart. amar.</i>				
<i>vel Magnesia vitriolata.</i>				
Bitter Cathartic Salt.		℥ij. to ℥℥.		
Purgative.				

<i>Simple.</i>	<i>Parts used.</i>	<i>Dose.</i>	<i>Compound and Chemical.</i>	<i>Dose.</i>
<i>Sanguis Draconis.</i> Dragon's Blood. Astringent.		gr. x. to ℥ij.		
<i>Santalum Citrinum.</i> Wood. Yellow Sanders. Tonic, stimulant, aromatic.		℥i. to ℥ij.		
<i>Santalum Rubrum.</i> Wood. Red Sanders. Colorant to spirits.				
<i>Santonium.</i> Wormseed. Subacrid, tonic, stomachic, vermifuge.	Tops.	℥ff. to ℥i.		
<i>Sapo alb. Hispan.</i> Castile Soap. Aperient, diuretic, detergent.		gr. x. to ℥i.		
<i>Sarsaparilla.</i> Alterative, diaphoretic.	Root.	℥i. to ℥i.	Decoct. Sarsæ, lb. ij. indies.	
			<i>Proportions:</i>	
			Sarsæ concis.	℥vi.
			Aq. lib.	vij.
			<i>Preparation:</i>	
			Macerate the sarsaparilla in a boiling heat; then bruise it, and again macerate it in the liquor for two hours; then boil to lb. iv. and strain.	
<i>Sassafras.</i> Stimulant, aperient, diaphoretic.	Wood, root, & bark.	℥i. to ℥i.	Infus. Sassafras, (℥i. ad lb. i.)	℥ij. sæpe.
<i>Scammonium.</i> Scammony. Cathartic.		gr. v. to xv.	Elect. Scammon.	℥ff. to ℥i.
			<i>Proportions:</i>	
			Scammon.	℥i. ff.
			Carophyll. Aromat.	
			Zinziber,	ā ℥vi.
			Ol. Carvi essent.	℥ff.
			Syr. Rosæ,	q. s.

<i>Simple.</i>	<i>Parts used.</i>	<i>Dose.</i>	<i>Compound and Chemical.</i>	<i>Dose.</i>
			Pulv. Scam. Comp.	gr. x. to xv.
			<i>Proportions:</i>	
			Scammon. Extract.	Jallap. \bar{a} \bar{z} ij.
			Zinziber,	\bar{z} ff.
			Pulv. Scammon. cum Aloe,	gr. x. to xv.
			<i>Proportions:</i>	
			Scammon.	\bar{z} vi.
			Extract. Jallap. Aloes,	\bar{a} \bar{z} i. ff.
			Zinziber,	\bar{z} ff.
			Pulv. Scammon. cum Calomel.	gr. x. to $\bar{\theta}$ i.
			<i>Proportions:</i>	
			Scammon.	\bar{z} ff.
			Calomel. Sacchar. pur.	\bar{a} \bar{z} ij.
<i>Scilla.</i>	Root.		Pulv. Sicc.	gr. i. to viij.
<i>Squill.</i>		gr. v. to xv.	Conserv. Scillæ,	\bar{z} ff. to \bar{z} i.
	Acrid, expectorant, diuretic.		<i>Proportions:</i>	
			Scillæ recent.	\bar{z} i.
			Sacchar. pur.	\bar{z} v.
			Mel. Scillæ,	\bar{z} ff. to \bar{z} ij.
			<i>Proportions:</i>	
			Mellis despumat.	lb. iij.
			Tinct. Scillæ,	lb. ij.
			<i>Preparation:</i>	
			Boil to the consistence of a syrup.	
			Oxymel Scillit.	\bar{z} ff. to \bar{z} ij.
			<i>Proportions:</i>	
			Mel. despumat.	lb. iij.
			Acet. Scillæ,	lb. ij.
			<i>Preparation:</i>	
			Boil to the consistence of a syrup.	
			Pil. Scillæ,	gr. x. to $\bar{\theta}$ i.
			<i>Proportion:</i>	
			Scill. Sicc.	\bar{z} i.

<i>Simple.</i>	<i>Parts used.</i>	<i>Dose.</i>	<i>Compound and Chemical.</i>	<i>Dose.</i>
			Zinziber Sapon.	ā ʒiij.
			Ammon. purif.	ʒi.
			Syr. Zinziber,	q. f.
			Tinct. Scillæ, gutt. x. to xv.	
			<i>Proportions:</i>	
			Scill. Sicc.	gr. xv.
			Sp. Vin. ten.	ʒij.
			Syr. Scillit.	ʒi. to ʒij.
			<i>Proportions:</i>	
			Acet. Scill.	lb. ij.
			Sacchar. pur.	lb. iij. ff.
			<i>Preparation:</i>	
			Diffolve the sugar with a gentle heat, so as to form a syrup.	
			Vin. Scillit.	ʒ ff.
			(rad. ʒ ff. ad vin. lb. ij.)	
<i>Scordium.</i>		gr. ʒi. to ʒi.		
Water Germander.				
Tonic, diaphoretic.				
<i>Seneka.</i>	Root.		Decoct. Senekæ, ʒi. ff. to ʒii.	
Senega.		ʒi. to iij.	(ʒi. to lb. ij.)	
Acrid, diaphoretic, diuretic.			<i>Preparation:</i>	
			Boil to ʒxvi. and strain.	
<i>Senna.</i>	Leaf. ʒi. to ʒ ff.		Elect. Sennæ, ʒi. to ʒ ff.	
Cathartic.			<i>Proportions:</i>	
			Sennæ,	ʒ viij.
			Caricar.	lb. i.
			Pulv. Tamarind.	
			Cassia prun. Gallic. ā lb. ff.	
			Coriandr.	ʒ vi.
			Glycyrrh.	ʒ iij.
			Sacchar. pur.	lb. i. ff.
			Extract. Sennæ, gr. x. to ʒ ff.	
			Infus. Sennæ simplex, ʒi. ff. to iij.	
			<i>Proportions:</i>	
			Sennæ,	ʒi. ff.
			Zinziber,	ʒi.
			Aq. fervent.	lb. i.

Simple. Parts used. Dose. Compound and Chemical. Dose.

Preparation :

Macerate an hour in a covered vessel, and strain.
 Infus. Sennæ Tartarizat.
 ℥i. fl. to ℥ij.

Proportions :

Sennæ, ℥i. fl.
 Coriandr. ℥fl.
 Cryst. Tartar. ℥ij.
 Aq. fervent. lb. i.
 Infus. Tamarind. cum Sennâ,
 ℥ij. to ℥iv.

Proportions :

Fruet. Tamarind. 3vi.
 Crystall. Tartar.
 Sennæ, ā 3i.
 Sem. Coriand. 3fl.
 Sacchar. non pur. 3fl.
 Aq. bullient. 3viij.

Preparation :

Macerate in a close earthen vessel four hours, shaking it often, then strain.
 Pulv. Sennæ Comp. ℥i. to 3i.

Proportions :

Sennæ Tartar. Crystall. ā
 ℥ij.
 Scammon. 3fl.
 Zinziber, 3ij.
 Tinct. Sennæ, 3fl. to 3i.

Proportions :

Sennæ, 3ij.
 Carvi, gr. xxij.
 Cardamom. viij.
 Uvar. passar. 3fl.
 Sp. Vin. ten. 3iv.

Serpentaria. Root.
 Snake-root. gr. x. to 3fl.
 Tonic, aromatic, stimulant, dia-
 phoretic.

Decoct. Serpent. 3i. sape.
 (rad. 3ij. to 3vi.)
 Tinct. Serpent. 3i. to 3ij.

Proportions :

Serpent. 3i. fl.
 Sp. Vin. ten. 3i.

<i>Simple.</i>	<i>Parts used.</i>	<i>Dose.</i>	<i>Compound and Chemical.</i>	<i>Dose.</i>
<i>Sevum Ovillum</i> <i>preparat.</i> Mutton Suet. Lubricating, emollient.			In Laet. Coct.	
<i>Simarouba.</i> Tonic, stomachic.	Bark. gr. x. to ʒi.	Decoct. Aq.	Simaroub.	ʒiij. ad lb. i. ff.
<i>Sinapi album.</i> White Mustard. Stimulant, attenuant.	Seeds. ʒi.		Serum. Sinapi. <i>Proportions:</i> Laet. lb. ij. Sinapi Coch. Mens. ij. Coque simul. et cola.	
<i>Sium.</i> Water Parsnip. Tonic, diuretic, antiscorbutic.	Herb. Juice. ʒij. indies.			
<i>Soda phosphorata.</i> Cathartic.	ʒff. to ʒi.			
<i>Spermacti,</i> <i>vel Sevum Ceti.</i> Emollient, demulcent.	ʒff. to ʒi. ff.			
<i>Spigelia.</i> Indian Pink. Sedative, laxative, anthelmintic.	Root. gr. x. to ʒi.			
<i>Spiritus Vinosus</i> <i>rectificat.</i> Rectified Spirit of Wine. Stimulant.	ʒff. to ʒiij.			
<i>Spiritus Vinosus</i> <i>tenuiro.</i> Proof Spirit. Stimulant.	ʒff. to ʒi.			
<i>Spongia usta.</i> Burnt Sponge. Antacid, absorbent.	ʒi. to ʒij.			

<i>Simple.</i>	<i>Parts used.</i>	<i>Dose.</i>	<i>Compound and Chemical.</i>	<i>Dose.</i>
<i>Stannum.</i> Tin. Anthelmintic.	Filings and powder.	gr. x. to ℥ij.		
<i>Stramonium.</i> Thorn Apple. Narcotic.		gr. i. to iij.	Extract. Stram.	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to iij.
<i>Styrax.</i> Storax. Stimulant, balsamic.		gr. x. to ℥ff.		
<i>Succinum.</i> Amber. Antispasmodic.		℥i. to ℥i.	Ol. Succin. rectificat. Sal. Succin.	gutt. x. to xx. gr. v. to ℥i.
<i>Sulphuris Flores.</i> Flowers of Sulphur. Cathartic, diaphoretic.		℥ii. to ℥ff.	Balsam. Sulph. gtt. xv. to xxx. Sulphur. Præcipit. ℥i. to ℥iij. Trochisci Sulphuris, ℥i. to ℥ij.	
<i>Proportions :</i>				
				Flor. Sulph. Lot. ℥ff.
				Sacchar. pur. ℥i.
				Mucilag. Sem. Cydon. Mal. q. s.
<i>Tamarindus.</i> Tamarind. Acid, cooling, laxative.	Fruit. ℥ff. to ℥i. ff.		Infus. cum Sennâ, ℥ij. to ℥iv.	
<i>Tanacetum.</i> Tanfy. Tonic, deobstruent, stomachic.	Flower and herb. ℥ff. to ℥i.			
<i>Taraxacum.</i> Dandelion. Tonic, aperient, diuretic, re- solvent.	Herb & root. Juice. ℥i. to ℥ij.		Decoct. Tarax. ℥iij.	ad Aq. lb. i. ff.
<i>Tartari CrySTALLI.</i> Crystals of Tartar. Cooling, laxative, diuretic.		℥v. to ℥vi.		

<i>Simple.</i>	<i>Parts used.</i>	<i>Dose.</i>	<i>Compound and Chemical.</i>	<i>Dose.</i>
<i>Terebintbina Chia.</i>		℥i. to 3i.		
	Stimulant, corroborant, diuretic.			
<i>Terebintbina Veneta.</i>		℥ss. to 3℥.	Ol. <i>vel</i> Sp. Terebinth. gutt. v.	to x.
Venice Turpentine.				
	Stimulant, diuretic, detergent.			
<i>Terebintbina Vul-</i>		gr. xv. to ℥ij.		
<i>garis.</i>				
<i>Thus.</i>		gr. x. to 3℥.		
Frankincense.				
	Stimulant, corroborant.			
<i>Tormentilla.</i>	Root.		Infus. Rad.	3ij. saepe.
Tormentill, or			(3i. to lb. i.)	
Sept-foil.			Decoct. Torment.	3i. ff. ad
	Aromatic, astringent.		Aq. lb. iij.	
<i>Tagacantha.</i>			Mucilag. Tragac.	3℥. ad Aq.
Tragacanth.				3x.
Demulcent.			<i>Preparation:</i>	
			Macerate with a gentle heat till the tragacanth is dissolved.	
<i>Tussilago.</i>	Juice,	3ij.	Infus. Tussilag.	ad libit.
Coltsfoot.	herb, and	to	(Herb mp. i. to lb. i.)	
	flowers.	3iv.	Syr. Tussilag.	3i.
	Astringent, expectorant, demulcent.			
<i>Valeriana sylvest.</i>	Root.		Infus. Valerian.	ad libit.
Wild Valerian.		3℥. to 3i.	(3i. to lb. i.)	
			Tinct. Valerian.	3i. to 3ij.
Antispasmodic.			<i>Proportions:</i>	
			Valerian.	3i.
			Sp. Vin. ten.	3i.
			Tinct. Valer. volat.	3i. to 3ij.
			<i>vel</i> Am.	
			<i>Proportions:</i>	
			Valerian.	3i.
			Sp. Ammon. Comp.	3i.

<i>Simple.</i>	<i>Parts used.</i>	<i>Dose.</i>	<i>Compound and Chemical.</i>	<i>Dose.</i>
<i>Veratrum.</i>	Ropt.		Decoct. Verat.	℥i. saepe.
White Hellebore.	gr. v. to 3 ff.		<i>Proportions:</i>	
Stimulant, alterative, deobstruent.			Pulv. Veratri,	℥i.
			Aq.	lb. ij.
			Sp. Vin. rect.	℥ij.
			<i>Preparation:</i>	
			Boil the water with the hellebore to lb. i. ff. and to the strained liquor add the spirit.	
			Tinct. Veratri.	
			<i>Proportions:</i>	
			Hellebor. alb.	℥viij.
			Sp. Vin. ten.	lb. ij. ff.
			<i>Preparation:</i>	
			Digest ten days, and filter through paper.	
<i>Viola.</i>	Fresh		Infus. Violar.	℥ij. to ℥viij.
Violet.	flower.		(℥i. to lb. i.)	
Laxative.			Syr. Violar.	℥i. to 3 ij.
<i>Vipera.</i>		℥ ff. to 3 i.	Vin. Viperin.	3 ij. to 3 i.
Viper.				
Restorative.				
<i>Ulmus.</i>	Inner	℥i. to 3 i.	Decoct. Ulmi,	℥viij. indies.
Elm.	bark.		<i>Proportions:</i>	
Mucilaginous, astringent.			Ulm. contus.	℥iv.
			Aq. lb. iv. Coque ad lb. ij.	
<i>Uva Ursi.</i>	Leaf.		Infus. Uvæ Urfi,	℥i. to ℥viij.
Bear's Wortle- berry.	gr. x. to 3 ij.		(3 ij. to lb. i.)	
Astringent.				
<i>Zincum Calcinat.</i>			Flor. Zinci,	gr. iij. to x.
Zinc.			vel Zincum ustum.	
Astringent, antispasmodic.			Zincum vitriolat.	gr. vi. to 3 ff.
			vel Vitriol. alb.	
			Emetic.	

<i>Simple.</i>	<i>Parts used.</i>	<i>Dose.</i>	<i>Compound and Chemical.</i>	<i>Dose.</i>
Zinziber.	Root.		Infus. Zinziber.	℥ij. to ℥iv.
Ginger.		gr. v. to x.	(℥ij. to lb. i.)	
	Stimulant, carminative, stomachic.		Syrup. Zinziber.	℥i. to ℥iij.
			Zinziber Conditum.	
			(Candied Ginger).	
			Tinct. Zinziber,	℥i. to ℥iij.
			<i>Proportions :</i>	
			Zinziber,	3℥.
			Sp. Vin. ten.	℥i.
			<i>Preparation :</i>	
			Digest eight days with a	
			gentle heat, and strain.	

II. SURGICAL PART;

CONTAINING THE
ACTIVE REMEDIES IN THE PRACTICE OF SURGERY,
OR USED AGAINST EXTERNAL DISEASES,
SIMPLE, COMPOUND, AND CHEMICAL.

<i>Article.</i>	<i>Preparations or Forms in use.</i>	<i>Diseases to which applied.</i>
<i>Abfintbium.</i> Wormwood.	Decoction.	Gangrene.
<i>Acetum.</i> Vinegar.	Oxycrate. Cataplasim.	Inflammation. Gangrene.
<i>Acidum Vitriol.</i> Vitriolic Acid.	Ungt. (sp. Vitriol. dilut. gutt. xxx. ad aq. et mel- lis, \bar{a} \bar{z} i.) Ungt. (Acid. Vitriol. \bar{z} ff. Adip. Suill. \bar{z} i. ff.)	Itch and cutaneous diseases. Gangrenous ulcers.
<i>Aer Fixus.</i> Fixed Air.	Fermenting Poultice. Carrot Poultice. Elastic state.	Putrid ulcers. Cancer.
<i>Ærugo,</i> <i>vel Cuprum</i> <i>Acetum.</i> Verdigrease.	Ungt. ærugin. vel Cupri Ammon. (Ungt. Resin flav. part. xv. Ærug. part. i.) Aqua Sappharina. vel Cupri. Ammoniat. Aqua Viridis Hartmanni. (Vin alb. lb. ij. ærug. Alum. \bar{a} \bar{z} ff. mellis \bar{z} i. m.) Oxymel ærug. (Acet. \bar{z} vij. Mellis \bar{z} xiv. Ærug. \bar{z} i.)	Ulcers. Gangrene from Be- drid. The same.

To ulcers of the
mouth and throat.

<i>Article.</i>	<i>Preparations or Forms in use.</i>	<i>Diseases to which applied.</i>
<i>Allium.</i> Garlic.	Sinapism. ex Allio. Ungt. ex Allio.	Lethargy and Apoplexy.
<i>Aloe.</i> Aloes.	Powder and Tincture.	Herpes and Deafness. Carious Ulcers.
<i>Alumen.</i> Alum.	Pulv. styptic. Alum. Ust. Solut. (3i. ad aq. ʒiv.) Aq. Alum. Comp. (Alum. Zinci Vitriol. ā 3ff. Aq. distill. ʒiv.)	Hæmorrhage. Ulcers.
<i>Amygdal. Dulc.</i> Sweet Almonds.	Oil.	Rigid parts.
<i>Amylum.</i> Starch.	Mucilag. Inj. Pulv.	Inflammation. Excoriation.
<i>Alcohol Vini.</i> Spt. of Wine.	Sp. Vitriol. Dulc. vel Ætheris Vitriol. Idem dilut. vel Aqua. Thedian.	Hæmorrhage from small vessels. Ulcers and excessive Suppuration.
<i>Albumen Ovi.</i> Whites of Eggs.	Coagulum Alum. (Alum. 3ff. ad Album Ovi, i.) Linim. album, cum Spt. Vini.	Ophthalmia. Excoriation.
<i>Agaricus.</i> Agaric.	Pulv.	Hæmorrhage from small vessels.
<i>Anchusa.</i> Alkanet.	Ungt. ad Labia, and as a Colorant to ointments and plasters.	Excoriations.
<i>Ammoniacum.</i> G. Ammoniac.	Ungt. ex Ammon. Emplast. ex Am.	White Swelling. Sprains.

<i>Article.</i>	<i>Preparations or Forms in use.</i>	<i>Diseases to which applied.</i>
<i>Antimonium.</i> Antimony.	Crude, to give consistence to bougies. Solut. Croci Metall. vel Antimonii. Aqua benedict. Rulandi pro Enem.	Ophthalmia and sup- purating wounds. Hernia.
<i>Arabicum.</i> Gum Arabic.	Mucilag. pro Injeçt. (\mathfrak{z} i. to aq. lb.i.) Pulv.	Gonorrhœa. Excoriations.
<i>Argentum.</i> Silver.	Lapis Infernalis. Argentum Nitratum.	Opening Abscesses, destroying Chan- cres, and Callous Edges of Sores.
<i>Aristolochia</i> <i>longa.</i> Long Birthwort.	Decoction.	Carious Ulcers.
<i>Arsenicum.</i> Arsenic.	Ungt. Arsenic. (gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ ad axung. \mathfrak{z} i.) Solut. Arsenic. (gr. i. ad aq. lb. ij.)	Cancer and Phaga- denic Ulcers.
<i>Asa Fœtida.</i> Devil's Dung.	Powder. Emplast. Antihysteric. vel Asafœtid. (Emplast. Litharg. A- safœtid. colat. \bar{a} part. ii. Cerae flav. Galban. colat. part. i.)	Carious Ulcers. Inguinal Vermin. Fixed Nervous Pain.
<i>Axung. Porcina.</i> Hog's Lard.	The basis of all Oint- ments and Plasters.	
<i>Balsam Copaibæ.</i> Balsam of Capivi.		Wounds.
<i>Balsam Totolan.</i> Balsam of Tolu.		The same.
<i>Balsam Peruvian.</i> Balsam of Peru.		Ditto of Nerves.

Article.	Preparations or Forms in use.	Diseases to which applied.
<i>Belladonna.</i>	Poultice.	Cancer.
Deadly Night- shade.	Plaster.	Schirrus.
<i>Benzoc.</i>	Elix. Traumat. vel	Wounds and Ulcers.
Benjamin.	Tinct. Benzoes Comp.	
	Lac Virginis.	Defecations of Skin.
<i>Balus Armena.</i>	Powder.	
Bolar Earth.	Infusion.	Gleety Sores.
<i>Borax.</i>	Collyrium.	Ophthalmia.
Tincal.	(Borac, 3℥. Sacchar. alb. 3i. aq. Rosar. 3i. m.)	Aphthæ.
<i>Butyrum.</i>	An Ingredient in most Cataplasms and Injec- tions.	
<i>Calor.</i> Heat.	Applied by additional Co- verings to the Parts, by Steams. Fomentations. Poultices. Actual Cautery. Moxa. Burning Cylinders. Burning Glais.	Inflammations. Swellings. Pains. Hæmorrhage, and Fixed Pains. Ditto. Cancerous Ulcers.
<i>Calx Viva.</i> Quick-lime.	Aqua Calcis. Cataplasma. cum melle. Liniment. ad Nævos. Pasta Depilatoria. Liniment. Aq. Calcis. (Ol. Lini, Aq. Calcis ā).	Ulcers, Scrophulous and Cutaneous. Rheumatism. Tinea. Burns.
<i>Camphora.</i> Camphire.	Ol. Camphorat. (Ol. Olivæ, 3ij. Cam- phoræ, 3℥. Sp. Camphorat. (Camphor. 3iv. Sp. Vin. rect. lb. ij.)	Chronic Swellings. Ditto.

<i>Articles.</i>	<i>Preparations or Forms in use. Diseases to which applied.</i>	
	Liniment. Camphor. Comp. (Camphoræ, ℥ij. Aq. Ammon. pur. ℥vi. Sp. Lavend. ℥vi.)	
	Ol. Camphor. Caustic. (i. e. solut. in Acid. Ni- trof.)	Warts and Excref- cences.
<i>Cantharis.</i> Spanish Fly.	Tinct. Cantharid. Emplastr. Epispast. vel Cantharidis. (Canthar. lb. i. Emplast. Ceræ, lb. ij. Adip. Suill. lb. i. ff.) Ungt. Epispast. vel Can- thar. fort. et mitis. Cerat. Cantharis. (Canthar. ℥i. Ungt. Sper- maceti, ℥vi.)	Indolent Swellings, Rheumatism, Palsy. Internal Inflamma- tion. The same.
<i>Carbon.</i> Charcoal.	Pulv. Cataplasma.	Hæmorrhage. Irritable Ulcers.
<i>Centaur. minus.</i> Lesser Centaury.	Decoct. Cataplasma.	Ulcers. Inflammatory Swell- ing.
<i>Cepa.</i> Leek.	Bulb. cum Melle.	Cutaneous Diseases. Buboes and callous Warts.
<i>Cera alba et flava.</i> White and yel- low Wax.	An Ingredient in Cerates, Plasters, and Bougies. Ceromel. (Equal parts of Wax and Honey.) Ungt. Ceræ. (Ceræ Alb. ℥iv. Sper- maceti, ℥ij. Ol. Olivæ, lb. i.) Cerat. Refin. flav. (Ungt. Refin. flav. lb. ff. Ceræ flav. ℥i.)	Wounds and Ulcers.

<i>Article.</i>	<i>Preparations or Forms in use.</i>	<i>Diseases to which applied.</i>
	Emplastr Ceræ Comp. (Ceræ flav. Sevi Ovilli, ā lb. iij. Refin. flav. lb. i.)	
<i>Ghamæmelum.</i> Chamomile.	Decoct. Cois. pro foment.	Inflammatory Swellings.
<i>Cicuta.</i> Hemlock.	Powder, simple, or with Honey. Liniment. Emplastr. Foment. cum Aq. Calcis. (Cicut. ℥ij. ad lb. ij.) Cataplasma. Decoct. et Lact. ā cum Mic. panis.)	Cancer. Ditto. Ditto. Scrophula. Cutaneous Diseases.
<i>Cochlearia.</i> Scurvy Grass.	Succ. cum Alum. et Melle.	Foul Ulcers. Scorbutic.
<i>Columbo.</i> Columb.	Pulv.	Ulcers.
<i>Cortex Peruvian.</i> Peruvian Bark.	Pulv. Cataplasma. Foment. (Decoct. C. P. Saturat. lb. i. Aq. Thediana. ℥iv. Camphor. Sal Ammon. ā 3i. Extract. Saturn. ℥i. m.) Collyrium.	Chro. Inflammation. Ulcers. Gangrene. Chronic Ophthalmia.
<i>Creta Alba.</i> Chalk.	An absorbent powder.	Gleety Sores.
<i>Compressio.</i> Pressure.	Applied by Instruments, Plasters, Bandages.	To all local Diseases, the objects of Surgery.
<i>Corallium.</i> Coral.	Pulv. Dentifric. Collyrium.	

<i>Article.</i>	<i>Preparations or Forms in use.</i>	<i>Diseases to which applied.</i>
<i>Cremor Lactis.</i> Cream.		Burns of Mouth and Throat.
<i>Cuprum Vitriol.</i> Blue Vitriol.	Ungt. varia. Aq. Camphorat. Bates. (Cupri Vitriol. Bol. Gallic. ā ʒss. Camphor. ʒi. Aq. bullient. lb. iv.)	Ulcers. Hemorrhage.
<i>Daucus.</i> Carrot.	Cataplasma. simplex. Idem cum Cicutâ.	Foul Ulcers. Cancer.
<i>Digitalis.</i> Fox-glove.	Ungt. Infus. et foment, (ʒi. ad. lb. fl.)	Scrophulous. Ulcers.
<i>Electricitas.</i> Electricity.	Applied by Sparks or Shocks.	Inflammations, Tumors, Contractions, Palsy of Parts.
<i>Faba.</i> Bean.	Cataplasma. Pulv.	Inflammatory Swellings. Erysipelas.
<i>Fæces Vini.</i> Wine Dregs.	Solut. cum Aq. Vinum. Rubr. dilut. pro Inj.	Sprains. Hydrocele.
<i>Ferment. Panis.</i> Yeast.	Cataplasma. Efferves.	Foul Ulcers. Cutaneous Diseases.
<i>Ferrum.</i> Iron.	Solut. Ferri, in Oxycrat. Solut. Vitriol. virid. vel Ferri Vitriolat.	Inflammatory Swellings & Contusions. Ulcers.
<i>Frigus.</i> Cold.	Applied by Snow. By pounded Ice. Cold Bath gen. and par. Affusion, &c.	Hemorrhage. Burns and Hernia. Tumors, Inflammations, &c.
<i>Fuligo Ligni.</i> Wood-foot.	Aqua Vulneraria. (Fulig. ʒi. Cerussæ, ʒss. coque in Aq. Calcis, per dimid. horæ et adde Myrrhæ, ʒi. m.)	Spreading Ulcers. Indolent Swellings. Herpes.

<i>Article.</i>	<i>Preparations or Forms in use.</i>	<i>Diseases to which applied.</i>
<i>Galbanum.</i>	Ungt.	Milk Swellings.
Gum Galbum.	Emplastr.	Ditto.
<i>Glacies.</i>	Powdered.	Burns, Hemorrhage,
Ice.		and Hernia.
<i>Gallæ.</i>	Infus.	Gleety Sores.
Galls.	Ungt.	Piles.
<i>Granatum.</i>	Infus.	Gleety Sores.
Pomegranate.		
<i>G. Guaiac.</i>	Tincture.	Toothach.
Gum Guaiac.	Pulv.	Venereal Ulcers.
	Decoct.	
<i>Hordeum.</i>	Pulv.	Erysipelas.
Barley.		
<i>Gypsum vel Calx</i>	Cataplasma. ex Pulv. et	
<i>Vitriolat.</i>	Aq.	Irritable Ulcers.
Plaster of Paris.		
<i>Glycyrrhiza.</i>	Ungt.	Excoriations.
Liquorice.		
<i>Hydrargyrus.</i>	Ungt. Mercurial. vel	Venereal Sores and
Mercury.	Hydrargyr.	Swellings.
	Emplastr. Mer.	
	Am. cum Mer.	
	(Ammon. Colat. lb. i.	
	Mercur. ℥iv. Ol. Sul-	
	phurat. ℥i.)	
	Empl. Lithargyr. cum Merc.	
	(Emplastr. Litharg. lb. i.	
	Hydrar. ℥iij. Ol. Sul-	
	phurat. ℥i.)	
	Foment. Mer. Gummos.	
	cum Lacte.	
	Gargarism. ejusdem.	
	Pulv. Mer. Alcalifat.	
	(Mer. part iii. ad Cret.	
	part v.)	
	(Spread on sores.)	
	Cerat. Calomel.	
	(℥i. ad Cerat. ℥i.)	

Article. Preparations or Forms in use. Diseases to which applied.

Ungt. Calc. Hydrarg. Alb.
(Calcis, \mathfrak{z} i. Ungt. Simpl.
 \mathfrak{z} i.)

— Comp.

Proportions :

Calc. Hydrar. Alb.
Aq. Litharg. Acet. \bar{a} \mathfrak{z} i.
Cera flav. \mathfrak{z} ij.
Adip. Suill. lb. i.

Preparation :

To the Ointment of melted Hog's Lard and Wax, add the Mercury and acetated Litharge Water, previously rubbed together; then stir the Mixture constantly till it is cold.

Ungt. Norford ad Cancr. Cancerous Ulcers.
(Succ. Inspiss. Sem. Ricini. plumb. ust. Mer. Alb. ex Aq. Calcis precipit. \bar{a} \mathfrak{z} i.)

Ungt. Hydrarg. Nitr. Venereal and Indolent Ulcers.
rubr.

Balsam. Mer.
(Ungt. Basilic. \mathfrak{z} i. Ungt. Mer. \mathfrak{z} ff. Mer. Precip. rubr. \mathfrak{z} ij.)

Solut. Hydrar. Muriat.

Ungt. ejusdem.

Aqua Phagadenica. Cancer of Face.

(Mer. Corrosiv. \mathfrak{z} ff. Aq. Calcis, lb. i.)

Aqua Aluminos.

(Mer. Corrosiv. \mathfrak{z} i. Alum. \mathfrak{z} ff. Aq. Rosar. lb. i.)

Liquor Bellost. Cancer.

(Aq. Calc. \mathfrak{z} i. Liq. Mer. Nitr. gutt. vi. i. e. Solut. Mer. in Acid Nitr. part i. Mer. ad part ii. Acid.)

Article,	Preparations or Forms in use.	Diseases to which applied.
	Solut. Hydrargyr. cum Warts and Excref- Plumbo. censes. (Mer. ʒij. Plumbl. ʒi. ff. Acid. Nitros. ʒi.) Cinnabar. Fumigations. Hydrarg. cum Sulphure, (Spread on Sores.)	
<i>Helleborus Albus.</i> Ungt. Hellebor. Alb. White Hellebore. (Hellebor. Alb. ʒi. A- dipis Suill. ʒiv. Ol. Li- mon. essent. ʒ ff.)		
<i>Hyosciamus</i> <i>Niger.</i> Henbane.	Ungt. Hyosciami. Emplast. ejusdem. Tinct. Odont. Hoff.	Cancer. Schirrus.
<i>Ichthyocolla.</i> Isinglass.	Emplast. adhesiv.	Wounds.
<i>Ipecacuanba.</i> Ipecacuan.	Pulv.	Ulcers.
<i>Lac Vaccinum.</i> Cow Milk.	The basis of all emollient Cataplasms and Fomen- tations.	
Ladanum.	Emplast. Ladani Comp. (Ladani, ʒij. Thuris, ʒi. Cin. ʒ ff. Ol. Myrist. express. ʒ ff. Ol. Menth. ʒi.)	Indolent Swellings.
<i>Lapis Calamin.</i> Calamy.	Prepared Powder. Ungt. Cerat. Turner. vel Cerat. Lap. Calamin. (Lap. Cal. Ceræ flav. ā lb. ff. Ol. Olivæ, lb. i.)	Gleety Sores.
<i>Lilium Album.</i> White Lily.	Cataplasim.	Inflammatory Swel- lings.

<i>Article.</i>	<i>Preparations or Forms in use.</i>	<i>Diseases to which applied.</i>
<i>Linum.</i> Lintseed.	Cataplasn. ex Placent.	Inflammatory Swellings.
<i>Malva.</i> Mallows.	Foment. Cataplasn.	Inflammations.
<i>Mastiche.</i> Mastic.	Essen. cum. Mer. Corros. Solut. in Oleo.	Venereal Ulcers. Toothach.
<i>Mandragora.</i>	Pulv. cum Melle.	Schirrus.
<i>Menba.</i> Mint.	Foment.	Effused Fluid.
<i>Mel.</i> Honey.	Mel. Rosar. Ennema Mellitum. Liniment. Mellis. cum Bile. vel Vitriol. Alb. vel Spt. Vini.	Ulcers, Inflammatory Swellings. Caries of Bones.
<i>Mezereon.</i>	Pulv.	Venereal Ulcers.
<i>Mica Panis.</i> Crumb of Bread.	Cataplasn. Emollient. vel Farinac. — Antiphlogistic.	Inflammations.
<i>Myrrba.</i> Myrrh.	Pulv. cum P. C. P. Tinct.	Gangrene. Caries.
<i>Minium.</i> Red Lead.	The basis of many Plasters.	
<i>Nicotiana.</i> Tobacco.	Ennema Fumor. Infus. fol. Foment.	Hernia. Ulcers. Paraphymosis.
<i>Nitrum.</i> Nitre.	Foment. (Aq. font. lb. i. Acet. 3vi. Nitri, 3ij. Sal Am- mon. 3i. m.)	Gangrene. Contusions.

<i>Article.</i>	<i>Preparations or Forms in use.</i>	<i>Diseases to which applied.</i>
<i>Nix.</i> Snow.		Burns.
<i>Olibanum.</i> Frankincense.	Pulv. cum Album. Ovi.	Specks and Scars.
<i>Opium.</i>	Cautic. Opiat. Liniment. Opiat. Emplast. Opiat. Infus. vel Tinct. Opii. Infus. Opii in Vino.	Abscesses. Painful Ulcers. Rheumat. Swellings. Painful Ulcers. Ophthalmia.
<i>Proportions :</i> (Opii, ℥i. Saponi Alb. Hispan. ℥iv. Camphoræ, ℥ij. Ol. Rosæ Marin. essen. ℥℥. Sp. Vini, lb. ij.)		
<i>Preparation :</i> Digest the Opium and Soap in the Spirit three Days; then add the Camphor and Oil to the strained Liquor, shaking the Vessel well.		
<i>Ol. Olivæ.</i> Olive Oil.	An Ingredient in all Ointments and Liniments. Liniment. Simplex. (Ol. Olivæ, part iv. Cera Alb. part i.)	Inflammations and Swellings.
<i>Papaver.</i> Poppy.	Cataplasma. Papaver. Foment. Papaver.	Inflammatory Swellings.
<i>Petreolum.</i> Rock Oil.	Aqua Petreoli. (lb. ij. to gong. lb. i.)	Ulcers.
<i>Pix Liquida.</i>	Ungt. è Pice, cum Sev. Ovill. ā vel cum Sulphure. Lotio ejusdem.	Ulcers. Cutaneous Diseases.
<i>Pyrethrum.</i> Pellitory.	Decoct. Gargarism.	Ulcers and Palsy of Tongue.
<i>Plumbum.</i> Lead.	Plates of Lead. Amalga Plumbi. Lithargyrus.	Fungous Ulcers and Schirrus. Buboes. Erysipelas.

<i>Article.</i>	<i>Preparations or Forms in use.</i>	<i>Diseases to which applied.</i>
	Lithargyr. Acetat. vel Sacchar. Saturn.	Chancre.
	Aq. Litharg. Acet. vel Vegeto. Mineral.	Wounds, Contu- sions, and Inflam- matory Swellings.
	Aq. Litharg. Acet. Comp. (Aq. Litharg. Acet. ℥i. Aq. distillat. lb. i. Sp. Vin. ren. ℥i.)	
	Aq. Litharg. Acet. cum Camphorâ.	
	Ungt. Litharg. Acet. Comp.	
	(Litharg. Acet. ℥iij. fl. Ceræ flav. ℥iv. Ol. Oliv. ℥ix. Camphoræ, 3 fl.)	
	Emplastr. Lithargyr. (Litharg. ℥xv. Ol. Olivæ, lb. ij. Aq. lb. fl.)	
	Emplastr. Litharg. Comp. (Emplastr. Litharg. lb. iij. Galban. ℥viij. Terebinth. ℥x. Thuris, ℥iij.)	
	Emplastr. Litharg. cum Re- finâ. (Emplastr. Litharg. lb. iij. Refin. flav. lb. fl.)	
	Cerussa.	
	Ungt. Ceruss. (Ungt. Simpl. part v. to i.)	
	Acet. (Ceruss. Acet. ℥i. Ceræ Alb. ℥i. Ol. Olivæ, ℥iv.)	
<i>Quercus.</i> Oak.	Infus. Cort.	Ulcers.
<i>Quercus Marina.</i> Sea Wreck.	Lotio. Cataplasma. Æthiop. Vegetal. (Powder spread on Sores.)	Scrophula.
<i>Rheum.</i> Rhubarb.	Pulv. Rhei. (Spread on Sores.)	

<i>Article.</i>	<i>Preparations or Forms in use.</i>	<i>Diseases to which applied.</i>
<i>Resina Vulgaris.</i> Rosin.	Emplastr.	Tinea.
<i>Rosmarinus.</i> Rosemary.	Foment. Vinos.	Gangrene.
<i>Ruta.</i> Rue.	Decoct.	Ulcers of Ear.
<i>Sabina.</i> Savine.	Pulv. cum melle. Decoction & Fomentation.	Warts and carious Ulcers. The same.
<i>Sal Ammoniac.</i> Ammoniac Salt.	Oxycrate. (Aq. lb. i. to 3 ff.) Solut. Simpl. Foment. cum Camphor. (Foment. cois, lb. ij. Am- mon. Muriat. 3i. Spt. Camphorat. 3ij. m.) Spt. Mindereri, vel Aq. Ammon. Acet. Liniment. Ammoniac. (Aq. Ammon. 3 ff. Ol. Olivæ, 3i. ff.) Liniment. Ammon. fortius. (Aq. Ammon. pur. 3i. Ol. Olivæ, 3ij.) Emplastr. Ammon. (Sapon. 3ij. Emplastr. Litharg. 3 ff. Ammon. Muriat. 3i.)	Contusions. Gangrene. The same. Indolent Tumors.
<i>Sagapenum.</i> Sagapen.	Emplastr.	Tumors.
<i>Sal Marin.</i> Sea Salt.	Brine. Sea Water. An Ingredient in Injec- tions. Sp. Sal Dulc. cum melle.	Palsy. Scrophulous Sores. Ulcers of Mouth.
<i>Saccharum.</i> Sugar.	Pulv.	Ulcers and Specks of the Eye.

<i>Article.</i>	<i>Preparations or Forms in use.</i>	<i>Diseases to which applied.</i>
<i>Sapo Alb. Hispan.</i>	Solut. in Lacte.	
Castile Soap.	Liniment. Sapon. Comp. vel Balsam. Opodel. (Saponis, ℥ij. Camphoræ, ℥i. Sp. Roris Marini, lb. i.) Opodeldoc (Steers's). (Liniment. Sapon. Comp. Aq. Ammon. Acetat. ā ℥i. Aq. Ammon. pur. ℥ss.) Cerat. Saponis. (Sapon. ℥viiij. Ceræ flav. ℥x. Litharg. lb. i. Ol. Olivæ, lb. i. Acet. cong. i.) Emplast. Saponis. (Saponis, lb. ss. Emplast. Litharg. lb. iij.)	Indurations and Ganglia.
<i>Sal Soda vel Natron.</i>		Scrophula. Calculus.
Mineral Alkali.	Cataplasim. Natr. Vitriolat. (Natr. Vitriolat, ℥i. Aq. fervent. lb. ss. Mic. pan. q. s.)	Chronic Ophthalmia.
<i>Sarsaparilla.</i>	Pulv. Decoct. pro Lotione.	Venercal Ulcers.
<i>Serpentaria.</i> Snakeroot.	The Leaves. Decoction.	Bites of Serpents. Gangrene.
<i>Secale.</i>	Cataplasim. cum Cervis.	Sore Throat.
<i>Semen Cydonior.</i> Quince Seed.	Mucilag.	Ophthalmia.
<i>Semen Lini.</i> Linseed.	Cataplasim. — cum Lacte. — Aq Vegeto. Mineral. vel Ceruss. Acetat.	Inflammations.
<i>Spermaceti.</i>	An Ingredient in Ointments. Cerat. Spermaceti. (Spermaceti, ℥ss. Ceræ Alb. ℥ij. Ol. Olivæ, ℥i.)	

<i>Article.</i>	<i>Preparations or Forms in use.</i>	<i>Diseases to which applied.</i>
<i>Sanguis Draconis.</i> Dragon's Blood.	Balsam. Locatelli.	Wounds and Ulcers.
<i>Styrax Liquida.</i> Liquid Storax.	Ungt. è Styrace. vel cum Camphorâ.	Wounds, Ulcers, and Gangrene.
<i>Succinum.</i> Amber.	Essence.	Wounds of Tendons.
<i>Stannum.</i> Tin.	Pulv. ad Maculas. (Sacchar. ʒij. Pulv. Li- matur. Stanni, ʒi. Vi- triol. Alb. gr. v. m.)	
<i>Sinapi.</i> Mustard.	Cataplasma. vel Epithem. cum Acet. (Pulv. Sinapi. Medull. Panis, ā lb. ff. Acet. cal- lid. q. f.)	Comatose States.
<i>Sulphur.</i> Brimstone.	Ungt. è Sulphur. Balsam. Sulphur. (Sulphur. ʒiv. ad Adi- pis, lb. ff.) — cum Succ. Citrin.	Itch and cutaneous Diseases. Ulcers, &c.
<i>Terebinthina.</i> Turpentine.	Ol. Terebinth. Ungt. Digestiv. (ex Terebinth. cum Vi- tell. Ovi.) Cerat. Mellis cum Tere- binth.	Wounds of Nerves and Tendons. Wounds requiring Suppuration.
<i>Thus.</i> Frankincense.	Emplastr. Thuris Comp. (Thuris, lb. ff. Sanguis Dracon. ʒiij. Emplastr. Litharg. lb. ij.)	
<i>Triticum.</i> Wheat.	Pulv. Cataplasma. Emolliens. Cataplasma. Antiphlogis. Cataplasma. Ferment.	Erysipelas. Inflammations. Gangrene & Ulcers.
<i>Tutia.</i> Tutty.	Pulv. An Ingredient also in Oint- ments and Collyria.	Excoriations.

Articles. Preparations or Forms in use. Diseases to which applied.
Vitellum Ovi. To divide Resins and Oils.
 Yolk of Egg.

Vitrum. Pulv. Ophthalmic. Specks.
 Glafs. (Vitri. $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$. & $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$. Sac-
 char. $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$. tere donec ft.
 Pulv. Subtil.)

Zincum. Calx. vel Flor. Zinci. Wounds and Ulcers.
Zinc. Solut. Zinci, vel
 Vitriol. Ab.
 (gr. i. vel ii. ad Aq. $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$.)
 Aq. Zinci Vitriol.
 (Zinc. Vitriol. gr. x. Aq.
 pur. $\mathfrak{z}\text{v}$. Acid. Vitriol.
 dilut. gutt. x.)
 Eadem cum Camphorâ.
 (i. e. Sp. Camphor. $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$.)
 Ungt. Zinci.
 (Zinci, part i. ad Ungt.
 Spermaceti, part vi.)
 Ung. Zinci Vitriolat.
 ——— Camphorat.
 Lamell. Zinci et Lamell. Galvanic Experi-
 Argent. ments.
 Perkins's Tractors. Rheumatism,
 and all
 Local Pain.

T A B L E

*Shewing the Quantity of the Principal or Active INGREDIENT
in certain COMPOUND MEDICINES.*

OPIUM.

	<i>now</i>	<i>contains</i>
L. Laud.	(<i>Tinct. Opii.</i>)	in each ounce ℥ij. of Opium.
Paregor. Elix.	(<i>Tinct. Opii am.</i>)	ditto gr.viii. of Opium.
Dover's Powd.	(<i>Pulv. Ipec. comp.</i>)	Dram gr. vi. of Opium.
Thebaic Elect.	(<i>Elect. Opiat.</i>)	ditto gr. i. of Opium.
Japon. Elect.	(<i>Elect. Cath.</i>)	Ounce gr. ij. ℥. of Opium.
Pacific Pills.	(<i>Pil. Opii.</i>)	Dram gr. vi. of Opium.
Opium Troch.	(<i>Troch. Glyc. cum Op.</i>)	ditto gr. i. of Opium.
Anod. Balsam.	(<i>Linim. Opiat.</i>)	Ounce ℥j. of Opium.

MERCURY.

	<i>now</i>	<i>contains</i>
Pil. Merc.	(<i>Pil. Hydrar.</i>)	in each Dram gr. iv. of ℥.
Pil. Plum.	(<i>Pil. Calom. comp.</i>)	ditto gr. xxii. of ℥.
Ung. Merc.	(<i>Ung. Hydrar.</i>)	ditto gr. xij. of ℥.
Ung. nitrat.	(<i>Ung. Citrin.</i>)	ditto gr. iv. of ℥, and gr. vii. of acid.
Ung. nitrat. mit.	(<i>Ung. citr. mit.</i>)	ditto gr. ii. of ℥, and gr. iv. of acid.
Emplastr. Merc.	(<i>Emp. Hydrar.</i>)	ditto gr. xvi. of ℥.

ANTIMONY.

	<i>now</i>	<i>contains</i>
Tartar emetic Wine.	(<i>Vin. Antimon. Tart.</i>)	in each Ounce gr. ij. of Tartar.

SCAMMONY.

	<i>now</i>	<i>contains</i>
Comp. Powder of Scammony.	(<i>Pulv. Scam. comp.</i>)	in each gr. vij. gr. iv. of Scam.

ALOES.

	<i>now</i>	<i>contains</i>
Colocynth Pills.	(<i>Pil. Aloes cum Colocynth.</i>)	in each Dram gr. xvi. of Aloes.

JALAP.

	<i>now</i>	<i>contains</i>
Comp. Powder of Jalap.	(<i>Pulv. Jalap comp.</i>)	in each Dram ℥i. of Jalap.

PART II.
CLASSIFICATION
OF
THE FORMER PART, OR MATERIA MEDICA,
ACCORDING TO
THE QUALITIES OF THE ARTICLES, AS APPLIED
INTERNALLY OR EXTERNALLY.

I. MEDICAL CLASSIFICATION.

CLASS I.

EMETICS.

EMETICA.

THE action of emetics depends on a peculiar stimulus on the stomach, independent of the quantity of matter employed; and the exertion of this stimulus is preceded by nausea, an increase of saliva, restlessness, and inattention to every object except the sensations felt. The blood, at the same time, leaves the external surface, the legs become feeble, and the skin relaxed.

The proper time for the exhibition of emetics is the evening. The person should after them retire to rest, and avoid cold, of which he is then uncommonly sensible.

The action of emetics extends particularly to the lungs, influences the determination to the head, and, in general, gives activity to the whole system.

Emetics are divided into two kinds, from the degree of their action—the mild and drastic.

1. MILD, <i>as</i> ,	1. MITIA, <i>ut</i> ,
Bitters in an increased dose Chamomile, Carduus, &c. Ipecacuan Wine of ditto Antimonial Wine White Vitriol Oxymel of Squills Syrup of ditto	<i>Amara fortia</i> <i>Ipecacuban</i> <i>Vin. ejusdem</i> <i>Vinum antimoniale</i> <i>Vitriolum album</i> <i>Oxymel Scillarum</i> <i>Syrup Scillarum.</i>
2. DRASTIC, <i>as</i> ,	2. DRASTICA, <i>ut</i> ,
Tartar emetic Wine of ditto Turpeth Mineral Blue Vitriol	<i>Tartarus emeticus</i> <i>Vin. à Tart. emetic.</i> <i>Turpethum minerale</i> <i>Vitriolum cœruleum, vel cuprum vitriol.</i>

CLASS II.

PECTORALS.

PECTORALIA.

The action of pectorals depends on two principles—a stimulant, acrimonious one, and a mucilaginous, antacid nature; and they are, accordingly, divided into two kinds, the attenuating and incrassating. This proceeds from the different states of the pectoral discharge from disease; for in some cases it is too viscid; and the mucus collected in the bronchiæ, or lungs, causes hoarseness, and impaired respiration: at other times it is too thin and acrid; when, its saline particles acting as a morbid stimulus, the parts require to be defended from it.

1. ATTENUANTS, <i>as</i> ,	1. ATTENUANTIA, <i>ut</i> ,
Garlic (fresh and dried) Syrup of ditto Squills (fresh and dried) Vinegar of ditto	<i>Allium</i> <i>Syrup. Allii</i> <i>Scilla</i> <i>Acetum scilliticum</i>

Oxymel of ditto	<i>Oxymel scilliticum</i>
Syrup of ditto	<i>Syrup. scilliticus</i>
Pills of ditto	<i>Pill. scillit.</i>
Ground Ivy Infusion	<i>Hederæ terrestris Infus.</i>
Decoction of Liquorice	<i>Infus. Glycyrrhizæ</i>
Extract of Liquorice	<i>Extr. ejusdem</i>
Benjamin	<i>Benzoinum</i>
Flowers of ditto	<i>Flores Benzoini</i>
Tincture of ditto	<i>Tinct. ejusdem</i>
Gum Ammoniac	<i>Ammoniacum Gum</i>
Flowers of Sulphur	<i>Flores Sulphuris</i>
Balsam of ditto	<i>Balsam ejusdem.</i>

2. INCRASSANTS, as,

Coltsfoot
Tea and Syrup of ditto
Marshmallow
Decoction of ditto
Syrup of ditto
Gum Arabic
Mucilage of ditto
Emulsion of ditto
Arabic Troches
Lintseed Tea
Spermaceti
Expressed Oils, as,
Oil of Sweet Almonds
Opium

2. INCRASSANTIA, ut,

Tussilago
Infus. et Syrup. ejusdem.
Althæa
Decoct. ejusdem
Syrup. ejusdem
G. Arabicum
Mucilago ejusdem
Emulsio ejusdem
Trochisci Arabici
Infus. Sem. Lini.
Spermaceti, vel sebum ceti
Olea expressa, ut,
Ol. Amygdal. dulcium
Opium.

CLASS III.

CATHARTICS.

CATHARTICA.

The action of cathartics forms the natural means of outlet to any offending cause situated in the primæ viæ: it promotes also the secretions of the intestinal canal, and it lessens the quantity of serous fluids in the system, when excessive or morbidly diffused; and where deficient, it increases the sensibility of these parts.

Cathartics are divided into three kinds; the relaxants, the purgatives, and draughts. The first simply increase the natural peristaltic motion of the intestines; the second, in addition to this, occasion also a secretion of fluids into them, and appear to enter the lacteals, or are absorbed. Their action is confined to the inferior parts of the canal, and is various in its period of duration and degree, being greatly assisted by the use of mucilaginous drinks. The third, or draught, are either of a bitter or acrid nature; and the violence of their action is so great as to require the assistance of oils to blunt them; and their operation should be joined with a humid diet.

The use of cathartics is, perhaps, more general than that of any other class of remedies: the extent of their action may be generally known from a strict attention to what is received into and ejected from the body; for the proportions commonly are 1lb. of the former to each ounce of the latter; and the difference, therefore, in the latter, shows their more extended operation on the system.

I. LAXATIVES.

Acid Fruits, *as*,
Tamarinds
Cassia of the Cane
Electuary of ditto
Manna
Manna Whey
Syrup of Pale Roses
Ditto of Violets
Soap
Soap Pills
Cream of Tartar
Magnesia
Castor Oil
Flowers of Sulphur

I. LAXANTIA.

Fruetus acidi, ut,
Tamarandi
Cassia Fistularis
Elect. Diacassia
Manna
Serum Mannæ
Syrup. Rosar. Damascens.
Syrup Violarum
Sapo
Pil. Saponac.
Crem. Tartari
Magnesia albâ
Ol. Ricini
Flores Sulphuris.

2. PURGATIVES, *as*,

Aloes
 Aloetic Pills
 Rufus' Pills
 Aloetic Wine
 Rhubarb
 Stomachic Pills
 Tincture of Rhubarb
 Infusion of ditto
 Wine of ditto
 Bitter Tincture of ditto

 Sweet Tincture of ditto
 Sacred Elixir

 Senna
 Infusion of Tamarinds with
 Senna
 Lenitive Electuary
 Elixir of Health
 Jalap
 Extract of ditto
 Compound Powder of ditto
 Jalap Pills
 Tincture of Jalap
 Syrup of Buckthorn
 Bitter Cathartic Salt
 Glauber's Salt
 Soluble Tartar

 Vitriolated Tartar

 Polychrest Salt
 Rochelle Salt

2. PURGANTIA, *ut*,

Aloe
Pil. aloetic, vel ex Aloe
Pil. Rufi, vel Aloes cum Myrrha
Vin. aloetic
Rhæum
Pil. stomach.
Tinct. Rhæi
Infusio ejusdem
Vin. ejusdem
Tinct. Rhæi amar. vel T.
Rhubarb. C.
Tinct. Rhæi dulcis
Elixir sacrum, vel ex Aloe
et Rhæo
Senna
Infus. Tamarind. cum Sennâ
Electuar lenitiv. vel è Sennâ
Elix. salut. vel Tinct. Sennæ C.
Jalapium
Extr. ejusdem
Pulv. ejusdem comp.
Pil. è Jalap.
Tinct. Jalap.
Syrup. de Rhamno
Sal Cathart. amar.
Sal Glauberi, vel Soda Vitriol.
Tartar solubile, vel Kali Tar-
tarifat.
Tartar vitriolatum, vel Kali
Vitriolat.
Sal Polychrest. idem
Sal Rochelle, vel Soda Tartarif.

3. DRASTICS, *as*,

Colycinth
 Pills of ditto

3. DRASTICA, *ut*,

Colycinthis
Pil. è Colocynth.

Scammony	<i>Scammonium</i>
Compound Powder of ditto	<i>Pulv. Scamm. comp.</i>
Elaterium	<i>Elaterium</i>
Gamboge	<i>Gambogia</i>
Foxglove	<i>Digitalis</i>
Decoction of ditto	<i>Decoct. ejusdem</i>
Black Hellebore	<i>Melampodium</i>
Tincture of ditto	<i>Tinct. ejusdem</i>
White Hellebore	<i>Veratrum</i>
Tincture of ditto	<i>Tinct. ejusdem</i>
Hedge Hyssop	<i>Gratiola.</i>

CLASS IV.

EMMAGOGUES.

MENAGOGA.

The articles of this class are very various in their nature, but depend for their operation either on exciting a general action of the system, or a local irritation of the adjacent parts to the uterus; and their choice, therefore, as best adapted to particular situations, must depend on the judgment of the practitioner. The time also of their exhibition must be regulated by their nature; though the nearer it is to the expected menstrual period, the more successful their action.

Rue and other Fœtids, whether Bitters or Gums,	<i>Ruta et alia Fœtida, five Amara five Gumm.</i>
Savine	<i>Sabina</i>
Decoction of ditto	<i>Decoct. ejusdem</i>
Madder	<i>Rubia</i>
Infusion of ditto	<i>Infus. ejusdem</i>
Opium	<i>Opium</i>
Castor	<i>Castoreum</i>
Tinctures of ditto, simple and compound	<i>Tinct. Castor, simplex et composita</i>
Mercury	<i>Hydrargyrus</i>

Iron	<i>Ferrum</i>
Medicines that act by irritation on contiguous parts	<i>Medicinæ partes vicinas irritantes.</i>

CLASS V.

ABSORBENTS.

ABSORBENTIA.

Absorbents are such substances as correct an acrimony from an acid cause. This acrimony is generally seated in the stomach or bowels, and marked by spasms of these parts, and does not extend farther: according to their nature, they form in the stomach different neutral salts.— Their action quickens the elementary fermentation, and they may be even carried the length of entering the system, and producing a putrid habit.

Crab's Eyes	<i>Oculi Cancrorum</i>
Crab's Claws	<i>Chelæ eorundem</i>
Prepared Chalk	<i>Creta præparata</i>
Coral	<i>Corallium</i>
Pearls	<i>Margaritæ</i>
Magnesia	<i>Magnesia</i>
Calcined Hartshorn	<i>Cornu Cervi calcinat.</i>
Quick lime	<i>Calx viva</i>
All Alkalis in a diluted state	<i>Alkalina mitia.</i>

CLASS VI.

DIURETICS.

DIURETICA.

Diuretics are properly such substances as excite a discharge of urine, without any supply of fluid proportional to its quantity: they probably act by a specific influence; for some of them, topically applied, are absorbed. Most of them, applied to the tongue, discover a degree of acrimony.

Their action may be improved by exercise; and they are best exhibited in a morning, when the skin is cool.—

Their influence is not so general as emetics and cathartics, from a retention of urine seldom occurring than a necessity for the two last classes of medicine. Their powers are exerted with difficulty; but their use is serviceable, as a determination may be given through the urinary passages with less inconvenience than by the other emunctories.—The absorption from the different cavities is increased by them.

Juniper	<i>Juniperus</i>
Oil of ditto	<i>Ol. ejusdem</i>
Spirit of ditto	<i>Aq. composita ejusdem</i>
Garlic and its Preparations	<i>Allium et præparat.</i>
Burdock	<i>Bardana</i>
Decoction of ditto	<i>Decoct. ejusdem</i>
Squill and its Preparations	<i>Scilla et præparat.</i>
Wakerobin	<i>Arum</i>
Asarum	<i>Asarum</i>
Horfe Radish	<i>Raphan. rustic.</i>
Water of ditto	<i>Aq. ejusdem</i>
Seneka	<i>Seneka</i>
Decoction of ditto	<i>Decoct. ejusdem</i>
Nitre	<i>Nitrum vel Kali Nitrat.</i>
Salt of Tartar	<i>Sal Tartar. vel Aq. Kali</i>
Cream of ditto	<i>Cremor Tartar.</i>
Ammoniac Salt	<i>Sal Ammoniac.</i>
Spanish Flies	<i>Cantharides</i>
Tincture of ditto	<i>Tinct. ejusdem</i>
Syrup of Meadow Saffron	<i>Colchic. Syrup.</i>
Acids	<i>Acida</i>
Opium	<i>Opium.</i>

CLASS VII.

DIAPHORETICS.

DIAPHORETICA.

Diaphoretics are properly so called, which excite perspiration insensibly, though by the statical chair, by the hand applied to a mirror, or the part placed near a white

wall against which the sun shines, the action of the ascending exudation is apparent. Their action is in proportion to the food; and the attenuation of the fluids does not seem to determine the matter to the skin, but an increase of the action of the heart and arteries. They often lose much time in producing their effects, but are frequently certain in their cure.

Their action is promoted by the use of a flannel shirt, by being given at bed-time, as the application of warmth is necessary, and the drinking of thin fluids during their operation.

Saffron	<i>Crocus</i>
Tincture of ditto	<i>Tinct. ejusdem</i>
Counter-poison	<i>Contrayerva</i>
Compound Powd. of ditto	<i>Pulv. contrayer. comp.</i>
Guaiac	<i>Guaiacum</i>
Decoction of the Woods	<i>Decoct. Lignor</i>
Sarsaparilla	<i>Sarsaparilla</i>
Decoction of ditto	<i>Decoct. ejusdem</i>
Antimony	<i>Antimonium.</i>

CLASS VIII.

SUDORIFICS.

SUDORIFICA.

Sudorifics act by increasing the action of the heart and arteries; and, as the sweat contains more salts and oils than the common perspiring matter, so its evacuation is more felt by the system; and its nature also varies according to the state of constitution.

The action of sudorifics is promoted by the use of thin fluids, and takes place at about five or six degrees above the natural heat. It should be continued eight or twelve hours to be successful; and the clothes should be changed

before it is over, that the body may not reimbibe any of the discharge.

Opium	<i>Opium</i>
Camphire	<i>Camphora</i>
Vinegar	<i>Acetum</i>
Volatile Alkali	<i>Alkali volatile</i>
Musk	<i>Moschus</i>
Snake root	<i>Serpentaria</i>
Tincture of ditto	<i>Tinct. ejusdem</i>
Neutral Salts, <i>as</i> ,	<i>Sales medii, ut,</i>
Mindererus Spirit, &c.	<i>Sp. Mindereri, Aq. Ammon.</i>
	<i>Acetat. &c.</i>

CLASS IX.

CORROBORANTS.

CORROBORANTIA.

Corroborants are such substances as strengthen the parts to which their action is applied; and this they do in two ways—either by corrugating the muscular fibres, and increasing their density, when they are named astringents, or by stimulating in a due proportion the vital energy, when they are termed tonics.

I. ASTRINGENTS, *as*,

I. ASTRINGENTIA, *ut*,

Astringents are all of a mineral or vegetable nature, and the former are of the strength.

Their action lessens the secretions and excretions. When mixed with chalybeates, they turn black, and the colour is deepened in proportion to the strength.

Red Roses	<i>Rosæ rubræ</i>
Balaustine Flowers	<i>Flores Balaust.</i>
Tormentill	<i>Tormentilla</i>
Oak Bark	<i>Cort. Querci</i>
Logwood	<i>Lignum Campechiense</i>
Galls	<i>Gallæ</i>

Japan Earth	<i>Catechu</i>
Dragon's Blood	<i>Sanguis Draconis</i>
Gum Kino	<i>Gum Kino</i>
Alum	<i>Alumen</i>
Armenian and other Bolar Earths	<i>Bolus Armenia, &c.</i>
Preparations of Iron	<i>Ferri præparat.</i>
Ditto of Copper	<i>Cupri cædem</i>
Ditto of Lead	<i>Saturni cædem</i>
Ditto of Zinc	<i>Zinci cædem.</i>

2. TONICS, *as,*2. TONICA, *ut,*

Astringents are less durable in their influence than tonics, whose action is chiefly upon the living solid: hence they promote the evacuations and exert a stimulant power on the system; while astringents, on the contrary, lessen its activity. Their stimulant power, however, is not great; and they may be ranked as a species between the astringents and stimulants. They are generally of a bitter nature, which is more fixed and active than in the astringents. The operation of tonics is generally slow; they strengthen the stomach by increasing its peristaltic motion and removing acidity. They are the best preservatives against the injuries of warmth and moisture.

Gentian	<i>Gentiana</i>
Lesser Centaury	<i>Centaurium minus</i>
Quassia	<i>Quassia</i>
Simarouba	<i>Simarouba</i>
Decoction of ditto	<i>Decoct. ejusdem</i>
Chamomile	<i>Chamæmelum</i>
Wormwood	<i>Absinthium</i>
Tincture of ditto	<i>Tinct. ejusdem</i>
Leopard's Bane	<i>Arnica</i>

Decoction of ditto
Peruvian Bark
Angustura Bark

Decoet. ejusdem
Cortex Peruvianus
—— *Angustur.*

CLASS X.

STIMULANTS.

STIMULANTIA.

Stimulants are such substances as exert their power speedily and in a high degree. Their principal effect is on the nervous system; and this effect is immediately felt on the palate, throat, and stomach, the peristaltic motion of which is increased, and soon after on the vascular system. They increase the excretions of perspiration and urine.

I. AROMATICS, *as,*I. AROMATICA, *ut,*

Their action depends on a volatile salt, easily dissipated by heat: they retard the alimentary fermentation, and increase all the other motions in the body, so as to excite at times temporary fever.

Peppermint
Spear-mint
Lavender
Lesser Cardamom
Rosemary
Cinnamon
Cassia
Canella alba
Cascarilla
Wild Valerian
Cochineal
Orange Bark
Sweet-scented Flag

Mentha Piperitidis
—— *Sativa*
Lavendula
Cardamom. minus
Rosmarinus
Cinnamomum
Cassia
Canella alba
Cascarilla
Valeriana sylvestris
Coccinella
Cortex aurant.
Acorus.

2. PUNGENTS, *as*,1. PUNGENTIA, *ut*,

Their action is the same as the aromatics, but stronger.

Mustard
Nutmeg
Clove
Mace
Ginger
Alcohol

Sinapi
Myristica
Caryophylla aromatica
Macis
Zinziber
Alcohol.

3. BALSAMICS, *as*,3. BALSAMICA, *ut*,

Balsamics join with their stimulus an oleous nature : they are more active in proportion to their fluidity. Their operation is quick, and generally directed to the urinary organs and skin.

Turpentine
Canada Balsam
Capiivi Balsam
Peruvian ditto
Balsam of Tolu
Myrrh
Storax
Tar

Terebinthinæ
Balsam Canadense
——— *Copaibæ*
——— *Peruvian.*
——— *Toletan.*
Myrrha
Storax
Petræolum.

CLASS XI.

DEOBSTRUENTS.

DEOBSTRUENTIA.

Deobstruents possess some degree of acrimony, which varies in different articles.

Their action is either by dissolving the grumous part of the fluid, which forms obstruction, or by increasing the oscillatory motion of the vessels.

Borax
Madder

Borax
Rubia

Soap
Mercury
Mezereon
Antimony

Sapo
Mercurius, vel Hydrar.
Mezereon
Antimonium.

CLASS XII.

SEDATIVES.

SEDANTIA.

Sedatives are such substances as repress irritation.—
Their action makes the pulse slower though strong, and
shows an effect on the heart and arteries.

Acids
Nitre
Opium
Hemlock
Deadly Night-shade
Henbane
Camphire

Acida
Nitrum, vel Kali Nitrat.
Opium
Cicuta
Belladonna
Hyosciamus
Camphora.

CLASS XIII.

ANTISPASMODICS.

ANTISPASMODICA.

Antispasmodics are such substances as repress that ir-
ritation of muscular parts which induces permanent con-
traction, termed spasm. Their action consists in diminish-
ing the influence of the nervous power, both in the system
in general as well as in the contracted part. This action is
attended with peculiarities in different articles: they are
generally all of a nauseous nature.

Amber
Asa foetida
Galbanum
Woodfoot
Æther

Succinum
Asa foetida
Galbanum
Fuligo
Æther

Castor	<i>Castoreum</i>
Musk	<i>Moschus</i>
Volatile alkaline Salts	<i>Sal. alkalina volatil.</i>

CLASS XIV.

CARMINATIVES.

CARMINATIVA.

Carminatives are such substances as expel wind from cavities, the chief of which, where it is lodged, is generally the abdominal viscera, or stomach and bowels: it is the attendant of improper diet or debility. Their action of this class is connected with a peculiar aromatic principle.

Coriander	<i>Coriandrum</i>
Dill	<i>Anethum</i>
Sweet Fennel	<i>Fœniculum dulce</i>
Caraway	<i>Carvi</i>
Anise	<i>Anisum</i>
Lesser Cardamom	<i>Cardamomum minus.</i>

CLASS XV.

EMOLLIENTS.

EMOLLIENTIA.

Emollients and demulcents are such medicines as relax the living animal fibre; their effect, therefore, is to diminish the power of cohesion or tone, to increase the sensibility and irritability of the system; and hence they are employed in cases of morbid rigidity, in cases of partial distension, connected with obstruction, in cases of irritation in rigid parts, and to lessen the action of stimuli in general.

Althea	<i>Althea</i>
Quince Seed	<i>Sem. Cydonior.</i>

Linfeed	<i>Lini sem.</i>
White Lily	<i>Lilium album</i>
Exprest Oils	<i>Olea expressa</i>
Gum Arabic	<i>Gum. Arabicum</i>
Gum Tragacanth.	— <i>Tragacanth.</i>
Starch	<i>Amylum</i>
Spermaceti	<i>Spermaceti</i>
Axunge	<i>Axungia, vel adep. suilla.</i>

CLASS XVI.

ANTHILMINTICS.

ANTHILMINTICA.

Anthelmintics are such substances as expel worms from the primæ viæ, generally dead, and prevent their future generation: and this they do either by a specific action, or as poisons to worms, by their lubricating quality sheathing the parts against their influence, by their increasing the tone of the primæ viæ, thus preventing their generation, or, by their cathartic operation, procuring their expulsion.

Fœtids, <i>as</i> Rue, Tanfy, &c.	<i>Fœtida, ut Ruta, &c.</i>
Bitter and acrid Purgatives, <i>as</i> Rhubarb, &c.	<i>Amara et acria Purgantia</i>
Tin	<i>Stannum</i>
Coweech	<i>Dolichos</i>
Cabbage-tree	<i>Geofræa</i>
Male Fern	<i>Filix mas</i>
Mercury, <i>as</i> Æthiops Mineral, &c.	<i>Hydrargyrus, ut Æthiops Mineral, Calomel, &c.</i>
Lime Water	<i>Aqua Calcis.</i>

CLASS XVII.

LITHONTHRIPTICS.

LITHONTRIPTICA.

Lithonthripts are such substances as either tend to dissolve the stone, to prevent its formation, or to render

the organ less sensible to its morbid effects. They are of three kinds—Alkalies and soaps, which, combining with the lithic acid, neutralise it, and prevent the future increase of the disease; diuretics, which, increasing the flow of urine, give a tendency to wash off any nucleus forming; or astringents, which, in cases of relaxation of the organ, lessen its morbid sensibility by increasing its tone, or, where ulceration prevails, give the latter a disposition to heal.

Alkali, both mild and caustic	<i>Alkali caustic. et mite, vel Aqua Kali pur. et Aq. Kali</i>
Soap	<i>Sapo</i>
Lime-water	<i>Aqua Calcis</i>
Alkaline aerated Water	<i>Aqua alkalina. aerat.</i>
Wild Carrot	<i>Daucus sylvestris</i>
Bear's Whortleberry	<i>Uva Ursi</i>
Diuretics	<i>Diuretica.</i>

CLASS XVIII.

REPELLENTS.

REPELLENTIA.

Repellents resist the influence of a determination of fluids to a particular part; and this they do in three different ways; either by firming the external surface, by absorbing its acrimony, or by subduing inflammation. They are divided into three different kinds, under the names of discutients, cosmetics, and styptics.

I. DISCUTIENTS, *as*,

Calamy
Zinc
Tutty
Lead

I. DISCUTIENTIA, *ut*,

Lapis Calaminaris
Zincum
Tutia
Saturnum

Mindererus Spirit	<i>Sp. Mindereri, vel Aq. Ammon Acetat.</i>
Vinegar	<i>Acetum.</i>
2. COSMETICS, <i>as,</i>	COSMETICA, <i>ut,</i>
Balsam of Mecca	<i>Balsam Meccæ</i>
Issues	<i>Fonticuli.</i>
3. STYPTICS, <i>as,</i>	STYPTICA, <i>ut,</i>
Agaric	<i>Agaric</i>
Sponge	<i>Spongia</i>
Styptic Powder	<i>Pulv. Styptic.</i>
Actual Caution	<i>Cauterium.</i>

CLASS XIX.

CAUSTICS.

CAUSTICA.

Caustics, in an extended sense, are such substances as affect the life of a part in various degrees, by exciting inflammation and its consequences: they are divided into three species; the *inflammants*, which go no farther than to excite an increased determination to the part, and a corresponding exertion of its powers: they, at the same time, produce action in the muscles that are near: the *vesicants*, which, along with this increased determination, produce an excretion of thin fluids into the cuticle, and specific suppuration; and thus, of course, the separation of the skin and death of the latter; and the *corrosives*, which occasion an actual gangrene, or death of the part, on their immediate application.

I. INFLAMMANTS, <i>as,</i>	I. INFLAMMANTIA, <i>ut,</i>
Pellitory	<i>Pyrethrum</i>
Mustard	<i>Sinapi</i>
Wake-robin	<i>Arum</i>
Garlic	<i>Allium</i>
Onion	<i>Cepa</i>
Leek	<i>Porum.</i>

2. VESICANTS, *as*,

Spanish Flies
Racunculus

2. VESICANTIA, *ut*,

Cantharides
Racunculus

3. CORROSIVES, *as*,

Arsenic
Quicklime
Concentrated Acids
Caustic
Common ditto
Blue Vitriol
Verdigrease

3. CORROSIVA, *ut*,

Arsenicum
Calx viva
Acida acerr.
Causticum acerrimum
——— *commune*
Vitriolum cœruleum vel Cupri
Ærugo Æris, vel Cuprum
Acetat.
Butyrum. Antimonii, vel Anti-
mon. Murat.

Butter of Antimony

CLASSIFICATION.

II. SURGICAL PART.

CLASS I.

EMOLLIENTS.

EMOLLIENTIA.

Emollients are used in all states of active inflammation, spasm, and contraction; as,

Warm water, in the form of Steams or Fomentations.	<i>Aqua Calida,</i> <i>forma</i> <i>Vaporum vel</i> <i>Fomentationum.</i>
Oils, <i>as</i> , Linseed oil. Olive oil.	<i>Olea, ut,</i> <i>Ol. Lini</i> <i>Ol. Olivæ.</i>
Fats, <i>as</i> , Hog's Lard Butter.	<i>Pinguia, ut,</i> <i>Axungia, vel Adeps Suilla</i> <i>Butyrum.</i>
Milks, <i>as</i> , Cow Milk. Cream.	<i>Lac, ut,</i> <i>Lac Vaccin.</i> <i>Cremor Lactis.</i>
Mucilages, <i>as</i> , Infusion of Liniment Decoction of Althea Decoction of Mallows.	<i>Muciloginea, ut,</i> <i>Infusum Lini</i> <i>Decoct. Altheæ</i> <i>Decoct. Malvæ.</i>
Starches, <i>as</i> , Wheat flower Barley flower Oat flower	<i>Amylacea, ut,</i> <i>Pulv. Tritici</i> <i>Hordei</i> <i>Avenæ.</i>

CLASS II.

ASTRINGENTS.

ASTRINGENTIA.

Astringents are employed in cases of simple lesion or ulceration, without any specific vitiated state, or much tendency to gangrene.

1. VEGETABLE, *as*,

Infusion of Granite Bark
 Infusion of Oak Bark
 Infusion of Red Rose Leaves.

1. VEGETABLIA, *ut*,

Infus. Cort. Granat.
Infus. Cort. Querci
Infus. Flor. Rosar. rubr.

2. MINERAL, *as*,

Solution of White Vitriol
 Solution of Green Vitriol
 Solution of Blue Vitriol
 Solution of Sugar of Lead, and
 its Compositions
 Solution of Iron in Oxycrate
 Solution of Flowers of Zinc
 Spirit of Vitriol diluted

2. MINERALIA, *ut*,

Solut. Vitriol. Alb. vel Zinci Vi-
triat.
Solut. Vitriol. Virid. vel Ferri
Vitriolat.
Solut. Vitriolat. Cærul. vel Cupri
Vitriolat.

Solution of Sugar of Lead, and
 its Compositions
 Solution of Iron in Oxycrate
 Solution of Flowers of Zinc
 Spirit of Vitriol diluted

Solut. Sacchar. Saturn. et compos.
vel Cerasæ Acetat.

Spirit of Salt diluted

Solut. Ferri in Oxycrat.

Solut. Flor. vel Calx Zinci

Sp. Vitriol. dilut. vel Acie Vi-
triat. dilut.

Sp. Salis dilut. vel Acid. Mu-
riat. dilut.

Solution of Alum

Solut. Aluminis

Cold Water

Aqua Frigida

Lime Water

Aqua Calcis

Ice

Glacies

Snow

Nix.

CLASS III.

TONICS.

TONICA.

Tonics are applied in cases of relaxation, ulceration, and tendency to gangrene in parts.

1. AROMATICS, *as*,

Peppermint Water
 Infusion of Rosemary

1. AROMATICA, *ut*,

Aqua Mentb. Pip.
Infus Rosmarin.

Lavender Water
Infusion of Chamomile.

Aqua Lavendulae
Infus. Chamœmel.

2. BITTERS, *as*,

Decoction of Wormwood
Decoction of Rue
Decoction of Lesser Centaury
Decoction of Holy Thistle
Decoction of Bark.

2. AMARA, *ut*,

Decoct. Absinthii
Decoct. Rutæ
Decoct. Centaur. Minor.
Decoct. Cardui Benedict.
Decoct. Centaur. Minor.

3. SPIRITS, *as*,

Spirit of Wine diluted
Camphorated ditto

3. SPIRITUOSA, *ut*,

Sp. Vini vel Alcohol dilut.
Sp. Vini Camphorat. vel Sp.
Camphorat.
Vin. Alb. dilut.
Vin. Rubr. dilut.

White Wine diluted
Red Wine diluted

4. COLD WATER.

4. AQUA FRIGIDA.

CLASS IV.

CONSOLIDANTS.

CONSOLIDANTIA.

Consolidants are used in cases of relaxation or loss of substance, attended with simple debility, or deficient inflammatory state.

1. BALSAMS, *as*,

Balsam of Peru
Storax Ointment

1. BALSAMA, *ut*,

Balsam. Peruvian.
Ungt. è Styrace.

2. DETERGENTS.

(*vide Class xvii.*)

2. DETERGENTIA.

(*vide Class xvii.*)

CLASS V.

CICATRIZERS.

CICATRIZANTA.

Cicatrizers are such substances as give firmness to the cuticle after incarnation is completed.

1. ABSORBENTS, *as*,

Armenian and the other Bolar
Earths
Dry Cadis

1. ABSORBENTIA, *ut*,

Bolus Armena et alia
Linteum Carpum.

2. ASTRINGENTS. (<i>vide</i> Class ii.)	2. ASTRINGENTIA, ut, (<i>vide</i> Class ii.)
Calces of Lead, (Red and White)	<i>Calces Plumbi (Min. et Ceruss.)</i>
Flowers of Zinc	<i>Flor. vel Cal. Zinci</i>
Lunar Caustic	<i>Caustic. Lunar. vel Argentum Nitratum.</i>

CLASS VI.

ANODYNES.

ANODYNA.

Anodynes soothe the irritation and pain of inflamed, ulcerated, or swelled parts.

1. NARCOTICS, as,	1. NARCOTICA, ut,
Leaves of Henbane	<i>Flores Hyosciam.</i>
Poppy Heads	<i>Capit. Papaver.</i>
Opium	<i>Opium</i>
Liquid Laudanum	<i>Laudan. Liquid. vel Tinct. Opii.</i>
2. EMOLLIENTS. (<i>vide</i> Class i.)	2. EMOLLIENTIA. (<i>vide</i> Class i.)
3. SEDATIVES, as,	3. SEDATIVA, ut,
Preparations of Lead	<i>Preparat. Plumbi.</i>

CLASS VII.

ADHESIVES.

ADHESIVA.

Adhesives act either as a simple bandage on a part, or produce irritation, tending to induce suppuration or adhesion.

Pitch	<i>Pix</i>
Resin	<i>Resina</i>
Calx of Lead in Oil	<i>Calx Plumbi Oleo Soluta</i>
Wax	<i>Cera.</i>

CLASS VIII.

IRRITANTS, or ACRIDS. IRRITANTIA, vel ACRIA.

Irritants, or Acrids, increase the deficient inflammation of parts.

Rue
Mustard
Sal Ammoniac
Tincture of Cantharides
Arum

*Ruta
Sinapi
Sal Ammoniac.
Tinct. Cantharid.
Arum.*

CLASS IX.

RUBEFACIENTS.

RUBEFACIENTIA.

Rubefacients are such substances as excite external inflammation on parts, and produce action of the contiguous muscles.

Garlic
Pepper
Mustard
Rue
Pellitory
Yeast
Galbanum

*Allium
Piper
Sinapi
Ruta
Pyrethrum
Fermentum Panis
Galbanum.*

CLASS X.

VESICANTS.

VESICANTIA.

Vesicants, when applied, produce death of cuticle and ulceration of surface.

Powder of Cantharides
Racunculus.

*Pulv. Cantharid.
Racunculus.*

CLASS XI.

CAUSTICS.

CAUSTICA.

Caustics produce death or gangrene of the part to which they are applied, and action to a certain extent of the parts contiguous.

1. MINERAL ACIDS, *as*,

Oil of Vitriol

Concentrated Spirit of Salt

Smoking Spirit of Nitre

Belloste's Liquor

Caustic Oil of Camphor

Burnt Alum

Arsenic

2. ALKALIES, *as*,

Caustic Stone

Caustic Spirit of Sal Ammoniac

Soap Ley

Liquified Tartar

3. METALS, *as*,

Butter of Antimony

Blue Vitriol

Verdigris

Green Vitriol

Infernal Stone

Red Precipitate

Corrosive Sublimate

4. ANIMALS, *as*,

Cantharides

5. VEGETABLES, *as*,

Oil of Cloves

6. EARTHS, *as*,

Quicklime

1. ADIDA MINERALIA, *ut*,*Ol. Vitriol. vel Acid. Vitriol.**Sp. Sal. Concentr. vel Acid. Muriat.**Sp. Nitr. Fum. vel Acid Nitros.**Liquor. Bellost. vel Solut. Mer. Nitros. in Aq. Calcis**Ol. Camphor. Caustic. vel Acid. Nitros. Campherat.**Alum. Ust.**Arsenicum.*2. ALKALINA, *ut*,*Lapis Causticus, vel Calx cum Kali puro**Sp. Sal Ammon. Caustic. vel Alkali Volatil. Caustic.**Lixivium Saponar. vel Aqua Kali pur.**Ol. Tartar. per Deliquium vel Aqua Kali.*3. METALLICA, *ut*,*Butyrum Antimon. vel Antimon. Muriat.**Cuprum Vitriolat.**Cuprum Acetat.**Ferr. Vitriolat.**Lapis Infernal. vel Argent. Nitrat.**Mer. Precipit. vel Nitrat. rubr.**Mer. Corrosiv. Sublimat. vel Hydrargyr. Muriat.*4. ANIMALIA, *ut*,*Cantharides.*5. VEGETABILIA, *ut*,*Ol. Caryophyllorum.*6. TERTIA, *ut*,*Calx viva.*

CLASS XII.

RESOLVENTS.

RESOLVENTIA.

Resolvents lessen the swelling of parts, the effect of stagnation or deficient circulation.

1. SOAPS, *as*,

Castile Soap
Starkey's Soap

Soapwort

2. EMPYREUMATIC OILS, *as*,
Fœtid Oil of Tartar

Wood-foot
Dippell's Animal Oil

3. GUMMY RESINS, *as*,

Gum Ammoniac
Asafœtida
Galbanum
Camphire
Aloes

4. MERCURIALS, *as*,

Corrosive Solution

Mercurial Ointment
Mercurial Plaster

5. ACRIDS, *as*,

Cantharides

6. AIRS, *as*,

Fixed and Inflammable-Airs

7. NARCOTICS, *as*,

Opium
Belladonna
Cicuta
Tobacco

1. SAPONACEA, *ut*,

Sapo Venetus
Sapo Starkeanus, vel Terebin-
thinæ
Saponaria.

2. EMPYREUMATICA, *ut*,

Ol. Tartar. Fœtid. vel Aqua Kali
Fœtid.
Fuligo
Ol. Animale Dippelli vel Ol. è
Carnabus rectificat.

3. GUMMI RESINOSA, *ut*,

Gum. Ammoniac.
Asafœtida
Galbanum
Camphora
Aloës.

4. MERCURIALA, *ut*,

Solut. Mer. corrosiv. vel Hydrar.
Muriat.
Ungt. Mer. vel Hydrar.
Emplast. Mer. vel Hydrar.

5. ACRIA, *ut*,

Cantharides.

6. AEREA, *ut*,

Aër Fixus et Inflammabilis.

7. NARCOTICA, *ut*,

Opium
Belladonna
Cicuta
Nicotiana.

<p>8. WATERS, <i>as</i>, Warm Steams Warm Fomentations Warm Baths</p>	<p>8. AQUOSA, <i>ut</i>, <i>Vapor aquæ calidæ</i> <i>Fomentum ex aq. calid.</i> <i>Thermæ aëratæ.</i></p>
<p>9. ACIDS, <i>as</i>, Steams of Vinegar</p>	<p>9. ACIDA, <i>ut</i>, <i>Vapores Aceti.</i></p>
<p>10. ALKALIES, <i>as</i>, Salt of Tartar Mineral Alkali Diluted Spirit of Sal Ammoniac Volatile Liniment</p>	<p>10. ALKALINA, <i>ut</i>, <i>Sal Tartar. vel Kali</i> <i>Sal Sodæ vel Natron</i> <i>Sp. Sal. Ammon. valde dilut. vel</i> <i>Aqua Ammoniacæ</i> <i>Ungt. Volatile vel Ol. Ammoniat.</i></p>
<p>11. NEUTRAL SALTS, <i>as</i>, Mindererus Spirit Sal Ammoniac Nitre Borax</p>	<p>11. SALSA, <i>ut</i>, <i>Sp. Mindereri vel Aqua Ammoniacæ Acetat.</i> <i>Sal Ammoniac.</i> <i>Nitrum vel Kali Nitratum</i> <i>Borax.</i></p>
<p>12. SULPHURS, <i>as</i>, Sulphur Tar Sulphurated Baths</p>	<p>12. SULPHUREA, <i>ut</i>, <i>Sulphur</i> <i>Petroleum</i> <i>Thermæ Sulphurææ.</i></p>

CLASS XIII.

ANTIPHLOGISTICS. *ANTIPHLOGISTICA.*

Antiphlogistics repress inflammation in parts, where too violent, as in case of external injuries.

<p>Cold Water Solution of Sal Ammoniac and Nitre Oxycrate White and Red Wine Sugar of Lead</p>	<p><i>Aqua Frigida</i> <i>Solut. Sal Ammoniac. et Nitri, vel Kali Nitrat.</i> <i>Oxycratum</i> <i>Vin. Alb. et Rubr.</i> <i>Sacchar. Saturn. vel Cerussa Acetat.</i></p>
<p>Alum Vegeto-Mineral Water</p>	<p><i>Alumen.</i> <i>Aqua Vegeto-Mineral. vel Litbar. Acetat.</i></p>
<p>Wine with Bitters and Aromatics</p>	<p><i>Vinum cum Herbis Amar. et Aromat.</i></p>

Spirit of Wine diluted
 Dregs of Wine diluted
 Decoction of Bark
 Emollient Poultices
 Anodyne Poultices

Spt. Vini vel Alcohol dilut.
Fæces Vini dilut.
Decoct. P. C. P.
Cataplasm. Emollient.
Cataplasm. Anodyn.

CLASS XIV.

INSPISSANTS.

INSPISSANTIA.

Inspissants give tenacity or firmness to the fluids of parts, where
 acrid or too ferous.

Mucilages
 Starches
 Armenian and Bolar Earths
 Dry Sponge

Mucilagina
Amylacea
Bolus Armenia et Alia
Spongia Sicca.

CLASS XV.

COAGULANTS.

COAGULANTIA.

Coagulants check hæmorrhage or a too copious discharge from
 morbid parts.

Alcohol of Wine
 Acid of Vitriol
 White and Blue Vitriol
 Alum

Alcohol Vini
Acidum Vitriol.
Vitriolum Alb. et Carrul. vel
Zinci et Cupr.
Alumen.

CLASS XVI.

MATURANTS.

MATURANTS.

Maturants are applied, in cases of imperfect or slow inflammation,
 to promote the suppuration of parts.

1. MILD, as,
 Poultice

1. LENIORA, ut,
Cataplasm. Emolliens
Butyrum
Vitellum Ovi
Semen Lini
Caricæ in Lactē
Radix Lilii Alb.

Common
 Butter
 Yolk of Egg
 Linseed
 Milk
 Figs
 White L.

Diachylon Plaster
Gum Plaster
Basilicon Ointment
Honey and Flour

2. ACRIDS, *as*,

Onion
Garlic boiled in Honey or Oil
Galbanum dissolved
Tincture of Cantharides

Emplast. Diachylon.

Emplast. Gummos

Ungt. Basil. con. vel Resinæ flavæ

Farina cum Melle.

2. ACRIA, *ut*,

Cepa

Allium cum Melle, vel Oleo coct.

Galbanum in Ol. solut.

Tinct. Cantharid.

CLASS XVII.

DETERGENTS.

DETERGENTIA.

Detergents are employed to amend a vitiated morbid discharge
in parts.

1. BITTERS, *as*,

Holy Thistle
Lesser Centaury
Birthwort
Gentian

2. BALSAMS, *as*,

Myrrh
Aloes
Balsam Capivi

3. ACRIDS, *as*,

Arum
Savine
Verdigris

4. SWEETS, *as*,

Honey
Sugar

5. SALTS, *as*,

Ammoniac Salt

6. MERCURIALS, *as*,

Calomel
Red Precipitate

Corrosive Solution

Aqua Phagadenica

1. AMARA, *ut*,

Carduus Benedict.

Centaureum Minus

Aristolochia

Gentiana.

2. BALSAMICA, *ut*,

Myrrha

Aloes

Balsam Copaibæ.

3. ACRIA, *ut*,

Arum

Sabiana

Viride Æris.

4. DULCIA, *ut*,

Mel

Saccharum.

5. SALINA, *ut*,

Sal Ammoniac.

6. MERCURIALIA, *ut*,

Calomel

Mer. Precipitat. vel Nitrat.

Rubr.

Mer. Corrosiv. Sublimat. vel Hydrargyrus Muriat.

Aqua Phagadenica, vel Solut.

Hydrargyri Muriat. in Aqua Calcis.

CLASS XVIII.

ANTISEPTICS.

ANTISEPTICA.

Antiseptics are such substances whose action aims chiefly at obviating the tendency to gangrene in inflamed parts.

1. BITTERS, *as*,
Peruvian Bark

2. AROMATICS, *as*,
Rue
Chamomile

3. BALSAMICS, *as*,
Turpentine
Camphor
Myrrh

4. ASTRINGENTS, *as*,
Alum
Vitriolum
Sugar of Lead

Galls

5. COLD MATTERS, *as*,
Cold Water
Snow
Ice

6. SPIRITS, *as*,
Spirit of Wine
Wines

7. VEGETABLE ACIDS, *as*,
Citron Juice
Vinegar

8. MINERAL ACIDS, *as*,
Spirit of Vitriol
Spirit of Nitre
Spirit of Salt

9. ÆTHERIAL OILS, *as*,
Spirit of Turpentine

1. AMARA, *ut*,
Cortex Peruvian.

2. AROMATICA, *ut*,
Ruta
Chamamel.

3. BALSAMA, *ut*,
Terebinthina
Camphora
Myrrha.

4. AUSTERA, *ut*,
Alumen
Vitriolum
Sacchar. Saturni, vel Cerussa
Acetata
Gallæ.

5. FRIGIDA, *ut*,
Aqua Frigida
Nix
Glacies.

6. SPIRITUOSA, *ut*,
Sp. Vini.
Vina.

7. ACIDA VEGETABILIA, *ut*,
Succus Citri
Acetum.

8. ACIDA MINERALIA, *ut*,
Sp. Vitrioli, vel Acidum Vitriol.
Sp. Nitri, vel Acidum Nitrosum
Sp. Salis, vel Acidum Muriat.

9. OLEA ÆTHEREA, *ut*,
Sp. Terebinthina.

10. SALTS, *as*,
Ammoniac

10. SALINA, *ut*,
Sal Ammoniac.

11. AIRS, *as*,
Fixed Air

11. AERA, *ut*,
Aer Fixus.

CLASS XIX.

SEPTICS.

SEPTICA.

Septics are such substances as promote a septic or putrescent state,
which is found necessary where predominant acid prevails.

Crabs' Eyes
Common Salt

Oculi Cancerorum
Sal Culinare, vel Marinum, vel
Natron Muriatum

Putri Air
Heat
Quicklime

Aër Putridus
Calor
Calx viva.

1840

1841

1842

1843

1844

1845

1846

1847

1848

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1850

1851

1852

1853

1854

EXTEMPORANEOUS PRESCRIPTION;

OR,

THE PRINCIPAL FORMS

EMPLOYED IN

THE CURE OF GENERAL DISEASES,
OR THOSE THAT BELONG TO THE OFFICE OF THE
PHYSICIAN.

CLASS I.

INFLAMMATORY DISEASES;

Marked by Pulse, frequent, for the most part strong and full.

*Various Forms of Cooling or Antiphlogistic Drinks, suited to every
Species and Stage of Inflammatory Diseases, viz.*

COMMON Emulsion. (*Emulsio cois, vel Lac Amygdalæ.*)

R Amygdal. dulc. 3i.
Aqua bullient. lb. ij.

Amygdal. decort. in mortar. marmor. contunde et aquam paulatim affunde dein cola. *To be used at pleasure, or
a cupful every hour.*

R Aq. Hordeat. lb. ij.
Tamarind, 3i.
Tartar. vel Kali vitriolat. 3i.
Syr. Cort. aurant. ad grat. acid. pro potu.

Antiphlogistic Potion, as (*Potus antiphlogisticus*).

R Crem. Tartar. 3ij.
Solve in Aq. font. lb. ij. dein adde. *The same.*
Sacchar. alb. 3vi. m.

Imperial drink. *The same, with the addition of bitter
oranges and a little white wine.*

Vinegar whey. (*Serum aceti*). *Vide Part I. Acetum.*
The same.

FORMS.	DOSES.
Barley decoction with nitre.	<i>Decoct. hordei nitros.</i> (Hordei, ʒij. ad Aq. lb. v. coque ad dimid.) (Nitri. vel Kali Nitrat. ʒij. ad lb. ij.) <i>The same.</i>
<i>Decoct. Avenæ.</i>	(Water Gruel.) <i>The same.</i>
<i>Infus. Lini acidulat.</i>	(Acidulated Lintseed Tea.) <i>The same.</i>

I. INFLAMMATORY FEVER;

Distinguished by rigor or shivering, anxiety, pain of back and head, with suffused eye, and impatience of light.

Pulse frequent, hard, and full.

Affection of Stomach, viz. (Nausea, Sickness, &c.)

Relieved by

℞ Tartar. emet. vel Anti-Tartarizat. gr. v.

Aq. fervid. ʒv.

Sp. Lavand. com. vel Tinct. Lavand.

gutt. xx. m. ft. solut.

A table spoonful every quarter of an hour till vomiting ensues, and then to be given.

Surface relaxed by

Diaphoretics.

1. *Saline.*

Simple.

℞ Sal Tartar. vel Kali, ʒi.

Succ. Limon. ʒi. ff.

Aq. Cinn. f. ʒij.

Rosæ, ʒiv.

Sacchar. alb. ʒff. m. ft. solut.
julap.

A table spoonful or two to be taken often.

℞ Sal. vol. Corn. Cerv. ʒff.

Succ. Limon. ʒvi.

Effervescencia peracta adde

Aq. Cinnam. simpl. ʒi.

Rosar. ʒij.

Syr. simpl. ʒff.

The same.

FORMS.

DOSES.

℞ Sal Ammoniac. volat. vel Ammoniacæ, ℥ij.
Succ. Limon. ℥i. vel. q. f. ad salis
saturatorem.
Aq. Cinnam. f. ℥i. ff.
fontan. ℥iij.
Syr. Commun. ℥ff. m.

The same.

Combined.

The juleps may be rendered more active by gr. ij. of tartar emetic, or tartarised antimony, added to each.

℞ Sal Absinthii, vel Kali, ℥i.
Succ. Limon. ℥ff.
Aq. font. ℥vi.
Cinn. f. ℥ij.
Syr. cois, ℥i. m. ft. haust.

*To be repeated
twice or thrice
a-day.*

℞ Sal c. c. ℥ff.
Succ. Limon. ℥ff.
Vin. emetic, vel Antimonii, gutt. xl.
Syrup. cois, ℥ij. m. ft. haust.

The same.

℞ Sp. Mindereri, vel Aq. Ammon. Acetat.
(i. e.) Alkali volat. ex Sal. Ammoniac.
q. velis saturat. cum acet. distillat.
q. f.) ℥iv.
Aq. font. ℥iij.
Syrup. cois. ℥i. adde
Tart. emet. vel Antimonii, gr. ij. M.

*To be taken as
the julep.*

2. Nitre. (vel Kali Nitratum.)

In various forms, as,

℞ Sal Nitri, vel Kali Nitrat.
ammon. crud. ā ℥ff.
Aq. font. ℥viiij.
cinn. f. ℥ij.
Sacch. alb. ℥vi. m. ft. julap.

As the former.

℞ Salis Nitri, pur. vel Kali Nitrat. ℥i.
Aceti Vin. opt. ℥ff.
Aq. Rosar. ℥ij.
font. ℥iij.
Syrup. ℥ff. m.

The same.

FORMS.

DOSES.

R_x Sal Nitri, vel Kali Nitrat.
 Sacch. albi, ā ʒij.
 Solve ex Aq. font. ʒiv. et adde
 Aq. Cin. ten. ʒi. ff.
 Succ. Limon. ʒff. m.

The same.

R_x Sal Nitri, vel Kali Nitrat. ʒi.
 Aq. font. ʒi.
 Syr. caryophyll. ʒvi. m. ft. haust.

Intestines (when Antimonial Solution not having that effect),
 opened by

Saline Purges,

In form of Powders.

R_x Crem. Tartar. ʒi.
 Pulv. Rhæi, gr. x. m. ft. pulv. laxans.

R_x Crem. Tartar.
 Flor. Sulph. ā ʒff. m. ft. pulv.

Solutions.

R_x Sal Glauber. vel Natron. vitriolat. ʒff.
 Mannæ, ʒi.
 Aq. font. ʒviii. m. ft. solut.

For one dose.

R_x Tartar. solub. vel Kali tartarifat. ʒff.
 Aq. font. ʒviii.
 Cinn. f.
 Syr. Violar. ā ʒi. m. ft. solut.

For the same.

R_x Sal cathart. Amar. vel Sodæ vitriolat.
 Mannæ, ā ʒij.
 Aq. fervent. ʒx.
 menth. piper. ʒij. m.
 fiat solut.

One half a dose.

R_x Sodæ phosphorat. ʒff.

*To be dissolved in chicken
 broth or tea.*

Injections.

R_x Flor. Chamom. m. p. i.
 Aq. font. lb. i. coque parum dein
 cola et adde
 Ol. Olivar. ʒi.
 Sal Glauberi, vel Natron vitriolat. ʒiij. m. ft. ennem.

FORMS.

DOSES.

Tropical Inflammation.

Denoted by uncommon heat, pain, redness, swelling, and disorder of the functions of the part.

General Remedies the same as in N^o 1.

Topical Applications.

1. *Resolvents.*

Sedative.

Bleeding with leeches or scarificator.

Sedative and astringents, as,

Acetum et Oxycrat.

(Vinegar and Oxycrate.)

Solutio saturni.

(Solutions of Lead.)

(Sacch. Saturn. ʒi.
ad Aquæ, ʒviij.)

R̄ Sacch. Saturn. ʒi.

Aq. font. lb. i.

Aceti distillat. ʒff. m. ft. solut.

Aq. Vegeto-min. (Goulard's Vegeto-mineral
Water, or in the form of
the resolvent Cataplasm,
as,

R̄ Pulv. vel Placent. Lini.

Aq. Vegeto-mineral.

Sp. Camphorat. q. s. ad Cataplasm.

Solutions of white Vitriol. Simple. (gr. i. ad Aquæ ʒi.)

Aq. vitr. campb. (Vitriolated camphorated Water.)

Solutions of Neutral Salts, as, (Sal Neutri.)

R̄ Aq. Ammon. Acet. ʒi. ff.

Tinct. Opii, ʒff. m. ft. solut.

Sal Ammoniac, much diluted, as,

R̄ Sal Ammoniac, ʒij.

Aq. font. ʒvi.

Aqua calcis.

(Lime Water.)

Sedative and Emollient, as,

Folus anodyn.

(Anodyne Fomentation.)

R̄ Capit. papaver. ʒi.

Flor. sambuc. ʒff.

Aq. font. lb. iij. coque
ad lb. ij.

FORMS.

DOSES.

Stimulants, as,

<i>Epispastica.</i>	(Blifters.)
<i>Fonticuli.</i>	(Iffues.)
<i>Linim. faponac.</i>	(Opodeldoc Balfam.)
<i>Oleum ammon.</i>	(Volatile Liniment.)

2. *Suppurants.*

Common Poultices by itfelf, or with the addition of acrids, as,

Mustard,
Onion, &c. or

The following forms of
Suppurant Cataplafms, as,

R Rad. lil. alb.

Cepar.

Caricar. ā ʒi.

Pulv. Lini, ʒvi. coque in Aq. font. lb. i. ad propriam fiffitudinem, dein adde.

Picis Burg. ʒi. m.

R G. Galban. ʒff.

Vitell. Ovi. fubaft. adde,

Ung. Bafil. ʒij. m. ft.

Ung. fuppurans.

*A little to be fpread
on a poultice.*

II. PHRENZY. (PHRENITIS.) Vide Vol. II. p. 413.

Marked by violent head-ach, fufhed face, Impatience of light and noife,
peculiar wild look, watchfulnefs, and impetuous delirium.
Pulfe quick, ftrong, and hard.

GENERAL Remedies the fame as in Inflammatory Fever.

Bleeding to be carried to confiderable length.

Head relieved by,

1. Cold to the part, as the *clay cap*, *ice*, *vinegar* and *water*, or *exycrate*.
2. Blifters.
3. Revulfion.

By draftic Purges, as,

R Infuf. Tamarind. cum Sen.

ʒiv. a dofe,

FORMS.

DOSES.

Laxative Bolus.

R Calomel. grs. iij.
Jalap. gr. xv.
Syrup. cois, q. f. ut fiat Bolus.

Electuary.

R Jalap. ʒij.
Crem. Tartar. ʒij.
Pulv. Zinziber, ʒi.
Electuar. Lenitiv. vel Sennæ, q. f. ut fiat
Electuar. *The size of a nut-
meg, a dose.*

Draught.

R Tinct. Jalap. ʒij.
Syr. cois, ʒi. m. fiat. haust. laxans.

Solutions.

R Pulpi Tamarind. ʒvi.
Cremor. Tart. ʒij.
Coque in Aq. font. lb. i. ff. ad lb. i. Colaturæ.
Adde Aq. Cinnam. ten. ʒff.
Tart. emetic. gr. i. vel Antimonii. *ʒiij. every hour till
it operates.*

R Aq. font. ʒvij.
Tinct. Senn. compos. ʒi.
Sal Glauber. vel Nitrat. vitriolat. ʒij.
Fiat Solutio. *Four table spoonfuls
a dose.*

R Sal Glauber. vel Sodæ vitriolat. ʒvi.
Cryst. Tartar. ʒiv. M. *To be dissolved in
gruel.*

Injection.

R Flor. Chamæm. mp. i.
Fol. Sennæ, ʒij.
Aq. bullient. lb. i. coque ad
lb. ff. cola, et adde,
Ol. Olivar. ʒij. m. fiat ennem.
Pediluvium.

III. INFLAMMATION OF THE EYE. (OPHTHALMIA.)

Attended with heat, pain, and swelling, with impatience of light, and frequently fever.

1. *Acute Species.*

THE treatment of the acute or inflammatory species is the same as in the former disease.

General bleeding, however, is not to be carried to any great length. Topical bleeding highly necessary. Vomiting to be cautiously avoided. Laxatives the same as in the former disease.

Topical Applications. (*Collyria.*)

FORMS.

DOSES.

R_x Vitriol. alb. gr. iij.
Sacch. Saturn. gr. x.
Aq. Rosar. ℥v. m. fiat
Collyr.

*The eye to be constantly wetted
with this application, or a rag
dip't in it and applied.*

R_x Aq. Ammon. acetat.
distillat. ā ℥ij.
Sp. Vinos. rectificat. ℥i. m. ft. Collyr. vel
Cum Ceruss. ℥ss. vel cum Opū, gutt. xx. vel
Cum Solut. Camphoræ, ℥ij.

R_x Sp. Mindereri
Aq. Rosar. ā ℥i. m. ft.

R_x Alum. rup. ℥ss.
Alum. unius ovi. subact.
Collyrium.

*To be spread on lint, and
applied.*

R_x Coagul. Alum. ℥iv.
Pulv. fol. Rosar. rubr. q. s. ad
spissit. ut form. Cataplasin.

R_x Sacchar. Saturn. gr. viij.
Aq. Calcis, lb. ss. m. ft. Collyr.

*The eye to be kept wet
with it.*

R_x Sacchar. Saturn. ℥i.
Aq. font. ℥v.
Acet. Vini, ℥i.
Tinct. Thebaic. ℥i. m. ft. Collyr.

The same.

FORMS.

DOSES.

℞ Vitriol. alb. ℥i.
Camphor. ℥ss.
Aq. fervid. ℥vi. m. fiat Collyr. *To be used as the former.*

2. *Chronic Species.*

Constitutional treatment the same as in Scrofula.

For Topical Inflammations, viz.

Washes, powders, and ointments. *Vide Part II.*

V. SORE THROAT. (CYNANCHE TONSILLARIS.)

Marked by heat, pain, and stricture of mouth, and throat of a scarlet colour, with enlargement of tonsils and difficult deglutition.

Cure on the general antiphlogistic plan.

First State.

Treated by *resolution, effected*

By general bleeding, though seldom necessary here.

Laxatives the same as in the former diseases. No. I. and II.

Topical Applications.

1. *Internal or Gargles, as,*

℞ Fol. Rosar. siccat. ℥ss.
Aq. bullient. lb. ij. macera per horas 4
dein cola et adde
Acid. Vitriol. ℥ss.
Sacchar. Alb. ℥i. m. ft. Gargar. *To be used frequently.*

℞ Aquæ Vegeto-mineral. *To be used as the former,
but with much caution,
in case of swallowing.*

℞ Infus. Rosar. ℥viij. et adde Acid.
Muriat. gutt. aliquot. *To be used as the former.*

℞ Sp. Ætheris Vitriol. ℥i.
Decoct. Hordei, ℥vi.
Syr. Altheæ, ℥ss. m. ft.
Gargarism.

FORMS.

DOSE.

R Cort. Querci, $\mathfrak{z}i$.
 Aq. Font. lb. i. ff. coq. ad i. et
 colat.; adde
 Alum. $\mathfrak{z}i$.
 Sp. Vin. Gallic. $\mathfrak{z}ij$.
 Syr. Balsam. $\mathfrak{z}i$. m. fiat Gargarism.

R Sal Nitri, $\mathfrak{z}i$.
 Aq. Font. $\mathfrak{z}vi$.
 Syrup. Rosar. $\mathfrak{z}i$. m. fiat Gargarism.

R Acid. muriat. gutt. xxx.
 Mellis Rosæ, $\mathfrak{z}ij$.
 Decoct. Hordei, $\mathfrak{z}vi$. m. ft. Gargarism.

2. External, or Liniments and Plasters.

R Ol. Oliv. $\mathfrak{z}ij$. cum Sp. C. C. $\mathfrak{z}i$. M.

R Empl. ex G. Amm. et acet.

R Ol. volat. vel Balf. Opedel.

R Sp. Mindereri. (No. I.)

R Ol. Camphorat. $\mathfrak{z}i$.

Sp. Salis Ammoniac. cum Calce, $\mathfrak{z}i$.

Tinct. Cantharid. $\mathfrak{z}ij$.

—— Thebaic. $\mathfrak{z}i$. M.

Second Stage.

Treated by suspending all the former evacuations.

Topical Applications.

1. Internal, as,

Warm steams of vinegar, &c.

2. External, as,

Poultices of different kinds simply, or with acrids, as in p.

V. CROUP. (CYNANCHE TRACHEALIS.)

Known by stridulous cough, wheezing, respiration, and fever.

First Stage.

Early bleeding, general and topical, the chief remedy.
Laxatives to be next used, as in N^o 2.
Vomiting by antimonial emetic, as in N^o 1; or with squills, or with white vitriol, as most expeditious. *Vide* Part II. Zincum.
Blisters externally.

Second Stage.

Pectorals of the attenuating class, as,

FORMS.

DOSES.

R_x Acet. Scillit. ℥ij.
Mucilag. G. Arab. ℥v.
Syr. Balf. ℥vi. m. fiat julep.

A grain or two of tartar emetic
may be added.

*A table spoonful
often.*

R_x G. Ammoniac. ℥i. solve in
Acet. Scillit. ℥vi.
Aq. font. ℥vi.
Syr. Balf. ℥i. m. fiat mixt.

The same.

R_x Tinct. Benzoin. lxx.
Aq. Rosar. ℥v.
Syr. Balf. ℥i. m. fiat mixt.

The same.

Antispasmodics, as in N^o xxviii.

Bronchotomy, as directed in Surgery.

VI. PERIPNEUMONY. (PERIPNEUMONIA.)

Marked by acute fever, with flushed face, by difficult respiration, circumscribed pain of chest, cough, and soft pulse.

1. *Acute Stage.*

Treated by
Large and repeated bleedings, succeeded by blisters to the part
after the first bleeding.

Diluent, with acids and nitre, as in N^o I.

Antimonial diaphoretics, as in ditto.

FORMS.

DOSES.

2. Or more advanced Stage.

Treated by

1. Incrassating Pectorals, as,

R Ol. Olivar. opt. ℥v.
 Sp. Salin. Aromat. ℥ij.
 Subige optime dein adde
 Aq. Puleg. ℥iv.
 Syr. Balsam. ℥i. M.

A table spoonful often.

R Spermaceti, ℥ijj.
 Conserv. Rosar. ℥i.
 Syr. cois, q. s.
 Elixir Vitriol. Acid, gutt. aliquot
 ad grat. Aciditat. M.

A tea spoonful often.

R Mucilag. G. Arabic. ℥ijj.
 Syr. Limon. ℥i.
 Nitri pur. ℥ij.
 Aq. Cinn. f. ℥ff.
 font. ℥ijj. m.

A table spoonful often.

2. Opiates, as,

R L. L. gutt. xxx.
 Aq. Cinn.
 Syr. cois, ā ℥ff. m. ft. haust.

R Aq. Rosar.
 Cinn. f. ā ℥ij.
 Syr. Simpl. ℥ff.
 Tinct. Thebaic. gutt. lx. m. ft. m.

*Two table spoonfuls
a dose.*

R Aq. font. ℥v.
 Ol. Amygd. dul. ℥ij.
 Syr. Balsam. ℥ff.
 Elix. Paregoric, ℥ij.
 Sp. Vol. Aromat. gutt. xxx. m.
 ft. mistur.

*The same.*R Pil. Pacific. *Vide* Part. I. Opium.

3. Occasional use of Laxatives, as in p. 98.

VII. PLEURISY. (PLEURITIS.)

Distinguished by acute pain of side, and difficult respiration:
pulse full, quick, and hard.

The same treatment as in the former disease.

VIII. INFLAMMATION OF STOMACH. (GASTRITIS.)

Marked by aggravated pain and heat of precordia on motion or pressure, by much oppression and loss of strength, by a constant rejection of every thing taken.

Pulse hard and contracted, or small and irregular.

Early and repeated bleedings, without regard to smallness of pulse.

1. Internal Remedies.

The mildest diluents and mucilages only to be used, as,

FORMS.	DOSES.
R̄ Emulf. Arabic. <i>Vide Part I.</i> G. Arabic.	
R̄ Mucilag. G. Arab. ℥i.	
Aq. font. ℥i. ff.	<i>A table spoonful often.</i>
Syr. Alth. ℥ff. m. ft. julap.	
R̄ Decoct. Althææ, lb. ij.	
Mucilag. G. Arabic: ℥i. m.	
R̄ Mucilag. G. Tragacanth.	<i>A table spoonful often.</i>
<i>vel</i> Mucilag. fem. Cydonior. (℥i. ad Aq. lb. ff.)	<i>The same.</i>
R̄ Infus. Lini, lb. i.	
Mellis despumat. ℥i. m.	<i>The same.</i>

Or,

Emollient Injections; as,

R̄ Lac. recent. ℥x.
Ol. flor. ℥ij.
Sacch. rubr. ℥j. m. ft. ennem.

R̄ Gelat. ex Amylo, ℥iv.
Liquef. leni igne immisc.
Ol. Oliv. ℥ff. adde
L. L. gutt. xl. m. ft. ennem.

R̄ Infus. Lini, ℥vi.
L. L. gutt. xl. m. ft. ennem.

FORMS.

DOSES.

- ℞ Ol. Palma, ℥i.℥.
 Vitel. unius ovi
 probe subact. adde
 Lac. lb.℥. m. ft. ennem.
- ℞ G. Arabic. ℥℥.
 Aq. fervent. ℥v.
 Solve et colatur. adde
 Tinct. Thebaic. gutt. xlv. m. ft. ennem.

2. *External Remedies.*

Blifters to ftomach.
 Fomentations of abdomen.

IX. INFLAMMATION OF INTESTINES. (ENTERITIS.)

Known by fixed twifting pain round the navel, by coftivenefs,
 lumpy contraction of abdomen, and vomiting.
 Pulse quick, hard, and fmall.

The treatment the fame as in *Gaftritis*; and, in addition,
 Mild laxatives proper as in N^o 1.; alfo,

- ℞ Ol. Ricini.
 Syr. cois, ā ℥℥. m. fiat. hauff. laxans.
- ℞ Seri Mannæ. *Vide* Part I. *Manna*.
- ℞ Mannæ, ℥ij. folve in
 Aq. cois, ℥iv. mifce
 Ol. Amyg. dulc. ℥ij. m.
- ℞ Sal Prunell. ℥℥.
 Tartar Vitriol. ℥ij.
 Conferv. Ros. q. f. ut fiat electuar.

X. INFLAMMATION OF LIVER. (HEPATITIS.)

Marked by pungent or obtufe pain of right fide, rifing to the top
 of right fhoulder, by dry cough, high-coloured urine, often bi-
 lious, vomiting.
 Pulse frequent, ftrong, and hard.

The general treatment the fame as in the two laft difeafes, but
 not carried to the fame length.

FORMS.

DOSES.

Dilutents as in N^o 1.

Refrigerants as in ditto.

Emollient glysters as in N^o 8.

After abatement of first symptoms, mercury has been successfully employed by unction on the region of the liver, and carried to the salivating point, but no farther. For its mode of application. *Lues.* Also,

The nitrous acid, conducted on a similar plan, as,

R_x Acid. Nitros. fort. ʒi.

Aq. Font. lb. i.

Syr. cois, q. s.

*To be taken in the course of 24 hours,
and the dose gradually increased.*

Bitters of the simplest kind, also combined with this course in the chronic species, as,

R_x Decoct. Chamæmel. ad libit. *Vide Part I. Chamæmelum.*

R_x Infus. Cardui benedicti, ad libit. &c.

XI. INFLAMMATION OF KIDNEY. (NEPHRITIS.)

Traced by pain in the course of the ureter, uninfluenced by motion or pressure, by retraction of testicle, frequent micturition, numbness of one limb, vomiting, or cholic.

First Stage.

General antiphlogistic plan; but venesection here requires much restriction.

Internal Remedies.

The use of demulcents, laxatives, and emollient injections, particularly indicated, as in N^o 8.

Occasional opiates, as in N^o 6. *

External Remedies.

Warm bath.

Fomentations.

FORMS.

DOSES.

Second Stage. (Or Chronic State.)

Where ulceration prevails, treated by balsamics, detergents, astringents, and mineral waters; as,

R Balsam. Capivi, ℥ij.

Sacch. Alb. ℥iij.

Terito simul diligenter in mortar.

lapid. et adde

Mucilag. G. Arab. ℥i. terito iterum,

et paulatim adde

Aq. Cinn.

Rosar. ā ℥ij. m. fiat mixt.

A table spoonful a dose.

R Bals. Peruv. ℥i.

Mucilag. G. Arab. ℥i.

Aq. Cinn. Syr. cois, ā ℥ss. ft. m. haust.

The same.

R Balsam. Copaibe.

Ol. Tartar. per. del. ā ℥i. misce,

et adde

Syr. Balsam Aq. Cinn. ā ℥ij.

Aq. font. ℥i. ss. m. fiat haust.

R Aq. Petreol. *Vide Part I. Petreolum.*

R Pil. Saponac. *Vide Part I. Sapo.*

R Aq. Calcis. *Vide Part I. Calx Viva.*

R Pulv. Uvæ Ursi, ℥i. ss.

Pulp. Prun. Gallic. ℥i.

Syr. Aurant. q. s. ut fiat elect.

*The size of a nutmeg
a dose.*

XII. RHEUMATISM. (RHEUMATISMUS.)

Consists in wandering pains of the larger joints, or in the course of the muscles, increased on motion, either with or without fever, according to the particular species.

1. *Acute Species.**Internal Remedies.*

General antiphlogistic plan.

Large and early bleeding necessary.

Saline purges, after abatement of pain, as in N^o 1.

FORMS.

DOSES.

Sudorifics, in advanced stage, sweating being continued ten or twelve hours at once, either by

Antimonials, as in N^o 1. or,

℞ Camphor. gr. v.
Sal Nitri, gr. xv.
Crem. Tartar. ʒi. m. fiat Pulv.

℞ L. L. gutt. xxx.
Sp. Salin. Arom. gutt. xl.
Syr. cois Aq. Cinn. ā ʒss. m. fiat haust.

℞ Tinct. Guaic. volat. ʒij.
Thebaic. gutt. xxx.
Aq. Cinn. Syr. cois, ā ʒss. m. fiat. haust.

℞ Pulv. Doveri. *Vide* Part I. Ipecacuhan.

℞ Vin. è Tart. Antimon. ʒi.
Mucilag. G. Arab. ʒi. ff.
Syr. cois, ʒss. m. ft. haust.

A table spoonful every two hours.

℞ Pulv. Jacobi, gr. vi.

For a dose every three hours.

℞ Calx nitrat. Antim. ʒi.
divid. in dose N^o 4.

One every three hours.

℞ Corn. Cerv. calc. prep. gr. xix.
Antimon. Tartar. gr. ij.

Tere diu simul in mortario lapideo, *A dose every second, third, or fourth hour.*
et divide in partes æquales, N^o 6.
(Calomel. gr. ij. pro re nata addere potuit.)

℞ G. Guiac. ʒvi.
G. Arab. ʒij.
Sp. Vini Gallic. ʒiij.
Aq. bullient. ʒviij.
Sacch. Alb. ʒss. m. fiat mixt.

A table spoonful occasionally.

℞ Vitell. Ovi.
Elix. Guiac. volat. ā gutt. x.

Terito simul et paulatim adde
Sacchar Alb. ʒi.

Terito iterum et affunde

Aq. Cinn. simpl.
Menth. pip.
Rosar. ā ʒss. m.

FORMS.

DOSES.

- ℞ Decoct. Serpent. *Vide* Part I. Serpentaria.
 ℞ Decoct. Lignor. *Idem.* Guiac.
 ℞ Seri Sinapi Alb.
 (℥ss. ad lact. lb. i.) ℥iv. a dose.
 ℞ Pulv. Contrayerv.
 Sal Ammoniac. ā ℥i.
 Syr. cois, q. s. ut fiat bolus.
 ℞ Rad. Ari, ℥i. ss.
 Spermaceti, ℥i. tere bene simul et adde,
 Aq. bullient. lb. i. ut fiat emulsio. At bed-time,
 ℞ G. Guiac. ℥ss.
 Sal C. C. gr. viij.
 Syr. cois, q. s. ut fiat bolus.

External Remedies.

Topical bleeding.
 Blisters.
 Rubefacients, as in chronic state.

2. *Chronic.**Internal Remedies.*

The same as in the advanced stage of the acute species; also,

- ℞ Ol. Terebinth. ℥ij.
 Syr. cois, q. s. ut fiat haust.
 ℞ Cinnabar. Antimon. ℥i.
 G. Guiac. ℥ss.
 Pulv. Glycyrrh. gr. v.
 Mell. q. s. ut fiat bolus.
 ℞ Æthiop. Mineral. ℥i.
 Antim. Crud. ℥ss. m. fiat pulv.
 ℞ Pil. Plummeri. *Vide* Part I. Hydrargyrus.
 ℞ Merc. præcip. rubr. gr. i.
 G. Guiac. gr. xv.
 Scammon. gr. iv.
 Syr. q. s. ut ft. Pil. N^o 2. To be taken at bed-time.
 ℞ Calomel, gr. i. For a dose every night.
 (Mercurial unctio also to the part.)

FORMS.

DOSES.

R_x Calomel. gr. ij.
Op_{ii}, gr. i. ut fiat Pill. i.

The same.

External Applications. (Or Rubefacients to the Parts.)

R_x Balsam. Anodyn. vel
Oleum volat. vel
Ungt. Merc.

R_x Ol. Terebinth. ℥ij.
Camphor, ℥ij.
Ungt. Cantharid. ℥ij. m.

R_x Oleum volat. ℥i.
Tinct. Cantharid. ℥ij. m. fiat. lin.

To be rubbed occasionally on the part.

R_x Sp. Camphorat. ℥i.
Aq. Ammon. pur. ℥ij.

R_x Ol. Camphor. ℥ij.
Ungt. Refin. flav. ℥i.
Saponis Nigri, ℥ss. m.

R_x Ol. Oliv. opt. ℥ij.
Saffafras, ℥i.

Sp. Sal Ammon. caustic. ℥ij. m.

To be used morning and evening.

R_x Petreol. Bardanens, ℥iss.
Aq. Ammon. pur. ℥ss. m.

R_x Op_{ii} purificat. ℥i.
Sp. Vinof. rectificat. lb. ij.
Aq. Ammon. pur. ℥ij. m.

XIII. GOUT. (ARTHRITIS.)

Is acute pain of the lesser joints of the hands and feet, recurring in paroxysms.

1. Regular or Inflammatory.

The general antiphlogistic plan, but not carried to any great length.

Local applications employed have been various, as,

Topical bleeding,

Sweating the part,

Stimulants, as in chronic rheumatism. (N^o 12. 2.)

FORMS.

DOSES.

Poultices, particularly the rye poultice, consisting of,

Rye flour, lb. i.

Salt, ℥ij.

Yeast, ℥iv.

Water, q. f.

To be formed to the part, and renewed every day.

The Muriatic Acid Bath.

(℥v. of acid to 5 or 8 quarts of warm water, the feet immersed for an hour at once, and to be occasionally repeated).

The Vitriolic Acid Ointment; also,

R Calcis, ℥i.

Mellis, ℥ss. m.

Morbid symptoms of Stomach treated,

1. Eructation and Indigestion, by

R Aq. Cinn. ten.

Font. ā ℥ij.

Piper. Jamaic.

Mucilag. G. Arabic, ā ℥vi.

Magnesi. ustæ, ℥iij. m.

Two table spoonfuls are given occasionally, first shaking the glass.

R Magnesi. Alb. ℥i.

Pulv. Zinziber, gr. v. m. ft. pulv.

To be taken night and morning.

R Ol. Anis. gutt. viij.

Sacchar. accept.

Magnesi. Alb. ℥ij.

Syr. cois, ℥i.

Aq. Menth. pip. ℥viij. m.

2. Acidity, by absorbents, as,

R Magnesiae Albæ, ℥iij.

Pulv. Rhei, ℥ij.

Aq. Cinn. f. ℥v.

font. ℥i.

Syr. Aurant. ℥vi. m. fiat mixt.

Two table spoonfuls a dose occasionally, first shaking the glass.

R Asæ Foetid.

Fel. Bovin. ā ℥i. m. et ft. cum Pulv.

Glycirr. mass. dividend. in Pil. singul. gr. iv.

Two or three, a dose twice a day.

FORMS.

DOSES.

3. Wind and costiveness, by laxatives of a warm aromatic kind, as,

R_x Elixir Sac. *Vide* Part I. Aloes.

R_x Elixir salutis. *Vide* Ibid. Senna.

Bitters are also at times useful, as,

R_x Tinct. C. P.

Elixir stomach. ā ʒi.

A table spoonful a dose, in a glass of water, thrice a day.

2. Atonic, or Nervous.

The remedies the same with those employed in *Chronic Rheumatism*; and also,

R_x Balsam. Peruv.

Pulv. Sinapi Alb.

bacc. Juniper. ā ʒi. m. ft. mass.

divid. in Pil. N^o 36.

Two a dose.

R_x Elect. Theb. *Vide* Part I. Opium.

R_x Asæ Fœtid. ʒi.

Aq. Menth. Pip. ʒiv.

Spirit. ʒi.

Syr. Zinziber, ʒvi.

Sal volat. C. C. gr. xiiij. m. ft. julap.

A table spoonful occasionally.

R_x Moschi, gr. xv.

Sp. Vini Gallic. ʒi.

Aq. Cinn.

Font. ā ʒij.

Syr. cois, ʒi. m. fiat julap.

As the former.

R_x L. L. gutt. xl.

Conf. Alkermes, ʒi.

Aq. Cardiac. ʒiv.

Syr. Balsam. ʒvi. m. fiat m.

As the former.

R_x Decoct. Rododendr. *Vide* Part I. Rododendron.

When fit removed, morbid symptoms of stomach and bowels obviated as in the acute species.

FORMS.

DOSES.

Preventatives of Gout.

Bitters of all kinds, particularly the
Pulvis Portlandiæ. (Portland Powder.)

℞ Scordii.
 Centaur. Min.
 Aristoloch. rotund.
 Gentian. ā ʒi. contunde bene in pulv. ʒi. a dose every morning.

Also alkalies, soap, lime-water, absorbents, (*Vide Calculus*)
 gum. guaiac. as,

℞ Gum Guaic. ʒij. A table spoonful a dose for
 Sp. Sacch. lb. iij. infunde per dies a whole year every morn-
 8, et cola per chart. ing.

XIV. ROSE. (ERYSIPELAS.)

Is inflammation of surface, with pain, heat, and florid redness,
 joined with inflammatory fever.

Bleeding, as indicated by the pulse.

Diaphoretics, as in N^o 1.

Laxatives, as in N^{os} 1, and 2.

Topical Applications.

Dry mealy powders, as starch-flour, barley-meal, &c.; or,
 Equal parts of litharge and starch.

XV. SMALL POX. (VARIOLA.)

Is an eruption of small inflamed pimples, appearing from the
 third to the seventh day after the attack, attended with fever.
 In eight days they are dried up.

2. *Distinct.*

The chief point a free application of cold, by admission of
 cold air, even to excess, and the use of cold bathing or affusion,
 to be applied *instantaneously*, during the height of the hot stage.

Bleeding, as indicated by the state of symptoms.

Morbid symptoms to be obviated.

Sickness and nausea by the antimonial solution, or purgatives.

Sore throat by gargles, as in N^o 4.

FORMS.

DOSES.

Irritation by opiates, from the 5th day, as,

℞ Syr. Diacod. ℥i.
Aq. Cinn. simpl. ℥ss. m.

*Two tea spoonfuls,
or more, a dose.*

2. *Confluent.*

The same application of cold as in distinct.

Evacuations to be avoided.

Wine and cordials necessary.

Bark and acids in different forms; as,

℞ Decoct. P. C. cum Vit. Acid.

A table spoonful often.

℞ P. C. P. ℥i.
Syr. cois. q. s. ut fiat elect.

*The size of a nutmeg
a dose.*

℞ Gelatin. ex Amylo, ℥vi.
P. C. P. ℥ij. m. fiat. ennem.

Opiates, as in distinct kind.

XVI. MEASLES. (MORBILLI.)

Is an eruption like flea-bites, first on the face, and afterwards on the body, on the fourth day, from the attack of the fever. The disease is attended with coryza and catarrhal symptoms; and in the same period of four days this eruption gradually disappears, giving place to a rheumatic affection or diarrhoea.

General antiphlogistic plan.

Bleeding seldom necessary till the period of desquamation.

Demulcent pectorals at every period; as,

℞ Mucilag. Gum. Arab. ℥i.
Aq. bullient. ℥i. ff.
Syr. Altheæ, ℥ss. m. fiat. julap.

A table spoonful often.

℞ Mucilag. Gum. Arab. ℥v.
Syr. Balsam. ℥i.
Succ. Limon. ℥vi. m. fiat. linct.

The same.

℞ Aq. Rosar. ℥iv.
Sp. Sal Ammon. ℥i.
Ol. Amyg. dulc. ℥i.
Syrup cois, ℥vi.
Essen. Limon. gutt. xxx. fiat mixt.

The same.

FORMS.

DOSES.

℞ Spermaceti.
 Sacch. Alb. ā ʒij.
 Ol. Amyg. dulc. ʒff.
 Syrup. Balsam. ʒi. m. fiat linc.

The same.

℞ Spermaceti.
 Conserv. Ros. ā ʒi.
 Syrup. Balsam. ʒij.
 Sal Nitri, ʒiij. m. fiat. lochoch.

A tea spoonful often.

Purgatives strongly indicated where no diarrhœa, or if very moderate, and to be used as in N^o 2.

Opiates in the end of the disease, as in N^o 15.

XVII. SCARLET FEVER. (SCARLATINA.)

Is an eruption of broad red spots here and there, attended with heat and itching on the fourth day after the attack of the fever, and for the most part with difficult deglutition and affection of the throat.

Bleeding here doubtful.

Antimonial diaphoretics, as in N^o 1.

Gargles, as in N^o 4.

Laxatives, as in N^o 1.

Anasarca removed as under Dropsy.

XVIII. BLEEDING AT THE NOSE. (EPISTAXIS.)

Is an hæmorrhage, for the most part, from one nostril, often preceded by flushed face, and other marks of turgescence in the head.

General bleeding where plethoric.

Acids and nitre; as,

℞ Sp. Vit. ten. ʒi.
 Aq. Ros. ʒviij.
 Syr. Violar. ʒi. m. fiat mixt.

A table spoonful often.

℞ Tinct. Ros. ʒviij. cum Nitro, ʒij.

The same.

℞ Aq. Rosar. ʒiij.
 Syr. è Rosis sicc.
 Spir. Vitrol. ten. ā ʒff. M.

A tea spoonful in a glass of water three or four times a day.

FORMS.

DOSES.

- ℞ Nitri.
Tartar. vitriolat. ā ʒij.
Sal fedativ. Homberg. ʒi.
m. fiat pulv. *gr. x. to ʒi. a dose.*
Purgatives as in N^{os} 1 and 2.

Topical Applications.

Vinegar and other styptics snuffed up the nostril.
Plugging the nostril (as in Surgery).

XIX. SPITTING OF BLOOD. (HÆMOPTYSIS.)

Is a discharge of florid blood from the mouth, coughed up with a saltish taste, attended with anxiety of precordia, pain of chest, and heat under the stomach.

General bleeding proper where hæmorrhage is profuse, but under limitation, and should be sparing in constitutions evidently predisposed to the disease.

Demulcents as in N^o 16.

Refrigerants as in N^o 18; and also,

- ℞ Sal Nitri, ʒi.
Conserv. Ros. ʒiv. m. fiat electuar. *A tea spoonful to be taken seven or eight times a day.*

- ℞ Sp. Vitriol. ten. ʒi.
Syr. Caryophyll. ʒij. *A tea spoonful in a glass of water.*

Cooling purgatives as in N^o 1.

Restringents; as,

- ℞ Tinct. Antiphthific. *gutt. xv. to xxx. a dose.*
Vide Part I. Cerussa.

- ℞ Pulv. styptic. ʒi.
Mucilag. G. Arabic. q. s. ut ft. pil. N^o 4. *Two a dose.*

- ℞ Vitriol. virid. gr. ff.
Conf. Ros. q. s. ut fiat bolus.

A table spoonful of salt recommended by Dr. Rush as a certain specific here.

FORMS.

DOSES.

XX. PILES. (HÆMORRHOIS.)

Give a sense of heat and fulness about the anus, attended with pain of back and loins, and general symptoms of constitutional plethora. They are either marked by a flow of blood from the part, or merely by a swelling of it.

General Treatment.

Bleeding, where plethoric, as in other inflammatory states. Particular laxatives recommended, as in N^o 9; and

R̄ Pil. Saponac. *Vide* Part I. Sapo.

R̄ Ele&t. Lenitiv. *Ibid.* Senna.

R̄ Flor. Sulph. ʒij.
Ele&t. Diacasia, ʒi. m. fiat bolus.

R̄ Balsam. Copaibæ. *From 50 to 80 drops morning and evening.*

Topical Treatment.

Bleeding with leeches.

Ointments of various kinds; as,

R̄ Ungt. emollient. ʒij.

L. L. ʒff.

Vitel. Ovi, probe subigetur ut fiat lin. *A little to be applied to the part.*

R̄ Ungt. Cœrul. *The same.*

R̄ Balsam. Sulphur. *The same.*

R̄ Pulv. Gallar. ʒi.
Axung. porcin. ʒi. m. fiat ung. *The same. (Vide Surgery.*

XXI. FLOODING. (MENORRHAGIA.)

Is a discharge of blood from the vagina, exceeding the monthly flow, either in frequency, duration, or quantity, attended with morbid symptoms and debility.

1. Acute Stage.

Venesection and refrigerants as in N^{os} 1, and 18.

2. Passive Stage.

Internal Remedies.

Opium in large doses.

The vitriolic acid and astringents, as in N^{os} 18, 19, and 20.

FORMS.

DOSES.

- ℞ Alum rup. Pulv. ℥ij.
 Nuc. molc. ras, ℥ss.
 Conserv. Rosar. ℥i.
 Syr. è Ros. ficc. q. s. ut ft.
 electuar. *The bigness of a bean to be
 taken twice or thrice a day.*
- ℞ Extract. Cort. Peruvian.
 Pulv. Alum. ā ℥i. m. ft. pilul. gr. v. *gr. x. a dose.*
- ℞ G. Kino, gr. iij.
 Opii pur. gr. ss.
 Syr. q. s. ut ft. pilul. i. et tal. N° 12. *Four a dose.*
- ℞ Tinct. è Kino, ℥i. *30 or 40 drops a dose
 twice a day.*

External Remedies.

Astringent Injections, as,

- ℞ Infus. Cort. Querci, lb. i.
 Alum rup. ℥i. m. ft. inject.
- ℞ Sacchar. Saturn. ℥i.
 Vitriol. Alb. gr. x.
 Aq. Rosar. lb. i. m. ft. inject.

XXII. CATARRH. (CATARRHUS.)

Is an increased discharge of mucus from the nose and bronchiæ,
 attended with slight fever.

In this disease, bleeding seldom required, unless the inflam-
 mation extends to the lungs.

Diaphoretics the chief remedy, as in N° 1.

Pectorals as in N° 16; and also,

- ℞ Acet. Scillit. ℥ij.
 Syr. Altheæ, ℥ij.
 Ol. Amyg. dulc. ℥i. M. *A table spoonful often.*
- ℞ Acet. Scillit. ℥i. ss.
 Syr. Balsam. ℥ij.
 Elix. Paregor. ℥i.
 Aq. Pulegii, ℥iij. ss. M. *The same.*

An occasional opiate, as in N° 6; and also,

- ℞ Gum. Ammon. ℥ss.
 L. L. gutt. xxx. m. fiat mass. divid. *To be taken at bed-
 in Pil. N° 4. time.*

FORMS.

DOSES.

- ℞ Pil. stomach. ʒi. *Vide* Part I. Rheum.
 Extr. Thebaic, gr. viij. m. fiat mass. *Two a dose at bed-*
 divid. in Pil. N^o 17. *time.*
 Mild Laxatives, as in N^o 1.

Topical Remedies.

Warm steams by Mudge's inhaler.

Opiates, as,

- ℞ Trochisci cum Opio. *3 or 4 in the 24 hours.*
 ℞ Trochif. cum Opio, ʒiij.
 Pulv. Scill. sic. gr. x. M.
 divid. in Troch. singul. gr. x. *The same.*

Where hoarseness is great.

- ℞ Rad. Raphan. rustic. ʒi.
 Aqua bullient. ʒiv. infunde per
 horas duas, et adde. *A tea spoonful twice or*
 Sacchar. Rubr. ʒviij. *thrice a-day.*

XXII. DYSENTERY. (DYSENTERIA.)

Is a mucous discharge from the anus, often bloody, frequent,
 with urgent desire, with gripes and general fever.

1. *Acute Stage.*

General bleeding, if strongly indicated.

Antimonial diaphoretics the chief remedy, as in N^o 1; also,

- ℞ Pulv. Ipecacuan. gr. ij.
 Cret. præpar. gr. v. m. fiat pulv.
 ℞ Sapon. ʒi. f.
 Spermaceti, ʒi.
 Unell. Ovi ad utraque subigenda, adde
 Pulv. rad. Ipecacuan. gr. iij.
 Magnes. Alb. ʒi.
 Aq. Cinn. f.
 Aq. Menth. pip. ā ʒiv.
 Syr. cois, ʒi. M. *ʒi. often.*
 ℞ Mannæ opt. ʒi.
 Tartar. Emetic. gr. ij.
 Emulsion. cois, lb. i.
 Syr. papav. ʒiij. m. fiat mixt. *ʒi. every half hour.*

FORMS.

DOSES.

℞ Succ. Limon. ℥iij.
Sal. Marin. q. l. ad Satur.
Aq. Menth. p. lb. i.
Sacchar. Alb. ℥i. m. fiat mixt.

As the former.

Laxatives may be used as in N^o 2; if antimonials, ineffectual;
and oleous injections as in N^o 8.

Chronic Stage.

When inflammatory symptoms gone, tonics and astringents
are to be employed, with an occasional opiate, as,

℞ Conf. Japonic. ℥iij.
Aq. Cinn. f.
Menthæ piper. ā ℥iij.
L. L. gutt. lx.
Syr. Aurant. ℥i. m. fiat mixt.

*Two table spoonfuls a
dose occasionally.*

℞ Conf. Japonic. ℥iij.
Extract. Thebaic. gr. ij.
Aq. Cinn. f. ℥ij.
cois, ℥iij.
Syr. Rosar. ℥i. M.

The same.

℞ Aq. Nuc. Moschat. spir. ℥ij.
font. ℥ss.
Syr. Papaver. ℥ij.
Tinct. Thebaic. gutt. xl. m. ft. haust.

℞ Infus. Cort. Angustur. ℥vi.
Tinct. ejusdem, ℥ss.
Pulv. ejusd. ℥i.
L. L. gutt. xx.
Sp. Lavand. c. gutt. xv. m. mixt.

*Three table spoonfuls
every four hours.*

℞ Cort. Cascarill. ℥i. coque ex
Aq. bullient. lb. i. ad ℥viij. adde,
Cinn. f. ℥i.
L. L. gutt. l. M.

Two table spoonfuls often.

℞ P. C. P. ℥i.
Alum rup. ℥ij.
Conserv. Rosar. q. f. ut fiat elect.

*The size of a nutmeg a
dose.*

FORMS.

DOSES.

R_x Tinct. Martis. *Vide* Part I. Ferrum.

R_x G. Ammon. Extr. Gentian.

Sal Martis, Myrrhæ, ā ʒi. m.

fiat mass. divid. in Pil. N^o 48.

Two a dose.

R_x Decoct. Lign. Campechens.

Vide Part I. Lignum Campechens.

R_x Cort. Simaroubæ, ʒi.

Vin. rubr. lb. ff.

Aq. Font. lb. i. coque ad lb. i.

et adde,

Elix. Vitriol. ʒi. M.

A cupful thrice a day.

The practice with calomel and opium is best suited to the chronic stage.

CLASS II.

NERVOUS DISEASES.

Morbid state of sense and motion, without primary fever, except in the first article, or local affection.

I. NERVOUS FEVER. (TYPHUS.)

Shows at first apparent mildness of symptoms—heat little increased—pulse weak, small, and quick; but animal functions soon disturbed, with considerable prostration of strength.

ALL considerable evacuations are to be here avoided, except simply clearing the *primæ viæ* at first, by the antimonial solution, as in N^o 1.

Afterwards keeping the bowels clear by preparations of rhubarb, (*vide* the forms in Part I. under the article *Rheum*) or else by glysters, as in N^o 8; or what is preferable, simply by dilution, as in p. 273.

Bark, wine, and cold affusion, are the chief remedies here in the progress of the disease, and the former may be used as in N^o 15. 2. and also,

℞ P. C. P. ℥iij.
Sp. Mindereri, ℥i. ff.
Aq. Cinn. Sp.
Syr. cois, ā ℥vi.
Aq. Font. ℥iij. M.

Two large spoonfuls every
two hours.

℞ Camphor.
Conserv. Cynosbat. ā gr. v.
Tere camphor. in pulv. ope
paulul. Sp. Vini dein adde
Conserv. ut fr. bolus.

℞ Emulf. camphorat.

A cupful often.

℞ Rad. Serpentar. ℥ij.
Croci, ℥ff.
Aq. bullient. ℥vi. infunde et colat. adde
menth. pip. ℥ij.
Vini Gallic. ℥iv.
Syrup. è Mecon. ℥i.
Elix. Vit. q. s. ad grat. Acid.

Two spoonfuls every
hour.

FORMS.

DOSES.

An occasional opiate will be proper, as in N^o 6.

If diarrhœa troublesome, astringents, as in N^o 23.

II. APOPLEXY. (APOPLEXIA.)

Is distinguished by a loss of sense and motion, with deep sleep, and a noisy breathing, the circulation at the same time remaining unimpaired.

Large evacuations here, if plethoric.

Cooling purgatives, as in N^o 1.

If swallowing not allowed, glysters, as in N^o 8.

III. PALSY. (PARALYSIS.)

Is an abolition of voluntary motion, generally partial, or confined to one side of the body, frequently joined with loss of sense and sleep.

Bleeding more doubtful here, unless strong marks of plethora.

The chief point to keep up diarrhœa and fever.

The first executed by acrid purgatives; as,

R Extract. Hellebor. Nigr.
Sapon. Alb. ā ʒss. misce simul optime
et cum Syrup. q. s. ft. mass.
divid. in pil. N^o 12.

R Gambog. gr. iij.
Terito cum Sacchar. Alb. ʒi. et
postea adde
Tinct. Jalap. ʒij. M.

One half a dose.

R Elix. Sacer. ʒi.
Tinct. Sennæ C. ʒss.
Gum. Gambog. gr. ij.
Terito Gambog. probe ft. haust.

R Pil. Aloetic. gr. xxx.
Calomel. gr. iij.
Syr. cois, q. s. ft. pil. N^o vi.

Three a day.

R Pil. è Colocynth. *Vide* Part I. Colocynth. gr. xv. *for a dose.*

R Pulv. Scammon. (*Idem.*) Scammon. ʒi. *for a dose.*

FORMS.

DOSES.

R_x Flor. Chamæmel. mp. i.
Fol. Sennæ, ℥ij.
Sal Cathart. Amar. ℥i. coque in
Aq. Font. lb. i. fl. ad lb. i. et colat. adde,
Ol. Olivar. ℥ij. pro enem.

Fever to be kept up by various stimulants, as,

R_x Raphan. rustic.
Sinapi Alb. ā ℥i.
Aquæ bullient. lb. iv. infunde per horas
xii. dein adde Liquor. colat.
Aq. Menth. Spirit. ℥i. m. fiat infus. ℥iv. a dose.

R_x Rad. Valerian. f. ℥x.
Sem. Sinap. integ. ℥vi.
Rad. Serpent. ℥ij.
Sem. Rosmarin. ℥ij.
Cerev. recent. cong. x. ft. infus.

R_x Sinapi, ℥i.
Sem. Carvi—Cort. Canell. Alb. ā gr. v.
Pulv. Zinziber, gr. v.
Sp. Terebinth. gutt. iv.
Syrup, q. f. ut fiat bolus.

R_x Tinct. Valerian volat. *Vide Part I. Valeriana.*

R_x Camphor. gr. x.
Mellis, ℥i.
Aq. Cinn. f. ℥ij. m. fiat haust.

R_x Decoct. Arnicae. ℥ij. often.

R_x Aq. Font.
Cinn. f. ā ℥ij.
Spt. Lavand. ℥i.
Syr. Caryophyll. ℥i.
Spt. Volat. Aromat. ℥i. M. *Two spoonfuls every
two hours.*

Topical Applications.

The same as in N^o 12. 2.

IV. EPILEPSY. (EPILEPSIA.)

Is general convulsions, affecting sometimes one, sometimes both, sides of the body, and ending in insensibility or seeming sleep.

Divided into sympathetic and idiopathic.

Cured by the removal of primary disease, as,

Of worms, by the remedies in local diseases, N^o 1.

Acidity, by antacids and absorbents, as in p. 114.

Teething, by scarification, as in Surgery.

Organic affection (known by the origin of the aura) by its removal, if practicable; but, if failing, by the insertion of an issue, or the interruption of the connection with the brain by a ligature.

Idiopathic.

During the fit requires large and repeated bleedings, where plethoric.

The use of antispasmodics, as in N^o 13. 2.

Preceded generally by an emetic, in case of some offending cause in the *primæ viæ*, and also,

FORMS.

DOSES.

R_x Tinct. Valerian volat. gutt. xxx.

L. L. gutt. xl.

Aq. Cinn. Syr. Cois, ā ʒi. m. fiat haust.

R_x Aquæ Menth. Pip.

Rosar. ā ʒvi.

Sp. C. C.

Tinct. Castor. comp.

Valerian volat. ā gutt. xx. m.

fiat haust.

R_x Castor Ruffic. ʒi.

Ol. Succini, gutt. xij.

Sal Volat. gutt. x.

Aq. Cinn. ʒij.

Syr. Carophyl. ʒij. m. fiat. haust.

R_x Pil. Gummof. Part I. Asafœtida.

R_x Ol. Animal. gutt. xxv.

Aq. Menth. Pip. ʒi. ff. m. haust.

FORMS.

DOSES.

- ℞ G. Afæ Foetidæ, ʒij.
L. L. gutt. lxxx.
Aq. Menth. ʒviij.
Ol. Oliv. ʒij. m. fiat ennem.

In the interval, the use of tonics and astringents; as,

- ℞ Flor. Zinci, gr. xxiv.
Extr. Gentian, ʒi. m. fiat mass. divid.
in pil. N° 24. *One morning and night.*

- ℞ Calc. Zinci, gr. x.
Pulv. Valerian Sylv. ʒi. m. et
ft. pulv. tal. N° 12. *One twice a day.*

- ℞ Cupri Ammon. gr. xvij.
Mic. Panis, ʒij.
Sp. Sal Ammon. q. s. ut ft. pil. 30.

- ℞ Argent. Nitrat. gr. iij.
Aq. distillat. gutt. aliquot
Mic. Panis, q. s. ft. pil. N° xx. *Two or three twice a day.*

- ℞ Pulv. Visc. Quercin. ʒi. ff.
Valerian Sylvest. ʒff.
Kermes Mineral. gr. ij.
Sal. Ammon. crud. gr. v. m. fiat pulv.

- ℞ Cort. Aurant. Pulv. ʒij. *Twice daily.*

Prescriptions of bark, as in N° 15. Class I. and 23. Class I.

Preparations of iron, as in N° 7. and 15. Class II.

Preparations of mercury, as in N° 4. Class II.

V. TETANY. (TETANUS.)

Is an involuntary permanent contraction of all or several of the muscles: its most common form is *lock-jaw*.

The most powerful antispasmodics, especially opium, must be here carried to excess, combined with musk, volatile alkali, or or bark, as,

- ℞ Aq. Fœnicul. dulc. ʒij.
Moschi, gr. vi.
L. L. gutt. xl. m. fiat haust. *To be occasionally repeated, according to its effects, till it be carried to the length of 200 drops of L. L. or more.*

FORMS.

DOSES.

- ℞ Camphor. ʒi. solve spiritus
 Vini ope adde
 Opii pur. gr. viij.
 Ol. Succini rectif. q. f. ut ft. *Two a dose at a time, and
 pil. N° 16. repeated as indicated.*
- ℞ Sal C. C. ʒi.
 G. Opii, gr. vi.
 Conf. Cardiac. ʒijj. m. ft. bolus, N° 1.

The cold bath successful, applied at the height of the spasm.

Mercury to be also used; and it does best here in the form of liniment, rubbed on the parts most contracted, and carried until salivation commences, and opium exhibited as above, at the same time.

Tar, in the quantity of a tea spoonful, useful at times.

Bark and other stimulants, in large doses, has of late been preferred.

VI. SARDONIC LAUGH. (RISUS SARDONICUS.)

Is a continued involuntary laughter.

Antispasmodics, as in N° 4. Class II.

VII. ST. VITUS'S DANCE. (CHOREA ST. VITI.)

Is a peculiar convulsion affecting the leg and arm of one side.

Bark the principal remedy here, as in N° 23. Class I. and also,

- ℞ P. C. P. ʒi. *A tea spoonful three or
 Sal Ammon. crud. ʒi. four times a day.*
 Syrup. è Succ. Limon. q. f. ut ft. elect.
- ℞ P. C. P. ʒijj.
 Sal Martis, gr. iij.
 Syr. q. f. ut fiat bolus.

The junction also of copper and zinc in this disease successful; as,

- ℞ Cupri Ammon. gr. iv.
 Flor. Zinci, gr. viij.
 Extract. Gentian. q. f. ut ft. pil. xxiv. *One a dose morning
 and evening.*

VII. ASTHMA.

Is an impeded laborious wheezing respiration, threatening suffocation, attended with stricture of the breast, and occurring at intervals.

Asthma requires, during the fit, antispasmodics, as the chief remedy for its abatement, particularly æther and opium; as,

FORMS.

DOSES.

R_x Æther.

L. L. \bar{a} gutt. xxx.

Aq. Cinn. Syr. cois, \bar{a} \bar{z} ff. m. fiat.
haust.

To be occasionally repeated.

R_x Æther. Vitriol. \bar{z} i.

Aq. Font. \bar{z} vi. m. fiat haust.

The same.

R_x Tinct. Moschi. Part I. Moschus.

When connected with a phlegmy expectoration, and pain of chest, blisters to the chest, and antimonial solution, as in N^o 1.

Also attenuating pectorals, as in N^o 5. Class I. and,

R_x Opii colat. gr. vi.

Pulv. Scill. sicc. gr. ij.

G. Ammoniac. gr. xij. m. ft. mass.
divid. in pil. N^o 6.

Two a dose.

R_x Lact. Ammoniac. \bar{z} vi.

Tinct. Valerian, \bar{z} ff. m. ft. m.

Two tea spoonfuls often.

R_x Tartar. Emetic. gr. ij.

Mucilag. G. Arabic.

Syr. Althææ, \bar{a} \bar{z} i. ff.

Aq. Font. \bar{z} ij.

Cinn. f. \bar{z} ff.

Tinct. Thebaic, gutt. lx. m.

A table spoonful a dose.

R_x G. Ammoniac. \bar{z} i.

Aq. Puleg. \bar{z} iv.

Solve et Colaturæ adde,

Aq. Rosar. \bar{z} ij.

Syr. Scillit. \bar{z} i. ff. m.

Two table spoonfuls often.

R_x Asæ Fœtidæ, gr. xvi.

Pulv. Scill. gr. iv. m. fiat. pil. N^o 3.

One a dose.

R_x Pil. Scillit. Part I. Scilla.

FORMS.	DOSES.
℞ Oxymel Scillit. ℥℥. Aq. Pulegii, ℥i. m. fiat. mixt.	<i>One half a dose.</i>
℞ Helenii—Rob. Samb. ā ℥i. Syr. q. f. ut fiat mass. formand. in pil. N° 23.	<i>Two a dose.</i>
℞ Flor. Zinci, gr. i. Colchici, gr. iij. Syr. q. f. ut fiat pil.	<i>For a dose.</i>

In the interval, bark and tonics are useful, as in N° 23. Class I. and 7. Class II.

IX. CHINCOUGH. (PERTUSSIS.)

Is a convulsive cough, interrupted by a full and noisy inspiration or draught, which returns in fits, for the most part with vomiting.

Antimonial solution, as in N° 1. Class I. or vomiting excited by squill; as,

℞ Oxymel. Scillit. 3ij. or ℥℥. for a dose.

Antispasmodics, as in N° 4. Class II.

Where disease mild, bark and astringents successful, as in N° 23. Class I. and also,

℞ Tinct. C. P. ℥℥. *A tea spoonful twice a day till strangury is induced.*
Elix. Paregoric. ℥℥.
Tinct. Cantharid. ℥i. m. ft. mixt.

X. WATER BRASH. (PYROSIS.)

Consists in a discharge of clear water from the mouth, brought up with some eructation from the stomach, and a sense of burning heat in the epigastric region.

No general principles of cure; fit suspended by opium as in N° 6. Class I.

The use of nux vomica recommended, as,

℞ Tinct. Nuc Vomic. ℥i. *A tea spoonful a dose.*
℞ Pulv. ejusdem. *gr. v. to x. a dose.*

XI. CHOLERA MORBUS.

Consists in an evacuation of bilious matter in both directions, attended with a quick irregular pulse, anxiety, great prostration of strength, acute pain at the navel, spasm of the extremities, &c. and, when very violent, it kills in less than twenty-four hours.

Cure.—The plentiful use of diluents and injections, as in N^{os} 1, and 8. Class I. The best of the former the *decoct. avenæ* (the oats being toasted brown.)

Antispasmodics, especially opiates, as in N^o 6. Class I. and 4. Class II. or joined with elixir vitriol, which is reckoned specific, given in doses of a tea spoonful.

After abatement of the disease, tonics as in N^o 23. Class I.

XII. CHOLIC. (COLICA.)

Is a pain of the lower belly, spreading over the whole of it, but particularly twisting round the navel; without fever, which sometimes supervenes in its progress, attended with vomiting and costiveness, the muscles of the belly externally feeling hard, contracted, and divided, as it were, into balls.

Cure.—1. Relaxation of spasm, by bleeding, but only if strongly indicated by the pulse.

By antispasmodics, as in N^o 4. Class II. particularly opium.

By fomentations, as in p. 108.

And lastly, by blisters to the abdomen.

2. Exciting action of intestines, by

Laxatives, as in N^{os} 1, 2. Class I. or 3. Class II. and injections as in the same; also,

FORMS.

DOSES.

R̄ Ol. Ricini, ℥i. ff.
Sp. Sacchar. Jamaic. ℥ij.
Succ. Limon. ℥i.
Sacchar. Alb. ℥ij. m.

A table spoonful a dose.

FORMS.	DOSES.
<p>℞ Scammon. gr. xij. Sacchar. Alb. ʒi. ff. Amygdal. dulc. decort. N° 6. Terantur simul, et adde, Aq. Menth. fativ. Font. ā ʒiij. m.</p>	<p><i>One half a dose.</i></p>
<p>℞ Mass. Pil. Aloet. gr. xv. Ol. Menth. fativ. gutt. iv. Opii pur. gr. i. ff. m. ft. pilul. iij.</p>	<p><i>A dose.</i></p>
<p>℞ Ol. Ricini, ʒiij. Tinct. Sennæ C. ʒi. Syr. Rosar. pallid. ʒi. m. ft. haust.</p>	

3. Where these means fail, by mechanical dilation from above, either by mercury, or water largely drank; or from below, by a large injection of water, forced up by a particular instrument.

XIII. DRY BELLY-ACHE. (COLICA PICTONUM.)

Is distinguished by its slow attack, commencing with a sense of weight and uneasiness in the belly, which continues for some time before the actual symptoms of cholic take place; but, in the end, it comes to be aggravated far beyond cholic, by paralysis of the lower extremities frequently ensuing.

Common Cure.—1. The same means of relaxing spasm as in the former disease; but requiring the junction of the external as well as internal antispasmodics there detailed.

2. Action of intestines, excited by mild cathartics of an oily or saline nature.

3. The occasional use of antispasmodics during the cure.

4. Recurrence of the disease prevented by guarding against acidity, flatulence, and cold.

XIV. LOOSENESS. (DIARRHŒA.)

Consists in a frequent discharge, by stool, of a matter various in its appearance and consistence, but mostly feculent, attended with little or no pain, and no primary fever.

Cure.—A gentle emetic at first. *Vide* Part II. Class I.

The use of diluents, as in N° 1. Class I. and demulcents, as in N° 3. Class I. also,

<p>℞ Mucilag. Amyli. ʒvi. Tinct. Cinn. ʒij. Syr. cois, ʒi. m. fiat mixt.</p>	<p><i>ʒiv. a dose often.</i></p>
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Absorbents in case of acidity, as,

R Potion. cretac. *Vide* Part I. Creta.

R Pulv. cretac. *Idem*.

By acids, where an opposite fermentation prevails, as in N° 18. Class I.

By an occasional opiate, during the whole of the disease, as in N° 6. Class I.

By tonics and astringents, as in N° 23. Class I.

XV. PISSING EVIL. (DIABETES.)

Consists in a continued or chronic discharge of an uncommon quantity of urine, far exceeding the proportion that should arise from the quantity of aliment or fluid introduced.

Cure little understood; but attempted by a strict attention to an animal diet, and counteracting the morbid state, in four different ways:

1. By promoting a determination elsewhere, by the use of the warm bath, and diaphoretics, as in N° 12. Class I. or

R Pulv. Doveri. *Vide* Part I. Ipecacuhan.

2. By increasing the tone of the parts, by tonics and astringents, joined with elixir vitriol, as in N° 23. Class I. and also,

R Seri Aluminof. *Vide* Part I. Alumen.

R Aq. Calcis. *Ibid*. Calx Viva.

3. By taking off irritation, by opiates in large doses.

4. By preventing absorption from the atmosphere, by covering the surface with oil, mucilage, &c.

XVI. INDIGESTION. (DYSPEPSIA.)

Distinguished also by the name of *stomach complaints*, and *chronic weakness*, is marked by a long train of symptoms, consisting chiefly in anxiety, wind in the stomach, a sense of constriction and uneasiness in the throat, with pain of the side or sternum, so that the patient can only lie on the right side, heartburn, and acid eructations, squeamishness, and want of appetite; a sense of gnawing prevailing in the stomach when empty, and an inconstant state of belly, with palpitation, &c.

Palliative Treatment.

1. By mild vomiting, occasionally, by ipecacuhan or bitters. *Vide* Part II. Class *Emetics*.

2. By removing acidity by absorbents, as in N^o 13. Class I. 13. Class II.

3. By the use of mild laxatives, as in N^o 1. 20. Class I. 12. Class II.

Radical Treatment.

1. By increasing tone of the organ, by tonics and aromatics, as,

FORMS.

DOSES.

- R Infus. Amar. ℥iij.
Aq. Menthæ Pip. ℥ij.
Syrup. Zinziber, ℥i.
Sp. Salin. Aromat. ℥i. m. fiat mixt. *Two table spoonfuls occasionally in a glass of water.*
- R Aq. Menthæ fativ. ℥vi.
Conserv. Ros. ℥i.
Elixir Vitri. Acid. ℥i. m. fiat mixt. ℥i. ff. *every six hours.*
- R Elixir Vitriol. ℥i.
Tinct. Aromat. ℥ij. m. fiat mixt. *40 drops a dose.*
- R Pulv. Zinziber.
Pip. long. ā gr. xv.
Conserv. Aurant. q. s. ut fiat bolus.
- R Pulv. Diaromaton, gr. iij.
Sal Marris, gr. i.
Ol. Cinn. gutt. ff. m. ft. pilul. i. *Two a dose daily; to be washed down with the following mixture:*
et tal. N^o 12.
- R Aq. Nuc. Moschat. ℥ij.
Sp. Salin. Aromat.
Vitriol. dulc. ā ℥ff.
Aq. Font. ℥iv.
Syr. Balsam. ℥i.
Sp. Lavand. C. ℥ff. m. ft. M. *A table spoonful after every dose of the pills.*
- R Pulv. Rad. Columb. ℥ij.
Zinziber. ℥ff.
Mass. Pil. Aloet.
Extract. Gentian. ā ℥i.
Mucilag. G. Arabic. crassi. q. s. ut ft.
mass. divid. in pil. singul. gr. v. *Four a dose.*
- R Infus. Amar. ℥vi.
Tinct. Foetid. ℥iij. M. *℥i. twice a day.*

FORMS.	DOSES.
℞ Infus. Amar. ℥viij. Sal Tartar. ℥i.	℥ij. night and morning.
℞ Infus. Amar. Aq. Calcis, ā ℥vi. Aromat. ℥iv. M.	Two table spoonfuls four times a day.
℞ Tinct. Cort. Peruv. ℥x. Amar. Elix. Vitriol. Acid. ā ℥iij. M.	A tea spoonful a dose.
℞ Aq. Menth. Piperit. ℥v. Elix. Saccr. ℥ij. Tinct. Fœtid. ℥i. M.	A table spoonful a dose morning and evening.
℞ Pulv. C. Aurant. ℥ff. Zinziber, ℥i. Winteran. ℥i. Limatur. Martis, ʒi. Syrup. Aurant. q. s. ut fiat elect.	The size of a nutmeg a dose.
Stomachic Materials.	
℞ P. C. P. ℥vi. Cascarill. Canell. Alb. ā ℥ij. Calom. Aromat. Nuc. Moschat. ā ℥i. m. fiat maal.	Materials for infusion.
℞ Pulv. Cort. Peruv. ℥i. Summitat. Centaur. Min. Cort. Aurant. sicc. ā ℥ff. M.	The same.
℞ Rad. Gentian. ℥i. Cort. Aurant. sicc. ℥i. Lign. Cassiæ, ℥iij. M.	
℞ P. C. P. ℥i. Zinziber, ℥i. Rhei, ℥iij. M.	The same.
℞ Vitriol. Martis, ℥ij. Pulv. Diaromaton, ℥i. Ol. Carvi, gutt. x. m. ft. mass. divid. in pil. singul. gr. v.	Three a dose.

FORMS.

DOSES.

R̄ Sal Marin. ℥℥.
Aq. distillat. ℥iv.
Acid. Muriat. ℥ij. M.

*A tea spoonful in a
glass of water.*

R̄ Limat. Martis, gr. vi.
Sacchar. Alb.
Pulv. Cinn. ā gr. x. m. fiat pulv. *To be repeated occasionally.*

R̄ Pulv. Valerian Sylv.
Serpentar. Virgin. ā gr. x.
Diaromaton, gr. v. m. ft. pulv.

2. By altering its secretion, as by the use of the gastric juice of animals, particularly the carnivorous.

XVII. HYSTERICS. (HYSTERICA.)

Consists in a particular irritable state of the *primæ viæ* in the female, chiefly occurring in the unmarried and widows, and those who lead a sedentary life, or possess a delicate constitution. Their attack is periodical, and their fit is distinguished by pain of the left side, about the flexure of the colon, with a sense of distension advancing upwards, and producing the same uneasiness in the stomach, from which it rises to the throat, occasioning, by its pressure, a sense of suffocation; when a degree of fainting comes on, and certain convulsive motions take place, agitating the trunk of the body and limbs in various ways; after which, alternate fits of laughter and crying occur, and a remission then ensues.

Antispasmodics the principal remedy in the time of the fit, as in N^o 4. Class II. and also,

R̄ Extract. Thebaic. gr. iij.
Pulv. Castor. gr. v.
Conserv. Cynosbat, q. s. ut ft. bolus.

R̄ Aq. Carvi Sp. ℥ij.
Sp. Lavand. C. ℥ij.
Tinct. Valerian.
Sp. Salin. Aromat. ā ℥i.
Aq. Font. ℥ij.
Syr. Zinziber, ℥i. M.

A table spoonful often.

R̄ Asæ Fœtidæ, ℥i. ff.
Tinct. Fuligin. q. s. ut fiat mass.
divide in pil. N^o 13.

Three a dose.

FORMS.	DOSES.
℞ Pulv. Castor. gr. xv. Serpentar. gr. x. Syr. Zinziber. q. f. ut fiat bolus.	
℞ Asæ Fœtidæ, gr. viij. Castor, gr. iv. Tinct. Castor. q. f. ut fiat m. divid. in pil. N° 13.	<i>Three a dose.</i>
℞ Tinct. Melamp. Part I. Melampod.	<i>℥i. twice a day.</i>
℞ Lac. Ammon. ℥vi. Tinct. Fœtid. ℥ss. m. fiat mixt.	<i>℥i. a dose often.</i>
Tonics, after the abatement of the disease, as in N° 25. Class II.	

XVIII. HYPOCHONDRIACS. (HYPOCHONDRIASIS.)

Is a certain state of mind along with *dyspepsia*, from slight causes apprehending the greatest evils, and always imagining the worst; yet, perhaps, it differs little from *dyspepsia*, but by its occurring in the melancholic habit.

Remedies may be employed to relieve the dyspeptic symptoms, as in N° 15. Class II.

XIX. WANT OF MENSTRUATION. (AMENORRHŒA.)

Consists in a want of the menstrual discharge at the proper period, attended with various morbid symptoms, and unconnected with pregnancy.

1. Retention. (*Chlorosis.*)

The cure of this species depends on the use of tonics, particularly bark and steel, as in N° 15. Class II. Also stimulants, affecting the uterus or contiguous part, *viz.*

By purging, as in N° 3. Class II.

By mercurials, as in N° 4. Class III. also,

FORMS.	DOSES
℞ Calomel, gr. i. Extr. Gentian, gr. iij. M. ft. pil. i. et tal. N° 12.	<i>One every night.</i>

2. *Suppression.*

To be removed by the same means as *Retention*; also by emetics of an acrid kind, as the mustard and horse-radish, succeeded by emmenagogues; as,

FORMS.	DOSES.
R _x Tinct. Castor. C. ℥i.	<i>A tea spoonful a dose.</i>
R _x Tinct. Fuliginis, ℥i.	<i>A tea spoonful a dose.</i>
R _x Rub. Tinct. ℥iv. Cerevis fort. lb. iv. Macera per biduum, et infus. cola.	℥iv. <i>twice a day.</i>
R _x Decoct. Sabinæ. Part. Sabina.	
R _x Pulv. Myrrh. ℥i. Borac. gr. x. Syr. cois, q. s. ut fiat bolus.	
R _x Elix. Aloes. Tinct. Martis, ā ℥ss. M.	<i>A tea spoonful in a glass of water.</i>
R _x Aſæ Fœtid. ℥i. Pulv. Melampod. ℥ss. Syr. cois, q. s. in fiat mass. divid. in pil. N ^o 18.	<i>Four a dose twice a day.</i>
R _x Tinct. Melampod. ℥i.	<i>A tea spoonful a dose, in a glass of water.</i>

3. *Difficult Menstruation. (Dysmenorrhœa.)*

Opiates every night, as in N^o 6. Class I. Also fomentations and dilution.

XX. MADNESS. (MANIA.)

Is a false perception or judgment of things, most generally displayed in the opinion formed by the patient of his nearest friends; in a want of the due connection of the train of thought, marked by an incoherence or raving; and in a resistance of the passions to the command of the will, accompanied, for the most part, with a violence of action, and furious resentment at restraint. To these symptoms may be also added the remarkable power of the system, under the influence of madness, in resisting the usual morbid effects of cold, hunger, and watching.

1. *Acute or Febrile Mania.*

Treatment, full command of the patient by *coercion*.

Bleeding at temporal artery, and to a large extent. Pressure also on the carotids (to lessen the force of circulation to the head) recommended.

The use of drastic purges, as in N^o 3. Class II. also,

FORMS.

DOSES.

R_x Rad. Hellebor. Nigr. ℥ss.
 Confunde et macera in
 Aq. bullient. ℥vij. cola et adde,
 Ol. Oliv. Mucilag. G. Arab. ā ℥ss. M. ℥i. or ij. *pro dose.*

External Remedies.

The application of cold to the seat of the affection, as in phrenitis; promoting a discharge from it by blisters, issues, &c. as in ditto.

2. *Chronic Mania.*

Treatment, 1st step, the same command of the patient by coercion.

2^d. Giving sensibility to the *primæ viæ*, for the action of medicines, by the use of opium.

3^d. The use of powerful emetics, particularly antimonials, as in N^o 1.

4th. The exhibition of particular narcotics, as,

R_x Fol. Digital. sicc.
 Pulv. Aromat. ā ℥i.
 Conserv. Rosar. q. s. m. ft. pil. xx. *One or two a dose every three hours.*

R_x Extr. Cicut.
 Pulv. fol. Belladon. ā ℥i. m. fiat mass.
 divid. in pil. singul. gr. i. *One or two a dose.*

R_x Extr. Strammon. divid. in
 pilul. gr. i. *One a dose, to be increased till effects produced.*

5th. The use of camphor in large doses; as,

R_x Camphor. ℥i.
 Magnesia Alb. ℥i.

FORMS.

DOSES.

Sp. Vin. rect. gutt. xxx. m. p. a. et
Contunde simul. in mortario lapideo,
et adde

Aquæ Fontanæ, ℥x.

Sacchar. alb. ℥i. vel q. s. m.
fiat emulsiō.

*Two spoonfuls a dose,
shaking the glass.*

Or, combined with antimonials, as

℞ Camphor. ℥ij. solve Ope Sp. Vini adde
Tartar. Emetic. gr. iv. M. et ft. cum
Extract. Gentian. q. s. mass. divid.
in pil. singul. gr. iv.

*Three a dose; to be re-
peated as indicated.*

6th. Interrupting the prevailing chain of thought by shifting the scene, or engaging the attention in active employment, attended with labour.

7th. The sudden application of a powerful and unexpected stimulus, as throwing the patient into the cold bath, by surprise, impressing with strong fear, frights, &c. but this mode of treatment is dangerous and uncertain.

XXI. CANINE MADNESS. (HYDROPHOBIA.)

Consists in a horror or morbid aversion of all liquids, which, when presented, excite convulsive spasms of the throat; and this disease is attended with fever, and general disorder of all the functions.

The proper treatment here undetermined.

Specifics used in this disease are,

℞ Lich. Ciner. Terrestr. ℥ss.
Pimentæ, ℥ij. tere bene in pulv. antilyss.

Tonquin Remedy.

℞ Cinnabar. Nativ.
Facit, ā gr. xxiv.

Moschi, gr. x. m. fiat pulv. subtil.

*To be taken in the morn-
ing in a glass of arrack
or other spirit.*

FORMS.

DOSES.

Ormskirk Medicine.

℞ Pulv. Cretæ, ℥ss.
 Alum, gr. x.
 Bol. Armen. ℥iij.
 Pulv. Hellenii, ℥i.
 Ol. Anif. gutt. vi. M.

But mercury seems more powerful than any of those specifics, and should be liberally used by unction through the wounded part, after removal of the tainted piece.

Calomel and Turpeth mineral have been also recommended internally till flight salivation takes place.

The strongest antispasmodics in large doses; as the cuprum ammoniacum, brandy, warm bath, &c. have effected a temporary relief.

Oils externally and internally are also mentioned.

CLASS III.

CACHECTIC DISEASES

Consist in a depraved state of the whole, or a considerable part of the body, without fever, (except in the first article,) or nervous affection, constituting a primary part.

I. PUTRID FEVER. (TYPHUS PUTRIDA.)

Is marked by the same general symptoms as Nervous Fever; but, from the beginning, a great determination prevails to the head, denoted by flushings of the face, vibration of the temples, and a particular blood-shot glossy appearance which the eye assumes.

IN the beginning, to be treated by the antimonial solution, and diaphoretics, as in N^o 1. Class I.

By acids and refrigerants, as in N^o 18. Class I. and cold affusion, as directed in the other species of fever.

When strength begins to fail, wine, bark, decoct. arnicæ, &c. as in N^o 1. Class II.

Occasional opiates also proper, as in ditto.

Fixt air a popular remedy; as,

FORMS.

DOSES.

R_x Sal Tartar. ʒi.
Aq. Font. ʒviii.

R_x Sp. Vitriol. ten. ʒij,
Aq. Font. ʒviii.

R_x Tinct. C. Peruv.
Rosar. ā ʒi.
Aq. Font. ʒiv.
Syr. f. ʒij. M.

R_x P. C. Peruv. ʒi.
Mucilag. G. Arabic. ʒi.
Tere simul. et adde
Aq. Rosar. ʒij.
Font. ʒxij.
Syr. cois, ʒi.
Elix. Vitriol. ʒff. M.

A table spoonful of each mixture to be mixed and taken in the act of effervescence.

Two table spoonfuls often.

Two table spoonfuls often.

PLAGUE. (PESTIS.)

Is a highly putrid fever, marked with the strongest symptoms of debility; in the progress of which, though not fixed to a particular day, an eruption of buboes or carbuncles takes place on different parts of the body.

Cure.—The same as Putrid Fever.

YELLOW FEVER.

Is attended with a quick irregular pulse, great oppression of the precordia, and vomiting of bilious matter, succeeded, towards its termination, by universal jaundice, and hæmorrhage from different parts.

Cure.—The same as Putrid Fever.

PUERPERAL FEVER. (FEBRIS PUERPERALIS.)

Is one whose accession is very early after delivery, generally the second or third day, attended with a quick irregular pulse, remarkable prostration of strength, great affection of forehead, and general foreness and tension of the abdomen.

Cure.—The same as Putrid Fever.

II. PUTRID SORE THROAT. (ANGINA MALIGNA.)

Consists in the usual symptoms of fever, attended with stiffness in the neck, and uneasiness in the internal fauces, which discover a deep red or shining crimson colour, passing into ulceration, attended with a foetid diarrhœa or acrid nasal discharge. The pulse is small and irregular, though sometimes full.

Internal Remedies.

The same as in former disease; and also,

FORMS.

DOSES.

℞ Capfici coch. mens. ij.
Sal. marin. coch. theat. ij.
Form in past. et adde
Aq. bullient lb. ff.
et liquor. gelid. colat. adde
Acet. fort. lb. ff. M.

*A table-spoonful every
half-hour.*

FORMS.

DOSES.

Topical Applications, or

Gargles, as,

℞ Caricar. ℥i.

Rad. contrayerv. ℥ss. coque in

Aq. Font. ℥xvi. ad xij.

colat adde

Acet. cois, ℥i. m. fiat Gargarism.

℞ Decoct. cois, ℥iv.

Mel Rosar. ℥ss.

Sp. vitriol. ten. q. s. ad grat. acid.

℞ Borac ℥ii.

Aq. Font. ℥vss.

Syr. Caryophyll. ℥i. m. ft. Gargarism.

℞ Vitriol. alb. ℥ss.

Aq. Font. ℥vii.

Mel Rosar. ℥i. m. ft. Gargarism.

III. PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, (PHTHISIS
PULMONALIS,)

Consists in an expectoration of purulent matter from the lungs, attended with cough, (which prevails most in the morning, or when the stomach is empty,) with emaciation, debility, and hectic fever.

General antiphlogistic treatment in first stage, as in N^o 1, Class I. also the use of emetics occasionally; as

℞ Vitriol. cœrul. *Vide* Part I. gr. ij. to xv. for a dose.

In the second stage, balsamics and detergents are recommended, as in N^o 11, Class I; and also

℞ Myrrh. in pulv. redact. ℥ij.

Kali preparat. ℥ss.

Ferr. Vitriol. gr. xii.

Aq. distillat. ℥vi. m. fiat mixt. *One-fourth part thrice a day.*

℞ Balsam. Totelan. ℥i.

Myrrh. opt. ℥ss.

Extr. Glycyrrh. ℥ij.

Aq. fervid. q. s. ut fiat mass. divid.

in pil. 43.

Two a dose twice a day.

FORMS.

DOSES.

- ℞ G. Ammoniac. ʒv.
 Sapon. Hispan. ʒi.
 Pulv. Scill. ficut. ʒi.
 Tinct. Toletan. q. s. ut fiat mass.
 divid. in pil. sing. gr. iij. *Three a dose.*
- ℞ Myrrh. ʒi.
 Crem. Tartar. ʒi. fiat pulv. *To be taken twice a day.*
- ℞ Spermaceti, ʒij.
 Balf. Peruvian. gutt. xl.
 Vitell. Ovi, q. s. probe subact. adde,
 Syr. Altheæ, ʒi. M. *A tea spoonful a dose.*
- ℞ Extract. Glycyrrh. ʒij.
 Balf. Toletan.
 Flor. Benzoin.
 Sacchar. alb. duriss. ā ʒi.
 Extracto aqua fervente mollito, et in pulpam confuso adde cæ-
 tera in pulverem prius trita, et cum aquæ q. s. fiat mass. divid.
 in pil. singul. gr. v. *Two a dose night and morning.*
- To allay the cough and check hectic symptoms, opium and acids combined; as
- ℞ Mucilag. Sem. Cydonior. ʒvij.
 Syrup. de Moris, ʒi.
 Elixir Vitriol. ʒi.
 Thebaic. tinct. gutt. xx. m. fiat mixt. *A table spoonful often.*
- ℞ Pulv. Gum. Arab.
 Sacchar. ā ʒi. his bene solutis ex aq.
 ʒi. ff. adde L. l. gutt. xxx.
 Elix. vitriol. gutt. xx. m. fiat haust. *At bed-time.*

To check diarrhœa, the remedies recommended in p. 123.

IV. VENEREAL DISEASE, (LUES VENEREA,)

Is displayed by affections of the genitals of a contagious nature, and afterwards by ulcerations of the throat, and clustered pimples on the skin, going off in crusts or scabby ulcers; also by pains of the bones, and protuberances or nodes on some parts of them.

MERCURY here the principal remedy, except to one form of the disease, viz. *Gonorrhœa*.

1. *Clap, (Gonorrhœa Virulenta,)*

Is marked by a discharge of white or yellowish matter from the urethra in man, and vagina in woman, attended with inflammation and heat of urine.

In the first stage of the disease, where the inflammation is circumscribed, the cure is to be conducted by a strict antiphlogistic course, and the use of injections.

The injections should be used eight or ten times a day. The time most favourable for it is immediately after making water; and, on withdrawing the syringe, the quantity injected should be retained three or four minutes, by pressure on the point of the penis. The variety of injections employed are,

1. *Astringent.*

FORMS.	DOSES.
℞ Alumin. ℥iv. Aq. Rosar. ℥viij. m. fiat inject.	<i>To be used eight or ten times a day.</i>
℞ Sacchar. Satur. ℥i. Aq. distillat. ℥viij. M.	<i>The same.</i>
℞ Zinci vitriolat. gr. x. Aq. Font. ℥iv. M.	<i>The same.</i>
℞ Ol. Amygdal. ℥iv. Aq. Lithargyr. acetat. gutt. viii. M.	<i>The same.</i>
℞ Ærugin. gr. viij. Ol. Olivar. ℥iv. M.	<i>The same.</i>
℞ Aq. distillat. ℥iv. Acid. Muriat. gutt. viij. m. fiat inj.	<i>The same.</i>

2. *Astringent and Absorbent.*

℞ Lap. Calam. pt. ℥i. ff. Balsam. Capivi, ℥ij. Mucilag. G. Arabic. ℥ij. Aq. Font. ℥iv. M.	<i>The same.</i>
℞ Ceruss. ℥ij. Mucilag. G. Arabic. ℥ij. M. et adde Aq. Rosar. ℥vi. M.	<i>The same.</i>

FORMS.

DOSES.

- ℞ Lap. Tutiae pt. ʒij.
Mucilag. G. Arabic. ʒij.
Aq. Font. ʒiiij. ff. M. *The same.*
3. *Specific.*
- ℞ Calomel. ʒi.
Mucilag. G. Arab. ʒv. m. fiat inject. *The same.*
- ℞ Ung. ʒ ʒi.
Vitel. Ovi subact.
Ol. Olivar. ʒi.
Mucilag. ex Amylo, ʒvi. m. fiat inject. *The same.*
- ℞ Merc. corrosiv. gr. vi. *The same.*
- ℞ Aq. Font. ʒvi. M. *The same.*
4. *Sedative.*
- ℞ G. Opii.
Aq. bullient. ʒvi. M. *The same.*
- ℞ L. l. ʒff.
Aq. Rosar. ʒviiij. M. *The same.*
- ℞ Theæ virid. Herb. ʒi.
Aq. fervent. ʒiv. m. fiat inj. *The same.*
5. *Combined.*
- ℞ Vitriol. alb.
Sacchar. Saturn. ā ʒff.
G. Opii, ʒij.
Camphor. ʒff.
Aq. bullient. ʒxvi. M. *The same.*
- ℞ Pulv. Kino, ʒi. ff.
— Alum, ʒi.
— Opii, ʒij.
Mucilag. G. Arab. ʒi. tere et adde
Aq. bullient. ʒx. fiat inj. *The same.*

The occasional use of opiates necessary as in N^o 6, Class I. during the whole progress of *Gonorrhæa*; also,

- ℞ Opii purificat.
Camphor. ā ʒi.
Antimon. Tartar. gr. xv.
Syr. cois q. f. M. divid. in pil. 60. *Two a dose at night.*

In the *second* and *third* stages of the disease, venesection and the antiphlogistic treatment are to be confided in, with the use of cooling laxatives as in N^o 1, Class I. and diuretics also.

FORMS.	DOSES.
<p>℞ Sal Prunell. ʒij. Crem. Tartar. ʒi. Elect. Lenitiv. q. s. ut fiat elect. molle.</p>	<i>A tea spoonful often.</i>
<p>℞ Sal Nitri, ʒij. Gum. Arab. Crem. Tartar. Sacch. alb. ā ʒff. m. fiat. pulv.</p>	<i>The same.</i>
<p>℞ Nitri, ʒij. Hydrar. Sulphur. rubr. ʒij. Calomel. ʒi. m. fiat pulv.</p>	<i>ʒij. night and morning.</i>

Local remedies again, in the advanced stages of inflammation, are, topical venesection, the use of antiphlogistic poultices and fomentations, sometimes blisters to the perinæum.

Chronic Inflammation, or Consequences of Acute Stage in the Part.

When, from the violence of the symptoms, the disease degenerates into a chronic state, it becomes entirely a different affection; the treatment of which is considerably varied, though the general principle is *symptoms of ulceration*, which are to be treated by the use of the bark, as in N° 15, Class I. by cold bathing and the introduction of mercury through the perinæum, though it is seldom successful; while *irritation*, again, is to be avoided by anodynes, either internally applied, as in N° 6, Class I. or by injection, as in N° 8, Class I. In case of *schirrus*, *mezeoreon* and *cicuta*, along with mercury, seem indicated; for forms of which, *vide* N° 6 of this disease, and also N° 7, Class III.

Peculiar Morbid Symptoms in first Stage of Gonorrhœa.

Cordee.

Treated by topical bleeding, the use of opiates internally, as in N° 6, Class I.; also,

<p>℞ Opii, ʒi. Camphor. ʒij. Syr. cois q. s. ut fiat. Pil. N° 60.</p>	<i>Two a dose every night.</i>
<p>℞ Ung. Hydrar. ʒi. Camphor. ʒi. M. f. Ung.</p>	<i>A little to be rubbed along the urethra at bed-time.</i>

Hæmorrhage or Bleeding from the Penis.

Removed by rest, cold, and astringents, as in N^o 18, 19, and 21, Class I.

Astringent injections into the urethra, as in first stage of *Gonorrhæa*; also the use of a bougie, or hollow catheter.

Spurious Gonorrhæa.

Treatment the same as in the first stage of the *virulent*, by astringent injections; also the use of the bark and tonics, as in N^o 15, Class II. and cold bathing.

Whites. (Leucorrhæa.)

1. *Constitutional.*

The same remedies as in *Flooding*, or *Menorrhagia* in its passive state. N^o 21, Class I.

2. *Local.*

The same treatment as in *Spurious Gonorrhæa*.

Seminal Weakness. (Tabes Dorsalis).

The cure to be attempted by tonics, as in N^o 16, Class II. also by narcotics, as in N^o 19, Class II. and

FORMS.

DOSES.

℞ Pulv. Cantharid. gr. viii.
Opil Camphor. ā gr. xxxvi.
Conserv. Cynosbat. q. s. ut fiat
Pil. N^o 36.

One night and morning, to be gradually increased.

Obstruction of Urine.

The cure depends on removing obstruction by bougie, or antispasmodics topically applied; as,

℞ Ol. Camphorat.

To be rubbed on the penis.

℞ Balsam. anodyn.

The same.

℞ Æther Vitriol.

L. l. ā ʒiſs. M.

The same, vide Surgery.

Morbid Feeling of Parts.

To be removed by opiates, as in N^o 6, Class I; also topically, as in the former affection; the use of narcotics, as in N^o 19, Class II.

Swelling of Cord.

To be treated as acute state of *Hernia Humoralis*. N° 2 of this disease.

Swelled Lymphatics.

Antiphlogistic course; the cure to the part, when breaking, saturnine applications; as,

FORMS.

R̄ Ung. Saturn.
R̄ Ung. Cerussæ.

DOSES.

To be dressed daily.

Excoriations.

The treatment the same as in topical inflammation, under the head *Resolvents*, page 99, division 2d, sedative and astringent.

Phymosis and Paraphymosis.

A strict antiphlogistic course.

Warm fomentations to the part. *Vide Surgery.*

Warts.

The cure depends on the application of a ligature or escharotics, as

R̄ Sal Ammon. ℥i.
Acet. distill. ℥ij.
Aq. Font. ℥iv. m. ft. solut.

*The warts to be touched
with a pencil dipt in it.*

R̄ Merc. Corros.
Sal Ammon. ā ℥ff.
Aq. Font. ℥iv. m. ft. solut.

The same.

R̄ Pulv. Sabin.
Calomel ā ℥i. M.

The same.

R̄ Alum ust.
Merc. præcip. rubr. ā ℥i. M.

The same.

FORMS.

DOSES.

2. *Swelled Testicle.*

Acute Stage.

General antiphlogistic plan, in the use of bleeding, general and topical; also the local applications in topical inflammations. *Vide* Resolvents, page 99, two first divisions.

Mild laxatives, as in N° 1. Class I.; also,

℞ Magnes. vitriolat. ℥iv.
Tartar. Antimon. gr. ii.
Aq. bullient. lb. i. M.

Two to four ounces a dose.

An occasional opiate in the form of injection, in case of pain, as in N° 8, Class I.

Chronic Stage.

Mercury exhibited internally, as in N° 6 of this disease, or externally applied in unctio.

When hardness of the part remains, the use of cicuta, mezecon, &c. along with the mercury; as,

℞ Extr. cicut. ℥ss.
Pil. Merc. cois, ℥i. m. fiat mass.

One or two a dose.

℞ Decoct. Glycirrh. cum Merc. corrosiv.

Where no hardness, but only increased size, vomits with turpeth mineral, mineral waters, blisters, the bark as in N° 15. 2. Class I. also sea-bathing. *Vide* Surgery.

3. *Gleet.*

Easiest and most certain cure by the bougie, or caustic.

It may be attempted also by balsamics and restringents, as in N° 12, Class I.; also,

℞ Terebinthinæ coctæ, ℥ij.

Pulv. Rhabarbari, ℥i. m. ft. pil. N° 36. *Three twice a day.*

℞ Cupri vitriolat. gr. xv.

Oliban. extract. Cinchonæ ā ℥ij.

Syr. cois q. s. ut ft. pil. N° 60.

One to four every day.

By styptic injections, as in N° 1 of this disease; or by stimulant ones, in the same, only made stronger.

4. *Chancre.*

When small and first discovered, the application of lunar caustic, or ærugo, or blue vitriol, or cerussa acetata, or aqua kali, with the use of mercury internally, the most successful practice.

When large, and not soon discovered, ointments and solutions of various kinds, having mercury for their base, as also astringents and stimulants most useful, as

FORMS.	DOSES.
℞ Calomel, ʒi. Mucilag. G. Arabic ʒi. m. ft. ungt.	
℞ Ærug. Calomel ā ʒi. m. fc. pulv.	<i>To be applied every day as an escharotic.</i>
℞ Ol. Olivar. Aq. Cupri ammoniat. ā ʒij. m. ft. ungt.	
℞ Ung. Merc. fort.	
℞ Merc. præcip. rubr. gr. x. Ung. cerat. Turner. ʒss. m. fiat ungt.	
℞ Ung. simplic. ʒij. Calomel, ʒij. m. ft. ungt.	
℞ Solut. corrosiv. (gr. i. to ʒi. aq.)	<i>With which the sore is to be frequently washed.</i>
℞ Calomel, ʒi. Sp. Nitri dulc. ʒi. m. fiat solut.	<i>The same.</i>
℞ Calomel, ʒi. Aq. Calcis, ʒiv. m. fiat lotio nigra.	<i>The same.</i>

5. *Bubo.*

Mercurial unction, so as to pass through the affected gland, the most certain remedy, without any topical application to the part.

When matter is formed, it should be allowed to break of itself.

Sores to be treated as in *Lues*.

6. *Lucs.*

1. *General Treatment.*

A course of mercury, the only certain remedy in this country, conducted, in slight cases, for six weeks, in others longer; and, during that time, the medicines should be brought to show sensible effects on the constitution and disease. The medicine may be introduced by unction, when it will require at least sixty or seventy rubbings, or from eight to ten ounces of ointments, one dram being rubbed every night; or internally by the common blue pill, in a dose of two or three daily, or in other forms; and, in this last case, its operation may also be assisted by its junction with other medicines, as

FORMS.

DOSES.

℞ Hydrargyr. calcinat. Opii. Camphoræ, ā ʒi. Syr. simpl. q. s. ut ft. M. pil. lx.	<i>One or two every night.</i>
℞ Hydrargyr. acetat. ʒi. Medull. Pan. ʒii. m. ft. pil. lx.	<i>From one to five every night.</i>
℞ Hydrargyr. precipitat. Cinerei, ʒi. Conserv. Cynosbat. q. s. ft. pil. lx.	<i>One or two every night and morning.</i>
℞ Hydrargyr. vitriolat. Opii, ā ʒi. Syr. simpl. q. s. fiat pil. lx.	<i>One or two every night.</i>
℞ Calomel, ʒi. Pulv. Opii, ʒiij. Syr. simpl. q. s. fiat pil. lx.	<i>Two every night.</i>
℞ Hydrargyr. purificat. ʒi. Pulv. G. Arabic. ʒiij. Syr. simpl. ʒii. Aq. Fumariæ, ʒi. m. fiat haust.	

FORMS.

DOSES.

Mercurial Linctus.

- ℞ Argenti vivi, ℥ss.
 Mucilag. Gum. Arabic. ℥iv. trit. do-
 nec globul. penitus disparuerunt;
 dein adde,
 Aq. Font. ℥xij.
 Cinn.
 Syr. Altheæ, ā ℥ij. M.

℥ss. a dose twice every
 day.

Corrosive Solution.

- ℞ Corrosiv. sublimat. gr. iv.
 Aq. Vitæ, ℥vi.
 Sp. Lavand. c. ℥i. m. fiat. solut.

A table spoonful a dose
 night and morning
 in a cupful of any
 diluent liquor.

Corrosive Pills.

- ℞ Aq. Font. ℥vi.
 Sp. Sal Marin. gutt. aliquot.
 Merc. corrosiv. gr. xv. solve et di-
 gere per dies tres, formetur so-
 lutio cum mic. pan. q. s. in
 mortar. vitreo in pil. 120.

Four or more a dose
 twice a day.

2. Local Treatment.

1. Ulcerations of throat treated by
 Caustic, if spreading fast, followed by mercurial liniment,
 as

- ℞ Hydrargyr. et
 Mellis extinct. ā ℥ij. adde,
 Mellis despumat. ℥ij.
 Ol. Caryophyll. essentialis,
 ℥ii. ā M.

To be applied by a pencil
 often every day.

Or Mercurial Gargles, as

- ℞ Merc. corrosiv. gr. iv. solve in
 Tinct. Rosar. ℥viii. fiat Gargarism.

With which the throat
 is to be often gargled.

FORMS.

DOSES.

R \mathfrak{z} corrosiv. gr. ij.
 Sal Ammoniac. crud. \mathfrak{z} ss.
 Infus. Lini. \mathfrak{z} viiij.
 Mellis pur. \mathfrak{z} i. m. fiat. Gargar.

The same.

R Vin rubr. lb. ss. Tinct. Myrrh. Mel.
 cois, \bar{a} \mathfrak{z} ss. m. fiat Gargarism.

2. External ulcerations or sores to be treated by the application of mercury as in chancre, or by the red precipitate and citrine ointments.

3. *Treatment of morbid Symptoms during the Course.*

1. Discharges supervening in its progress.

The morbid symptoms that require attention during a mercurial course are chiefly moderating the increased discharges, so as to prevent too great weakness being induced. Thus,

Sweating.

By the bark and tonics, as in N^o 15, Class II.

Diarrhæa.

By opiates and astringents, as in N^o 23, Class I.

Salivation.

By opiates topically applied, as a strong solution of opium to wash the mouth frequently; or,

R Borac. purificat. \mathfrak{z} i.
 Solve in Aq. bullient. lb. i. adde
 Mellis opt. \mathfrak{z} ij. m. fiat lotio.

2. *Secondary, or anomalous, Ulceration, towards its Termination.*

Where ulcerations remain that resist the action of mercury, the following medicines have been had recourse to; viz.*

* The use of the nitrous acid, of the oxygenated muriate of potash, &c. we have deferred exhibiting forms of, till sanctioned by farther experience; for, though useful in the temporary alleviation, or removal, of particular symptoms, their action will be found not sufficiently permanent to ensure a lasting cure.—The author has used both the nitrous and muriatic acids very largely, in several diseases, and long before any other practitioner attempted it; and the result of his experience is, that their good effects are merely temporary, and that they want that permanence or stability of effect that attends the use of the mineral remedies.

FORMS.

DOSES.

The Lisbon diet drink in various forms, as

- ℞ Rad. Sarsæ, ℥ij.
 Rad. Mezereon. ℥i.
 Antimon. crud. pulv. (facculo
 linteo suspens.) ℥i.
 Lign. Guaiac. Cort. Sassafras San-
 tal. rub. et alb. ā ℥ij.
 Aq. bullient lb.v.
 Macera horas 8, dein cola. *A bottle a day.*
- ℞ Rad. Sarsæ, ℥iv.
 Sem. Petrosel. Macedon. ℥ij.
 Aq. Font. lb.vi. coquantur super
 lenem ignem ad iv. ad cola. *The same.*
- ℞ Rad. Mezerei, ℥ij.
 Sarsæ, ℥ij.
 Aq. Font. lb.v. coque ad lb.ij. et cola. *The same.*
- ℞ Rad. Sarsæ, ℥iv.
 Aq. Font. lb.viiij.
 coque leni igne ad dimid. ad-
 dendo sub finem.
 Rad. Valerian. Sylvest.
 Glycyrrh. ā ℥i.
 et collaturæ frig. adde
 Aq. cinn. fort. ℥ij. M.
- ℞ Rad. Sarsæ, ℥iv.
 Lign. Guaiac. rasur. ℥i.
 Aq. distillat. lb.v. coque ad lb.ij.
 et ft. syrup. cum sacchar. alb.
 lb.i.℥. adde
 Calc. Hydrarg. alb. (solut. in acid.
 muriat) gr. one-third. *Two ounces to be taken
 twice a day.*
- ℞ Rad. Astragali exscapi, ℥i.
 Aq. distillat lb.iiij. coque ad dimid. *To be used in 24 hours.*
- ℞ Decoct. Lobeliæ. *Vide Part I. Lobelia.*

The use of opium in large doses has been also successful.

The *Lues of Infancy* and the *Sibbens* are both cured by alterative courses of mercury; the former consisting of small doses of calomel, the latter of the plumber's pill, or corrosive solution, as in N° 6 of this disease.

The *Yaws* yield to the same alterative course in its advanced stage, but at first is more properly treated by mild vegetable diaphoretics, as the Lisbon diet-drink, &c.

V. DROPSY, (HYDROPS,)

Is an effusion of a watery fluid into the cellular substance and different cavities, and therefore receives different appellations, according to the particular situation in which it is seated.

The cure of this disease requires a dry nourishing diet, and opening some or other of the different outlets for the discharge of the accumulated fluid, which is done by either,

1. Stimulating the system, in general, by the action of vomiting; and the emetics preferred for this purpose are, the antimonial solution as in N° 1, Class I. or white and blue vitriol; but emetics should be cautiously used in this disease.

2. The intestines by acrid purges, where the patient is strong, as in N° 2, Class I. and N° 3, Class II. or by

FORMS.

DOSES.

Bacher's Pill.

R Extr. Helleb.
Myrrh. solut. ā ʒi.
Pulv. cardui benedict. ʒiij. m. fiat
mass. divid. in pil. singul. gr. ff.

Ten a dose every six
hours.

R Elater. gr. ff.
Ol. Juniper. gutt. iv.
Sacchar. alb. ʒ ff.
Syr. q. s. ut fiat bolus.

3. The kidneys by diuretics, which is now the most general and safest practice; and, in order to be successful, the system should be put in the state most susceptible of their action. This is done by the use of mercury for some time before, and it may be either continued along with them, or given up, and the diuretic alone trusted to.—The diuretics most used are,

R Scillæ arid. gr. ij.
Sal Nitri, gr. xv.
Pip. long. gr. v. m. fiat pulv.

FORMS.

DOSES.

℞ Scillæ ficeat. pulv. ʒi.

Milliped. præparat.

Extract. Glycyrrh. ā ʒij.

Extracto in frustula minuta conciso, affunde aq. fervent. q. s. ut mollescat et contrundatur in pulpam cui admisce scillam et milliped. in pulv. redact. et fiat mass. divid. in pil. singul. gr. v.

One twice a day, and the dose gradually increased.

℞ Pulv. Scill. ficc. gr. ij.

Nitri, gr. vi.

Nuc. moschat, gr. x.

Sp. Nitri dulc. gutt. l.

Conserv. Rosar. q. s. ut fiat bolus.

℞ Infus. Gentian. comp. ʒx.

Kali prepar. ʒi.

Sp. Juniper ʒij.

To be taken daily at thrice.

The dried squill to be gradually increased.

℞ Syr. Colchici. *Vide Part I.* Colchicum.

℞ Crem. Tartar. ʒvi.

Sacch. alb. ʒss.

Aq. bullient. ʒvi.

Pulv. Zinziber. gr. x. m. fiat mixt. *Two table spoonfuls often.*

℞ Lixiv. Tartar.

gutt. xx. to lx. twice a day.

℞ Decoct. Senekæ. *Vide Part I.* Seneka.

℞ Sp. Mindereri,

Aq. Raphan. rustic. ā ʒiv.

Syr. Altheæ, ʒi. ss. m. fiat mixt.

A table spoonful often.

℞ Aq. Cinn. ʒvi.

Oxymel Scillæ, ʒi. ss.

Sp. Lavend. c. ʒss.

Sal Tartar. ʒss. m. fiat haust.

℞ Limatur. Cupri, gr. xx.

Aq. Ammon. ʒi. ss. digere ut fiat tinct. *Four drops a dose, in a cupful of any liquid, and increased gradually to 30, morning and night.*

℞ Pulv. digital. Opii

Calomel ā gr. i. m. fiat pil. N^o 2.

One a dose at bed-time.

FORMS.	DOSES.
<p>℞ Kali, ℥i. Acer. scillit. ℥i.℥. Aq. Menth. Pip. ℥vi. Vin. Antimon. ℥ij. Tinct. Opii, ℥i. Syr. Cort. aurant. ℥℥. M.</p>	<p>℥i. a dose often.</p>
<p>℞ Fol. Digital. fccat. ℥ij. Aq. Font. ℥xij. Decoque ad ℥viij. et colat adde, Aq. Junip. c. ℥i. Conf. Cardiac. ℥ij. m. fiat mixt.</p>	<p>℥i. thrice a day.</p>
<p>℞ Sal Tartar. Sacch. Alb. ā ℥i. Aq. Menth. Pip. ℥iv. Spirit. ℥℥. m. fiat mixt.</p>	<p>To be taken every day at thrice.</p>
<p>℞ Decoct. C. P. ℥℥. Tinct. ejusdem, ℥ij. Ol. Juniper. gutt. iv. m. fiat hauff.</p>	<p>To be repeated twice a day.</p>
<p>℞ Fol. Nicotianæ, ℥i. Aq. bullient. lb. i. colat adde Sp. Vini, ℥ij. fiat mixt.</p>	<p>From 60 to 125 drops a dose.</p>

4. The skin by sudorifics, the best of which is the Dover's powder, preceded by small doses of mercury, or some of the sweating powders, as in N^o 12. 2. Class I.

The several species of *dropsy* are all cured by the same remedies, applied according to the prudence of the practitioner.

VI. SCURVY, (SCORBUTUS,)

Is an unusual weakened state of body, following, for the most part, the use of a putrescent or salted diet, without the interposition of fresh vegetable matter.

A supply of vegetable acid the chief remedy. Hence antiseptics and tonics particularly indicated; as,

1. Diaphoretics.

- ℞ Seri Sinapi. Vide N^o 12. Class I.
- ℞ Succ. ad scorbut. Vide Part I. Cochlearia.
- ℞ Julap. salin. N^o 1, Class I.

FORMS.

DOSES.

2. *Laxatives.*

- ℞ Infus. Tamarind. cum Sennâ. *Vide* Part I. Tamarind.
 ℞ Crem. Tartar. ℥i.
 Elect. Lenitiv. q. s. ut fiat elect.

3. *Tonics.*

Vide various preparations of bark, joined
 with the vitriolic acid, as in N^o 15. 2.
 Class I.

Topical Applications for Gums.

Vide Gargles, as in N^o 5, Class I.

- ℞ Tinct. Myrrhæ. *Vide* Part I. Myrrhæ.
 ℞ Decoct. C. P. acidulat.
 ℞ Mel. Rosar.

The real specific here is the citric acid, or lemon-juice, given to
 the extent of three ounces daily ; as

- ℞ Vini rubr. ℥ij.
 Succ. Limon. ℥i.
 Sacch. alb. ℥ii. m. ft. haust. *To be repeated thrice a day.*

VII. JAUNDICE, (ICTERUS,)

Consists in a suffusion of bile, tinging the skin with a yellow, brown,
 or black colour, and often showing some degree of fever in its
 progress.

Jaundice to be treated according to its cause.

From calculus by

1. An occasional emetic ; and the emetics preferred are, an in-
 fusion of horse-radish or mustard.

2. Where much pain, by opiates, as in N^o 6, Class I. and also soap, which is the chief remedy, either combined with bitters or aloetics, and the morning is preferred as the best time for exhibiting them; some have recommended fasting for a certain number of hours after them, as

FORMS.

DOSES.

R Pil. Saponac. *Vide* Part I. Sapo.

R Sapon. alb. ʒff.

Ol. Juniper. gutt. v.

Pulv. Rhæi, gr. x.

Syr. cois q. f. ut fiat bolus.

R Pil. aloetic. with an addition of soap.

R Sapon. Venet. ʒi.

Gum. Gambog. gr. vi.

Calomel, gr. xij. m. fiat mass. divid.

in pil. N 14.

Two a dose.

R Pulv. Rhei, ʒff.

Kali Tartar. ʒi.

Conf. Aromat. ʒi.

Aq. Menth. ʒij. ut fiat haust.

To be given twice a day.

R Sapon. Venet. ʒi.

Aq. Cinn. ʒij.

Sp. Lavend. ʒj.

Syr. simpl. ʒj. m. fiat haust.

R Infus. Chamæmel.

vel

Cardui Benedict.

vel

Decoct. Graminis, &c.

A cupful often.

Schirrus, by mercury and cicuta, as

R Extr. Cicut. ʒff.

Pil. ʒ ʒi. m. ut form in pil. N^o 25.

Two a dose every night.

R Pulv. Cicut. ʒff.

Sapon. Venet. ʒij.

Syr. Cort. aurant. q. f. ut fiat pil.

singul. gr. ij.

Five a dose morning and evening.

R Sal Tartar.

Sacchar. alb. ʒ ʒff.

Aq. Font. ʒviij. m. fiat mixt.

A table spoonful often.

Also by mineral waters and neutral salts, as

R Tartar. solub. *Vide* Part I.

ʒi. every morning.

From spasm, by opiates and antispasmodics, as in N^o 4, Class II.; but the use of opium in jaundice, unless the cause of spasm is very apparent, should not be had recourse to, or continued, as being manifestly hurtful.

VIII. KING'S EVIL, (SCROFULA,)

Consists in an indolent hard tumor of the conglobate glands, with little or no pain; for the most part situated in those of the neck, behind the ears, or under the chin, and often in the joints of the elbows and ankles, at times even of the fingers and toes. In the progress of the disease, these tumors degenerate into ulcers of bad digestion; the discharge from which consists of a white curdled matter, resembling somewhat the coagulum of milk; and, previous to their breaking, they acquire a sort of purple redness, and a softness to the feel; this redness decreases at the place where they break, which is generally by two or three small openings.

A variety of remedies has been employed in this disease, some of the forms of which are as follows:

FORMS.	DOSES.
<p>℞ Spongiæ ustæ, ʒi. Conserv. Rosar. ʒss. Syr. q. s. ut fiat bolus.</p>	
<p>℞ Sal Glauber. ʒi. Marin. ʒss. solve in Aq. Font. ʒviij.</p>	<p><i>A table-spoonful in a lb. of water every second morning.</i></p>
<p>℞ Æthiop. Mineral. ʒi. Pulv. Rhæi, gr. vi. Gentian. gr. ij. m. fiat pulv.</p>	
<p>℞ Pulv. Cicut. gr. xij. Extr. Gentian. q. s. ut fiat mass. divid. in pil. N^o 12.</p>	<p><i>One morning and evening.</i></p>
<p>℞ Solut. Baryt. muriat.</p>	<p><i>Four or five drops in water twice a day.</i></p>
<p>℞ Natron. preparat. ʒvi. Pulv. Cinchonæ, ʒi. Mucilag. G. Arabic, q. s. ut fiat elect.</p>	<p><i>ʒij. to be given twice a-day.</i></p>

FORMS.

DOSES.

℞ Sal Rochell.
Tartar. solubil. ā ʒiv.
Sal Polychrest.
Marin. ā ʒij.
Solve in Aq. bullient. lb. iv.
dein adde.
Aq. Cinn. ʒviij. M.

Two table-spoonfuls to be mixed.
with lb. i. of water, and one
eighth taken every quarter of an
hour. To be joined with bark,
as in N^o 15. 2. Class I.

Mercury is used here in the form of calomel or Æthiops mineral.

Neutral salts, as in Part 1. *Vide* article *Cineres clavellat.* and also article *Barilla.*

The most powerful topical application has been,

℞ Fel. Bovin.
Sal. cois, Menf. Coch. iij.
Ol. Nucum. ʒi. coaguletur calore in
Liniment.

For Topical Applications, *vide* Surgery.

IX. RICKETS, (RACHITIS,)

Consist in a *peculiar enlargement* of the bones, in certain situations; and they are farther distinguished by an uncommon size of head, especially *anteriorly*, swelling of the joints, flattened ribs, protuberant belly, and general emaciation of the other parts.

An occasional emetic is proper.

The chief remedy, the cold bath, and preparations of steel with rhubarb, as in N^o 15, Class II. and also,

℞ Flor. Martiales, gr. xv.
Conserv. Rosar. ʒi.
Syr. cois, q. s. ut fiat bolus.

℞ Rad. rubr. Tinct. ʒff.
Tartar. solubil. ʒij.
Aq. Font. lb. ij. coque per horam, dein
colatur. adde,
Mellis, ʒij. M.

ʒviij. *indies.*

X. LEPROSY, (ELEPHANTIASIS,)

Consists in an eruption of whitish, yellow, or blackish spots, on the face, arms, and legs; the skin losing its hair, and becoming unequally thick, scabby, and hard, defaced with scurvy blotches, and insensible even to the puncture of a needle; though, in the neighbouring parts unaffected, a considerable itchiness prevails.

Mercury in alterative preparations, as

FORMS.	DOSES.
℞ Pil. Plummeri, &c. joined with	
Decoct. Glycyrrhiz. <i>Vide Part I.</i>	
<i>vel</i>	
Decoct. Ulmi. Ibid.	
℞ Elect. Sennæ, ℥i.	
G. Guiac.	
Hydrargyr. cum Sulphur.	
Antimon. preparat. ā ℥ss.	
Syr. q. s. m. fiat electuar.	℥i. twice a-day.
℞ Sulphur. Antimon. præcipitat. ℥iv.	
Hydrargyr. calcinat. ℥ij.	
G. Guiac. Pulv. ℥ij.	
Ol. Sassafras, gutt. xx.	
Balsam. Copaibæ, q. s. ft. pil. 80.	<i>Three a dose every night, along with some alterative decoction.</i>
℞ Tinct. Cantharid. ℥i.	<i>Ten drops a dose.</i>
℞ Sp. Nitri dulc. ℥i.	<i>Thirty drops a dose.</i>
The Arsenical Drop, as in p. 168, is also used.	

CLASS IV.
COMPLICATED DISEASES.

I. SLOW FEVER, (SYNOCHUS,)

Is, in some degree, a complication of the inflammatory (Class I. 1.), and nervous (Class II. 1.), and is the most general in this country.

Treatment the same as in N° 1, Class II.

II. INTERMITTING FEVER.

Is that kind of fever which possesses a clear intermission from febrile symptoms, for a longer or shorter space of time. Or it consists of a succession of paroxysms, between which there prevails a clear apyrexia.

The cure of intermittents depends on the use of stimulants or tonics, employed either on the accession of the fit, in its cold stage, in the hot stage, or in its interval.

2. *On the accession.*

The remedies employed during this period are,

Mechanical irritation by tourniquets, applied one on the arm, and another on the thigh, of opposite sides of the body, and continued for fifteen or twenty minutes.

Emetics, particularly antimonial, in nauseating doses, begun an hour or two before.

2. *In the Cold Stage.*

Stimulants of various kinds, as wine, volatile alkali, vitriolic æther, spirituous liquors; also,

R Pulv. Sem. Pip. Indic. gr. vi. *One part to be taken at the*
Baccar. Laur. ʒij. m. et *commencement of the rigor,*
divid. in part tres. *and a second and third at the*
same hour, one every day.

3. *In the Hot Stage.*

Opiates in divided doses, repeated as in N^o 6, Class I.
Cold affusion, as directed in the other species of fever.

4. *In the Interval.*

The exhibition of tonics and stimulants, simple or combined, begun at the conclusion of the fit, or six or eight hours before the accession, as

FORM.	DOSES.
℞ P. C. P. ℥i. P. Alum. gr. x. Syr. cois, q. f. elect.	℥ij. <i>A dose every second hour.</i>
℞ Rad. Serpentar. ℥ij. Cort. Peruv. ℥ss. Aq. bullient. lb. i. m. fiat infus.	<i>A cup-full often.</i>
℞ Sem. Sinapi Contus. ℥i. P. C. P. ℥ss. Aq. bullient. lb. i. m. fiat decoct.	<i>The same.</i>
℞ Pulv. Flor. Chamæmel. ℥ss. Alum. Myrrhæ, ā gr. v. Syr. q. f. ut fiat bolus.	<i>Thrice a day.</i>
℞ Pulv. Styptic. Vide Part I. Alumen.	
℞ Pulv. Cort. Querci.	℥i. <i>every three hours.</i>
℞ Alum. rup. gr. ij. Pulv. Nuc. Moschat. gr. v. fiat pulv.	
℞ Pulv. Gentian. Gallar. Tormentill. ā gr. v. m. fiat pulv.	
℞ P. C. P. ℥i. Sal Ammon. ℥vi. Nuc. Moschat. ℥ii. Syr. cois, q. f. ut fiat elect.	
Tasteless Ague-drop.	
℞ Arsenic. gr. xvi. Alkali Vegetab. fix. gr. xvii. Aq. Cinn. ℥iij. m. fiat mixt.	<i>Two to twelve drops a dose twice or thrice a-day.</i>

FORMS.
R Pil. Cupri Ammon.

DOSE.
One a dose.

Consequences of intermittent fever to be treated as in chronic hepatitis, p. 109; and also Surgery.

III. REMITTENT FEVER.

When a degree of remission only recurs at certain or uncertain times, the fever is then styled a *remittent*; and this remission occurs some time from the fourth to the eighth day.

The treatment the same as in the first stage, as in N^o 1, Class II. when a remission takes place, as in the *Intermittent*, N^o 2, Class IV.

LOCAL DISEASES.

I. WORMS. (VERMES.)

Worms have been found in every part of the body; but their most common seat appears to be the intestines. They are more frequent even in animals than in the human race, especially in quadrupeds and fishes. They are of *three* kinds, viz. the *ascarides* or small worm, the *teres* or round worm, and the *tenia* or tape worm. Different situations of the intestines have been mentioned as occupied by each of them, particularly the rectum, as the seat of the *ascarides*, where they are observed always involved in mucus. But the different kinds of them are found occasionally in every part of the intestines. The tape worm, however, is not so common in this country. The principal symptoms of worms are, pain and acid eructation of stomach, variable appetite, foul tongue, foetid breath: the belly full, hard, and tense, with occasional gripings or pains in

different parts of it, particularly about the navel; irregular state of the belly, heat and itchiness of the rectum, urine white and limpid, often discharged with difficulty. With these symptoms are joined a dull appearance of the eye, often dilation of the pupil, itchiness of the nostrils, short dry cough, slow fever, with evening exacerbations, and irregular pulse, grinding of the teeth in sleep, &c.

FORMS.

DOSES.

R_x Stanni præparat. ʒij.
 Conserv. Rutæ, ʒff.
 Syr. cois, q. s. ut fiat bolus.

one dram

quantum sufficit

R_x Dolich. gr. iij.
 Conserv. Rosar. ut fiat bolus.

R_x Spigel. ʒff.
 Aq. Fervent. lb. i.
 Macera per horam et cola.

ʒiv. A dose in the morning.

R_x Pulv. Tanacet. i.
 Sem. Santonici, ā ʒij.
 Jalap.
 Æthiop. Mineral. ā ʒi.
 Conserv. Rosar.
 Syr. q. s. ut fiat elect.

*The size of a nutmeg
 a dose.*

R_x Pulv. Rad. Filicis Maris, ʒff.
 Conserv. Rosar. q. s. ut fiat bolus.

To be followed alternately by

R_x Pulv. Jalap. gr. xij.
 Calomel, gr. iv.
 Conserv. Rosar. q. s. ut fiat bolus.

R_x Decoct. Geofrææ. Vide Part I.

ʒff. to iv. every day.

R_x Aq. Calcis. Vide Part I.

R_x O. Olivar. ʒvi.
 Sp. Volat. Aromat. ʒij.

*Two table-spoonfuls
 morning and evening.*

R_x Calomel. ʒi.
 Pulv. Rhæi, ʒff. m. fiat pulv.

gr. x. pro dose.

FORMS.

DOSES.

R Fol. Rutæ,
Sabinæ,
Absinth. ā ʒi.
Coque ex Aq. Bullient. lb. i. ff. to
lb. i. Liqueur colat. adde,
Ol. Lini. ft. Ennem.

R Pulv. Sem. Santonici, ʒi.
Vitriol Martis, ʒi. m. terend.
optime.

*A tea-spoonful a
dose.*

R Pulv. Stann. ʒi. ff.
Magnet. Ust. ʒij.
Syr. Zinziber. q. s. ut ft. elect.

*A tea-spoonful twice
a-day.*

II. CANCER,

Is a depascent or spreading sore, preceded by a hard or scirrhus swelling of the part, attended with pain, and, for the most part, a thin foetid discharge.

For the detail of practice, *vide* Surgery.

III. STONE IN THE BLADDER. (CALCULUS.)

Suppression, and difficulty of urine, is a disease arising from a variety of causes, either acting on the kidneys, or more immediately on the bladder of urine itself; but the most frequent cause we find to be calculous concretions of these parts. The symptoms which distinguish stone in the bladder are, a constant sense of pain and uneasiness on motion, which, when carried to an excess, occasions blood to be mixed with the urine: frequent inclination to discharge it, which flows in a small quantity, of a limpid appearance, often suddenly interrupted, while the last drops are always attended with pain, and a sort of itchiness in the glans penis: pain and irritation of the contiguous parts, affected by the state of the bladder, as tenesmus, diarrhœa, pain in the perinæum, or striking in a direction down the thighs, &c.

The chief remedies are soap, lime-water, alkalies, as,

R Sapon. Hispan. ʒi.

To be taken daily.

FORMS.	DOSES.
R _x Aq. Calcis.	<i>From lb. ff. to ij. to be drunk daily.</i>
R _x Aq. Kali pur. ℥ss.	<i>From 15 to 30 drops a day in any mucilaginous liquid.</i>
R _x Kali præparat. ℥ss. Aq. distillat. ℥v. Ammon. præparat. ℥i. m. f. a.	<i>℥ij. a dose daily in a pint of liquid.</i>
R _x Aq. Kali. Calcis ā ℥vi.	<i>A table-spoonful twice a-day.</i>
R _x Aq. Kali pur. Font. ā ℥i. L. L. gutt. C.	
R _x Uvæ Ursi. <i>Vide N° 11, Class I.</i>	
R _x Sem. Dauc. Sylvestr. infus. in Liquor. Anglice (<i>Gin-punch</i>).	<i>To be used as common drink.</i>

IV. COSTIVENESS, (OBSTIPATIO,)

Is, for the most part, a symptomatic disease; but as it is, in some cases, constitutional, without any particular morbid state to which it can be ascribed, it deserves a separate consideration.—The effects of costiveness, in all cases, are, a degree of heat and uneasiness over the whole system, with some weight at the region of the stomach; and, when very considerable, pain of head, vomiting, cholic, and general fever, ensue.

The laxatives to be used here as in N° 12, Class II.

V. MANAGEMENT OF TEETH.

As the teeth are so liable, from their office, to be affected by matters taken into the mouth, the first and most natural precaution is, to remove these before they can act against their surface, or any effects of heat and stagnation take place. The practice, therefore, of washing after meals cannot be too strongly inculcated.

FORMS.

DOSES.

DENTIFRICE powder.

R_x Crem. Tartar.
Offis Sepiæ, et
Bol. Armen. ā ʒʒ.
Myrrhæ, ʒij. m. fiat pulv.

*Teeth-powder; a little
to be rubbed on them
occasionally.*

R_x Infus. C. Peruv. ʒviij.
Tinct. Myrrhæ, ʒi.
Sp. Vitriol. ten. q. s. ad acidulat.
mit. m. ft. Tinct.

Tincture for the teeth.

VI. BLINDNESS, (GUTTA SERENA,)

Consists in a loss of sight, without any apparent fault of the organ. It depends on an affection of the nerves; and is, for the most part, incurable.

Treatment consists in stimulating the part or system in general.

The first effected by the use of blisters and issues behind the ears, to the back of the head or neck.

The exhibition of *errhines*; as,

R_x Hydrarg. Vitriolat. gr. i.
Pulv. Glycyrrh. gr. viij. M.

*One-fourth to be snuffed
once or twice a-day.*

Stimulants to the part; as,

R_x Piperis Cayens. gr. viij.
Aq. distillat. ʒviij.
Infunde Aq. per horas tres,
dein cola.

*Two or three drops, twice a-day,
to be inserted betwixt the lids.*

The use of antispasmodics, as in N^o 4, Class II.

Mercury, as in N^o 4, Class III.; also deobstruents; as,

R_x G. Ammoniac.
Asæ Fœtid.
Sapon. Venet.
Rad. Valerian. Sylv.
Summitat. Arnic. ā ʒij.
Tartar. Emet. gr. xvij. m. ft. mass. divid.
in pil. singul. gr. ij.

*Ten or twelve to be
taken daily.*

VII. DEAFNESS, (PARACUSIS,)

Is generally an organic affection, and admits, in that case, of little alleviation.

Where a nervous affection, the use of antispasmodics, as in N^o 4, Class II.

Topical Applications.

FORMS.

DOSES.

R_x Camphor. ʒi.

Ol. Amygdal. Amar. ʒi. m. fiat *Four drops, to be dropt into the ear. Vide Vol. II. p. 440.*
liniment.

VIII. TYMPANY, (TYMPANITES),

Consists in a collection of wind, distending the intestines or abdomen; and arises, in the former situation, from the sudden suppression of dysentery or looseness, or as a consequence of febrile diseases, attended with these symptoms; and, in the latter, from an erosion of the intestines, the effect of preceding diseases.

The use of tonics and aromatics, as in N^o 15, Class II.

CUTANEOUS DISEASES.

Chronic eruptions of the skin have been distinguished by the general and indiscriminate appellation of *Scurvy*, a disease with which they have little affinity.

1. *Sbingles*, (*Herpes*,)

Consist in an eruption of broad itchy spots, here and there, over the skin, of a whitish or red colour, which at last unite together, and discharge a thin serous fluid. After a certain time, they form scurfy scales, which peel off, and leave the surface below red: the same appearances, however, are apt to be renewed, in a successive series, till the disease is either cured or spontaneously departs. The health, at the same time, remains, in other respects, perfectly sound; but sometimes these cutaneous diseases are observed to be attended with depression of spirits.

The use of mercury; as,

R_x Pil. Plummer, *vel*

FORMS.	DOSES.
Merc. corrosiv. gr. ij. Sal Ammoniac. gr. xv. solve in Aq. Font. ℥viij. m.	℥ss. four times a-day.
R _x Vin. Antimon. ℥ss. Tinct. Opii, ℥ij. Liquor. Hydrar. muriat. gutt. viij. m.	20 drops twice a-day.
Or the vitriolic acid ; as,	
R _x Acid. Vitriol. ℥i. Aq. Font. ℥iiss. Syr. ℥ss. m.	The same.
R _x Gambog. gr. xxxvi. Sp. Ammon. ℥iv.	A tea-spoonful in water night and morning.
R _x Herb. Saponar. contus. recent. lb. ss. Aq. distillat. Cong. i. coque ad dimid.	A pint to be used in 24 hours.
External applications the same ; as,	
R _x Acid. Vitriol. ℥ij. Axung. ℥ij. M.	A little to be applied on the part.
R _x Merc. Præcip. Rubr. ℥ij. Axung. ℥ij. M.	A little to be applied on the part.

2. Itch, (Pfora,)

Consists of small itchy pustules or sores, of a contagious nature, chiefly affecting the hands and joints, but in time spreading over the rest of the body ; and they are filled with a serous fluid, which flows out on pressure, and is succeeded by a scurfy crust. Where the pustules are large, and attended with considerable inflammation, they pass into boils.

Sulphur here the specific, both internally and externally ; also, externally,

R _x Rad. Hellebor. Alb. ℥i. Aq. Font. lb. i. Sp. Vinos. rectificat. ℥ij. m.	31
R _x Sulphur. ℥ij. coque in Aq. lb. ij. ss. to ij. fiat lotio.	Antipforic wash.

FORMS.

DOSES.

R_x Ung. Antipforic. *Vide* Part I. *A little to be rubbed on the affected parts every night.*

R_x Flor. Sulphur. ℥ij.
Pulv. Sal. Ammon. crud. ℥i.
Axung. Porcin. ℥ij. m. ut fiat ung. *The same.*

R_x Ung. Merc. ℥iſſ.
Borac. ℥ij.
Sulphur.
Sal Nitr. ā ℥ſſ.
Ol. Lin. q. ſ. ad conf.
Ung. *The same.*

3. Scald Head. (*Tinea.*)

Small doses of calomel internally and externally.

R_x Petreol. Bardan.
Axung. Ovin. ā ℥ſſ. m. fiat
liniment. *To be applied to the part.*

Contagion.

Preventative treatment of fever consists in the use of emetics ; as,

R_x Ipecacuhan. gr. xv.
Tartar. Emetic. gr. ij. M.

R_x Tinct. Ipecacuhan. ℥i.
Vin. Antimon. ℥iij. M. *To be given in the evening,
and followed by*

Opiates ; as,

R_x Pulv. Antimon. gr. v.
Opī Purificat. gr. i.
Conf. Aromat. q. ſ. ut ft. bolus.

R_x Vin. Antimon. ℥ij.
Tinct. Opī, gutt. xxx.
Aq. Cinn. ſ. ℥i. m. ft. haust.

EXTEMPORANEOUS PRESCRIPTION;

PART II.

OR,

THE PRINCIPAL REMEDIES.

EMPLOYED IN

THE PRACTICE OF SURGERY.

TOPICAL INFLAMMATION,

Denoted by uncommon heat, pain, redness, swelling, and disorder of the functions of the part.

Its termination is in three ways : by,

1. *Resolution,*

Marked by abatement of heat, pain, and swelling.

The general antiphlogistic treatment, as directed in pag. 95 and 96.

Topical means the same as pointed out in p. 99, under the head *Resolvents*, being the articles *Sedative*, *Sedative and Astringent*, *Sedative and Emollient*.

Sedative.

Bleeding with leeches or scarificator.

Sedative and Astringent ; as,

Vinegar.

(*Acetum et Oxycrate.*)

or in the form of poultice made with oatmeal and bread. Also,

FORMS.

DOSES.

R_x Camphor. ℥i.
 Myrrhi, ℥i.
 Acet. distillat. lb. i.
 Tere Camphor. cum Myrrh.
 Dein adde Acet. ut ft. Solut.

Solutions of Lead, as (*Solut. Saturnin.*)

R_x Ceruff. Acetat. vel
 Sacchar. Saturn. ℥ss.
 Acet. Vini, ℥ij.
 Aq. Font. lb. ij. m. ft. Solut.

R_x Aq. Vegeto Mineral. Goulard.

Or in the form of the Resolvent Cataplasin, as,

R_x Pulv. vel placent. Lini,
 Aq. Vegeto Mineral.
 Spt. Camphorat q. s. ad Catap.

Solutions of Vitriolated Zinc, (*Vitriol. Zinci.*)

R_x Solut. Vitriol. alb. (gr. i. vel ij. ad Aq. ℥i.)

R_x Aq. Zinci Vitriol. Camphorat.

Solutions of Neutral Salts, as (*Sales Neutri.*)

R_x Aq. Ammon. Acetat. ℥i. ss.
 Tinct. Opii, ℥ss. m. ft. Solut.

R_x Sal Ammoniac. ℥ii.
 Aq. Font. ℥vi.
 G. Opii ℥ss. m. ft. Solut.

Lime Water. (*Aqua Calcis.*)

Sedative and Emollient; as

Anodyne Fomentations. (*Fotus Anodyn.*)

R_x Capit. Papaver. ℥i.
 Flor. Sambuc. ℥ss.
 Aq. Font. lb. viij. coque ad lb. iij. ut ft. fotus.

R_x Foment. Papaver. alb. lb. i.
 Solut. Opii, ℥ss.
 Mic. Panis q. s. ut ft. Catap.

FORMS.

DOSES.

Stimulant; as

(Blifters.)	<i>Epifpaflica.</i>
(Ifsues.)	<i>Fonticuli.</i>
(Opodeldoch Balfam.)	<i>Linim. faponac.</i>
(Volatile Liniment.)	<i>Oleum ammon.</i>

2. *Suppuration,*

Marked by increafe of heat, tenfion, and throbbing pain, and by prominence of the part.

The antiphlogiftic plan to be here lefs rigoroufly purfued.

The application of *heat* and *acrids*, in the form of *fomentation* or *poultice*, the chief topical means, as in page 100, *viz.*

Chamomile Fomentation. (*Foment. Chamæmel.*)

℞ Flor. Chamæmel. ℥ij.
Sem. Lini, ℥i.
Aq. fervent. lb. iv. coque paulis per de in cola.

Pollard Poultice.

℞ Three parts of fineft pollard;
One part of lintfeed flour.
To thefe four parts, add an equal quantity of boiling water.

Common Poultice. (*Cataplafm. Farinac.*)

By itfelf, or with the addition of
Lintfeed Flour, or of Acrids; as,

℞ Rad. Lili alb. ℥iv.
Caricar. ℥i.
Rad. Cepæ contuf. ℥iff.
Galban. ℥ff.
Pulv. Sem. Lini q. f. ut ft. Catap.

℞ G. Galban. ℥ff.
Vitell. Ovi. adde
Ungt. Bafilicon, ℥ij. m. ft. Ungt. *A little to be applied on
a poultice.*

℞ Camphor. ℥ij.
Ol. Palmæ, lb. i. m. *A little to be rubbed on
the part previous to the
common poultice being
applied.*

FORMS.

DOSES.

R_x Ol. Terebinth. ℥ij.
Vitell. Ovi, ft. Liniment.

*A little to be applied on
the poultice.*

In certain cases, a small blister.

3. Gangrene,

Denoted by increase of symptoms without prominence of the part,
and its change of colour to a dusky or livid hue.

Antiphlogistic treatment, in the first stage, with a view to pre-
vention; succeeded, on the actual appearance of sphacelus, by
the use of the bark, wine, and stimulants. Also,

R_x Aq. Cort. Aurant.
Cinn. Spirit ā ℥iij. ff.
Aromat. ℥i ff.
P. C. P. ℥i ff. m.

*Two table-spoonfuls every
half hour, shaking the glass.*

R_x P. C. P. ℥ij.
Mucilag. G. Arabic. ℥iij.
Tinct. P. C. P.
Aq. Cinn. ā ℥iv.
Spt. Vitriol. q. s. ad grat. aciditat. m.

The same.

Topical applications here are, various antiseptics and stimu-
lants; as,

R_x Cataplasma. effervescens.
(Infusion of malt, thickened with oatmeal,
and the addition of a spoonful of yeast.)

R_x Cataplasma. Cerevisiæ.
(Oatmeal thickened with grounds of strong beer.)

R_x Sal Ammoniac. crud. ℥i ff.
Acet. Vini, ℥ij. ff.
Aq. Font. ℥v ff. m. ft. Solut.

*With which the part is to
be kept wet.*

R_x P. C. P.
Myrrh. in Pulv. ā ℥i ff. m.

To be sprinkled on the part.

CLASS I.

Wounds,

Marked by division of texture through the soft parts, varying in its extent and depth.

The first step, hæmorrhage to be stopped, where vessels large, by ligature applied by the needle, or by the tenaculum.

Next, extraneous substances to be removed, if practicable, by the hand; or, where deep seated, by the forceps; or, where minute, by bathing with a syringe or elastic bottle.

Cure of the wound to be then conducted either by *adhesion* or *suppuration*.

Adhesion,

Performed by contact of its sides, kept together by straps of adhesive plaster; or, if deep, by the twisted or interrupted sutures.

Sore to be then covered with some emollient liniment, as

R̄ Ol. Olivar. ℥iij.
Cerae alb. 3x. m. ft. Ungt.

R̄ Ol. Olivar. ℥i. ff.
Cerae albæ, 3vi.
Spermaceti, 3ij.
Liquefant simul leni igne, dein adde
Lap. Calamin. 3ff. m. ft. Ungt.

Uniting bandage to be applied over all.

Strict antiphlogistic course to be observed during this treatment.

Morbid symptoms requiring alleviation during the cure are, *excess of inflammation* and *pain*; removed by the usual means of emollients, rubbed on the part, producing relaxation; as,

R̄ Ol. Palmæ, vel
Ol. Lini.

A little to be frequently used.

By venesection, with leeches applied near the edges of the wound.

By opiates in large doses, as in page 129. And,

If these prove ineffectual, by the removal of the ligatures themselves.

Suppuration.

Performed by moderating inflammation, if excessive; but keeping up a certain degree of it in the part, so as to produce new growth: and the means for this purpose consist in a proper application of heat, in the form of fomentation and poultice, as in p. 178.

When suppuration fully induced, and new growth begun, emollient liniments applied, spread on charpee, as in case of adhesion, (1.) supported by a compress and bandage, or roller.

Sore to be dressed daily.

Constitutional morbid symptoms, during the treatment, are *fever* or *spasm*.

The former requires attention to relaxation of part; topical venesection; use of fomentations and poultices, as in first stage; opiates internally, as in page 129.

The latter, or spasm, chiefly removed by opiates, and a complete division of nerves, if partially separated; but, when rising to tetany, *vide* treatment in page 129.

1. *Wounds from Puncture,*

Marked by smallness of aperture, excess of pain exceeding the apparent degree of injury, and difficult tendency to heal.

Previous step to the cure, getting access to the bottom of the wound, performed either by incision, where no danger from cutting, introducing a seton, or the use of a tent.

Where these are impracticable, preventing lodgement of matter attempted by pressure, and the use of astringent injections; as,

R_x Aq. Calcis, pro inject.

R_x Solut. Alum. (3i. to 3vi.)

R_x Vin. Rubr.

Aq. Font. ā 3ij. m. ft. inject.

2. *Contused and Lacerated Wounds,*

Known by their ragged edges, excess of swelling, slight apparent injury, and strong progressive disposition to gangrene.

The first step moderating excess of inflammation.

Second, Inducing suppuration by the application of heat, in the form of fomentation and poultice, as directed in p. 178.

Third, where tendency to gangrene, counteracting its effects, as in p. 179.

3. *Wounds of Veins and Lymphatics,*

Marked by their discharge; in the latter being serous, and producing, in its progress, much weakness of the system.

Trusted chiefly to pressure and astringents, as agaric and sponge. Ligature rarely necessary.

4. *Wounds of Nerves,*

Known by excessive pain, without corresponding inflammation.

Palliated by the use of antispasmodics, as in p. 128.

When continuing, removed by complete division of the affected nerve.

Sore, then a simple wound, as in p. 181.

5. *Rupture of Tendons.*

Known by acute pain, and retraction of divided ends to the feel.

Treated by juxta position of their extremities, and rest; retaining the part in that position, as exemplified in the rupture of the tendo Achillis.

6. *Wounds of Ligaments.*

Denoted by slight incipient morbid symptoms, changing soon to acute pain, swelling, and tightness of the joint.

The chief point, preventing inflammation by exclusion of air from the wound by adhesive plaster, and a roller, spirally applied, joined with rest, and a proper position of the part.

To remove inflammation, when commenced, topical venesection, as 12 or 14 leeches applied at once, succeeded by warm steams, the only means.

Sore dressed with simple liniment, as in p. 181.

Where matter formed, its discharge next promoted by fomentation and poultice, as in p. 178.

Constitutional treatment in first stage, rigidly antiphlogistic.

In suppurative, to be somewhat changed, and fuller diet permitted.

7. *Wounds of Face.*

The chief point, juxta position of edges, by adhesive plaster or twisted future.

Hæmorrhage of forehead, restrained by ligature, by tenaculum, or pounded agaric, held on the part till drying.

8. *Wounds of Eyelid and Ball.*

The first treated by the same strict retention of their edges.

The second simply dressed, and washed with astringent solutions. (*Vide Diseases of the eye.*)

Pain requiring the use of opiates, as in p. 181.

9. *Wounds of Throat.**Trachea.*

Longitudinal Wounds of trachea retained by adhesive plaster.

Transverse wounds retained by the same means, and supine posture of the head; or, if failing, by ligature, carried only through the skin and cellular substance.

Œsophagus.

Wounds of œsophagus treated by ligature, passed in a similar way.

Morbid symptoms requiring alleviation, in both situations, are pain and hæmorrhage.

The first is trusted to opiates, as in p. 181.

The second effected by ligature or pressure, either by a roller or a particular instrument.

10. *Wounds of Chest.**External.*

External wounds to be treated as those from puncture (p. 182), in preventing lodgement of matter by pressure with a roller, supported by a scapulary. (*Vide Bandages.*)

Penetrating.

Marked by the depth of the passage of a probe or bougie, by the state of the pulse and respiration, by the discharge of air during

the latter, by the injection of a liquid not returning, and by emphysema of the skin.

The first step in penetrating wounds, restraint of hæmorrhage, by the tenaculum, or by a broad ligature round the rib, with a doffel appended to it.

Second step, removal of irritation, from blood coagulated by the operation of empyema.

Third, exclusion of air from the cavity.

Fourth, treatment of the fore as a simple wound (p. 181).

Complicated.

Wounds of Lungs,

Marked by the frothy florid discharge, by spitting of blood, by continued hæmorrhage after pressure of intercostal artery, by the rushing of air from the wound, and by the state of the pulse and respiration.

The chief point, a strict antiphlogistic course.

Local treatment little in our power.

In wounds of lungs, matter forming to be removed by the operation of empyema.

Wounds of heart and large vessels fatal.

Wounds of thoracic, known by their course, by the white chylous discharge, and by the great and increasing debility.

Wounds of thoracic duct require small quantities of aliment at a time.

Wounds of Thoracic Coverings of Diaphragm,

Marked by difficult breathing, diffused pain in respiration, affections of stomach, strong fever, pain of shoulders, and involuntary laughter.

Wounds of thoracic coverings, in addition to the general treatment, require also large doses of opium occasionally.

II. *Wounds of Abdomen.*

External,

Known by their degree of depth, by their slight discharge, by their small effect on the pulse, and slight pain.

Treated as simple wounds, with attention to posture, and proper support of the part by a roller.

Penetrating.

Marked by the depth of the passage of a probe, and the protrusion of some internal part.

Wounds of Intestine.

Known by their depth and direction, by the appearance of blood, by mouth or stool; by fæces; and by the expulsion of foetid air, with general disorder of the system.

First step, restraint of hæmorrhage by ligature.

Second step, where part of intestine protruded and wounded, if partial, uniting it by glover's suture; or, if complete, by first inserting a roll of tallow, and stitching the ends of the intestine upon it.

Third step, replacement of parts thus protruded, by relaxation and posture; and, if failing, by cautious enlargement of the wound by incision.

Fourth step, uniting the sides of the wound by adhesive plaster, with compress and roller, where no protrusion. Where there is protrusion, by ligature and posture, joined to the same means.

Fifth, where one end of the intestine is lost, so as to prevent union from its complete division, the securing the other end, at the external opening or wound, must take place; and, in this case, the 4th intention cannot be completed.

12. Wounds of Stomach,

Marked by immediate vomiting of blood, by unusual sickness, hiccup, and derangement of the organ, with the passage of its contents at the wound.

First step, applying a ligature, and replacing it.

Second, strict antiphlogistic course during the cure, and nourishment taken by injection.

13. Wounds of Omentum and Mesentery,

Known only by their protrusion.

If part of omentum gangrenous, to be removed before replacement.

Vessels of mesentery to be secured before replacement.

14. *Wounds of Liver.*

Denoted by their situation and depth, by the degree of hæmorrhage, and its bilious tinge, passing in both directions; by abdominal tension and swelling, and by the peculiar pain in the top of shoulder.

First step, restraint of hæmorrhage.

Second, evacuating any accumulation.

Third, treatment as a common wound.

15. *Wounds of Gall-Bladder,*

Suspected from their situation, and the discharge of bile by the stomach or anus.

First step, discharge of bile.

Second, preventing its accumulation.

Third, treatment as a common sore.

16. *Wounds of Kidneys,*

Denoted by violent diffused pain over lower belly and groin, penis, and testicles; by sickness and vomiting, and bloody urine.

Nothing peculiar but strict antiphlogistic course.

17. *Wounds of Bladder,*

Known by urine at the opening, and by a discharge of bloody urine.

Wounds of upper part to be first united by glover's suture.

Wounds of under part to be treated as common wounds.

18. *Wounds of Uterus,*

Marked by excess of hæmorrhage, and tendency to abortion.

Generally fatal.

19. *Gun-shot Wounds.*

Denoted by violence of inflammation, and by deep floughs or eschars.

First step, removal of extraneous irritation by forceps, by enlarging incision, or making counter-opening.

Second step, subduing inflammation by venesection, emollient dressings to the part, and also anodynes internally.

Third step, checking suppuration by bark and vitriolic acid, as in p. 179.

Fourth step, healing the part by astringent ointment, as in p. 181.

Fifth, obviating gangrene, if appearing, as in p. 180.

20. Burns,

Marked by severe pain, by excess of inflammation, and by a greater or less tendency to gangrene.

First step, the application of cold in different forms, as *pounded ice* laid on the part, and renewed as long as necessary; *plunging the part into cold water*, or *continued affusion* upon it. The application of *cloths wet in cold vinegar*, and frequently renewed; or,

R Cataplasma Solani Tuberof.

(Potatoe poultice prepared by pounding them in a mortar to a proper fineness.)

Second, the first effects being over, the part is then to be treated either by astringents and emollients, according as the injury is superficial or ulcerated.

The astringents are, solutions of sugar of lead, alum, &c. as in p. 177, and p. 178. Also,

FORMS.

DOSES.

R Aq. Lithargyri Acetat. ℥ij.

Aq. distillat. lb. ij.

Spt. Vin. Rectif. ℥i.

M.

R Spt. Camphor. ℥ij.

Aq. Lithar. Acetat. ℥i.

Aq. Distillat. lb. i. m. ft. solut.

R Ol. Lini.

Aq. Vegeto Mineral.

Calcis ā ℥ss. m. ft. embrocatio.

The emollients are,

R Ol. Olivar. ℥i. ff.

Aq. Calcis, ℥iij. m. ft. Ungt.

R̄ Ol. Lini.
Calcis, ā ʒij. m. ft. Ungt.

Where fungus rises from the use of emollients, astringents and pressure necessary to reduce it.

Adhesion of parts in the ulcerated kind to be prevented by attention to the dressings.

Opiates necessary in case of much pain.

The degree of antiphlogistic treatment regulated by the inflammation.

Contaminated Wounds,

Are distinguished by a specific matter, or poison, being introduced in consequence of the injury.

The bites of small animals to be rubbed with honey or oil, or washed with vinegar or spirits of wine.

The wounds of the viper and rattle-snake are to be treated by caustics, solutions of salt of tartar, volatile alkali, or spirit. ammon. fuccinat.

FORMS.

DOSES.

R̄ Alkohol. ʒi.
Aq. Ammonia pur. ʒiv.
Ol. Succini rectificat. ʒi.
Saponis, gr. x. m.

As also by viper's fat, which is reckoned specific here.

The constitution, in the mean time, to be attacked by emetics, as in p. 142.

Oil taken, internally, to the extent of two or three spoonfuls every hour, and applied, externally, by unction, has proved a cure.

Mercury has also been, at times, successful. *Vide* p. 142.

Hydrophobia treated as in p. 142.

The part itself by excision, caustic, and afterwards forming it into an issue.

Morbid Consequences of Blood-letting.

Echymosis of Vein.

First step, application of compresses wet in brandy, or solution of sal ammoniac.

Second, When not discharging, to be opened and treated as a wound, p. 181.

Acute Pain,

Marked by exquisite tingling pain, communicated to the extremity of the fingers.

Treatment, the general antiphlogistic plan.

To the part, saturnine applications, as in p. 178.

Where failing, the operation necessary.

Aneurism,

False, known by a small compressible tumour, with strong pulsation, gradually lessening as it enlarges :

1. True, marked by the smaller swelling than the false, and by its easier disappearance on pressure and its more prominent form :

2. Venous, known by its tremulous motion and the hissing passage of the blood on pressure, by its complete disappearance on pressure, and by its feeble pulsation.

Treated by compression, with strict antiphlogistic course.

Where failing, by the operation or ligature of the part.

- CLASS II.

U L C E R S.

1. *Local Ulcers,*

Marked by a discharge of pus, sanies, or a matter otherwise vitiated.

Benign Ulcer,

Known by purulent discharge, without much tendency to heal.

Benign ulcer requires full diet, astringents, and compression.

Astringents used are,

R_x Cerat. Lapid. Calamin.

R_x Emplast. Lithargyri,

Adipis Suillæ, ā ʒij.

Ceræ Flav. ʒij.

Aq. Vegeto Mineral. ʒss. m. ft. Ungt.

Compression made by straps of calico spread with the following plaster.

R_x Emplast. Lithargyr. ʒiv.

Refin. flav. ʒss.

To be spread thin, and applied on slips, in opposite directions, to draw towards the edges of the ulcer.

The whole well supported by compresses and roller applied over the whole member, and occasionally wetted with cold water to preserve its tightness.

Vitiated Fluid Ulcer.

Distinguished chiefly by its discharge differing from pus, and various in appearance.

Vitiated fluid ulcer, besides attention to the state of habit as in the former, requires sedative applications, both general and topical.

For the first, *vide* p. 181.

The topical sedatives in use here are,

℞ Aq. Lithargyr. acetat. ℥i.

Aq. distillat. lb.i.

Mic. Panis, q. s. ut ft. cataplasma.

℞ Cataplasma. farinac. lb.i. ff.

Pulv. Carbon. ℥ii. m. ft. cataplasma.

℞ Fol. Cicut. ℥iv.

Coque in Aq. Font. lb.ij. ad lb.i. ff. dein liquor. colat. adde

Pulv. Lini.

Avenæ q. s. ut ft. Cataplasma.

℞ Mucilag. G. Arabic. lb.i.

Camphor. ℥i. ff. m. ft. Liniment.

℞ Papaveris alb. exsiccat. ℥iv.

Aq. puræ lb.vi. coque ad dimid. dein cola et ft. foment.

The fore, by these applications, being reduced to a benign state, the treatment of the former species then applies to it; and if, in the progress of the cure, it is slow of cicatrization, it may be quickened by tincture of myrrh, solution of blue vitriol, or compresses dipped in brandy.

Also spirituous lotion; as,

℞ Spt. Vin. rectificat. ℥iv.

Aq. Calcis, lb. ff. m.

Or the absorbent powder; as,

℞ Lap. Calamin. preparat.

Myrrh. Pulv. ā ℥ ff. m. ft. pulv.

Vitiated Solid Ulcer,

Is varied in its appearance, according to the morbid form the state of the solid displays.

Vitiated solid ulcer must therefore be varied in its treatment, according to this particular morbid state of the solid.

With Fungus, or irregular Spongy Growth.

The treatment is either by strong stimulants, escharotics, or ligature and compression.

Stimulants.

℞ Argenti Nitrat. ʒi.
Aq. distillat. ʒʒ. m.

To be applied by means of a bit of lint fixed to the end of a probe, and dipped in it.

℞ Ammon. Muriat. ʒvi.
Acet.
Spt. Vin. rectificat. ā lbi. m. ft. solut.

℞ Ferri Vitriol. calcinat.
Vel Vitriol. virid. ʒi.
Aq. distillat. ʒviiij. m. ft. lotio.

℞ Acet. Vin.
Spt. Vin. rectificat. ā ʒiv.
Spt. Vitriol. ʒj. m. ft. solut.

℞ Ærug. preparat. gr. vi.
Ammon. Muriat. ʒʒ.
Aq. Calcis recent. ʒviiij.

℞ Zinci Vitriolat. gr. x.
Aq. distillat. ʒvi. m. ft. lotio.

℞ Pulv. Rhubarbari.

A little to be sprinkled on the sore once or twice a day; and, if painful, to be mixed with opium. The proportion ʒi. to ʒi.

℞ Pulv. Columbæ.

The same.

℞ Ungt. Hydrat. nitrat.

℞ Ungt. Hydrar. nitrat. rubr.

℞ Merc. Sublimat. corrosiv. ʒʒ.
Aq. Calcis, lb. i. m. ft. solut.

℞ Succ. Gastric. Bovin.

To be applied on lint to the sore.

Escharotics.

The best here is the lunar caustic, and the part should be covered with dry lint after its use; mercury, also, in the strong nitrous acid, may be applied; or the nitrous acid itself, by a little lint dipped in it, which gives less pain. Also

℞ Alumin. ust. Hydrar. nitrat. rub. ā ʒi. m. ft. pulv.

Ligature.

There is nothing particular in the application of it; but, where difficult to apply, it may be done with Dr. Hunter's polypus needle.

The fungus being removed by these means, compression is then necessary, as in the other ulcers, treated p. 191 and 192.

With Sinus,

Or incomplete State of the external Opening of the Ulcer.

The treatment consists in preventing lodgement of matter, which is done either by incision, the seton, or injection; and in the last only does prescription take place. For the injections, *vide* p. 182; and also

℞ Aq. distillat. ʒv.
Liquor. Hydrar. Muriat. gutt. ij. m. ft. inject.

℞ Tinct. Cantharid. ʒij.
Aq. distillat. lb. i. m. ft. inject.

With Callus,

Or hardened thickened edge of the ulcer, and varicose state of its veins.

The treatment consists in its removal by the scalpel or caustics, the use of emollients during the progress of this removal, and lastly compression.

The caustics used are the same here as in p. 194.

The emollients are, the common poultice, and similar applications, as in p. 178.

The compression is directed as in the former species, p. 192.

With Caries,

Or gangrene of the bone, marked by the discharge, which is generally of a thin greasy appearance, with a disagreeable foetor and acrimony.

The treatment lies in hastening exfoliation, either by incision or external applications, guarding, in the mean time, against the effects of the caries on the part; and, when exfoliation takes place, healing the ulcer, as recommended, by astringents and compression, p. 191.

The external applications against caries used here are,

R̄ Alcoholis, ℥iij.
Ol. Caryophyll. ℥i. m.

Decoct. Sabinæ, ℥vi.
Spt. Vini, ℥ss. m. ft. lotio.

R̄ Mellis.
Aq. Font. ā ℥i.
Spt. Vitriol. dilut. gutt. 30 m. ft. Liniment.
vel Salis dilut.

R̄ Tinct. Myrrh.

Necrosis.

Marked by acute deep-seated pain, not aggravated by pressure; by enlargement of the member, ending in suppuration, which is discharged by different fistulous openings; and by a new osseous growth taking place to supply the decayed bone, as apparent on examination by a probe.

The cure here is effected chiefly by a process of nature, or in assisting it by an operation. Where this last is performed, the parts are healed as directed in common wounds, p. 181.

Issues.

Nothing is necessary here but to observe that, where the peacissue is applied, its drain may be kept up by dressing it alternately with the basilicon and the epispastic ointment; but, if still deficient, the insertion of a slice of *mexereum acetatum* over the wound for a night will restore the discharge.

Cutaneous Ulcers

Are marked by erysipelatous inflammation, and a discharge either of tough viscid matter, or a sharp thin serum.

The variety of cutaneous ulcer is treated by attention to the general disease of which it is the consequence, as directed in p. 176.

The local applications are then conjoined, and consist of stimulants and astringents, in the form of solution or ointment.

1. Solution.

- ℞ Aq. Rosæ, lb. i.
Liquoris Hydrargyr. muriat. gutt. xl.
(Hydrarg. Muriat. 3i. Acetat. Muriat. q. f.) *Herpes.*
- ℞ Kali Sulphurat. ʒss.
Aq. Calcis, lb. i. m. *Tinea.*
- ℞ Picis Liquidæ, ʒiv.
Aq. Calcis, ʒvi.
Fervent. lb. iij. coque ad dimid, dein cola. *The same.*
- ℞ Solut. Boracis in Aceto. *Ring-worm.*
- ℞ Aq. Calcis pro Lotione.
- ℞ Solut. Saturnin. ut in p. 178.
- ℞ Solut. Argent. Nitrat. ut in p. 193.

2. Ointments.

- ℞ Picis Liquid. lb. ss.
Ceræ Flav. ʒss.
Flor. Sulphur. ʒij. m. ft. Ungt. *Tinea.*
- ℞ Acid. Vitriol. ʒss.
Adipis Suillæ, ʒi. m. ft. Ungt. *Psores.*
- ℞ Calcis Hydrarg. alb. ʒi.
Adipis Suillæ, ʒi. ss. m. ft. Ungt. *Psores.*
- ℞ Ceræ alb. ʒiv.
Ol. Olivæ lb. i.
Acet. distillat. ʒij. m. ft. Ungt. *Herpes.*

R Hellebor. alb. pulv. \mathfrak{z} i. *Pfora.*
 Adipis Suillæ, \mathfrak{z} iv. m. ft. Ungt.

R Ungt. Sulphur. *vide* Part I. p. 40. *Pfora.*

2. *Constitutional Ulcers.*

1. *Venereal,*

Are distinguished by their succeeding general symptoms of the disease, and by the information of the patient. Their appearance varies according to their seat: in the throat they form a foul sore, of a whitish colour, with thickened irregular jagged edges; on the skin they show a diffused efflorescence, the pimples of which discharge an acrid serum, and pass into ulcerations of a conical shape, with a peculiar greenish yellow discharge, and callous edge.

To be treated as directed in p. 156.

Local applications most used here are, the lunar caustic and the red precipitate, and citrine ointments, as in p. 193.

2. *Cancerous,*

Are marked by a previous enlargement or scirrhus tumor of the glands, passing into a depascent or spreading sore.

The cure by medicine attempted by alteratives and narcotics.

The local treatment by caustics, stimulants, and narcotics; as

Caustics.

Caustic of Justamond.

R Antimon. pulverisat. \mathfrak{z} ij.
 Arsenic. pulverisat. \mathfrak{z} i. m. *To be used simply, or
 with Opium.*

Plunket's Powder.

R Ranuncul. acris fol.
 Flammul. vulgar. fol.
 Arsenic alb. levigat. \mathfrak{z} \mathfrak{z} i.
 Flor. Sulphur. \mathfrak{z} v. m. ft. pulv.

- ℞ Aq. Font. lb. i.
 Extract. Cicut. ℥i.
 Sacchar. Saturni, ℥iij.
 L. L. ℥i.
 Arsenic, gr. x. m.

*The sore to be spread with this
 solution night and morning.*

Stimulants and Narcotics.

- ℞ Arsenic. alb. Pulver. subtil.
 Kali preparat. ā gr. xvi.
 Aq. distillat. ℥iv.
 Digere in balneo dum solvantur.

*Of this a poultice is made
 with crumb of bread,
 in the proportion of one
 gr. of Arsenic to lb. i. of
 water.*

- ℞ Decoct. Cicut. in Aq. Calcis, lb. i.
 ꝯ corrosiv. sublimat. ℥i. m. ft. Lotio.

- ℞ Ol. Lini pro Ungt.

- ℞ Ungt. Arsenical.

(½ gr. ad Axung. ℥i.)

- ℞ Fol. Cicut. recent.
 Adipis Suillæ ā ℥iv. m. ft. Ungt. f. a.

- ℞ Fol. Digitalis purpur. recent.
 Adipis Suillæ ā ℥iv. m. ft. Ungt. f. a.

- ℞ Fol. Lauri Cerasi, ℥iv.
 Aq. Bullient. lb. ij.
 Mellis Despumat. ℥iv. m. ft. Infus.

*Linen rags to be wet in
 it, then applied, and
 occasionally renewed.*

- ℞ Kali Acetat. ℥i.
 Aq. distillat. ℥xx.
 Mic Panis, q. s. ft. Cataplasma.

- ℞ Cataplasma. Dauci.

3. Scrofulous,

*Are distinguished at first by the discharge of a viscid glairy, or
 else whitish curdled matter, succeeded by a thin watery sanies.
 Their edges are often flat, at other times swelled and painful.*

Their continuance is various, often showing no change for a length of time; at other times healing up, and breaking out in other parts. They are always preceded by soft colourless tumours, which vary in the time of their continuance, but are always particularly affected by changes of season during the whole of their progress.

The constitutional remedies directed in p. 164.

The ulcerations treated by ointments and watery dressings of various kinds, as

℞ Ol. Olivar.
Mellis despumat. ā lb. ff.
Cerae Flav.
Emplast. Lithargyr. ā ℥iv. m. ft. Ungt.

℞ Sal C. Cervi, ℥ff.
Ungt. Cerae, ℥ff. m. ft. Ungt. *To be kept from the air.*

℞ Ungt. Hydrar. Nitrat.
Cerat. Spermaceti, ā ℥i. m. ft. Ungt.

℞ Alum. ust. ℥i.
Ungt. Lap. Calamin. ℥i. m. ft. Ungt.

℞ Aq. Marin. *Cloths wet in it to be kept on the sore.*

℞ Solut. Saturnin. ut in p. 177.
Mellis Rosæ.
Tinct. Myrrh. ā ℥ij.
Aq. Calcis, ℥i. ff. m.

℞ Foment. Cicut. (fol. cicut. ℥iij. ad Aq. lb. iij.)

℞ Tinct. Myrrh.
Aq. Calcis, ā ℥ij. m. *Pledgits to be dipped in it, and applied.*

4. Scorbutic,

Are marked by a thin foetid discharge mixed with blood, often caking, as it were, the whole of their surface; by their tendency to a quick generation of soft putrid flesh or bloody fungus, which, from pressure, gives a gangrenous disposition to the sore, or œdema of the member; and by the livid puffy appearance of their edges.

The general disease to be treated as directed in p. 161.

The local treatment consists of antiseptics in various forms, suited to the state of the parts, as

R Cataplas. Lupuli.

(A handful of hops boiled in lb. ij. of water to lb. i. and the decoction strained, and made into a poultice with oatmeal.)

R Cataplas. Dauci.

R P. C. P.

To be sprinkled on the sore.

R Ungt. Ægyptiac.

R Succ. Gastric. bovin.

When scorbutic disposition gone, cicatrification effected by astringents, as in p. 192; or precipitate ointment, as in p. 193.

CLASS III.

TUMORS.

1. *Inflammatory.**Pblegmon*

Is marked by symptoms of inflammation, viz. heat, pain, redness, and swelling. The pain is of an acute throbbing kind. The swelling becomes gradually elevated above the surface, acquires a softness to the feel, and shows a tendency to point in one particular place. The teguments there thin by degrees, and show a lividness of colour, which changes at last to a whitish yellow. In consequence of this, they lose their firmness, and give way, when pus is discharged from the opening in a quantity proportioned to the extent of the tumour and the degree of inflammation. The morbid state of the part forms then what is termed an abscess, and the sore may be considered as a local benign ulcer.

Suppuration to be induced by the common means of fomentation and poultice, as directed in p. 178.

The discharge regulated by the circumstances of the case, and made either by incision, caustic, or the seton.

Sore treated as a common wound. p. 181.

Erysipelas.

The Rose (erysipelas) is a diffused inflammation, without any prominence, attended with pain, heat, and a remarkable florid redness, which disappears on pressure; but, in its advanced state, it sometimes changes to a copper colour, and is attended with an effusion of an acrid yellowish matter.

Treated by the antiphlogistic course, as in p. 116.

Local applications, absorbents and astringents, as

FORMS.

DOSES.

R_x Pulv. Lithargyr.
Amyli, ā ʒi. m. ft. Pulv.

R_x Solut. Saturnin. ut in p. 175.

R_x Spt. Camphorat. ʒij.
Aq. Lithargyr. Acetat. ʒi.
Distillat. lb. i. m. ft. Lotio.

Inflammation of Ear

Is marked by acute throbbing pain in it, and noise; sometimes deafness, and general symptoms of fever.

Antiphlogistic treatment.

Local applications in the first stage, blisters and sedatives.

In second stage, warm steams and injections, and the other means of inducing suppuration, as directed p. 179.

Discharge, when taking place, to be obviated by astringent injections, as in p. 179.

Inflammation of Throat

Consists in swelling of the tonsils, attended with heat, pain, difficult deglutition, and general symptoms of fever.

General antiphlogistic treatment.

Local remedies in first stage, blisters, warm steams, and astringent gargles, as in p. 103.

Suppuration forming, to be promoted by the usual means of warm steams, fomentations, and poultices, as in p. 178.

Hepatic Inflammation.

Inflammation of the liver is marked by acute or obtuse pain of the right side, or its region, rising to the top of the shoulder, attended with considerable fever and difficulty of lying on the left side, the skin displaying a yellow tinge, and the urine highly coloured.

The chief remedy the use of mercury, conducted as in p. 135; or the nitrous acid, as

FORMS.

DOSES.

℞ Acid. Nitros. fort. ℥i.
Aq. distillat. lb. i.
Syr. cois, q. f.

*To be taken at different times
in 24 hours, and gradually
increased.*

Abcess pointing, to be opened by the trocar.

Treatment of the wound—dressing from its bottom till parts heal up, and promoting the discharge by pressure, made with a roller round the body.

Lactéal Mammary Inflammation.

Lactéal inflammation of the female breasts is attended with pain, stiffness, and swelling; an obstruction to the flow of milk; and general fever, marked by a quick full pulse, by headach, much heat, and restlessness.

Resolution, the chief point, to be effected by discutients; as

℞ Ammon. muriat. ℥i.
Spt. Rosmarin. lb. i. m.

℞ Ammoniaë Acetat.
Spt. Vinos. rectificat.
Aq. distillat. ā ℥iv. m.

℞ Ammon. muriat. ℥ss.
Acet.
Spt. Vin. rectificat. ā lb. i. m.

℞ Sal Tartar. ℥ss.
Aq. Font. lb. i. ff. m.

℞ Spt. Ammon. comp. ℥ij. ff.
Aq. distillat. ℥iv.
Tinct. Opii, ℥ss. m. ft. Lotio.

℞ Aq. Ammon. ℥ij.
Vitell. Ovi subact. ft. Liniment.

Vide also p. 177, articles sedative and astringent.

Suppuration forming, to be promoted by the common means of warm steams, fomentation, and poultice, as directed p. 178.

To be then opened, and the after treatment as in common wounds, p. 181.

Pain to be obviated by opiates, as in p. 129.

Inflammation of Testicles.

This affection is preceded by a sharp lancetating pain, and stiffness of the spermatic cord. The enlargement of the part itself then gradually ensues, with a sense of pain, heat, and weight; and the swelling attacking first the epididymis, extends next to the testicles.

The cure—topical venesection, suspension, and saturnine applications, as in p. 177.

Gonorrhœa restored by warm bathing of the part, the use of the bougie, or injections.

Suppuration occurring, though rare, to be treated as in common cases, p. 178.

Schirrus, or tendency to it, as directed in p. 153.

Venereal Bubo.

Glandular swellings, arising in any external part of the body from a venereal cause, particularly chancre, are termed buboes; but their most frequent seat is in the groin, where they commence with some degree of tightness of the part, and the formation of a small tumor like a kidney-bean. As this tumor enlarges, it occasions pain, and the part rises into a perceptible swelling, possessing in it a throbbing and pulsation similar to others of an inflammatory nature, in the end affecting the teguments, and terminating in abscess.

Resolution the great point, effected by the use of mercury, made to pass through the part, as directed p. 154, and saturnine applications to the seat of the affection.

Suppuration forming to be hastened by the common means, and treated in the same manner, p. 178.

Secondary state, where healing suspended, to be treated as directed p. 158.

Lumbar Abscess.

Lumbar abscess consists in a collection of matter formed at the superior part of the sacrum. It is denoted by acute pain and tension over the loins, or small of the back, shooting along the spine and down the thighs; by considerable heat of the

part; and by general fever. These symptoms are succeeded by a tumour, with fluctuation in the groin, or at the side of the anus, but without discolouration. This tumour being either opened, or bursting spontaneously, a collection of matter is discharged, which gradually turns thinner and more foetid, till the patient is cut off by the progress of the hectic state.

Resolution to be effected at first by means of venesection, blisters, and the antiphlogistic course.

Not succeeding, matter to be discharged by the trocar or seton.

Sore to be treated with astringent injections, as in p. 182, and pressure.

Whitlow.

The whitlow is an inflammatory swelling of the fingers, confined generally to the last joint, particularly under the nail, attended with a sense of most acute burning heat.

The treatment consists in opiates and astringents, as in p. 182; also,

R Camphor. \mathfrak{z} i.
Spt. Vinos. rectificat. lb. \mathfrak{ss} . m.

R Opii purificat. \mathfrak{z} i.
Ol. Olivar. \mathfrak{z} i.
Ungt. simpl. \mathfrak{z} i. \mathfrak{ss} . m. ft. Ungt.

When effusion takes place, to be discharged by incision, and exfoliation of bone afterwards removed, by extending this incision.

Parts healed as a common wound, p. 181.

Chilblains.

Chilblains are inflammatory tumours of the extreme parts of the body, on exposure to severe cold, and chiefly attack the fingers, heels, and toes. They are attended with heat, redness, shooting pain, and great itchiness. The skin also assumes a deep purple or leaden colour. It frequently gives way, and a thin serum is discharged, or it sloughs off, when a foetid ulcer forms, difficult to heal.

Treated by a gradual change of temperature, and applications made with a view to this.

Astringents and stimulants then useful; as,

R_x Alumin. ʒij.

Acet.

Spt. Vin. ten. 2 lb. ff. m.

*Linen rags to be wet in it
and applied.*

R_x Coagul. Aluminos.

R_x Ol. Ammoniac camphorat.

Simple abrasion of skin to be covered with diachylon, or adhesive plaster.

Ulcers forming to be treated by caustics and stimulants; as,

R_x Ungt. digestiv. ʒi.

Merc. precipitat. rubr. ʒ ff. m.

Sprains.

A sprain consists in pain and swelling of a part of a tendon or ligament, attended with or without inflammation.

Treatment in first stage, to restore instantaneous vigour of solid, and prevent effusion by tonics and astringents, as the *cold bath*, equal parts of spirits and vinegar, wine-lees; or,

R_x Embrocatio Ammon. acetat. cum Sap. ʒij.

Aq. Ammoniac pur. ʒij. m.

R_x Solut. Sap. cum Camphor.

Aq. Ammon. acetat. 2 ʒi.

Aq. Ammon. pur. ʒ ff. m.

Second stage, to obviate inflammation and effusion by topical venesection, with leeches; and, when symptoms abated, by the use of astringent solutions, as in first stage.

Third stage, or chronic state, relieved by friction, emollients, and cold bathing, with the assistance of compression; sometimes by stimulants; as,

R_x Ol. Olivar. ʒij. ff.

Ol. Terebinth. ʒi.

Acid. vitriol. gutt. xlv. m.

R_x Ol. Succin. rectificat.

Tinct. Opii, 2 ʒij.

Adipis Suillae preparat. ʒi. m.

2. *Indolent Tumors.*

Anasarca

Is a serous swelling, or effusion within the teguments and cellular substance. The part affected by it is of a pale colour; retains, when pressed, the impression of the finger; or is inelastic, and feels always cold.

Treatment by punctures and compression, with a roller or laced stocking.

Wens.

The wen is an encysted swelling, the seat of which is the cellular and adipose substance. It appears in different parts of the body, and the collection contained in it is either of a viscid or serous nature, from the apparent consistence of which the various appellations have been given of hydatid, steatoma, atheroma, meliceris, talpa, &c. Such appellations, however, are of no import, as marking no real distinction in their nature, and are improperly founded, as the consistence of the same tumor is found very different in different parts of it.

Treatment, by the seton, by puncture, or dissection.

Cure of wound by adhesion, if possible, p. 181.

Original Marks

Consist either of brown flat appearances on the skin, or of small tumors, which last are properly a species of this class. They are various in their appearance, almost always of a red colour; from which, and their figure, they have been likened to different kinds of fruit. They are of a firm texture; and, when protuberant and increasing in size, they require the aid of surgery to remove them.

Treatment by ligature or excision.

Cure of wound by first intention.

Fleshy Excrescences.

Besides original marks, fleshy excrescences are apt to appear, in the progress of life, on different parts of the body. They possess the same firmness of texture and red colour as the original marks, are seldom painful, but are apt to increase rapidly in size.

The same treatment observed by complete excision, particularly of their root, and healing by first intention.

Warts

Are rough hard tumors of the skin. They are divided into two kinds, common and specific.

Are removed by ligature or caustics; as,

R Ol. Tartar. per deliquium.

R Spt. C. Cervi.

R Solut. Argent. Nitrat. in Spt. Nitri.

R Pulv. Sabin.

Ærugin. præparat. ā 3i. m.

R Antimon. muriat. vel Butyrum Antimon.

R Pulv. Rhæi.

Ipecac. ā 3i. m.

R Hydrargyr. 3ij.

Plumbi, 3i. ii.

Acid. nitros. 3i. m. ft. solut. caustic. *To be applied by a pencil to venereal warts.*

R Tartar. Emetic. 3ij.

Aq. Font. 3ij. ut fiat solut.

The same.

Corns

Are painful tubercles of various degrees of hardness, formed from the cuticle, particularly on parts thinly covered with flesh, and exposed to much pressure. Hence they chiefly affect the toes and soles of the feet.

Treatment consists in wide shoes, paring the part, and the use of fresh leaves, or diachylon plaster.

Scrofulous Tumors

Chiefly affect the glands of the neck, head, and jaws; occasionally, the extremities. They appear at first loose and moveable, without discolouration, and without pain. At last, symptoms of inflammation ensue. They increase in size, be-

come red in the middle, and somewhat painful. The formation of matter in them takes place, and a fluctuation appears at last in the centre. This continues long stationary, and the skin even shrivels before they break. An opening at last, like a pin-hole, is conspicuous, and a thin serum is discharged, which is occasionally mixed with a whitish matter, like curdled milk. The sore enlarges, and continues in a state of ulceration often for years, without any tendency to heal; or, if healing, attacks some other gland in the same way, where the same process is renewed. When healed, a disagreeable puckering of the skin takes place.

They require the constitutional remedies, as directed p. 164.

The local treatment here is various; as, a gentle use of mercurial friction; also,

R Cataplas. Quercus Marin. vel
Cataplas. cum Aq. Marin.

R Fel Bovin.
Liniment. Saponac. ā ʒi. ft. Liniment.

And all the other discutients applied in the next article, or bronchocele.

Bronchocele,

Under the general term Bronchocele is included every external swelling of the throat, particularly of the thyroid gland; but, in order to practise, a discrimination must be made, according to the particular nature of each.

Treatment in the first stage, *mercury*, as in p. 135, internally; externally, the same remedy, joined with friction, or else blisters and discutients; as,

R G. Ammon. colat. lb.ʒ.
Hydrar. purificat. ʒi.ʒ.
Ol. Sulphurat. ʒi.
Mel. q. s. m. ft. emplast.

R G. Ammon. ʒiij.
Succ. Cicut. inspissat. ʒij.
Aq. Lithargyr. acetat. ʒi. m. ft. emplast.

- ℞ Saponis, lb.℥.
Emplast. Lithargyr. lb.ij. m. ft. emplast.
- ℞ Galban.
Ammon. ā ℥℥.
Opii, ℥i.
Acet. Scillæ, ℥iij.
Saponis, ℥℥.
Emplast. Lithargyr. ℥iij. m. f. a. et ft. emplast.
- ℞ Camphor. gr. x.
Acid. Vitriol. ℥℥.
Adipis suillæ præparat. ℥i. m. ft. Liniment.

An operation, if discutients fail, hardly admissible here.

Ganglion

Is a moveable elastic tumor, attended with little or no pain, confined chiefly to the back part of the hand and wrist, or other situations of tendons.

It yields to pressure, or dissection of its cyst.

Bursal Swelling.

Similar to ganglion is the burfal swelling, which may be defined a swelling of one part of a joint, or circumscribed, extending, in its progress, over the whole, elastic, without discolouration, and with little or no pain.

In the first stage it yields to friction, blisters, or cold bathing.

Where long continued, its contents are to be discharged by a seton passed through it.

Stiffness of part remaining removed by warm steams and friction.

Capsular Swelling

Is formed by an effusion of blood, serum, or synovia, within the capsular ligament of a joint. It is known by its filling the whole ligament, and passing from one side to another, and not being circumscribed; by its occasioning considerable pain; and by its being confined to the joint, and not extending farther than the situation of the ligament.

In the first stage it yields to the same treatment of blisters, friction, cold bathing, and compression.

In the second stage, a discharge of the fluid must be made by a trocar.

Access of air then prevented by immediate covering of the wound with adhesive plaster, and the assistance of a roller.

Concrete Capsular Swelling

Consists in the formation of certain bodies, of various consistence within the capsule of the joint. Their presence is denoted by most exquisite pain, preventing almost entirely the motion of the limb. They either adhere to the cartilages of the joint, or else are loose in it.

Where unavoidable, from excess of pain, it requires excision of the cause. The same attention to the re-placement of the skin on completing it, and the exclusion of air, is necessary, as in the former.

White Swelling.

Rheumatic.

The rheumatic or serofulous is attended with general diffused pain over the joint, particularly increased on motion, with a gradual stiffening of the tendons, and enlargement of the affected parts, which show, at last, a varicose state of the cuticular veins, and give, on pressure, a soft elastic feel and sense of fluctuation.

Treatment of first stage by topical venesection, blisters repeatedly applied, and afterwards the use of rubefacients and stimulants; as,

R̄ Tinct. Cantharid.

Spt. Camphorat. ā ʒi. m.

R̄ Camphor. ʒss.

Ol. Olivar. ʒij.

Aq. Ammon. ʒss. m. ft. Liniment. *To be used thrice a day.*

R̄ Solut. Saponis, ʒij.

Aq. Lithargyr. Acetat. ʒi. m.

R. G. Ammon. solve in Acet. q. s. ut ft. emplastr.

To be renewed every day.

The second stage, when effusion has taken place, is removed by friction simply, or with mercury, or with emollients, warm bathing, &c. (*Vide Distortions.*)

Where matter forms, a seton should be passed to prevent its future collection.

Spina Ventose.

The spina ventose, or more alarming species of this swelling, is marked by acute circumscribed pain of the joint, little or no swelling of it for a long time; but both these symptoms increase in the progress of the disease. Stiffness of the tendons is here also conspicuous, and the same tendency to the formation of abscesses; and the same appearance of the discharge is displayed as in the former species, but with the addition of small pieces of bone appearing here, mixed with the dressings.

The cure has never succeeded in this species.

Spina Bifida.

Spina bifida is a swelling of the under part of the spine, appearing at birth, and having a sensible fluctuation in it, the contents of which can be pressed in upon the vertebræ.

It is treated by pressure, with compress and bandage.

Bony Swellings. (Exostoses.)

By exostosis is understood a hard swelling or tumor of a bone, and this affection is commonly symptomatic of other diseases.

Local exostosis to be removed by an operation.

Spina ventosa and mollities ossium, being general diseases, to be treated as directed in p. 165.

Venereal nodes, the same as in p. 155.

DIVISION II.

1. *Injuries of the Head.*

Injuries of the head are attended with one of three states: concussion, compression, or inflammation of the brain.

The symptoms of concussion are, giddiness, stupefaction, and loss of sensibility; all which are here of a temporary nature, and soon disappear.

Those which attend *compression* and *fracture* are more serious and permanent in their duration, and consist in an increased degree of the former symptoms, joined also with dimness of sight, loss of voluntary motion, vomiting, apoplectic stertor, convulsions, dilatation of the pupils of the eyes, palsy (generally of the opposite side to that injured), involuntary evacuations, oppressed irregular pulse, and often epistaxis.

The treatment of such injuries depends,

First, on knowing their extent by proper examination, made by shaving the head, applying pressure of the finger to every part of it, and attending to the feelings of the patient during this; or lastly, by division of the teguments, if necessary.

When compression or fracture discovered, excision of the depressed part then to be made by the trepan.

Wound to be treated as a common sore, by inducing suppuration as quickly as possible by the common means of fomentation and poultice, p. 178, and counteracting the tendency to gangrene, p. 180.

When growth too rapid in the progress of cure, and tumours form, to be treated with a gentle escharotic, or a ligature applied to their base. Compression never admissible.

When no change from the operation, the subsequent treatment to be regulated by the state of pulse. If slow and soft, with no change in the degree of sensibility, counteracting debility forms the leading indication, and that by a liberal use of cordials, by blisters to the whole surface of the head, and the occasional use of opiates and antimonials; as,

Vin. Antimon. Opiat.

R Tin. Antimon. ʒvi.

Tinct. Opii, ʒij. m. ft. tinct.

Ten drops the dose, every four or six hours.

R Ipecacuanha.

Opii purificat. ā ʒi.

Kali Vitriolat. ʒi. m.

No evacuation is here admissible but laxatives.

Convalescence taking place, the bark, steel, and an occasional emetic, proper.

When the pulse, again, is firm, full, and quick, with some of the marks of phrenitis, blood-letting and purgatives are the proper means of relief, joined with mild sudorifics.

Simple external contusions of the head, without internal injury, are to be treated as contused wounds elsewhere, by obviating the effects of inflammation, by blood-letting, by cold sedative applications to the part; and should matter, in spite of these means, form, by giving it a free vent as soon as possible, and counteracting any tendency to gangrene by the bark, acids, and wine, should it appear, p. 180.

2. Diseases of the Eyes.

Remedies in the acute State.

Ophthalmic inflammation marked as in p. 102.

1. Cataplasms.

R Pulp. Mali maturi torrefact. *To be applied in immediate contact with the eye.*

R Conserv. Rosar. ℥ij.
Alum. ʒss. m. ft. Cataplasma.

R Coagul. Alumin. *Vide p. 102.*

2. Collyria or Washes. *Vide 102. Also,*

R Opii purificat. ʒij.
Cinn.
Caryophyll. ā ʒi.
Vin. alb. lb. i. macera per dies octo.

Two or three drops to be inserted betwixt the lids morning and evening.

Remedies in the Chronic State.

1. Collyria or Washes.

R Cerussæ, ʒi.
Aq. Rosar. ʒiv. m. ft. collyr.

R Ærugin. preparat. gr. iv.
Ammon. muriat. ʒss.
Aq. Calc. recent. ʒviij. m. ft. collyr.

- ℞ Aq. Cupri vitriolat.
Camphorat. ā ʒij.
Aq. distillat. ʒiv. m. ft. collyr.
- ℞ Calc. viv. ʒij.
Hydrargyr. muriat. ʒi.
Aq. distillat. lb. i. m. ft. collyr.
- ℞ Liqueor. Hydrargyr. muriat. gutt. i.
Aq. distillat. ʒiv. m. ft. collyr.
- ℞ Opii in pulv. trit. gr. i.
Camphor. gr. ii.
Aq. fervent. ʒiv. m. ft. collyr.
- ℞ Zinc. vitriolat. gr. v.
Aq. distillat. ʒiv. m. ft. collyr. vel
Idem cum camphorâ, gr. vi.
- ℞ Crem. Lactis, ʒi.
Aq. Lithargyr. acetat. ʒi. m. ft. collyr.

2. Ointments.

- ℞ Ungt. Citrin. ʒss.
Simpl. ʒi. ss. m. ft. Ungt. *For ulcers of lids.*
- ℞ Zinc. ust. ʒi.
Ungt. Ceræ alb. ʒvi. m. ft. Ungt. *The same.*
- ℞ Tutia preparat. ʒi.
Adipis Suillæ, prep. q. f. *The same.*
- ℞ Hydrargyr. Nitrat. rubr.
Lapid. Calamin. ā ʒi. ss.
Lithargyr. levigat. ʒi.
Tutia preparat. ʒss.
Hydrargyr. sulphurat. rub. ʒi.
Balsam. Peruvian. gutt. xv.
Adipis Suillæ preparat. ʒij. m. ft. Ungt. *For Specks of Cornea.*
- ℞ Cal. Hydrargyr. alb.
Tutia preparat.
Lap. Calamin. ā ʒij.
Tinct. Benzoin. ʒi.
Adipis Suillæ preparat. iij. m. ft. Ungt. *The same.*

℞ Camphor. ʒi.
 Ætheris, ʒff.
 Ol. Viper. ʒij. m.

For Cataract.

*The point of the finger moist-
 ened with it, to be rubbed
 on the eye-lid morning and
 evening.*

℞ Ungt. Lithargyr. cum Aceto, ʒv.
 Camphor, gr. viij.
 Ceruff. gr. xv.
 Opii Pulver. gr. viij. m. ft. Ungt.

℞ Sacchar. conditi,
 Offis Sepiæ, ā ʒff.
 Calomel. ʒi.
 Mellis Rosæ, q. s. ut ft. Liniment.

For ulcers and specks.

3. Solutions.

℞ Vitriol. alb. ʒi.
 Aq. Font. ʒiv. m. ft. solut.

For excrescences.

℞ Alum. ʒff.
 Aq. Font. ʒiv. m. ft. solut.

℞ Vin. Gallic. ʒff.
 Aq. Font. ʒij. m. ft. solut.

4. Powders.

℞ Merc. precipitat. rubr. gr. v.
 Sacchar. alb. ʒi. m. ft. Pulv. escharotic.

For specks.

℞ Ærugin. preparat. gr. iij.
 Sacchar. alb. gr. x. m. ft. Pulv.

℞ Vitri. in Pulv. redact. gr. iij.
 Sacchar. alb. gr. x. m. ft. Pulv.

℞ Crem. Tartar.
 Pulv. Bol. Armen.
 Sacchar. alb. ā ʒi. m. ft. Pulv.

Vide Pulveres ad Maculas, Part I. articles *Stannum* and
vitrum, pp. 59 and 60.

Diseases of the Ears.

Deafness, when arising from impaction, ulcer, or dryness, is the only subject of prescription.

Impaction.

℞ Natron. muriatic. ℥i.
Aq. distillat. q. s.

*A little to be inserted
to soften the wax.*

Ulcer.

℞ Felis Bovin. ℥iij.
Balsam. Peruvian. ℥i. m.

*A little to be occasionally
dropped into the ear.*

Dryness.

℞ Ol. Amygdal. ℥ss.
Ol. Terebinth. gutt. xl. m.

*A little to be dropped into
the ear, or applied on
cotton.*

4. *Diseases of the Nose and Throat*

Admit only of prescription in case of swelled tonsils and uvula, hæmorrhage, and ulcers.

Swelled Tonsils and Uvula.

Astringent gargles to be used, as in page 103; also,

℞ Alumin. ℥i.
Infus. Rosar. ℥iv.
Mellis Rosæ, ℥i. m. ft. gargarism.

Hæmorrhage.

To be restrained after the operation by the same means; or,

℞ Vitriol. alb. ad rubedinem calcinat. ℥i.
Aq. distillat. ℥iv. m. ft. solut. styptic.

℞ Pulv. Alumin. ust. ℥iij.
Colcothar. Vitriol. ℥i. m. ft. pulv. styptic.
Charcoal powder may be also tried.

Nasal hæmorrhage to be restrained by cold and pressure.

*Ulcer.**Washes.*

- ℞ Lotion. Alumin. (℥i. to lb. i.)
 ℞ Decoct. P. C. P. cum Alumin.
 ℞ Quercus Contus. ℥i.
 Aq. distillat. lb. ij. coque ad lb. i.

Ointments.

The same as in Chronic Ophthalmia, page 215; also,

- ℞ ꝯ præcipitat. rubr. ℥i. ff.
 Ungt. simpl. ℥ij. m. ft. Ungt.

Constitutional treatment, when necessary, by mercury, as in page 155.

5. *Diseases of the Lips.*

Admit no peculiar prescriptions.

In Hare-lip, dressing to the sore, mucilages; as,

- ℞ G. Arabic. ℥iv.
 Aq. Fervent. ℥viiij. m.

Excoriation of lips cured by

- ℞ Ungt. Cerae, ℥i.
 Styracis Colat. ℥i. m. ft. Ungt. Labiale.

6. *Diseases of Mouth and Teeth.**Dentition.*

The operation the only radical relief, but the different symptoms of the morbid state palliated.

Aphthæ, by

- ℞ Boracis, ℥i.
 Mellis deipumat. ℥i. m.

Mild Diarrhœa promoted by

℞ Pulv. Rhæi, gr. v.
Magnes. alb. gr. vi. m. ft. pulv. laxans.

℞ Magnes. alb. ℥ij.
Pulv. Rhæi, gr. xv.
Aq. Fœnicul.
Anethi, ā ℥i.
Spt. Salin. aromat. gutt. xv.
Syr. Rosar. ℥vi.

*Two small spoonfuls twice,
or oftener, a-day.*

℞ Syr. de Rhamno.
Cois ā ℥ij. m.

A tea-spoonful or two a dose.

℞ Infus. Rhæi, ℥iij.
Sacchar. alb. ℥ij.
Sal Tartar. gr. iij. m.

Diarrhœa restrained, where excessive and much pain, by

℞ Cret. alb. præparat. ℥ij.
Sacchar. alb. ℥i.
Confect. Jabon. ℥ij.
Aq. Menth. Pip.
Font. ā ℥ij. m.

*Two spoonfuls after
every stool.*

℞ Mucilag. Gum. Arabic. ℥iij.
Pulv. Ocul. Cancror. ℥i.
Sacch. alb. ℥ij.
L. L. gutt. xx. m.

℞ Potion. Cretac. (*Vide* page 18.)

℞ Ennem. Amyli, cum L. L.

℞ Aq. Flor. Tiliæ, ℥ij.
Ceras. Nigr.
Ol. Amygdal. recent. ā ℥i.
Sal Tartar. ℥i.
Vitell. Ovi, ℥iij.

Mucilag. G. Arabic. ℥i. m.

*A table-spoonful every hour
or half hour, as indicated
by pain.*

Vomiting checked by Sedatives; as,

℞ Moschi,
Sacchar. alb. ā gr. iij. tere bene et adde
Aq. Menth. ℥iij. m. pro dose.

Pain,

By opiates, as in other cases, proportioning the dose (*vide* page 129); also,

℞ Syrup. Diacod. ℥i.

One, two, or more spoonfuls a dose, according to the age.

Convulsions

By the general means, pointed out in page 123, and sedatives; as,

℞ Nitri purificat.
Tartar. vitriolat. ā ℥i.

Cinnabar pur. gr. xlv. m. ft. Pulv. subtil. *The dose gr. x. to be gradually increased.*

Fever

By mild alkalies, in preference to neutral salts, from the excess of acid in children; as,

℞ Aq. pur. lb. i.
Sal Tartar. ℥ij. m

A table-spoonful thrice a day.

Tooth-ache.

Cariated tooth-ache palliated by anodynes and caustics; as,

℞ Opii purificat.
Camphor. ā gr. i.
Ol. Caryophyll.

Piperis, ā gutt. i. m. ft. pil. *To be put into the cariated tooth.*

℞ Vitriol. alb.

A small bit to be inserted.

℞ Rad. Pyrethri.

A bit applied to the hollow.

℞ Ol. Caryophyll. vel Guiac.

A drop or two applied on cotton to the cariated part.

℞ Gum. Mastiche, ʒi.
Ol. Terebinth. ʒff. m. ft. solut. *A drop or two applied on
cotton to the cariated
part.*

The teeth preserved clean by tinctures and teeth-powders, as
in p. 173. Also,

℞ Offis Sepiæ,
Sacchar. alb. ā ʒij.
Aloes Succot. ʒvi.
Rad. Irid. Florent. ʒff. m. ft. pulv. subtil.

Insects in antrum maxillare removed by injections of tobacco,
oil, and asa-fœtida; as,

℞ Nicotianæ, ʒff.
Aq. Bullient. lb. ff. infunde per quartam horæ partem.

℞ Ol. Oliv.
Spt. Salin. aromat. gutt. aliquot.

℞ Solut. asæ-fœtid. (ʒi. ad aq. bullient. ʒi.)

Ulceration from transplanted teeth treated by mercury, as in
p. 155; also by bark and elixir of vitriol, as in p. 144.

Diseases of the Neck and Throat.

These consist of polypi, and swellings of the tonsils and uvula,
which admit only of relief from an operation.

Diseases of Female Breasts.

Affections of Nipples.

Common ulceration of nipples treated by washes and liniments;
as,

℞ Ferri vitriolat. ad rubedinem calcinat. ʒi.
Aq. distillat. ʒviij. m. *This solution to be fre-
quently applied.*

℞ Solut. Zinci.
Vitriolat. ut in p. 215.

R_x Solut. Ceruss.

Acetat. ut in p. 177.

R_x Emplast. Lithargyr. ℥iv.

Ol. Olivæ, ℥iij.

Acet. ℥i. m. ft. Ungt.

*Ointment with which
the sore is to be
dressed in the inter-
val of sucking.*

R_x Cert. Goulard. ℥i.

Ceræ alb. ℥i. m. ft. Ungt.

R_x Ungt. ceruss.

Acetat. ℥i.

Ditto.

Specific ulceration by mercury, as in p. 155.

Diseases of Chest.

The diseases of chest that require the aid of surgery depend on the extravasation of different fluids: and those fluids are, blood, air, serum, and pus.

The symptoms that denote blood are, uncommon oppression of breathing and irregular feeble pulse; blood also, in part, coughed up.

Its treatment consists in the operation of paracentesis.

The symptoms that mark the presence of air are, sudden oppression, or straightness of breast, after the occurrence of an accident; no blood at the same time thrown from the trachea; flushed and swelled face, with coldness of the extremities; incapacity to bear a horizontal posture; and a sort of crackling sensation in the part on the pressure of the hand, and emphysema, more or less diffused.

The treatment is the same as the former.

The symptoms of water are chiefly the following. The constitution shows something of a dropical cast; or, having been weakened by some previous disease, discovers a pale bloated look. Pain is felt for some time in the chest, without any appearance of suppuration, after its commencement. The urine is lessened considerably in its quantity, while the water is collecting, and its colour is at the same time highly increased. Difficulty of respiration next commences, which is most experienced in ascending any height, attended with a teasing cough, but ejecting little or no spitte; accompanied with palpitation, and numbness of the

right arm and fingers. By the pressure of the water, in process of time, sleep comes to be disturbed, and the patient suddenly starts from it with a sense of suffocation; he is also unable to stoop much forward, or to lift any thing from the ground. During the progress of the disease, the pulse is very variable; and at this period, though not always, an intermission of it occurs. The undulation of the fluid may also, in some cases, be heard by the patient himself, when suddenly rising up: an enlarged size of the thorax of that side is likewise conspicuous at times: moving the body by sudden jerks will also help to discover it.

The treatment is the same as the former; but the use of diuretics is proper, to prevent its recurrence, as in p. 160.

The symptoms that show a collection of matter are, the common symptoms that attend suppuration elsewhere, viz. frequent irregular shiverings, with other marks of symptomatic fever: fixed pain in the chest, with difficult respiration, and strong desire of an erect posture: a constant and teasing cough, most severe when lying on the sound side: enlarged puffy feel of the side itself, or where the pain was originally felt; or an evident fluctuation discerned, by placing the patient in a sitting posture, and shaking or otherwise agitating the thorax.

The treatment is the same as in the former cases; though it is here often successful.

Diseases of the Belly.

The diseases of the belly consist either of fluid or solid tumours.

Ascites.

This disease is chiefly denoted along with the general symptoms of dropsy, viz. thirst, diminished urine, dry skin, emaciation and paleness; by a tense abdominal swelling, equal in every part, and discovering a fluctuation to the feel. For this purpose, the patient should be laid in his bed, with his shoulders raised, when, a hand being placed on one side, and the other struck with one or more fingers, the undulation will be heard. The umbilicus is at the same time generally pressed outwards, where the distension arises from this cause.

The treatment consists in tapping.

Relaxation of the parts after it removed by friction and stimulants; as,

R̄ Ol. Ammon.

R̄ Balsam. Opodeldoch.

Tympany

Is marked by the same symptoms as ascites, and admits the same relief.

Hydrocele.

Hydrocele includes every fluid collection of the scrotum and spermatic cord.

It is divided into

1. *Anasarcous Hydrocele of the Testes,*

Known by a soft inelastic tumour, of a white shining colour, pitting on pressure of the finger, attended with disappearance of the rugæ of the scrotum, enlargement of all the contiguous parts, and frequently distortion of the penis.

Its treatment consists in an operation, with the use of diuretics, as in the other species of dropsy.

2. *Vaginal Hydrocele,*

Marked by the same pellucid appearance of the scrotum, and alteration of its rugæ, as in the former disease. Its bag is of a pyramidal form, and approaches, according to its size, more or less towards the ring of the abdominal muscle, while its tumour continues the same, on any alteration of posture, and shows an evident fluctuation.

The treatment depends on an operation, and is either radical or palliative.

3. *Anasarcous Hydrocele of the Cord*

Is known by a colourless, soft, inelastic swelling in its situation, changing its shape and size somewhat according to the posture of the body, and the application of pressure, and varying in its extent in different cases.

Its treatment depends on evacuation of the fluid by an operation.

4. *Encysted Hydrocele of the Cord,*

Distinguished by the progress of the tumour, which commences above the situation of the testicle, which can at all periods of the disease be felt, and by the small distortion of penis. In other respects its shape is pyramidal; it contains a sensible fluctuation, with a sort of springy feel, and it is not affected by pressure. Where combined with hydrocele of the testicle, a slight division or line of distinction can still be traced betwixt the two.

Treatment the same as in vaginal hydrocele.

Inflammation, or effects of the operation when puncture employed, obviated by saturnine and other astringent solutions, as in page 177.

Gangrene treated locally in page 180.

Radical treatment of hydrocele also attempted by astringents externally, in the following forms:

R̄ Sal Ammoniac. in pulv. trit. ℥i.

Acet. Vini.

Spt. Vini rectificat. ā ℥iv.

A compress to be soaked in it, applied to the scrotum, and retained by a bandage, to be renewed thrice a day.

R̄ Ol. Oliv. ℥vi.

Camphor. ℥i.

Spt. C. C. ℥i. m. ft. Liniment.

R̄ Tinct. Cantharid.

R̄ Vin. Gallic.

Acet. cois, ā ℥iv. m. ft.

In radical cure by caustic, the following preparations are employed:

R̄ Calcis, cum Kali, pur. ℥ij.

Opii pulverifat. ℥ss.

Saponis mollis vulgaris, q. s. ut ft. past.

To be applied as directed.

R̄ Kali pur.

To be applied in the same way.

Radical cure by injection is according to the following form:

R̄ Vini rubr. ℥xij.

Aq. pur. ℥iv. m.

To be used somewhat warm.

Hematocoele

Is distinguished by two peculiar symptoms: its sudden appearance, and the greater weight of its tumour, compared with hydrocele.

Vaginal hematocoele treated by the use of external stimulants and astringents, as in p. 225 and 177.

Hæmorrhage restrained by ligature, or ardent spirits, æther, &c. applied on pledgits.

Varicocoele, &c. or Enlargement of Veins

Of these parts is marked by a knotty unequal swelling, attended with no pain.

Varicocoele treated by astringents, as in page 177, and suspension.

Hernia

Is a protrusion of part of the contents of the abdominal cavity, through some part of the abdominal coverings. The symptoms of this affection are chiefly marked by its sudden appearance; by its effect on the alimentary canal, in its obstruction and pain, along with nausea, and other morbid affections of stomach; and, by its disappearance on pressure, more or less into the abdomen.

Scrotal Hernia

Is a soft swelling, somewhat elastic and tense, beginning in the groin, and descending into the scrotum or labia in women, attended for the most part with morbid symptoms of stomach and bowels.

Femoral Hernia

May be defined a tumor on the upper and anterior part of the thigh, having the same appearance and feel as the inguinal hernia, described scrotal.

Umbilical Hernia

Consists of a similar tumor to that in the other situations above described. It is most common to childhood, to corpulent habits, and to women in the last months of pregnancy.

Treatment of hernia consists in replacement of the parts by means of posture, relaxation, and pushing them up, or by an operation.

Relaxation assisted by tobacco injection, which, in hernia, is preferred in the following proportion :

R̄ Herbae Nicotianæ, ʒij.
Aq. fervent. lb. i.

*To infuse ten minutes, then
employed.*

To the part externally are applied pounded ice, frequently renewed; cold saturnine solutions, as in p. 177.

Sarcocoele

Shows great variety in its appearance ; but its leading symptoms are, first, an enlargement and induration of the body of the testicle in one point, gradually advancing without marks of inflammation or pain. With its increase it acquires additional hardness. Its surface, at first smooth, turns by degrees unequal and ragged. The parts are affected with severe darting pain ; extravasation of serum or matter takes place ; the spermatic cord becomes enlarged ; and, external symptoms of inflammation coming on, the teguments give way, and the ulcerous state commences, exhibiting a foetid sore, with ragged edges, and thrusting out a painful gleety fungus. In this state the hectic symptoms rapidly proceed, and the patient is cut off in much pain.

Its treatment consists in the use of the same remedies as to schirrus elsewhere, or in an operation.

Diseases of Penis and Urinary Organs.

Phymosis

Is a contraction of the skin or preputium over the glans.

In phymosis, with ulcerations within the prepuce, the following injection is to be applied by a syringe :

R Cupri vitriolat. gr. vi.

Aq. pur. ℥iv.

Lithargyr. acetat. gutt. xx. m.

*To be injected with a
syringe betwixt the
prepuce and glans
thrice a day.*

R Vitriol. Cœrul. gr. vi.

Aq. Font. ℥iij. m. ft. solut.

Calculous Affections.

Calculus in the Kidneys

Is marked by acute or obtuse pain in the region of the kidneys, attended with a bloody or purulent discharge of urine, by sickness, and vomiting.

Calculus in the Bladder

Is denoted by, first, a constant sense of pain and uneasiness on motion, which, when carried to any excess, occasions blood to be mixed with the urine: secondly, frequent inclination to discharge it, which flows in a small quantity, of a limpid appearance, often suddenly interrupted, while the last drops are always attended with pain, and a sort of itchiness in the glans penis: thirdly, pain and irritation of the contiguous parts, affected by the state of the bladder, as tenesmus, diarrhœa, pain in the perinæum, or striking in a direction down the thighs, &c.

Constitutional treatment of calculus by lithontriptics, as directed in p. 171.

In the local treatment no peculiar prescription occurs, except, in case of severe fits, the *ennema terebinthæ*.

R Terebinth. vulgar. ℥ss.

Ovi unus Vitell.

Decoct. Avenæ, lb. ss. m. ft. inject.

Radical cure, the operation.

Piles.

Local treatment consists in the use of ointments and injections;

- ℞ Pulv. Gallar.
Axung. ā ʒ ff. m. ft. Ungt.
- ℞ Pulv. Gallar. ʒ ij.
Camphor. ʒ ff.
Adipis Suillæ, ʒ i. m. ft. Ungt.
- ℞ Gallar. contus. ʒ ff.
Aq. fervent. lb. ij. m. ft. foment.
- ℞ Solut. Saturnin. tepid. valde dilut. p. 177-

Where ulcerations occur :

- ℞ Myrrh. ʒ ij. solve in
Aq. Calcis, et
Ser. Lactis, ā ʒ iij. pro inject.
- ℞ Balsam. Peruv. ʒ i.
Myrrh. ʒ ij. coque in
Aq. Font. lb. i. ad lb. ff. adde colat
Mel. Rosæ, ʒ i. pro inject.

Obstruction of Urine.

From stricture, palliated by

- ℞ Ferri Rubiginis, lb. ff.
Acid. muriatic. (pondere) lb. iij.
Spt. Vinos. rectificat. lb. iij.

Dose—ten drops every ten minutes till relief is obtained.

Cured by bougies.

Bougies are of three kinds : of *plastered linen*, of *catgut*, and *elastic resin*. For the composition of the first the receipts are various ; as,

- ℞ Ol. Oliv. lb. iij.
Ceræ flav. lb. i.
Minii, lb. ff. coque mass. per horas sex.
- ℞ Ceræ flav. lb. i.
Spermaceti, ʒ iij.
Ceruss. acetat. ʒ ff. coque ut antea.

- ℞ Emplast. Litharg. ℥iv.
 Ceræ flav. ℥i. ff.
 Ol. Oliv. ℥iij. coque emplast. separat. dein adde cer. et ol.

Bougies are formed by dipping, into the plaster made from any of the above receipts, *thin slips of linen rag*. They are then *rolled up*, and their surface *smoothed on a marble slab*.

Suppression of Urine.

Relieved by anodyne injections ; as,

- ℞ Mucilag. Amyli, lb. ff.
 Tinct. Opii, ℥i. m. ft. inject.
 ℞ Ol. Olivæ, ℥v.
 Tinct. Opii, gutt. lx. m. ft. inject.

Incontinence of Urine.

Besides the other tonics mentioned, p. 110, when from palsy of sphincter is treated by small doses of alum.

- ℞ Pulv. Alum. gr. v.
 G. Arabic. gr. x. m. ft. pulv. *One twice a day.*

Excreescences.

Round the anus removed by ligature, caustic, or escharotics, as in p. 208.

Falling down of Gut.

Prolapsus ani has its inflammation abated, previous to replacement, by warm astringent injections ; as,

- ℞ Foment. Gallarum, p. 229.
 ℞ Solut. Alum. tepid. (℥i. ad aq. ℥vi.)
 ℞ Solut. Saturnin. tepid. p. 177.

Sinous Ulcer of Anus.

Fistula in ano cured at times by Ward's *pastila piperis*.

℞ Piperis Nigri.
Rad. enul. Campan. ā lb. i.
Sem. Fœnicul. dulc. lb. iij.
Mellis despumat.
Sacchar. purificat. ā lb. iii. m.

*The size of a nutmeg thrice
a day, drinking after it a
glass of wine.*

But, in general, the operation is necessary.

DIVISION III.

CLASS IV.

FRACTURES.

Simple.

The symptoms of simple fracture are ; first, acute pain about the place suspected, with considerable swelling, tension, and inflammation : secondly, inability to move the part below the fracture : thirdly, a sort of grating of the ends of the bone on each other, when the limb is moved, termed crepitation, with a yielding of it there in the form of a joint : and, fourthly, an evident shortness of the fractured limb, when compared with the other.

First step, in the cure of simple fracture, replacement of the part, by a proper relaxation of the muscles, and extension of the member.

Second step, retaining it in this replaced state by the application of splints and a bandage.

Third step, obviating the attending inflammation by the usual means of venesection, with leeches, if necessary, or more commonly by the use of saturnine and sal ammoniac solutions alone, as in p. 177 ; or instead of these, where inflammation is slight,

R_x Litharg. levigat. lb. ff.
 Acer. lb. ij.
 Saponis, ℥iv.
 Ol. Oliv.
 Cerae flav. ā lb. ff. m. f. a.

Callus, if too luxuriant in the progress of the cure, checked by astringents as above, or more completely by pressure.

Fourth step, removing the effects of the injury, which consist in weakness of the part, or general stiffness of the member.

The *first* relieved by plasters, giving a firmness or support, and constantly worn ; as,

R_x Emplast. defensiv. vel roboran.

Stiffness is relieved by the use of friction and emollients, as in page 235; also by warm bathing, or steams received on the part.

Compound.

Obvious, from the state of the injury.

First step, restraint of hæmorrhage; removal of obstacles to re-placement; and the re-placement of the bones.

Second step, attempting the cure by the first intention, or adhesion, by obviating inflammation, by the usual means, as in page 177, and the use of gently-astringent applications to the part, as in page 178; or first casing the wound with gold-beater's leaf, then forming a covering over it, for the exclusion of air, by pledg-its dipped in the *tinct. benzoe's composita*, but guarding against any part of it entering the wound.

Third step, if adhesion frustrated by matter forming, this termination to be hastened by fomentation and poultice, as directed in page 178, and then a free vent given to it.

Fourth step, if discharge continuing too great, to be checked by astringent dressings in a watery form; as,

R. Solut. Saturnin. as in page 177.

(A small proportion of brandy to be here added.)

Charpee, dipped in this solution, to be laid on the sore, and also frequent changes of dressings to take place.

Fifth step, where tendency to gangrene, to be counteracted by wine, bark, and elixir of vitriol, as directed page 180, and also by the local means there detailed.

Sixth, where a cure takes place, morbid consequences to be removed as in simple fracture.

CLASS V.

Luxations.

A luxation is, for the most part, easily known by a swelling on one side, or a degree of protuberance, equalled by a corresponding hollow on the other, most apparent on comparing the joint of the one member injured with its fellow; by inability; also, to move the injured limb; by pain and tension, accompanied sometimes by general symptoms of inflammation and fever.

First step, re-placement of the part, by relaxation of the muscles affecting the motion of the member, and its extension.

Second step, its retention in this state, by continuing the same relaxation, and the application of a bandage.

Third, obviating effects of inflammation by the usual means of venesection, and sedative and astringent remedies, as in page 177.

Fourth, removing the consequences of the accident, or stiffness and pain in the part, by emollients, as in page 235, warm bathing, and steams. And where from weakness, preventing also a recurrence by a bandage, tonics, and cold bathing.

CLASS VI.

*Distortions.**Spine.*

The patient here complains of weakness of the extremities, and paralysis gradually ensues.

The general tonic treatment indicated, as in page 165.

Local treatment, the giving relief to the affected part, by preventing inequality of pressure on it from above by a collar, supporting the head, and by lessening accumulation in the part itself, by a seton on each side of the protrusion.

Joints.

The treatment, regular and continued friction, with emollients of a firm consistence, as animal fats or fowls' grease, long persevered in, and the occasional effect gained, or degree of extension acquired, constantly preserved by the application of a machine.

Limbs.

Original Distortion attempted to be removed by pressure made by machines, fitted to the particular species of it.

Morbid Distortion, or from disease, attempted also by the same means of pressure, joined with a tonic regimen, as in page 165.

CLASS VII.

Amputations.

In this class nothing particular occurs in the way of prescription.

The success of the after-treatment lies in preventing hæmorrhage, obviating inflammation, and abating pain.

The first is done by a due attention to the use of the tourniquet and ligature; the second by a strict antiphlogistic regimen; and the third by anodynes, and an easy position of the member.

DIVISION IV.

BANDAGES.

In the preceding part, the several applications are detailed in the way of medicine, suited to the different morbid circumstances of local disease, according as it forms an object of surgery, it remains still, after the application of these means, to examine the different ways of retaining them to the part, so as to prove effectual for the purpose. This part of surgery consists in the use of bandages.

Bandages are composed either of old linen, cotton, or flannel.

The first is generally employed as the medium of application for the dressings, and on which they are spread. It is also placed immediately above them in the form of compress or a square piece, several times doubled, to soften the pressure of the bandage, or render it more equal. When employed as a bandage itself, it is only suitable where there is little discharge or subsequent swelling. But the two last are now preferred for external use, as both yielding from their elasticity, giving additional warmth, and being capable of absorption from their more spongy texture.

All bandages must have their application made with a certain

degree of firmness, and extremes avoided ; but this must be regulated in its extent by the peculiar morbid circumstances, or the exact degree of pressure required.

In the application of every bandage, two circumstances are to be always attended to :

1. The equality of its application or pressure ; and,
- 2 Its easy removal when applied.

With respect to the first, in forming it, every seam or rough part must be cut off.

In regard to the second, the circumstances of the case will determine its form, which regulates this.

The forms of bandages are very various : they consist chiefly of rollers, either simply applied in different ways, as circular, spiral, &c. or with openings in them, in order, along with their degree of pressure, to form a means of the union of parts, from which they derive their name of uniting bandages. They are rolled up into balls before their application ; and, when applied, the ball is kept outermost ; but, when taken off again, innermost. But in order to detail the variety of their forms more particularly, we shall consider their application to different parts of the body ; previous to which, in all cases, every thing necessary for the treatment of the injury should be ready and at hand.

Head.

The bandages suited to all injuries of head are the *common night-cap*, the *couvre-chef*, or a *roller*.

The *night-cap*, when applied, is secured by a band before or going round it, and another passing below the chin.

The *couvre-chef* consists of a doubled napkin put round the head, and made to fasten at the back part and hang down, or else brought forward and also tied under the chin ; but it is less secure than the former.

The *roller* is only used here to make compression on one part or point, and is applied either as the radiated or uniting bandage.

In the first form, it is made to pass round the head, then turned at the place of the injury, which increases the degree of

pressure here, and made to pass in the opposite direction, or below the chin, and over the top of the head.

In the second form, or uniting bandage, it consists of a long roller with two heads, and a slit or opening in the middle. The sides of the injured part being brought close together, it is applied by passing one head through the opening, which makes a proper pressure, so as to secure their contact, and then repeating the turns with the roller in the usual manner; or, instead of a hole or slit, it may be joined at this part by threads, which, passing through each other, will make a still more equal pressure.

Face.

The bandages for the face are few.

In injuries of the eye, a compress is first applied, which is supported by a roller put two or three times round the head, or it may be fixed equally well to a night-cap or *couvre-chef*.

In injuries of the nose, and also in longitudinal divisions of the lips, a roller applied in the manner of a uniting bandage answers best.

In fractures of the lower jaw, a four-headed roller is preferred. When applied, the middle space between the heads having a hole in it, is received by the chin, the two superior heads are carried back round the occiput, and brought to unite at the forehead, or are carried back again; the two remaining heads are first reflected on the jaw, and then brought up to be fixed on the top of the head.

Neck.

In the neck no particular bandage is necessary, farther than the roller. Where particular operations are performed, the instruments necessary in the after treatment are detailed in the preceding part of the work (page 40. 257.)

Shoulders.

In injuries of the shoulders, as well as the neck, no other bandage is applicable, in preference to the roller; and, for its particular mode of application here, a reference may be made to the treatment of these injuries themselves (page 359.)

Chest and Belly.

Injuries of the chest and belly are best supported by a *napkin* and *scapulary*.

The napkin may be either applied so as to answer for simple retention, or also to make compression.

In the first case, it consists of a piece of linen six or seven inches broad, brought once round, having pieces of tape tying it at each end, instead of pins.

In the second case, it is formed by a broad roller, passing several times round the body, with a proper tightness to compress the parts, as in case of fracture of ribs, protrusion in hernia, &c.

The scapulary is formed of a piece of cloth three inches broad, and so long as to reach the napkin behind, to which its ends are fixed, to pass over the shoulders, being slit into two from its middle for this purpose, and to pin to the napkin before.

Another strap may be also connected to the napkin below, where more pressure is necessary, and passed betwixt the thighs.

The particular bandages for the operation of tapping in ascites, and the trusses for hernia, belong to the mechanic, not the surgeon.

As also the suspensory for diseases of the testicles : And,

The penis is best supported by a small bag, connected by tape round the waist.

Perinæum and Anus.

The T. bandage is peculiarly adapted for dressings to these parts. It is formed by a band going round the waist, to which is connected a perpendicular one, of a proper breadth, and so long as to pass from the band behind, between the thighs, and to be fastened to the band before.

Extremities.

Simple wounds of the extremities, especially longitudinal ones, are best supported by the uniting bandage.

Fractures, particularly those of a compound nature, and in the lower extremities, are treated by the application of a twelve or eighteen tailed bandage ; which is formed by laying together three pieces of cloth, and making the breadth of the bandage equal to the length of the member. The length of its tail should go round the limb once and a half ; and, being laid below beforehand, it is applied by beginning with the inner tails, which are somewhat shorter than the outer ones, at the place of the fracture, applying them strait. The others may then be either carried strait, or in a slanting direction ; when finished, they are fixed with pins.

EXTEMPORANEOUS PRESCRIPTION;

PART III.

OR,

THE PRINCIPAL FORMS & REMEDIES

EMPLOYED IN

THE PRACTICE OF MIDWIFERY.

INTRODUCTION.

Conception favoured by attention to the state of constitution, by the regulation of the menstrual discharge, by the proper circumstances taking place in the act of coition, viz. the excited state of the organs, and the presence of the feminal fluid in the uterus and tubes.

When relaxation of the constitution prevails to a morbid degree, *tonics*, particularly indicated, as in p. 143. Also

R Pulv. C. P. \mathfrak{z} i.
Rubigin. Ferri, \mathfrak{z} iv.
Conserv. C. Aurant. \mathfrak{z} ij.
Pulv. Aromat. \mathfrak{z} ij.
Syrup. Cort. Aurant. q. s. fiat Elect.

R Infus. Gentian. \mathfrak{z} x.
Tinct. Cinn. Comp. \mathfrak{z} i ff.
Vin. Chalyb. \mathfrak{z} i. ut ft. Haust.

℞ Pulv. Cort. Peruv. ℥i.

Catechu.

Limatur. Ferri, ā ℥i.℥.

Syrup. Zinziber. q. s. ut fiat elect.

*The size of a nutmeg,
three or four times
a day.*

Where, on the contrary, rigidity prevails, this is to be obviated by change of climate, the use of the warm bath, &c. The regulation of the menstrual discharge is much connected with the state of constitution. Where relaxation, however, prevails, one symptom often occurs highly unfavourable to conception; this is the *fluor albus*, or *whites*; and it is to be removed by the means pointed out in p. 121, and particularly by cold bathing.

℞ Cupri Vitriolat. ℥i.

Aq. bullient. ℥i. m. ft. Inj.

To be used twice a day.

℞ Aq. Alumen. Comp. pro Inject.

PREGNANCY.

Sympathetic Diseases.

Dyspepsia.

First stage treated by blood-letting, where evidently plethoric. The use of opiates, as in p. 129. Or its injection; as,

℞ Infus. Lini, ℥viii.

L. L. gutt. lx. m. ft. Ennema.

℞ Ol. Olivæ, ℥v.

Tinct. Opii, gutt. lx. m. fiat Ennema.

℞ Ol. Lini.

Decoct. Hordei, ā ℥iv.

Tinct. Opii, gutt. lx. m. ft. m.

Or by an external application; as,

℞ Emplast. Ladani, ℥i.

G. Opii Pulverifat. ℥i.

Liquef. Emplast. dein adde Opii Pulv.

Second stage obviated by the common dyspeptic remedies, and neutral salts in the act of effervescence; as,

R Sal Tartar. ʒi.
Aq. Font. ʒviij. M.

R Spt. Vitriol. ten. ʒi.
Aq. Font. ʒviij. M.

*A table-spoonful of each mixture
to be mixed, and taken in the
act of effervescence.*

Bitters, as in p. 136.

R Vin. Aloet. Alcal.
Aq. Cinn. ā ʒi.

A spoonful a dose.

R Vin. Aloet. Alkaline. ʒi.
Aq. Menth. Sat. ʒij.

Absorbents; 25,

R Magnes. alb. ʒij.
Pulv. Rhæi, ʒij.
Aq. Cinnam. ʒv.
Aq. Font. ʒi. M. ft. M.

*Two table-spoonfuls a dose
occasionally.*

R Aq. Font. ʒiv.
Aq. Kali, gutt. xxx.
Sacchar. alb. ʒij.

The same.

R Trochisc. Magnes. p. 25.

R Magnes. alb. gr. x.
Elect. ā Scord. ʒij.
Aq. Menth. sativ.
Cinn. ā ʒi. ff.
Syrup. Croci, ʒff. M.

R Magnes. alb. ʒi.
Rhæi, gr. xii.
Pulv. Aromat. gr. ii. m. fiat Pulv.

R Magnes. Trochisc. ē Sulphur. ā ʒi.
Ol. Carvi, gutt. i. M.

The heart-burn tablet, the best remedy being a mixture of absorbents and aromatics, as prepared and sold by BURT, apothecary in Edinburgh.

Malacia, or Longing,

Being an affection of mind, is to be treated by change of scene and amusement, so as to withdraw the mind from its attention to the particular infixed object which forms the disease.

Cardialgia, or Heartburn.

Palliated by the free use of absorbents, as in dyspepsia.

- ℞ Test. Ostr. gr. ʒij.
 Sacchar. alb. ʒi.
 Ol. Cinn. gutt. ij. m. ft. Pulv.

Hysterics.

Removed by the antispasmodics enumerated p. 138; also,

- ℞ Spt. Ammon. fetid.
 Tinct. Opii Camphorat. ā ʒss.

- ℞ Aq. Piment. ʒss.
 Spt. Cinn. ʒij.
 Tinct. Asæ-fetid. ʒij.

30 to 50 drops a dose, occasionally, in any liquid.

Plethoric Diseases.

Counteracting general state at this period, either by venesection, if plethora strongly marked; or, what is more common, by attention to the state of the primæ viæ, and the use of mild laxatives, as in p. 108; also,

- ℞ Pil. Aloct.

Two a dose.

- ℞ Ol. Ricini, ʒi. Spt. Menth. Pip. ʒss. m. fiat haust.

- ℞ Elect. Lenitiv.

Affection of Breasts.

Local applications consist in allowing a freedom of expansion; and, for that purpose, employing warmth and emollients to admit relaxation.

- ℞ Ol. Palmæ, ʒi.

A little to be rubbed warm on the part, and the breast afterwards covered with fur or flannel.

Retroverted Uterus.

The cure to be attempted,

First, by removal of pressure on the organ, by the use of the catheter, and clearing the intestines by injection.

In introducing the catheter here, its concave part must be turned downwards, the reverse of what is usual in other cases; and if the female one is too short, the male one is to be preferred: the point of its curve, in the introduction, being also directed downwards.

Secondly, Subduing inflammation and pain, by venesection, if necessary, fomentations, and opiates; and,

Thirdly, replacing the retroverted part, and retaining it in this state.

By a proper position of the patient for the operation; and when the latter is performed, enjoining rest, and a horizontal posture, till the retrovertive period is over, or till the end of the fifth month.

In its ultimate state, both premature delivery and SIGAULT's operation equally ineffectual.

For a view of the disease, *vide* HUNTER's elegant plate.

Pleurisy, Ciamp, &c.

Treated by venesection where indicated, the removal of accumulation in the intestines by laxatives, as in p. 93, succeeded by the use of anodyne injections, as in p. 230, along with rest.

Convulsions.

Treated by removal of uterine irritation by venesection, and clearing the intestines by sedatives applied to the part, or opiate injections; and,

By a counter-stimulus, applied to restore the energy of the brain; as, dashing the face with cold water, &c.

Palsy.

As arising chiefly from pressure, to be palliated till delivery less by general means than by rest, and the topical applications detailed in p. 127.

MIXED DISEASES.

Obstipatio, or Costiveness.

To be avoided by a diet of easy assimilation, and the occasional use of laxatives, as in p. 232.

Hæmorrhoids, or Piles.

Treated by the use of laxatives, as in the former disease, and a horizontal posture; while pain is alleviated by opiates, as in p. 129; and inflammation abated by external sedative applications, as in p. 177, &c.

Œdema, or Swelling of Legs.

Palliated till delivery by venesection, the use of laxatives, and a horizontal posture.

Varix.

Palliated in the same way; but, if a rupture takes place, astringent applications are to be then applied, as in p. 177.

Cramps of the Thighs and Legs.

Palliated, when severe, by opiates, as in p. 129.

Cough and Dyspnœa.

Palliated by venesection, an occasional opiate, and attention to an erect posture.

Vomiting.

Relieved by attention to diet, or small quantities of light food at a time, and particularly by an abstemious regimen. Sometimes changing position of the uterus may be attempted.

Incontinence and Suppression of Urine.

The former relieved by the proper application of compresses to receive the discharge; the latter removed by the regular and timely use of the catheter.

Accidental Diseases.

Dropsy.

ASCITES admits the operation of tapping being performed during pregnancy, if symptoms urgent, the puncture being made on the opposite side to that to which the uterus inclines. When no urgent symptoms occur, diuretics to be used till after delivery, as in p. 159.

Fluor Albus

Is during pregnancy a local affection, and is to be treated less by general remedies than local applications, as in p. 121.

Rupture.

To be chiefly palliated by attention to the intestines; but, where alarming symptoms occur, premature delivery to be attempted.

Calculus.

To be palliated, where occurring, by anodynes, till after delivery.

Anodynes will be best in injection, as

℞ Decoct. pro Ennem. lb. ℥.
Balsam. Copaib. (v. o. f.) ʒij.
Ol. Olivæ, ʒij.
Tinct. Opii, gutt. xxx. m. ft. inj.

℞ Balsam. Peruv. (v. o. f.) ʒi. ℥.
Decoct. pro Ennem. lb. ℥.
Ol. Olivæ, ʒij.
Tinct. Opii, ʒij. m.

Nephritic Complaints.

To be treated in the same way by anodynes and demulcents,
p. 107. Also,

R Lact. Amygdal. lb. i.
Syrup. Papaver. alb. ℥x. m.

For ordinary drink.

R Lact. Amygdal. lb. i. ff.
Vin. alb. ℥iv.
Syrup. ex Althea, ℥ij. m.

Icterus (Jaundice).

To be palliated till delivery by laxatives, and the remedies recommended in p. 163.

Venereal Disease.

To be removed by a gentle course of mercury, exhibited in the mildest form, as in p. 155.

ABORTION.

Management to prevent it consists in,

1. Subduing the increased action of the uterus; by,
Posture; or the breech high and the head low.
Opiate glysters.
2. Lessening determination to the organ; by
Bloodletting.
Cold.

Weakening the action of contiguous parts; viz. of abdominal muscles; by cold applications, as cloths dipped in oxycrate, and by their relaxation by posture, &c.

Preventing retention of urine.

Avoiding costiveness.

When abortion takes place, to procure its termination assistance may be given :

1. By irritation of the os tincæ with a finger, rolling it round to assist the dilatation.
2. By rupture of the ovum in the same way, or by the finger piercing the bag.

Where placenta retained, its expulsion promoted by occasional glysters, and the effects of its retention counteracted by frequent injections into the vagina, with the use of the bark and vitriolic acid, to obviate the putrescent tendency, as detailed p. 144.

Future abortion to be prevented by obviating morbid relaxation by the use of tonics and cold bathing, as detailed p. 123 ; by favouring uterine distension ; by confinement to bed till after the abortive period ; and by removing the constitutional taint, where arising from a venereal cause.

FLOODING.

Treated by the same preventative remedies as abortion.

FALSE CONCEPTION.

To be treated as abortion.

PARTURITION.

The first step preparatory to every delivery is to know when called the state of the labour, by the touch ; and then to adjust the bed and drefs of the patient.

The touch, as formerly described, is the dexterous introduction of one or more fingers into the vagina, the woman being placed on her left side, the usual position of delivery, with her knees drawn up, and her breech towards the side of the bed. The great art on this introduction is to avoid giving pain, which chiefly takes place on the separation of the external labia. The finger

should therefore be first moistened with axunge; and, being placed on the symphysis, or joining of the pubes, when carried downwards, will naturally fall into the vagina; after which it is directed towards the sacrum, or rolled round the extremity of the vagina, so as to reach the orifice of the uterus.

By this examination, when the uterine dilatation is once determined as having begun, the particular form of the bed, most convenient for delivery, becomes next the object of attention. The bed of an in-lying woman, for its curtains and other appendages, should consist of the lightest and thinnest materials, that the access of the air may be freely allowed; and part of them should be also kept constantly open for its admission. As the softness of the usual feather-bed renders it too easily discomposed, by the agitation and change of posture in the woman during her intervals of pain, a well stuffed mattress should be spread over it, covered with a piece of skin or oil-cloth. Over this last a pair of sheets is then to be laid in the ordinary way; and a second pair, made in the form of a roller, must be placed above them, in an opposite direction, with their ends tucked into the sides of the bed. An old blanket, covered by a sheet, is afterwards to be placed, in a square form, directly under the woman's breech, to receive the waters on the rupture of the membranes, and the rest of the lochia. The remainder of the bed is to be adjusted in the common way, this supernumerary apparatus being mostly removed where wetted after delivery.

The making of the bed, if the pains continue strong, is immediately succeeded by the dress of the woman, which, from the degree of agitation during labour, the less cumbersome it is made appears most proper. It generally consists of an open half-shift, covered with a short bed-gown, and a linen skirt, with a broad band, called the *safe-guard*, which serves in some measure, when fastened, to compress the abdominal muscles, and forms a proper pressure on the belly, when a little tightened, after delivery, at which time it is necessary to be changed.

These preparations of the bed and dress are the business of the nurse, and are generally over before an accoucheur is called, though it is necessary he should be acquainted with them.

CLASS I.

NATURAL LABOUR.

Duration seldom exceeding from six to eight hours.

Management consists in,

1. Assisting the natural efforts, by preventing straining in the absence of pain, directing the proper position of the assistant parts, and encouraging the efforts of the patient in the time of pain.

2. Obviating morbid symptoms during the progress of labour;
as,

Sickness, by washing out the stomach, or giving some slight aromatic infusion, as mint tea, &c.

Diarrhœa, by opiates in injection, if labour not much advanced.

Suppression of urine, by the use of the catheter; and, if head advanced, pushing the finger betwixt it and the pubes, to allow the catheter to pass.

Costiveness, by a laxative glyster.

Cramp, when in the abdomen, by opiates, and rupture of the membranes; when in the thigh, not to be alleviated until delivery.

Flooding, by cold applications; and, if very profuse, expediting delivery as soon as possible.

3. Preparing to receive the child.

As soon as the membranes break, the accoucheur should be at hand; but even then it is not necessary that he should interfere, unless he wishes to appear very attentive; when in the time of pain, he may support the perinæum with his hand, covered with a cloth held against it. When the head is expelled, he places a

hand on each side of it, and waits for a pain, to give the shoulders their proper turn, and the body follows. The child is then to be placed on its side, beneath the cloths, which the accoucheur endeavours to support over it, and where he allows it to remain for a minute or two, till it cries, or shows certain signs of life and vigour. Its connection with the mother is then to be separated, by passing a ligature on the umbilical cord, at the distance of two inches from the navel. Another ligature should also be passed on the side next the mother, and the division of the cord then made between them, which will prevent the blood in the placenta itself flowing into the bed on the division, and is the most cleanly method. The child is then given to an assistant; and, in the mean time, some cordial, as negus, or cinnamon-water, administered to the mother.

4. Removing the placenta.

The great flow of blood which follows the delivery of the child being over, and the uterus resuming its contraction, in from fifteen to twenty minutes, by the occurrence of grinding uterine pains, the accoucheur twisting the umbilical cord round the fingers of one hand, while the other is higher placed within the vagina, by gently pulling, assists the expulsion of the placenta, which completes the delivery. A roller is then applied round the abdomen of the woman. She is allowed, for some time, to remain in this situation; and having ascertained the state of her pulse, and the quantity of the discharge, she is then committed to the nurse, while the accoucheur is informed that he may return, and give the necessary directions for the future management, before taking leave.

This is the regular process of 99 cases out of every 100.

Retention of the Placenta,

From various causes. requires special management.

From morbid adhesion,

To be removed by introduction of the hand, in the following manner:

Let the hand, in the form of a cone, be quickly passed through the vagina (for in passing here it chiefly gives pain) into the uterus, which will readily admit its entrance, and carry it as high as possible towards the situation of the placenta, to which you will be directed by the cord. Let the fingers then be spread out on the body of the placenta, so as to take a large hold of it;

and, drawing them in towards you, let the body of the placenta be grasped, when the adhering portion will separate from the surface of the uterus, or peel off; then, turning the palm of the hand towards the abdomen, let it be gradually brought out with the placenta.

From rupture of cord,

To be removed by the same means, and grasping it firm, without any separation.

From irregular contraction or spasm,

To be removed in the same way, joined with the assistance of an opiate.

CLASS II.

Protracted Labour.

Duration from twelve hours to four days.

Management consists in,

1. The art of persuasion, and soothing the patient, so as to gain time.

2. Reserving her strength as much as possible, by suspending exertion in the time of pain.

3. Obviating the several causes of delay ; as,

Real weakness, by a proper use of cordials.

Early rupture of membranes, by opiates, and raising the head to permit the flowing off of the remaining portion of the waters that may be retained.

Over distension, by rupture of the membranes.

Fixed irritation, from suppression of urine, by the use of the catheter, p. 189.

Spasm, by opiates.

Costiveness, by laxative injections.

Rigidity of the os tincæ by irritation with the finger, introduced into the orifice : contraction of the parts by venesection and oily injections into the vagina.

General narrowness of pelvis, by suspending the exertion of the pains, the exhibition of opiates, and every mean of gaining time.

Face presentation, by altering the direction, by pushing up the chin, so as to bring it into the natural position.

CLASS III.

Instrumental Labour.

Marked by inefficacy of natural efforts, as displayed by the state of the labour, and exhausted appearance of the patient.

For its success, all that is necessary is patience, perseverance, and good hands.

Three circumstances are essential to be attended to in conducting every instrumental labour; the preparation for it, the application of the instrument, and the extraction.

The preparation consists in,

1. Being satisfied that the state of the labour is proper for the application of the particular instrument you are to employ; and, without this, no intreaty should tempt you to take a rash step, from impatience on your own part, or that of the patient, which you may afterwards repent.

2. Removing every obstruction, by evacuation of the contiguous parts; viz. the bladder and rectum; and,

3. Adjusting the position most favourable for the delivery.

Lever.

The lever, or simplest instrument, is applied, the patient lying on her side.

The art in using it depends on its proper application, by getting high enough to fix a firm hold.

When the occiput is brought down, the labour proceeds readily.

Forceps.

The instrument most generally employed is the forceps; and, to ensure its success, three circumstances are to be attended to in using them:

1. That the state of the labour be proper for their application.
2. That the application be fitly made ; and,
3. That the extraction be gradual.

With respect to the first, a proper forceps' case is, when the occiput presses against the perinæum, the ears inclined laterally, and the head fixed in the cavity of the pelvis.

In all other states of labour, their application is precarious, and should, if possible, be avoided.

With respect to the second circumstance, or their mode of application, their figure corresponds to the slope of the sides of the pelvis ; they are therefore to be placed over the ears, by carrying them, in their introduction, as much as possible, against the perinæum, which will secure a proper hold.

The left-hand blade is to be first introduced, in order to make the locking upon the upper side, carrying it close to the surface of the foetal head, which will both prevent injury, and render the direction of the hand to the full height less necessary.

The first blade introduced is held in its place by a hand, till the other hand, introduced on the opposite side, confines it from slipping ; and on this last hand, so introduced, the second blade is then directed. On withdrawing the hand, the blades are to be locked ; and, if locking readily, leaving a space of an inch and a half between the blades, the hold is proper. If too close, a sufficient hold of the bony part is not included.

If not locking readily, the hold is improper.

When locked, a ligature is unnecessary, as occasioning too much compression, which in pulling should even be moderated.

The efforts of pulling should be most violent at first, until the head moves.

When once moving, the certainty of succeeding is undoubted, and hurry is then to be avoided.

The direction of pulling should be first downwards and backwards ; or, if not yielding from side to side, then more directly forwards ; and, as the occiput is disengaged from the pubes, it should be upwards, to save as much as possible the external parts.

To take advantage of the natural efforts, where they occur, is a good general rule ; but to wait for them, when the forceps are applied, no practitioner should think of.

The forceps are not merely, as Dr. Denman remarks, to supply the want of natural pains ; their use proceeds farther,

and is meant to give actual assistance where pains are of no avail.

The second forceps' case requires the blades to be applied from pubes to sacrum, the position of the woman, in doing it, being on her left side.

The extraction here, instead of pulling, begins by giving a quarter turn, so as to reduce the head to the natural presentation; when, the position of the woman being changed to her back, the extraction proceeds in the natural way.

The third forceps' case differs nothing from the first, either in the application or extraction.

Face Cases,

When requiring the forceps, have their application regulated by the particular circumstances of the presentation, and the rules already detailed will apply.

Long Scissars.

The success here depends on a proper command of the presenting part, a full diminution of the head, and a gradual extraction.

The first is effected by a proper position of the patient, on her knees and elbows, and by the presenting part being wedged in the pelvis, or being kept firm by pressure on the abdomen.

The second requires a proper length of scissars, so as to perforate the bony texture of the cranium; and the perforation also to be made at more than one place.

The third is the most difficult; and, after the hold is secured, before proceeding to the extraction, the injured parts of the head should be so covered with the teguments, as to prevent wounding the passage in the progress of delivery.

Whenever the hold slips, the extraction should immediately stop, and the hand be introduced, to ascertain the cause of it, and a new hold taken.

To avoid the use of the crotchet in future deliveries, three modes of prevention are recommended:

1. To prevent complete evolution, or growth of the child, by the treatment of the mother during pregnancy, consisting in an abstemious regimen and frequent small bleedings.

2. To produce premature labour, in the seventh or eighth month.

3. To enlarge the pelvis, by Sigault's operation. This operation is performed by cutting through the teguments and linea alba, at the upper end and central part of the symphysis pubis; when, the finger being introduced as a director, the ligaments and cartilage are next divided, and the separation completed. The after-treatment consists in preventing or abating the effects of inflammation, which are here often considerable.

Dr. OSBORNE's improved Crotchet Practice.

The success here lies in four circumstances; viz.

1. The early diminution of the head.
2. The total removal of the cranial bones.
3. An intervening period between the diminution and extraction; and,
4. An attention, in the extraction, to the dimensions of the pelvis.

Cæsarean Operation.

Previous treatment the same as for any important operation in surgery, particularly emptying the bladder and rectum.

Incision, either lateral or umbilical, carried slowly through the teguments and adjacent parts, till the peritonæum is laid in view.

Vessels then taken up by ligature. When done, a small hole to be made in the peritonæum, into which a finger introduced, as a director, will guide the incision made with scissars to a sufficient length. A pressure then to be made on the abdomen by the hands of assistants, to circumscribe the situation of the uterus before the internal incision. Middle of the uterine surface that presents to be then opened, so as to introduce a finger, avoiding the situation of the placenta. Incision extended on the finger for a sufficient length, and the extraction of the child and secundines then made as quickly as possible, to prevent hæmorrhage. If the child's head be locked in the brim of the pelvis, a finger introduced into the vagina to raise it.

Operation finished, by removal of clotted blood effused.

After treatment conducted—

1. By promoting adhesion of divided parts by straps of adhesive plaster, or the dry future and the usual dressings.

2. By circumscribing incipient inflammation, which is best done by careful removal of every extraneous substance from the abdomen, before uniting the wound, and afterwards regularly removing such parts of the dressings as will allow a free discharge of any fluid collected.

Arthur Mulhollen

CLASS IV.

Manual Labours

Require, in their treatment, a division into two stages—the preparation and delivery.

The preparation consists in determining the position of the child, by examination, external and internal, rendering the state of the uterus favourable to delivery by a large opiate, and directing the position of the patient, which is either the side, the knees and elbows, or, towards the termination of delivery, the breech.

The delivery consists in reducing every situation, by turning to a footling case, and extracting in that form.

Turning, performed by the introduction of the hand into the uterus.

Footling Case

Distinguished, on rupture of the membranes, by the heel and want of the thumb.

Labour should proceed naturally till the head descends into the pelvis. Assistance then given by wrapping a cloth round the limbs, and pulling gently at each pain, and shifting the hold farther up as it advances, till the breast appear.

Back of the foetus must then be to the pubes; and, if not, to be effected by giving it a turn.

When descending the length of the shoulders, the arms to be then brought down, and, as they are generally placed in a direction along the sides of the head, to perform this the body of the child must be supported on the arm of the operator, and carried as much as possible to one side of the labia. The other hand is then to be directed to the opposite side, where the greatest room for its introduction is by this means allowed; and the fore-finger being placed over the shoulder, while the middle one and thumb are below it, the arm is to be brought out by making a turn with it along the child's breast, and inclining its elbows to the coccyx of the mother. If, however, the fore-finger cannot

be passed, when introduced over the shoulder, farther efforts must be used for bringing the body lower, before an attempt is made to reduce it. After the reduction of one arm, the body of the child is next to be carried to the other side of the labia, and supported in a similar manner as on the former, on the other arm of the operator, while the hand that supported it on the first side is to be introduced to bring down the second arm of the child, which is now rendered more easy by the reduction of the first.

When brought down, head to be then extracted, and the various difficulties opposing it obviated. As this sometimes proceeds from contraction in the orifice of the uterus, the latter may, by the introduction of the hand, be dilated; or when, from the head not following the turn which is made on the protrusion of the breech, to place it in its natural situation, it must be altered by pushing it up, and bringing it down in a different direction. If this should fail, the forceps may be, in such circumstances, employed, and the former rules for their application will be equally proper here.

Natal Case.

Marked by the cleft between the buttocks, and by the genitals.

Two methods of delivery practised.—Either allow it to advance naturally, or push up the presenting part, on once ascertaining it, and bring down the foot or feet, when it is reduced to the former case.

Transverse Case.

Distinguished by early rupture of the membranes; no part of the child felt; often the cord prolapsed.

The hand, in every variety of this case, to be introduced, and the feet brought down.

Brachial Case.

Known by the feel of the hand; the delivery always difficult, though depending, for the degree of it, on the time of the rupture of the membranes.

The treatment consists—

In preparing for turning, by ascertaining the exact situation of the feet, and relaxing the uterus by an opiate.

The hand then introduced through the vagina in a conical form; for in passing here it gives pain, till it reaches the os uteri. It is to be passed into the latter betwixt the presenting part and pubes, as it is most easy to come at the feet in this way. It is to be then carried, when introduced, as high as possible, till a foot is reached, and an attempt is then to be made to bring down the latter into the vagina.

When the hand cannot be introduced, the shoulder of the child to be raised by the operator's fore-finger and thumb, placed as a crutch under the axilla, so as to gain room for its passage.

Failing in these attempts, a spontaneous evolution of the child is to be allowed as the last resource.

© Arthur Mulhollen
- of Pomeroy is the
author of *Opus*

Munnoquassiam
CLAS V.

ANOMALOUS LABOURS.

1. *Flooding.*

First step to distinguish the situation of the placenta, both by the symptoms and examination.

When properly attached, treatment conducted by enjoining a horizontal posture; by cold applications to the uterine region; by refrigerants in liberal doses, as in p. 118; and by mild nourishments, in small quantities. When attended with pyrexia, bleeding sometimes admissible.

The flooding abating, motion to be avoided, as endangering a return.

When placenta improperly attached, known also by the symptoms and examination: delivery then the only certain relief.

To be attempted as soon as possible; or when marked by the appearance and decay of strength of the patient.

If pains attend, natural delivery is to be preferred, breaking the membranes as soon as within reach, and occasionally irritating the os tincæ, in order to expedite the delivery.

When no pains occur, artificial delivery then unavoidable to perform, the success of which depends on its steps being slowly conducted. So soon as the membranes are broken, a proper abdominal compression is to be applied, in proportion to the relaxation of the uterus in the progress of delivery, and the strength of the patient supported by a proper use of cordials.

When floodings occur in the progress of labour, delivery is to be expedited, if necessary, by the forceps, as soon as the presentation is within reach.

Consequences of flooding to be obviated by opiates, tonics, and a generous diet.

2. *Convulsions.*

Treatment to be palliated by venesection, opiates in glyster, and a powerful irritation to the face; by dashing it frequently, and as it were instantaneously, with cold water. As soon as the forceps can be applied, delivery to be completed.

3. *Prolapsed Funis.*

Treatment, introducing the hand; passing the cord beyond the presenting part, and retaining it there until presenting part sufficiently engaged to prevent its return. Neither turning nor forceps admissible in this case.

4. *Plurality of Children.*

Signs all uncertain until delivery of one; membranes then to be broken, and presentation of the head allowed to proceed; if not, the head to be turned, and feet brought into the passage. Both cords joined when extracting placenta; and, if not readily yielding, the hand to be introduced.

5. *Extra-Uterine Labour.*

No treatment admissible here, but trusting to nature; expelling the production, by the process of inflammation, in her own way, except in abdominal cases, taken notice of under the head of Cæsarian Operation.

 CHILD-BED.

The situation of the patient should be airy and free; her posture, with the head and shoulders raised; and every attention paid to preserve her quiet and unruffled.

Pain is to be obviated by the use of anodynes, which are variously combined, according to the usage of different places.

In England they are combined in mixtures with spermaceti and contrayerva, in Ireland with asafœtida, and in France with oily draughts.

The simplest forms, however, are best; as,

℞ Tinct. Opii, gutt. xxx.

Aq. Cinn. f.

Syr. Simpl. ā ʒi. m. fiat. haust.

*To be repeated every
night while the pain
continues.*

℞ Aq. distillat. ʒi. ff.

Spermaceti, (v. o. solut.) ʒff.

Conf. Alkermes, ʒi.

Tinct. Opii, gutt. v. m. ft. haust.

*To be taken every six
hours.*

℞ Pil. pacific.

Two at bed-time.

℞ Aq. distillat. ʒff.

Ol. Amygdal. dulc. ʒij.

Syr. Balsam. ʒi.

Elix. Paregoric. ʒi. m. ft. haust.

℞ Spermaceti, ʒff.

Sacchar. alb. ʒi.

Mucilag. G. Arabic. ʒi.

Tinct. Opii, gutt. xxx. m. ft. haust.

Vide also p. 129.

When watchfulness the only symptom, and opiates disagree,
Castor will succeed; as,

℞ Aq. Pulegii, ʒi. ff.

Spermaceti, (v. o. solut.) ʒi.

Conf. Damocrat. ʒff. ft. haust.

℞ Aq. Puleg. ʒvi.

Sp. Nuc. Moschat. ʒi. ff.

Tinct. Castor.

Tinct. Opii Camphorat. ā ʒij.

Syrup. Simpl. ʒiij. m.

Two spoonfuls occasionally.

℞ Castor. Russic. recenter Pulver. ʒi. ad ʒij.

*The dose to be repeated after
an hour, till it succeeds.*

Where the after-pains assume the form of spasm, the opiate
to be exhibited in glyster, either simply, as in p. 230, or com-
bined with asafœtida.

Sp

R Decoct. pro Ennem. ℥viij.

Asæfoetid. ℥ij.

Ol. Lini, ℥i. fl. m. ft. Ennema.

Fomentations also applied externally, as in p. 108.

Thirst is to be abated by the use of cooling drinks, *viz.* toast and water, cow-milk whey, gruel, &c.; or as in p. 95.

Costiveness is to be obviated by mild laxatives, as in p. 108; or, what is preferable, by an emollient glyster every day, as in p. 107.

Diseases of Child-Bed.

Faintings.

Faintings of the mild species removed by proper abdominal pressure, a supine posture, and the use of gentle stimulants, as steams of vinegar to the nose, or moistening it with lavender or Hungary water, giving a little negus or cinnamon-water occasionally, with a free admission of cool air.

Faintings of the second species admit little relief, except warm applications to restore the vital heat, in addition to the former treatment.

Hæmorrhage.

To be checked by a free application of cold; as cloths dipped in oxycrate, applied to the abdomen and back; cold water dashed on the abdomen, and injected with a bag and pipe into the uterus.

Raising the patient suddenly to the erect posture, so as to bring on fainting or delirium; giving large doses of opium; and, failing by these means, irritation of the os tinæ with the finger, to excite the contraction of the organ.

Recovery generally takes place, if surviving six hours.

Partial Injuries.

Swelling of Parts removed by fomentations, as in p. 108; by emollients, as in p. 181; and the use of the catheter.

Laceration of the Bladder palliated by saturnine washes, as in p. 177; by pressure against the part; by a sponge pessary adapted to it; by the occasional introduction of a bougie into the urethra; and by the general means of invigorating the system in the use of tonics and cold bathing.

Incontinence of Urine palliated, till the tone of the parts is repaired, by thick compresses applied to absorb the moisture.

Rupture of the Uterus treated by immediate delivery, and afterwards obviating pain and inflammation.

Inflammation of the Uterus depends on the general means of abating inflammation, by the antiphlogistic course, as directed p. 96; and by warm fomentations to the part, as in p. 108.

If suppuration takes place, treatment proper as directed p. 182, with the use of bark and opium internally to hasten it.

Prolapsus of the Uterus, in its *mild* state, yields to a horizontal posture; styptic washes, as in p. 177; and the use of general tonics, as the bark, steel, and cold bathing.

In the *complete* state, in addition to these means, it requires also a mechanical support, or the application of a pessary.

Pessaries are of various kinds. The simplest of them is the sponge, prepared in the following manner: let a piece of sponge be soaked in alum water, of a certain size, accommodated to that of the vagina, and let a thread be passed through it, so that it may be easily withdrawn. This sponge is to be introduced, covered loosely with a piece of linen, which will allow its expansion during the time it is retained; astringent injections are to be thrown up of alum water, or sugar of lead. After a few days it is to be withdrawn, and a smaller sponge, according to the degree of contraction in the passage, introduced anew; and the same successive change of size is to take place, until it can be entirely laid aside. A compress and bandage will retain them in their place. But pessaries of a firmer substance are required, when the disease is of long standing; and they are of ivory, wood, steel, and sometimes of cork and sponge, covered with wax; but, from their brittleness, they do not answer well. The elastic resin has been also tried, but does not answer, from turning too soft in the vagina. The box-wood or ivory are found to answer best: they are made with a ball and socket, when they are supported by strings tied round the waist and thighs; but their motion occasions their fretting the parts.

The form of a plain circular ring is, therefore, preferred: it should be covered with a piece of linen; and a bit of tape should be fastened to the edge, to facilitate its extraction. The great art in its introduction is to adapt the size to the state of the parts; for it should be so large as to be introduced with difficulty, and occasion somewhat of a painful stretching, one edge being placed to the pubes, the other to the perinæum, until it pass between the ischia, by the projections of which it is supported; when it is turned for this purpose in the other direction. It should be withdrawn every eight or ten days, that no incrustations may take place, and then introduced anew.

*Fevers.**Weed.*

Ephemera, or weed, to be treated as directed in p. 96, particularly in the use of mild diaphoretics. Also,

R_x Crem. Tartar. ʒiij.
Nitri, ʒij. M. ft. Pulv. m. (gr. x. to ʒi. a dose.)

Lactal or Milk Fever.

Besides the usual antiphlogistic means, detailed in p. 96, requires particular attention to the local affection, or breasts, as directed p. 203.

Miliary Fever.

To be treated in the mild species by the antiphlogistic course, as in p. 96.

To be treated in the malignant species as a typhus, p. 144.

Puerperal Fever.

Treatment as directed p. 145.

EXTEMPORANEOUS PRESCRIPTION;

PART IV.

OR,

THE PRINCIPAL FORMS & REMEDIES

EMPLOYED IN

THE DISEASES OF INFANCY.

I. TREATMENT OF CHILDREN.

The treatment of children at birth depends on making the transition from the foetal state as slight as possible. This transition consists in

1. *Change of Atmosphere.*

To remedy this, the child should be wrapped up as warm as possible, and no other step taken for some time. It should then be washed with soap and water, lukewarm; but, in doing it, the skin should be no way fretted, and the exposure made for as short a time as possible.

2. *Change of Circulation.*

To render this as light as possible to the constitution of the child, no separation betwixt the mother and child should be made till the pulsation in the umbilical cord entirely ceases; and then the ligature may be passed, as directed Vol. III. p. 131, and the cord cut.

3. *Change of Nourishment.*

Milk alone should form the nourishment of the child, and nothing else should supply its place, nor be offered to it, till a proper supply fill the breast of the mother, or twenty-four hours after delivery, at which time the child's organs are also prepared to receive it.

The milk should also possess the proper proportion of its principles: its age should suit that of the child, and no other nourishment should be interposed till the end of the first month, when a little boiled bread may be added to it once a day, but no animal food should be permitted till the child is able to walk.

When the mother's milk is deficient, its flow may be assisted by much use of diluent or fluid diet; and with this view, also, a mixture of milk and beer has been particularly recommended. It is prepared by letting two parts of milk rise over a gentle fire, and adding to it one part of well-fermented beer previously boiled. It is to be taken cold.

When weaning takes place, the use of additional nourishment must be begun for some time previous to it; and the child is weaned by anointing the nipple with some disagreeable substance, as foot or aloe.

When the child is brought up by the hand, the same principles in the choice of the milk are to be studied as when reared by the mother.

The milk is given by means of a pot, or other instrument, in a lukewarm state. It should be prepared by mixing it with a little light animal jelly to render it less acrescent, and have also a proportion of sugar dissolved in it to increase its nourishing quality. This milk should be always taken from the same animal.

Where milk disagrees with children brought up in this way, weak beef or veal tea may be substituted occasionally in its place, or a soup composed of beer and the yolk of an egg. The beer must be vinous; the yolk of the egg must be mixed with a pint of the beer while boiling, and the remainder added when cold.

Whey is the best drink for children brought up by the hand; and it should be always made of milk from the same cow.

An earlier use of additional nourishment and of animal food should in general also be permitted here.

II. DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

In prescribing for children, the chief difficulty lies in fixing the appropriate dose; and hence medicines more frequently fail with

them, or are over-dosed, than with the adult. As a direction, therefore, it is proper to examine in a general manner the proportions fit for this early period of life.

Thus 7 years require half the dose of an adult.

3 years	the fourth.
1 year	the sixth.
1 month	the tenth.

With these proportions in view, where no peculiarity of constitution exists, the doses stated will generally succeed.

The diseases of children to be judged of from the state of the fontanelle and skin.

Incomplete Animation.

Fainting removed by the use of volatiles; as

R_x Lact. Asæfœtid. gutt. iv.
Aq. Font. 3ij. m.

A dose.

R_x Tinct. Valerian. Sylvest. gutt. iv.
Aq. Menth. 3ij. m. ft. haust. *To be given every two hours.*

Still-birth to be recovered,

1. By warmth, as covering the child with warm cloths, and using the warm bath.

2. By exciting the action of some principal organ, as blowing into the windpipe, inflating the lungs, and expelling it again by pressure on the breast; stimulating the nose and throat by means of a feather; injecting warm glysters, or of tobacco-smoke into the rectum; immersing the placenta in warm water, and forcing the blood into the circulation of the child; employing friction of the surface with stimulants, or striking the soles and nates.

The partial species or discolouration of the face and extremities treated by exciting action of surface by heat, and of the primæ viæ by vomiting or a glyster.

The application of a leech sometimes of use when congestion appears the cause.

Red Gum.

The red-gum is an efflorescence of spots, varying in their size and appearance, confined to the superior parts of the body, particularly the face, cheeks, and neck, fore arms, and back of the hands; but frequently extending also in its progress

over the whole skin. They are generally, though not always, preceded by some disorder of the system. They are commonly also attended with costiveness.

Treated,

1. By attention to the state of the skin or external surface, by preserving its proper temperature, and recalling the eruption, if suddenly repelled, by heat, particularly the semicupium, or warm bath.

2. By counteracting the internal acrimony which produces the eruption, by absorbents and laxatives; as

R̄ Pulv. Rhæi, gr. ij.
Magnet. alb. gr. iij. m. ft.
Pulv. laxans.

R̄ Aq. distillat. ℥i.
Spt. Nuc. Moschat.
Syrup. Althæa, ā ℥i.
Magnet. alb. ℥i. m.

*A tea-spoonful a dose
twice a day.*

R̄ Magnet. alb. ℥ij.
Cinnabar. fact. gr. xij, m. ft.
Pulv. subtil.

gr. v. to ℥i. a dose.

R̄ Tartar. Emetic. gr. ½.
Magnet. alb. ℥i. m. ft. Pulv.

gr. v. a dose.

3. By removing uneasy symptoms, as sickness or depression, by cordials.

R̄ Aq. Ammon. comp. ℥i.
Aq. distillat.
Syr. Caryophyll. ā ℥ij. m.

Two tea-spoonfuls a dose.

Retained Meconium.

An accumulation of the meconium, or bile, in a highly animalised state, precedes birth; and, when not discharged after it, is productive of various complaints, as indigestion, flatulence, pain, &c. often ascribed to a different cause.

Removed by various laxatives; as,

- ℞ Mannæ, ʒi. solve in
Aq. fervent. ʒff. *A dose.*
- ℞ Syrup. Rosæ pallid. ʒff. *A tea-spoonful a dose.*
- ℞ Syrup. de Rhamno.
Simpl. ā ʒij. m. *The same.*
- ℞ Ol. Ricini, ʒff. *The same.*
- ℞ Mellis, ʒi.
Seri Lact. ʒi. m. *Laxative Potion.*
- ℞ Ol. Amygdal.
Syrup. Rosæ,
Aq. distillat. ā ʒi. *Two or three tea-spoon-
fuls a dose occasion-
ally.*
- ℞ Magnes. alb. gr. iv.
Rhuarb. gr. ij.
Sacchar. alb. gr. vi.
Ol. Anisi, gutt. i. ft. Pulv. *To be given at bed-time.*
- ℞ Sennæ, ʒi.
Prun. Gallic. N° 3, coque per horæ dimid. in
Aq. Cyath. *Three or four tea-
spoonfuls every hour
till it operates.*

A glyster of milk and moist sugar may be given lukewarm.

Jaundice.

The icterus infantum is distinguished by the same yellow colour of the skin as in the adult, though in infants the nails are remarked to be free from its tinge. In its progress, when continuing some time, the yellow deepens, or changes to an orange colour.

Treated by an emetic, succeeded by a laxative; and, if prolonged, the use of saponaceous medicines.

The emetic most proper is ipecacuhana; as,

- ℞ Ipecacuhan. gr. iv.
Syrup. simpl. ʒij. m.

The laxative preferred is rhubarb ; as,

R_x Pulv. Rhæi, gr. iv.
Syrup. simpl. ʒij. m. ft. haust.

When not yielding to a repetition of this plan every two or three days, joined with the assistance of the warm bath and friction of the abdomen, saponaceous medicines necessary ; as,

R_x Aq. Kali, ʒij. *From two to five drops
a dose in any liquid.*

R_x Sapon. alb. *A small bit to be dissolved in milk.*

Rose.

The infantine erysipelas consists of blotches, various in their appearance, and rapid in their progress, acquiring soon a purplish or leaden hue, becoming exceedingly hard, and tending frequently to mortification.

Treated by the internal use of tonics, particularly the bark and aromatics ; as,

R_x Decoct. P. C. Peruv. ʒviij.
(Cort. ʒi. ad. Aq. lib. i.) *A table-spoonful five
or six times a day.*

R_x Conf. Aromatic. ʒi. *A little to be dissolved
in each spoonful of
the decoction.*

The best local applications are antiseptic lotions ; as,

R_x Spt. Vinos. camphorat. *Compresses dipped in it
are to be first wrung
out, and then ap-
plied to the parts.*

R_x Aq. Lithargyr. Acetat. *The same.*

Affection of the Nose.

The ozæna of infancy is distinguished by a discharge of matter from the nose, first purulent, and then sanious ; a purple-

freaked eye-lid towards its verge; a difficulty of breathing, particularly in sleep; and an external fullness of the throat and neck, discovering, on inspection internally, the tonsils tumified, of a dark red hue, with ash-coloured specks, frequently ulceration.

To be treated as the former disease, by tonic and antiseptic remedies; also,

R_x Pulv. Contrayerv. comp. gr. iij. *To be taken in bark decoction.*

The local treatment, the proper position for the discharge of the matter, and the use of antiseptic washes; as,

R_x Decoct. P. C. P.
Cum Acid. muriatic. gutt. aliquot.

Thrush.

The thrush is an eruption of spots, appearing generally about the third week, or within the month, on the lips and inside of the mouth, which continues to spread, and at times affects the whole of the alimentary canal, appearing externally at the anus.

Treated by counteracting the secretions of the primæ viæ, and by the exhibition of an antimonial emetic; as,

R_x Antimon. Tartar. gr. i.
Aq. fervent. ℥ij. *A tea-spoonful a dose every three quarters of an hour, till vomiting ensues.*

Afterwards, the use of absorbents; as,

R_x Pulv. Contrayerv. C. gr. iij.
R_x Julap. è Creta.
Aq. distillat. ā ℥i. *A tea-spoonful often.*

When the scaling begins, purgatives then proper, as in p. 159; also,

R_x Pulv. Scammon. cum Calomel. gr. i.
Rhæi, gr. iij. m. ft. Pulv.

The consequences of the disease to be repaired by tonics ; as,

℞ Infus. Chamæmel. ℥iv.
(Flor. ℥i. ad Aq. lb. i.) *A tea-spoonful twice or thrice a day.*

℞ Tinct. Gentian. ℥ss. *Five drops a dose, twice a day, in a little water.*

The local applications to the disease consist of astringents, in various forms ; as,

℞ Pulv. Boracis, ℥i.
Sacchar. alb. ℥viij. m. ft. Pulv. *A little to be put often into the mouth.*

℞ Boracis, ʒij.
Mellis, ℥i. m. ft. Elect. *The same.*

℞ Mellis, ℥ss.
Spt. Vitriol. vel
Spt. Salis Marin. gutt. ii. m. *The same.*

℞ Infus. Rosæ Rulræ, ℥ij.
Mellis, ℥ij. m. *The same.*

Excoriations of anus removed by sedative washes ; as,

℞ Extract. Goulard.
Vin. Gallic. ā gutt. xxx.
Aq. Font. ℥iv. *The parts to be bathed with this once or twice a day.*

Skin-bound.

The disease termed Skin-bound is a peculiar affection, displayed in a yellowish-white colour of skin, its tightness or fixed state to the parts below, and its hard resisting feel, particularly on the face and extremities. To these symptoms are joined coldness of the child, its apparent pain, and death-like appearance.

The external treatment lies in the use of the warm bath, rendered stimulant by a solution of salt and soap ; in friction, and blisters.

The internal, in the previous exhibition of a laxative, as in p. 273, and then carminatives and antispasmodics; as,

℞ Pulv. Rhæi, gr. xv.
 Magnes. alb. ʒff.
 Aq. Fœnicul. dulc.
 Anethi, ā ʒvi.
 Syrup. Rosæ pallid. ʒff.
 Spt. Ammon. comp. gutt. xxx. m. *Two or three spoonfuls a dose, twice or thrice a day.*

℞ Aq. Menth. Pip.
 Rosæ, ā ʒi.
 Spt. C. C.
 Tinct. Valerian. Sylvest. volat. ā ʒi.
 Syrup. simpl. ʒff. m. *The same.*

Convulsions.

The convulsions of children are generally preceded by slight symptoms of distortion of the face; as, involuntary laughter when asleep or awake, squinting of the eyes towards the nose, or turning them upwards, the child, at the same time, changing to a blueish colour. The fit itself is distinguished by distortions, more or less general according to the violence of the attack. These distortions are either of the members in succession, or of the body all at once. They are attended with the usual symptoms of froth or frothy discharge from the mouth; and they are terminated by profound sleep, from which the child awakes unconscious of its former state.

The treatment depends on the particular cause of irritation.

The lock-jaw treated by cleaning out the primæ viæ, by injection or laxatives, as in p. 273, so as to remove the meconium.

The spasm of the part to be then attacked by the warm bath, by local stimulants, along with friction and blisters; as,

℞ Ol. camphorat. ʒi. *A little to be rubbed on the parts.*

℞ Balsam. Anodyn. ʒi. *The same.*

The use of tonic and stimulant medicines proper during this treatment; as,

℞ Julep. Moschat. ʒij.
 Aq. distillat. ʒi. ff. M. *A tea spoonful often.*

R̄ Aq. Menth. Pip. ℥℥.
 distillat. ℥i.
 Ol. Succini, gutt. iv.
 Sal Volat. gutt. ij.
 Syrup. simpl. ℥℥. M.

A tea spoonful often.

R̄ Aq. Fœnicul. dulc.
 Syrup. simpl. ā ℥i.℥.
 L. L. gutt. x.
 Moschi, gr. ij. M.

The same.

Also wine, diluted spirits, and other cordials, are proper.

Inward Fits.

The symptoms which distinguish this second form of early convulsions, termed inward fits, are, a little blueness of the lips, slight turning up the eyes, and a peculiar sound of voice, with quick intervals of breathing.

Treated by the exhibition of an emetic, as in p. 273, and afterwards the use of volatile and foetid medicines, as in the former disease; also,

R̄ Ol. Succini, gutt. vi.
 Tinct. Asæ foetid. gutt. xxx.
 Syr. simpl.
 Lac Amygdal. ā ℥ij. M.

A tea-spoonful often.

R̄ G. Asæ foetid. ℥℥.
 Solve in Aq. Cinn.
 Font. ā ℥iv.
 Tinct. Valerian. volat. ℥i.℥. M.

The same.

Abdominal Complaints.

The chief abdominal complaints that attend infancy are wind and costiveness; and these complaints assume various symptoms, from simple griping pain and crying, drawing-up the legs and scrotum to the height of actual spasm, and convulsions.

The use of laxatives, combined with aromatics, the proper remedies; as,

- ℞ Tinct. Aloes comp. ʒij. *From five to ten drops a dose, in any liquid.*
- ℞ Pulv. Sennæ, gr. ij.
Zinziber. gr. i. to v. Pulv. *To be given in pap.*
- ℞ Magnes. alb. gr. iv.
Aq. Anethi, ʒij.
Syrup. Rosæ, ʒi. M. ft. haust. Laxans.
- ℞ Pulv. Rhæi, gr. xii.
Magnes. gr. viij.
Tinct. Rhæi, ʒi.
Syrup. Papaver. ʒij.
Aq. Menth. ʒi. ff. M. *Two or three tea-spoonfuls a dose every four hours.*
- ℞ Ol. Ricini, ʒij
Mucilag. G. Arabic.
Syrup. Mannæ, ā ʒi.
Spt. Ammon. Comp. gutt. x. M. *Two tea spoonfuls a dose.*

Where these laxatives are not sufficient, a suppository may be used to remove costiveness; or, instead of it, some of the drastic purgatives; after which, the former remedies will be sufficient.

The best purgative is a glyster of milk, in which 20 grains of aloes are dissolved.

When wind is the chief symptom of uneasiness, external heat, either dry, or by fomentation, affords the quickest relief.

Attention to the food necessary, to prevent a relapse.

Watchfulness.

To be treated as arising from the former complaints, or by a proper regulation of the child, in regard to the times of sleep.

Vomiting,

In children, is seldom an idiopathic disease; it is generally a consequence of some other morbid state.

When from repletion, no treatment necessary.

When from disease, to be treated according to the particular cause.

Thus, when the four smell, or green clayey stools, mark predominant acidity, absorbents the proper remedy; as,

R^x Magnes. alb. ℥ij. *A little to be mixed with the food, and given often.*

As also the alkaline preparations in p. 274.

When from morbid irritability, tonics are then indicated; as,

R^x Infus. C. Peruv. ℥iv.
(℥i. to ℥iv.) *A tea spoonful or two a dose.*

R^x Flor. Chamæmel. ℥i.
Cort. Aurant. gr. x.
Pulv. Zinziber. gr. v.
Infunde in Aq. ℥v. et cola. *The same.*

Or external applications of the same kind; as,

R^x Balsam. Anodyn. *A little to be rubbed on the pit of the stomach.*

R^x Spirit. Vinos. Camphorat. *The same.*

R^x Emplast. Labdani, ℥ii.
Theraic. ℥i. m. ft. Emplast. *To be applied on the region of the stomach.*

R^x G. Mastic.
Stor. Calamin.
Pulv. Nuc. Fr. Myristicæ
Ol. Myrti.
Flor. Balauft. ā ℥i.
Cerae et Terebinth. ā q. s. ut ft. Emplast.
alut. extens.

R^x Ungt. Simpl. ℥iij.
Ol. Macis.
Rosmarin. ā ℥ii.
Balsam. Peruv. ℥ij. m. ft. Ungt. *With a little of which the region of the stomach is to be frequently anointed, and then covered with warm flannel.*

When from suppressed eruption, marked by the presence of

general fever, it is to be recalled by means of the warm bath, the application of friction after it, and a blister or warm plaster to the region of the stomach, with the proper use of cordials.

When from interrupted discharge, the return of the latter is to be solicited by some irritating application.

Inflammation of Stomach.

The gastritis infantum is a rare disease, and distinguished by great pain in the region of the stomach, very frequent in its recurrence, and marked by violent contortions or writhings, and the application of the child's hand to the part.

Treated by cooling laxatives, as in p. 273.

When more severe by blisters to the part, by fomentations, and the warm bath.

Gripes

Are treated as abdominal complaints, p. 278.

Looseness.

Diarrhœa is one of the most frequent complaints of infancy, and one which, unless severe, is hardly to be considered in children as a real morbid state. By it, nature, with them, most commonly throws off any offending cause. Its causes, therefore, and treatment, require very particular attention.

To be treated according to the particular indication arising from the appearance of the discharge, and the cure to be always premised by an emetic, as in p. 273.

When the discharge indicates predominant acidity, rhubarb and absorbents the chief means of cure, with an occasional anodyne.

R_x Pulv. Rhæi, gr. xv.
Cret. alb. ℥i.
Sacchar. alb. ʒi.
Aq. Menth.
Font. ā ʒi. ff. m.

Two tea spoonfuls a dose.

R_x Pulv. Cret. alb. ℥ij.
Conf. Japonic. ℥i.
Sacchar. alb. ʒi.
Aq. Anethi, ʒij. m.

The same.

℞ Vin. Rhæi, gutt. x.
 Tinct. Opii, gutt. ij.
 Aq. Cinn.
 Syr. Simpl. ā ʒi. m. fiat haust.

When stool slimy, alkalies required, as in p. 274.

When watery, bloody, and dysenteric, a smart purge should premise, as in p. 273; and then cordials and glysters of warm milk and demulcents succeed.

Dentile diarrhœa demands a difference in the treatment, though the cure depends on the operation or protrusion of the teeth.

Watery gripes, or infantile dysentery, is more obstinate in its effects.

An emetic should be premised here in a full dose, followed by a laxative; and the rest of the treatment to be varied according to the particular symptoms.

If symptoms mild, the cure then is to be trusted to small doses of ipecacuan or antimony; as,

℞ Pulv. Ipecacuan. gr. i.
 Magnes. alb. gr. xvi.
 Pulv. Aromat. gr. vi. m. et divid. in dof. viij. *One every four hours.*

℞ Vin. Antimon. gutt. xij.
 Aq. Cinn.
 Syrup. Cois, ā ʒiij. m. *A tea-spoonful a dose every four hours.*

If a predominant acidity seems to continue the irritation alkalies then proper, as in p. 274; also,

℞ Tinct. Myrrh.
 Spt. Ammon. succinat. ā ʒij. m. *Five drops a dose, in any liquid.*

℞ Sapon. Venet. ʒij.
 Margarit. preparat. ʒi.
 Chel. Cancr. ʒi. ff.
 Syrup. Altheæ, ʒi. ff.
 Aq. Menth.
 Anethi, ā ʒiij. m. *A large tea-spoonful every six or eight hours.*

When weakness, not irritation, occurs to keep up the discharge, astringents, tonics, and anodynes then proper; as,

℞ Balsam. Locatelli, ℥i.
 Conferv. Rosæ rubræ, ℥ij. m. *The size of a bean a dose,
 three or four times a day.*

℞ Decoct. Lign. Campechens. ℥viiij. *A table-spoonful a dose.*

℞ Amyli, ℥i.
 Aq. Cinn. f. ℥ss.
 Tinct. Opii, gutt. v.
 Sacchar. alb. ℥ij. m. ft. haust.

℞ Ennema ex Amylo.
 Cum L. L.

External applications are also here employed ; as,

℞ Axung. Anserin. ℥ij.
 Ol Macis. ℥i.
 Menth. Sativ. ℥i.
 Bacc. Juniper.
 Chamæmel. ā ℥ss. m. ft. Liniment. *The region of the sto-
 mach and umbilicus
 to be frequently a-
 nointed with it.*

℞ Theraic. Venet. ℥i.
 Ol. Macis. ℥ij.
 Ol. Myristic. gutt. iij. m. et ft. emplast.

Incontinence of Stools.

Palliated by cold affusion till the parts acquire strength.

Worms.

The symptoms enumerated as distinguishing worms are, pain and acid eructation of stomach, variable appetite, foul tongue, fœtid breath : the belly full, hard, and tense, with occasional gripings or pains in different parts of it, particularly about the navel ; irregular state of the belly, heat and itchiness of the rectum, urine white and limpid, often discharged with difficulty. With these symptoms are joined a dull appearance of the eye, often dilation of the pupil, itchiness of the nostrils, short dry cough, slow fever, with evening exacerbations, and irregular pulse, grinding of the teeth in sleep, &c.

Their treatment depends on effecting their expulsion, and preventing their future generation.

The first accomplished by means of the different medicines detailed p. 170. Also,

℞ Hydrargyr. cum Sulphur. ℥i.

Pulv. Rhæi, ℥iv. m. et divid. in dose No. 28.

One twice a day.

℞ Hydrargyr. cum Cretâ,

Magnesi. alb. ā gr. vi. m. ft. Pulv. *To be taken at bed-time.*

℞ Limatur. Stanni, ℥ij.

Hydrargyr. ℥iij. m. ft. Amalgam.

℞ Hujus Amalgam. gr. viij.

Pulv. Rhæi, gr. iv.

Calc. Antimon. illot. gr. iij.

Mellis, q. s. ut ft. Bolus.

To be taken every morning.

℞ Pulv. Rubig. Ferri, gr. v.

Sacchar. alb. gr. x. m.

℞ Auri Musiv. ℥ij.

*To be taken twice a day in
any convenient vehicle.*

*To be followed by a purge
every fourth or fifth day.*

External applications are also favourite remedies for worms;
as,

℞ Aloes Succot.

Pulv. Flor. Chamæmel. ā ℥i.

Terebinth. Venet. q. s. ut ft.

Emplast.

*To be applied to the region
of the navel.*

℞ Fel. Bovin.

Aloes, ā ℥i.

Axung. ℥i. m. ft. Linim.

*The parts below the navel
to be anointed with it
twice or thrice a week.*

Convulsions.

The appearance of infantine convulsion differs nothing from that which attacks the adult. The body becomes either convulsed

all at once, or the limbs; the jaws are locked, and the mouth filled with slime. In this state the child continues till sleep supervenes, from which it awakes pretty well, till the same appearances are renewed at intervals of various distance. It is divided into two species, the symptomatic and idiopathic.

Symptomatic.

When from state of the primæ viæ, or adhesive nature of the food, its treatment depends on change of diet and the use of laxatives, particularly the castor oil, as in p. 273.

When from teething, the protrusion should be hastened by scarification.

When from retropelled eruption, the warm bath useful, and soliciting a discharge by blisters

When from worms, the remedies to be employed detailed in that disease, p. 170.

Idiopathic.

The treatment here consists in the most powerful means of removing general irritation, by blood-letting, by leeches to the foot or behind the ears, by blisters, and by proper exhibition of laxatives.

When symptoms still continuing, antispasmodics then indicated, as in p. 164. Also,

R_x Aq. distillat. ℥ij.
Tinct. Valerian. volat.
Spt. Ammon. foetid. ʒ 3 ff.
Castor. Ruffic. ʒi.
Sacchar. alb. ʒij. m.

A tea-spoonful a dose.

R_x Aq. Font. ℥ij.
Tinct. Fuligin.
Valerian. volat. ʒ 3 ff.
Syrup. simpl. ʒ ff. m.

The same.

R_x Castor. ʒi.
Sal. C. C. gr. viij.
Aq. Cinn.
Font. ʒ 3i. ff.
Conf. Damocrat. ʒi. m.

℞ Mucilag. G. Arabic. ℥i. ff.
 Syrup. simpl. ℥ij.
 Ol. Anisi.
 Rutæ, ā gutt. iv. m.

The same.

℞ Spermaceti, (v. o. f.) ℥i.
 Aq. distillat. ℥iij.
 Syrup. Toletan. ℥ff.
 Ol. Anisi, gutt. xii. m.

℞ Moschi, gr. x.
 Aq. distillat. ℥ij.
 Syrup. Zinziber. ℥i. m.

External applications are also employed with the same view ;
 as,

℞ Balsam. Anodyn. ℥ff.
 Ol. Macis, ℥i.
 Ol. Menth. ℥i. et ft. Ungt.

*With which the back-bone,
 palms of the hands, and
 soles of the feet, are to
 be anointed.*

℞ Ol. Oliv. ℥i.
 Ol. Succini, gutt. xxx.
 Ol. Terebinth. ℥i. m. ft. Liniment.

Where convulsions assume a chronic form, an issue then proper ; with the use of tonics, particularly chalybeates, in the form of a mineral water.

Palsy

Is a rare disease in children : it does, however, occur at times, and that in different degrees, the same as in adults.

The treatment requires particular attention to the state of the primæ viæ, as in p. 273 ; afterwards the use of antispasmodics, internal and external, as in the former disease, or electricity.

When connected with hydrocephalus, the treatment of this last forms the primary indication.

Epilepsy

Consists in the child suddenly and unconsciously falling down ; when convulsion takes place, either with or without the loss of the senses.

The treatment the same as in convulsions; by first removing irritation of the primæ viæ, by laxatives, and afterwards the use of tonics and antispasmodics.

St. Vitus's Dance.

This disease consists of partial convulsions, or continual motion, of the extremities of one side, seldom extending its attacks beyond the fifteenth year. Its causes are, generally, predominant irritation in the primæ viæ, of various kinds, or else general relaxation of the system.

To be treated as in the former disease, by attention to the first passages and the use of tonics.

Night-mare

Is an affection well known: it consists of a sense of oppression, weight, and tendency to suffocation, varying in its period of duration, and also in the degree to which it attains. It is an affection common to children as well as adults; and it can hardly be deemed a disease, as they frequently outgrow it. The fit, however short in duration, always leaves some unpleasant effects, as lightness of head, tremor, and anxiety; but these are merely temporary.

Treated by avoiding flatulent diet, and rousing from the fit by volatile and foetid medicines, as in the former diseases.

The cold bath and tonics are proper preventatives.

Temporary Loss of Speech,

Or a difficulty in utterance, is frequent with some children, from the fourth to the seventh year. It forms in its attack only a temporary inconvenience, seldom exceeding a quarter of an hour at a time.

To be treated as the other convulsive disorders described.

Excoriations of Skin.

Excoriations of different parts of the cuticular surface, either from its delicacy or particular causes of irritation, is a common complaint of children; but the part most liable to this, and requiring often a special treatment, is behind the ears.

Simple excoriation requires only cold washing or affusion, and the application of some mild astringent, as the linged rag.

The ulcerated species to be treated first by absorbent laxatives, as in p. 272; afterwards by some alterative preparation of mercury, as

℞ Hydrargyr. cum Sulphur. gr. v. for a dose.

℞ Calomel. gr. i.
Pulv. Rhæi, gr. ij. m. ft. Pulv. *The same.*

To the part itself the same applications may be made; as,

℞ Calomel. ℥i.
Ungt. Sambuc. ℥i. m. ft. Ungt.

Blisters occasionally useful in the neighbourhood.

Auricular Abscess.

Matter discharged from the ears in various quantities, and also with various appearances of inflammation, both in degree and extent, are common to childhood.

To be treated by obviating inflammation, by the use of laxatives, as in p. 273, and giving a discharge to the matter; afterwards using astringent washes, as in p. 177; and, if ineffectual, having recourse to warm stimulants, as in p. 174, and p. 217. Also,

℞ Ol. Amygdal. ℥ss.
Camphor. ℥i.

A little to be dropped into the ear.

℞ Ol. Amygdal. ℥ss.
Spt. Lavend. C.
Tinct. Castor. ā gutt. xxx. m.

℞ Aq. Lithargyr. acetat. gutt. x.
Spt. Camphorat. gutt. xx.
Aq. distillat. ℥viij. m. ft. inject.

When resisting this treatment, mercurial alteratives to be given, as in the former affection, an issue opened near it, and purgatives employed to the part.

Fevers.

The fevers of infants are generally symptomatic, and not such as occur in the adult.

Catarrhal Fever

Is distinguished by cough, hoarseness, and difficulty of breathing, with affection of the nose and eyes, only varying from the catarrh in the adult by the violence of its symptoms.

The treatment consists in lessening the irritation on the breast by blood-letting, by a leech or two to the foot, followed by the application of a blister to the region of the stomach.

If much phlegm, an emetic may then be exhibited, as in p. 273.

The use of oily medicines will quiet the irritation of the cough; as,

℞ Ol. Amygdal.
Syrup. Violar. ā ℥i.
Spermaceti, ℥i. m.

A tea-spoonful a dose often.

℞ Pulv. Tragacanth. comp.
Spermaceti, ā ℥i.
Syrup. simpl. ℥ij. m.

The same.

℞ Syrup. Papaver. ℥i.

The same.

The bowels, in the progress, to be kept open by laxatives, as in p. 273.

Stomachic Fever.

The leading indication here is the exhibition of an emetic, when relief of all the symptoms will follow.

Intestinal Fever.

To be treated in the same way, followed by laxatives, either absorbents, as in p. 272; or draughts, as in p. 159, according to circumstances.

When fever protracted, saline draughts, with antimonials, proper, as in p. 69, and afterwards the bark.

Consequences of Fever.

The appearance of eruption must be left to time.

Cervical pain and tumor yields to heat and embrocations, as in p. 274.

Intermittent Fever.

Its symptoms are the same as in the adult, consisting in a regular succession of cold, hot, and sweating fits, with the intermission of a certain period before their repetition; and this intermission is chiefly distinguished by a high-coloured urine, with a laterious or red sediment.

To be treated in the same way as in the adult, p. 167.

First premising an emetic, then continuing mild diaphoretics for some time, as in p. 98, and afterwards throwing in the bark, as in p. 168.

The bark often employed externally here, as by poultice to the stomach, or quilted in a waistcoat.

Ague-cake, if forming, to be treated as in the adult, p. 109.

Dentition.

The symptoms that mark dentition are—

1. A tendency to drivell or flaver much, with starting, and thrusting the fingers into the mouth.
2. Expansion, heat, and swelling of gum.
3. A circumscribed red or hectic flush on the cheek.
4. Eruptions on the face and scalp.
5. Diarrhoea, with its usual irritation, or griping and morbid stools.

6. Spasms, and general irritation of the nervous system, preventing sleep.

7. Alteration in the secretion and appearance of the urine; and,

8. Sometimes swelling of the extremities, though rare.

The morbid states then requiring relief are the dentile fever and convulsion.

The dentile fever treated by dilution and keeping up diarrhoea by laxatives, as in p. 273, or by small doses of antimonials.

In retention of urine, clysters and the warm bath necessary.

Where diarrhoea spontaneous and excessive, to be restrained by the testacea, joined with compound spirit of ammonia or laudanum.

The Dentile Convulsion.

Treated in the same manner as fever, along with the application of blisters behind the ears or to the back; but the most certain relief arises from the operation.

Inflamed and ulcerated gums, during dentition, to be treated by cooling sedative applications; as honey sharpened with a little weak vitriolic acid, syrup of white poppies; or, failing these, astringent applications are to be made, as employed under the head canker.

Mumps.

The mumps are a swelling of the neck and throat, or the parotid and maxillary glands, from the appearance of which the name is derived; attended with respiration and deglutition little impeded, and inflammatory fever generally slow.

To be treated by mild diaphoretics, as in p. 96, and an occasional laxative, as in p. 273.

Consequences of the disease, or chronic swelling of the part, to be obviated as in p. 209.

Croup.

Croup is a disease formerly treated of, p. 105. Its symptoms are, a sharp shrill cough, with stridulous noise; laborious or

wheezing respiration; flushed face, increased to lividity during each paroxysm; little external swelling, and general fever.

Treatment as in p. 105.

A more modern practice is, the use of opium and emetics.

The Tinct. Opii is given in doses of six or eight drops, every two hours, till a remission of the spasm takes place; and an emetic, exhibited daily, to prevent the accumulation of phlegm.

Symptomatic coughs cannot be disjoined, in their treatment, from that of the disease with which they are connected.

Chin-cough.

The chin-cough, or whooping-cough, is a contagious disease, attacking in paroxysms of a convulsive suffocating cough, with loud noise or hoop at each respiration, and generally terminating by vomiting.

Treatment depends on the state of the system, or the tendency to inflammation or spasm.

In the first, bleeding and blisters become necessary, with the use of mild diaphoretics, as in p. 96; and an occasional laxative, as in p. 273.

In the second, emetics and antispasmodics form the chief remedies, as in p. 132; also,

℞ Antimon. Tartar. gr. ij.
CrySTALL. Tartar. gr. v.
Aq. distillat. ℥v. m.

A tea-spoonful every half hour.

Where cough very troublesome, an opiate useful, particularly the cicuta; as,

℞ Lact. Ammoniac. ℥iv.
Extract. Cicut. gr. ij. m.

A table-spoonful a dose.

℞ Julep. à Moscho. ℥vi.
Tinct. Opii camphorat. ℥ss.
Tinct. Valerian. volat. ℥i.

Two tea-spoonfuls thrice a day.

℞ Lact. Ammon.
Aq. Cinn. ten. ā ℥ij.
Tinct. Castor. ℥ij.
Syr. Balsam. ℥ss. m.

The same.

External antispasmodics are also employed here; as, rubbing the hands and soles with spirit of ammonia; oil of mace, or amber, to the spine and pit of the stomach; anointing the soles with ointment of garlic and hogs'-lard.

The recurrence of the disease is cut short by an emetic, and a return to the use of antispasmodics.

Change of air and milk diet are proper additions to the treatment.

Common Spasmodic Cough.

This complaint is marked by the same appearance of cough as chin-cough; but no fever attends it. It differs also from catarrh in the absence of the catarrhal symptoms, and also in antiphlogistic remedies having no effect.

Its treatment requires simply the use of antispasmodics.

Cutaneous Diseases.

Rash.

The most common seat of rash is the face, neck, and breast: its appearance is most common about the decline of summer, or the months of August and September: it is equally sudden in its eruption and departure. A little sickness is apt to arise when this last takes place, but it is merely temporary.

Attention to the primæ viæ the only treatment required; and, where costiveness prevails, laxatives employed, as in p. 159.

Bastard Itch.

Bastard itch is an eruption affecting the face with watery-headed vesicles and foul blotches, resembling, in its appearance, the common itch or psora: it is chiefly peculiar to the period of teething, and the decline of acute febrile or intestinal complaints.

Treatment, avoiding cold, and the same medicines as in rash.

Milk Blotches.

The crusta lactea, or milk blotches, is an eruption of white vesicles, which assume a dark colour, resembling the blackenings

of the small-pox, and are succeeded by scabs producing an ichory matter, attended with considerable itchiness.

To be treated by some sulphureous mineral, or an infusion of the viola tricolor.

℞ Pulv. Violæ, 3i. coque in
Lact. lb. i. fl. ad lb. i.

*To be taken in the course
of the day.*

Anomalous Eruption.

Anomalous eruptions, during the time of teething, are so various in their appearance, that no certain description can be given of them.

Their treatment consists in moderating fever, if present, by mild diaphoretics, as in p. 96; and attention to the primæ viæ.

Nettle-rash.

This is a rash affecting the breast and lower limbs, with an appearance resembling the stinging of nettles.

Its management requires some mild sudorific, as in p. 96, and regulating the state of the primæ viæ.

Phlyctenæ.

Phlyctenæ consist of vesications or blisters similar to burns, varying in their size and the period of their continuance, which is generally some days. They contain an acrid lymph when opened.

The use of absorbents indicated, as in p. 272.

Scorbutic Eruption.

This is an eruption which discharges a thin sharp ichor, and infects the face and neck, attended with excoriation wherever it touches.

Treatment difficult. The water-parsnip reckoned specific, with attention to the state of the primæ viæ.

R̄ Succ. Sii, Aquat. lb. i.

A spoonful four or five times a day in milk.

Grocer's Itch.

This eruption appears in some parts like the points of pins, with watery heads; at other times as large as peas, which do not itch or feel sore. But it appears also frequently in foul blotches, which degenerate into scabby sores.

Its treatment by mercurial alteratives, as in p. 174; and externally by the same applications; as,

R̄ Ungt. Hydrar. Nitrat.
Sulphur. ā ʒss.

To be applied to the sores.

Ring-worm.

A species of herpes, or broad ring-worm, is very apt to affect those parts of the child that are fretted by its dress. The skin exhibits a very inflamed appearance, without much pain.

To be treated as phlyctenæ.

Small-pox.

The small-pox is a fever generally of the inflammatory or typhoid species, attended with a local inflammation and pain of particular separate points of the internal and external surface, forming an eruption. The appearance of this eruption is from the third to the seventh day of the fever, terminating in eight days from this appearance by the falling off of crusts, which leave a pit or mark behind.

To be treated as in p. 116; and also, when bark used in confluent kind.

R̄ Conchonæ in Pulv. trit. ʒiij. ss.

Myrrh. in Pulv. ʒss.

Spt. Vin. ten. lb. i. degere et cola.

A tea-spoonful thrice a day, with the addition of ten drops of diluted vitriolic acid.

℞ Cinchonæ,
 Flor. Pulv. creff. ℥℥.
 Rotar. rubr. exsiccat. ℥ij.
 Aq. fervent. ℥xij.
 Macera et cola,
 Infus. ℥vij. adde
 Acid. Vitriol. dilut. ℥i. m. *A cupful every four hours.*

℞ Decoct. Peruvian. ℥i. ℥.
 Spt. Cinn. ℥i. ℥.
 Acid. Vitriol. dilut. gutt. x.
 Syrup. Croci, ℥i.
 Tinct. Opii, gutt. iv. m. ft. haust.

Measles.

The measles are a continued inflammatory fever, attended with an eruption in the form of clusters, little prominent, and resembling flea bites, marked by a vivid redness, gradually decreasing till desquamation ensues.

To be treated as in p. 117.

Chicken-pox.

The chicken-pox resembles the small-pox somewhat in its general appearance; but it differs from it in its symptoms, in its progress, and in its duration.

Requires no special treatment but a laxative.

Scarlet Fever.

The scarlet fever, in infancy, is for the most part of the typhoid form, with or without an affection of the throat, and always marked by a rosy efflorescence of the skin.

To be treated, when of the mild kind, as in p. 96. When showing a putrid tendency, bark and acids to be exhibited, as in confluent small-pox, p. 117.

Antiseptic gargles also to be used, as in vol. I. p. 146.

Miliary Fever.

The miliary fever is a disease rarely attacking children, unless epidemic; and then it is distinguished by the usual symptoms, as in other cases.

To be treated as in p. 96.

Scald Head.

Tinea consists of a scaly eruption of the skin of the head or hairy scalp. It is attended with various degrees of acrimony, and becomes accordingly more or less infectious in its nature.

The preliminary step—shaving the head, or cutting the hair close; and the bathing the head with soap and water, or cream and honey, or with the following fomentation:

℞ Fol. Absinthii,
Abrotan. ā ℥i. coque in
Aq. Font. lb. iv. ad. lb. i. ff. adde
Spt. Camphorat.
Aq. Kali, ā ℥ij. m.

℞ Infus. Nicotianæ.

To be afterwards cured chiefly by topical applications, as in p. 196. Also,

℞ Ungt. Sulphur.
Hydrargyr. ā ℥ff. m.

*A little to be rubbed in
every night.*

℞ Ungt. Nicotianæ, ℥i.
Petreol. Barbad. ℥ff.
Balsam. Peruv. ℥i. m. ft. Ungt.

℞ Ungt. è Pice, ℥i.
Pulv. Hellebor. alb. ℥i. m. ft. Ungt.

℞ ♂ corrosiv. sublimat. gr. x.
Aq. distillat. lb. i. m.

Wash for the sores.

R_x Flor. Sulphur.
 Pulv. Sirapi.
 Staphesa-griæ, ā ʒi.
 Axung. Porcin. ʒi. m. ft. Ungt.

When the disease is obstinate, internal alteratives may be proper, as a grain of calomel every night, or a dose of Æthiop's mineral washed down with the decoction of wood, as in p. 158, or lime-water. An issue in the neck will be also useful.

Itch.

This disease we already considered in vol. I. p. 221: it is chiefly introduced here to remark some peculiarities in its treatment in infancy.

To be treated as in p. 175.

Shingles.

The herpes, or shingles, is of two kinds; the miliaris, or ring-worm, and the exedens.

The miliary kind is to be treated chiefly by stimulating and astringent applications, as ink thickened with mustard flour, spirit of wine, and saturnine or zinc lotions, as in p. 177. Of ointments, the nitrated mercury is best.

The eating or ulcerous herpes is to be attacked by internal remedies, as in p. 174.

The external applications are the same as in the former species; and, when obstinate, caustics may be occasionally proper.

Venereal Disease.

The lues of infancy we find generally displays itself first about the genitals and nates; more rarely it attacks the face, breast, and lower extremities. Its appearance in these situations is first in the form of copper-coloured pustules, similar to what distinguish the second stage of the constitutional disease in the adult. These pustules spread, and the body is covered with an appearance from them of what are commonly named *scorbutic spots*. Instead of pustules, however, it is frequently ob-

served in the form of livid blotches. Whichever of these appearances it assumes, it continues to spread about the face, eyebrows, chin, &c. having the same appearance as when recovering from the confluent small-pox. The mouth also comes internally to be affected, and here it displays an appearance similar to aphthæ. These change into sores, and gradually spread backwards to the fauces, and forwards to the lips and nostrils, occasioning stoppage of the nose, difficulty of breathing, and other symptoms attending an impeded action of these parts. The nurse's nipples then begin to turn raw, and to assume the appearance of chancre; and in this way the disease is transmitted from the child. With time, the body of the child becomes wholly covered with ulcerations; but, before arriving at this height, the constitutional disease generally displays itself on the nurse by ulcerations of the throat.

In the cure, mercury is the chief remedy to be either given to the nurse or the child.

The former is more uncertain, and will also seldom be submitted to; the latter, therefore, is preferred.

To be given in two forms of calomel, or Van Sweeten's solution; as,

℞ Calomel, gr. i.
Sacchar. alb. gr. ij. m. ft. Pulv. *Powder a dose, and to be repeated every night for eight nights; then the same dose, every other night, for twelve nights.*

℞ Solut. corrosiv. sublimat.
Ut in p. 156. *Thirty drops a dose every night in milk.*

℞ Liquoris Hydrargyr.
Muriat. ut in p. 196, 3℥.
Decoct. Sarsæ, ut in p. 158, lb. i. m. *A table-spoonful every night.*

King's Evil.

Scrofula is very various in its appearance, and extended in its seat. Its primary symptom is the swelling of the lymphatic glands, ending in ulceration: this ulceration extends it to other parts; and, in its progress, the whole of the system appears to take on the morbid state.

The treatment directed in p. 164; also,

℞ Ammon preparat. ℥ij.
Rad. Gentian. Incis. ℥i.
Affunde Spt. Vin. Gallic. ℥xij. ft. tinct.

*A tea-cupful in a glass of
water, three or four
times a day.*

℞ Æthiop. Mineral.
Vegetab. ā ℥ij.
Milleped. preparat.
Spong. ust.
Sulphur. precipitat. ℥iij.
Conserv. Lujulæ, ℥vi.
Syr. Althææ, q. s. ut fiat elect.

*The size of a nutmeg
night and morning.*

The local treatment detailed in p. 199 and 211; also,

℞ Ungt. Althææ,
Fel Bovin. recent.
Sapon. Venet. ā ℥iij.
Petrolei, ℥ij.
Sal Cornu Cervi volat. ℥ss.
Camphor. ℥i. m. et trit. bene, ut ft. Ungt.

*A small quantity to be fre-
quently rubbed in on the
swelling.*

℞ Camphoræ, ℥i.
Spt. Sal volat. Ammon. ℥iij.
Ol. Olivæ, ℥ss. m. ut ft. Ungt.

℞ Scillæ Recent. in
Pulp. redact. ℥i.
Alkali Caustic. ℥i.
Exprime per Linteum, et misce cum Mellis
Ungt. Basilicon. ā ℥i. ut ft. Ungt.

℞ Emplast. Galban. ℥i.
Camphor. ℥i.
Petrolei, ℥ij.
Sal Volat. C. C. ℥ss. m. ut ft. Emplast.

Watery Head.

Hydrocephalus, or the watery-head, is a disease peculiar to infancy. It is of two kinds; the external and internal. The former is generally coeval with birth, or precedes it: the latter, however, is most frequent in its occurrence, and generally fatal in its termination.

External.

Treatment, the frequent application of blisters along the course of the sinus, and afterwards keeping up a discharge.

Internal.

This disease is distinguished by pain of head across the brow, accompanied with nausea, sickness, and other disorders of the animal functions, without any evident cause, and sudden in their attack; variable state of pulse; constant slow fever; and, in the advanced stage of the disease, dilatation of the pupil of the eye, with a tendency to a comatose state.

Treatment detailed in vol. I. p. 159, and it depends on bleeding, blistering, and issues, in early stage.

In the more advanced, on mercury and diuretics.

The mercury is to be used in liberal doses, in the form of calomel, or by unction.

The diuretics preferred are, the digitalis and doronicum Germanicum.

The effects of the disease are to be obviated by the use of tonics, as in p. 130.

Mesenteric Fever.

Mesenteric fever is most common in its attacks from the age of three or four years. It is irregular in its paroxysms, occasionally remitting, and at other times entirely intermitting. It is attended with loss of appetite, swelled belly, pain of bowels, daily attacking and alternating with periods of ease, and some days it is entirely absent. The child sensibly falls off; it cannot walk, if formerly able to do it; and inclines to lie much in one posture, from the languor and debility induced; a general flaccidity and paleness of countenance is conspicuous; and, in the

progress of the disease, the mesenteric affection becomes visible, by the increased size of belly, its hardness, and pain.

Treatment regulated by the stage of the disease.

First stage treated by clearing the bowels, followed, alternately, by the use of calomel and neutral salts, on successive days; and this plan regularly continued till a remission takes place.

Second stage treated by mercurial friction to the abdomen, and the external remedies enumerated p. 280.

Internally, narcotics and neutral salts should be exhibited; as,

℞ Decoct. Cicut. ℥viiij.
Sal Natron. ℥i. m.

A tea-spoonful three or four times a day.

On a remission taking place, tonics then indicated, as in p. 136.

Hectic Fever

Must be regulated in its treatment by the primary disease, of which it is a consequence.

Rickets

Consist in an enlargement of the head anteriorly, and in a swelling of the joints, flattened ribs, protuberant belly, and general emaciation, with a bloated or florid countenance.

Treatment, as detailed in p. 165; also,

℞ Hydrarg. è Sulphur.
Pulv. Rhæi, ā gr. v.
Aromat. gr. ij. m. ft. Pulv.

To be given thrice a week.

℞ Tinct. Ferri muriat. ℥ss.

Five to 20 drops a dose, in a glass of bark decoction, twice a day.

℞ Ferri Ammoniac. gr. ij.

A dose every night.

External treatment, as directed in p. 280; also,

℞ Ol. Palmæ, ℥ij.
Balsam. Peruv.
Ol. Nuc. Moschat. ā ℥i.
Spt. Ammon. ℥ij. Succin. ā gutt. xi. m.

With which the parts affected are to be anointed.

Difficulty of Urine.

This affection is marked by pain in the discharge of urine, a frequent desire to avoid it, or with pain on the first attempt. The urine itself displays also a morbid state, being either mixed with a thick mucus, or tinged with blood; or it shows small coagula, intermixed with the discharge, that fall to the bottom.

The treatment consists first in the use of diluents and emollients, to remove irritation, as in p. 107.

When inflammatory stage past cure, to be completed as in chronic nephritis, p. 109.

When the disease is recurrent, the virga aurea is specific.

Suppression of Urine.

Suppression of urine, from impeded secretion, is known to occur, though a rare disease, in infancy; and the want of accumulation, or pain in the lower part of the belly, marks it from this cause.

To be treated by obviating inflammation by leeches to the abdomen.

Blitters to the sacrum, the warm bath, and the occasional use of laxatives and diuretics, p. 160, proper.

Calculus.

The stone is a disease particularly common to infancy, more so even than to adults. In the form of gravel, the symptoms are generally slight, and yield to some gentle emollient laxative, to dilution, or some mild alkali.

Symptoms of irritation from stone to be alleviated by dilution, some emollient laxative as in p. 159, and the use of a mild alkali as in p. 160.

Occasional fits of pain will yield to the warm bath and an opiate. *Vide* p. 129.

Incontinence of Urine.

This is seldom, in infancy, a primary disease, but a consequence of some other, as an affection of the bladder or spine. It is at times attended with violent gonorrhœa.

Acute species treated by blisters to the sacrum, tincture of cantharides in some soft emulsion, or astringents.

Excessive Thirst

Is attended with a discharge of urine equal to the excess of fluid drank; and the urine is of the same pale watery appearance as when the fluid is received.

The treatment uncertain. The use of tonics has been proposed, and opening the secretions of the skin or kidneys.

Inflamed Eyes.

Children, at birth, are very subject to ophthalmia, which varies in its degree, obstinacy, and extent. From the appearance of the discharge, three species of it are noticed, viz. the blood-shot, watery, and purulent.

The first is treated by an astringent wash, as in p. 102, and an additional covering to the head.

The second by the common means of obviating inflammation, and the use of collyria, as in p. 102. And

The third by the same means employed in the most active manner from the higher inflammation present.

Film, or Speck.

This disease has been treated at large elsewhere (vol. II. p. 189).

In children, as in adults, it is most frequent in a scrofulous constitution; and arises as a consequence of effusion during the progress of inflammation.

To be treated by stimulants cautiously employed, as the aqua cupri ammon. the corrosive solution, or nitrated ointment.

Cataract.

Cataract and gutta serena are not infant diseases ; they may, however, occur, under peculiar circumstances, as congenite disorders, and their consideration is therefore necessary here.

The treatment depends chiefly, at this period, on stimulating applications, as the use of a brush, or exciting inflammation by diluted æther, the corrosive solution, diluted oil of amber, steams of turpentine, &c.

Stye.

To be treated, when suppuration takes place, by touching its base with caustic, or applying a ligature.

Deafness.

Deafness from cold yields to additional warmth to the part, and the use of laxatives.

Deafness from induration removed by syringing the ears ; using afterwards emollients, as in p. 217 ; or stimulants, as,

℞ Ol. Amygdal. ʒss.
Ol. Succin. rectificat. gutt. xx.
Spt. Camphorat. ʒss.
Tinct. Castor. ʒi. m.

*Four or six drops to be
dropped into the ear
warm, morning and
evening.*

Deafness from dryness of ear removed either by an artificial supply, as the use of soap liniment or oil of almonds and æther, or by restoring the natural supply by onion juice inserted into the ear, by a clove of garlic, and covering it by adhesive plaster from the air ; or by a blister behind the ear, or by electricity.

Canker.

Canker of the mouth consists in small sores affecting the mouth, the inside of the lips, or the gums. It occurs at three periods :

either after birth, when it forms a species of aphthæ (as in p. 39); or during the time of teething, when it arises from the irritation of the protruding teeth; or at the age of six or seven years, when the first set of teeth are changing; and it is at this time the worst species of the disease appears, the whole gum dissolving into foul sores. It is considered as prevailing in some countries more than in others. It is a trifling complaint, unless when combined with poverty and improper nutriment.

The treatment consists in the use of local astringents (first removing any stumps or carious teeth, if they appear the source of irritation); as,

℞ Bol. Armen.

G. Myrrh.

C. P. C.

Crem. Tartar. ā ʒi.

Mel. Rosar. q. s. ut fit. past.

With a little of which the gums are to be frequently touched.

℞ Aq. Calcis, ʒviij.

Tinct. Myrrh.

Mel. Rosæ, ā ʒss. m.

Wash to be frequently used.

When these means fail, solutions of alum and diluted muriatic acid are to be employed, and their success assisted by the internal exhibition of the bark, sarfa, and mineral acids.

Gangrene of the Cheek.

This disease is preceded by the appearance of a black spot on the cheek or lip, ushered in with some degree of rigor or cold fit. This spot spreads fast, and the parts dissolve into ulceration without apparent marks of inflammation.

To be treated by the most powerful antiseptics internally, as in p. 160 and 161. Also

℞ Infus. Rosar. rubr. ʒiv.

Acid. muriat. gutt. viij. m.

A spoonful often.

External applications of the same kind; as,

℞ Infus. Chamomel. ʒvi.

Acid. muriat. gutt. xij. m.

With which the sore is to be frequently washed.

R Infus. *Salviæ*, cum
Acid. *muriat.*

R Mel. *Rosæ*, ℥i.
Acid. *muriat.* gutt. iv. m.

Liniment for the sore.

R Cataplas. *Dauci.*

The *primæ viæ* to be kept open by laxatives, as in p. 273.

Swelling of Breasts.

To be pailated, till puberty, by the use of emollients, as in p. 181.

White Swelling.

Treated as in p. 211.

Curved Spine and Palsy.

The seat of this injury varies, being either the neck, back, or upper part of the loins. Its first symptoms in children are irregular twitchings in the muscles of the thighs, succeeded by dislike to motion. An incapacity to move next takes place; along with it the extremities lose much of their sensibility. This incapacity prevails in various degrees; but the use of the extremities, in time, comes to be totally lost, and a remarkable rigidity of the ankles is at the same time conspicuous.

To be treated by the formation of a drain or issue, as directed in p. 235, on each side the seat of the injury, giving support to the parts above by machinery, and employing tonics at the same time to forward their success.

Simple Debility of Lower Extremities.

This is a complaint not very frequent. It is the effect of preceding disease, but it shows no marks, during its continuance, of being complicated with any other affection. The only symptom is the *debility itself*, gradually increasing, till, in four or five weeks from its commencement, the use of the limbs is entirely lost.

To be treated by blisters and caustics to the sacrum, by stimulant applications to the legs and thighs, as in p. 112; and by the use of irons, to give support till the strength of the parts is restored.

Debility, with Discolouration.

This differs from the former in being, apparently, a general affection of the system. The children become weakly, and drag their legs after them; the head enlarges, the limbs become emaciated, and over the whole there appears a deep leaden blue colour.

To be treated by cordials and tonics internally, and externally by warm sea-bathing, friction, and stimulants.

Curvature of Bones, with Injury.

To be treated as in p. 235.

Whitlow.

To be treated as in p. 205; also,

℞ Ungt. Altheæ, ℥ij.
Sot. Vin. Camphorat. ℥ij.
Opii, gr. vi. m. ft. Liniment.

℞ Camphoræ, ℥i.
Ol. Palmæ, ℥viij. m. ft. Liniment.

Boil.

To be treated as phlegmon, p. 201.

Chilblains.

To be treated as in p. 205; also,

℞ Ol. Palmæ, ℥i.
Macis, ℥ii.
Camphoræ, ℥ij. m. ft. Liniment.

To be used night and morning.

Burns.

To be treated as in p. 188.

External Injuries of Bones.

These consist of luxations and fractures; and the rules for their treatment are the same as in the adult, detailed in pp. 232 and 234.

Morbid Adhesion of Tongue.

To be treated by the operation.

Swallowing of tongue to be attended to; and, on restoring it to its place, the hæmorrhage, if considerable, to be stopped by Petit's instrument.

Hiccough

Forms a mild species of convulsion, to which infancy and childhood are much subjected.

In infancy, to be treated by correcting predominant acidity, and by absorbents, as in p. 272.

In childhood, by counteracting irritability, by the use of vinegar or the citric acid, or any powerful stimulus, suspending the feeling for a time.

Bleeding at the Nose.

To be treated as in p. 118.

Affections of Navel.

Hæmorrhage.

Bleeding, or a rawness, is apt to arise on the separation of the cord. It is the effect of a soft fungus, preventing the skin stretching, as usual, over the mouths of the vessels.

To be treated by compression, with lint secured by sticking, plaster, or a bandage; and, if necessary, the use of external styptics conjoined.

Ulceration.

To be treated by a fingered rag, the application of absorbents, a cabbage-leaf or toasted raisin; or, failing these, a gentle use of caustic.

Where more extensive, and of a gangrenous nature, to be treated by antiseptics, as in p. 274.

Imperfect Separation of Cord.

To be treated by the application of a new ligature, so as to enable it completely to shrink.

Swelling of Prepuce.

Yields to fomentations and scarification.

Falling-down of Gut.

To be treated by astringent lotions, after reducing it; and even injections of the same nature into the anus.

Where much inflammation, a saturnine injection, with laudanum, first made, before attempting the reduction.

Discharge from the Vagina.

The nature of these discharges, preceding puberty, is various, being either bloody, mucous, or purulent.

To be treated by saturnine lotion, as in p. 177; and, where obstinate, by a slight use of mercury, in the form of the corrosive sublimate, or the bark, and some of the balsams, as in p. 110.

Contaminated Wounds.

To be treated as in p. 189.

Congenite Diseases.

Deranged Circulation.

The symptoms of this affection are, a discolouration of the face and neck, with a dark blue or leaden colour of the lips. The period of their appearance is soon after birth; and they continue to increase, attended with difficult respiration on motion; neither are the symptoms relieved by any means employed but confinement to one posture.

Nothing, in the way of treatment, can be attempted.

Deficiency of Cranium.

Hernia of the Brain.

It is chiefly by want of fluctuation, by the effect of pressure, and by its pulsation, that it is distinguished from other tumors in this situation.

To be treated by a gradual compression, made by a thin piece of lead appended to the child's cap.

External Tumors.

The partial kind is one conspicuous at birth, on the cranium, resembling in size an egg, and of a round form, with the skin discoloured.

Treatment, the use of astringents; as, fomentations of red wine or diluted brandy; compression, by means of a piece of thin lead; puncture, where the contents are daily augmenting.

The general species of external tumor yields to time and the use of warm astringent embrocations; as, a solution of vinegar, sal-ammoniac, or camphorated spirits.

Spina Bifida

Admits of no cure; even pressure is hardly admissible.

Parenchymatous Tumors.

Yield to astringents, to pressure, or extirpation.

Hernias.

The umbilical treated by compression, by means of sticking-plaster, or a bandage.

The inguinal generally yields to cold bathing; and, when more advanced, to a truss.

Hydrocele

Yields readily to the use of external astringents.

*Imperfection of Parts.**Imperforation of Vagina.*

To be treated as in p. 13.

Of Anus.

To be treated as in Surgery.

Of Penis.

To be treated as in Surgery.

Of Lips.

To be treated as in p. 218.

Of Ears.

To be treated as in p. 217.

Of Eyes.

To be treated, where the defect consists in squinting, by drawing the distorted eye in a right direction, by directing its action that way.

Of Feet.

To be treated as in p. 235.

Orpinal Marks.

To be treated, where capable of relief, as described in p. 207.

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