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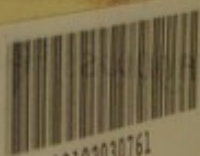
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London: Francis & Taylor, 11, Abchurch Lane, 1891.

PREFACE

TO

THE FOURTH EDITION.



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GEORGE STREET,
HANOVER SQUARE,
August, 1882.

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PREFACE

TO THE THIRD EDITION.

The present Edition of this Compendium has been carefully revised, and some additions made in the shape of theoretical suggestions which it is hoped will enhance its utility. The recent additions to the "British Pharmacopoeia" have also been incorporated, and a new chapter added, giving, in alphabetical order, a list of the principal Spices, with their leading characteristics and uses. A change has also been made in the mode of indicating preparations which are not official—viz. by the addition of a line on each side of the page instead of an asterisk by the latter being printed in red ink.

I hope this little work will continue to be a useful companion to the busy practitioner.

27, GOWER STREET,
HANOVER SQUARE,
JUNE, 1854.

PREFACE

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THE THIRD EDITION.

THE present Edition of this Companion has been carefully revised, and some additions made in the shape of therapeutical suggestions which it is hoped will enhance its utility. The recent additions to the "British Pharmacopœia" have also been incorporated; and a new chapter added, giving, in alphabetical order, a list of the principal Spas of Europe, with their leading characteristics and uses. A change has also been made in the mode of indicating preparations which are not officinal—viz., by the addition of a line on each side of the page, instead of as heretofore by the latter being printed in red ink.

I hope this little work will continue to be a useful companion to the busy practitioner.

27, GEORGE STREET,
HANOVER SQUARE,
June, 1874.

PHARMACEUTICAL
BY
THE THIRD EDITION

and the author's object in publishing this work is to afford a concise and accurate summary of the knowledge of the subject, and to present the results of the latest researches in a form which will be useful to the student and the practitioner. The author has endeavored to do this by presenting the facts in a clear and concise manner, and by giving the results of the latest researches in a form which will be useful to the student and the practitioner. The author has endeavored to do this by presenting the facts in a clear and concise manner, and by giving the results of the latest researches in a form which will be useful to the student and the practitioner.

LONDON: 1857.

PREFACE

THE SECOND EDITION.

In the Preface to the First Edition of this work I stated that I had much pleasure in compiling it, in the hope that it might be useful to the busy practitioner. The publication of a new Pharmacopoeia common to Great Britain, in which many new preparations are introduced, many old ones omitted, and the names and composition of others largely altered, renders it imperatively necessary, in the interests of the public, that all who are called upon to prescribe should make themselves acquainted with these several changes. And it seemed on devising a little time to what I hoped might not prove unprofitable for those for whose benefit it was undertaken. I thought, moreover, that the utility of the work would be still further increased if, in addition to the Pharmacopoeial preparations, others

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I thought, moreover, that the utility of the work would be still further increased if, in addition to the Pharmacopœial preparations, others

were introduced which experience had proved to be of value.

The present edition is so entirely remodelled and enlarged, that it may almost be regarded as a new work.

The arrangement now adopted will, I trust, be found more convenient to those who make it their companion in practice. I have not, indeed, done away with what was a principal feature, and I hope a merit, in the last edition—viz., the therapeutical classification of remedies; but I have arranged this in a different order, and have subordinated it to the main part of the work—the alphabetical arrangement of drugs and pharmaceutical preparations, their composition, action, and doses. This, which constitutes Part I., is literally, I hope, as easy for reference as A, B, C. It differs from the arrangement of the "British Pharmacopœia" in this important respect, that I have grouped together, in proper alphabetical order, under their respective headings, *all* the preparations of each individual drug; so that the student or practitioner may see at a glance the officinal and other preparations from which selection may be made according to the object desired.

In the "British Pharmacopœia," on the contrary, Liniments, Mixtures, Powders, Tinctures, &c., are separated from the drugs, and grouped in *their* alphabetical order, under the

initial letters L, M, P, T, &c., respectively; an arrangement which, it appears to me, has this great drawback, that it necessitates reference to different parts of the work for information respecting the several preparations of any given drug.

Further, it will be observed as a novelty in this edition, that all non-official preparations, among which are many of great value, and of frequent use in practice, are printed in red ink, as a means of readily distinguishing them from the pharmaceutical compounds.

Part II. comprises a "Classification of Remedies according to action," also grouped in Alphabetical order, with reference to the pages in Part I., where the drug in question is described. This, I hope and believe, will be found useful to the practitioner.

Part III. contains some brief Remarks on the Art of Prescribing.

Part IV. gives a short Account of Poisons and their Antidotes.

Part V. details some of the principal Baths and Mineral Waters, with their leading chemical characteristics.

Lastly, the Appendix contains a table of elementary bodies with their chemical symbols and equivalent numbers; also, tables of the weights and measures of the British Pharmacopœia with their equivalents, together with the corresponding ones in the French system.

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The arrangement now adopted will, I trust, be found more convenient to those who make it their companion in practice. I have not, indeed, done away with what was a principal feature, and I hope a merit, in the last edition—viz, the theoretical classification of remedies; but I have arranged this in a different order, and have subordinated it to the main part of the work—the alphabetical arrangement of drugs and pharmaceutical preparations, their composition, actions, and doses. This, which constitutes Part I., is, literally, I hope, as easy for reference as A. B. C. It differs from the arrangement of the "British Pharmacopœia" in this important respect, that I have grouped together, in proper alphabetical order, under their respective headings, all the preparations of each individual drug; so that the student or practitioner may see at a glance the official and other preparations from which selection may be made according to the object desired.

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Lastly, the Appendix contains a table of elementary bodies with their chemical symbols and equivalent numbers; also, tables of the weights and measures of the British Pharmacopœia with their symbols, together with the corresponding ones in the French system.

In reference to the alterations in the weights introduced into the Pharmacopœia of 1864, and the abolition of all signs or symbols in prescribing, which was then *ordered*, but in the present Pharmacopœia is made *optional*, it will be noticed that I have adhered to the plan of my former edition, and have adopted the changes as to *weights*; the drachm and scruple are not mentioned, nor are their signs used, but only the grain and the ounce: but as regards measures for *fluids*, I have retained the signs of the drachm and ounce only prefixing the letter *f.*, signifying *fluid*. The manifest convenience of these symbols in place of the more clumsy *fl.dr.* or *drs.*, and the *fl.ozs.*, is such, that it is thought they will still be in general use, and hence their retention here.

I must repeat what I stated in the preface to the last edition, that my intention has not been in any way to give directions how to *make*, but only how to *use* these preparations, to state their composition, and to give briefly an outline of the process adopted in the manufacture of some of them. In short, my desire has been to make a work which might be useful in daily practice; and in this I hope I have succeeded.

27, GEORGE STREET,
HANOVER SQUARE,
May, 1867.

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PREFACE.

In reference to the alterations in the weights introduced into the Pharmacopœia of 1834, and the abolition of all signs or symbols in prescribing, which was then ordered, but in the present Pharmacopœia is made optional, it will be noticed that I have adhered to the plan of my former edition, and have adopted the changes as to weights; the drachm and scruple are not mentioned, nor are their signs used, but only the grain and the ounce: but as regards measures for fluids, I have retained the signs of the fluid and ounce only prefixing the letter *f*, signifying fluid. The manifest convenience of these symbols in place of the more clumsy *℥*, *℥ss*, or *℥ss*, and the like, is such, that it is thought they will still be in general use, and hence their retention here.

I must repeat what I stated in the preface to the last edition, that my intention has not been in any way to give directions how to make, but only how to use these preparations, to state their composition, and to give briefly an outline of the process adopted in the manufacture of some of them. In short, my design has been to make a work which might be useful in daily practice; and in this I hope I have succeeded.

27, GROSSE STREET,
HANOVER SQUARE,
May, 1857.

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THE

PRESCRIBER'S COMPANION.

PART I.

NEW AND PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS.
THEIR COMPOSITION, ACTION, AND DOSES.**ARSENITUM.** The dried herb *Artemisia absinthium*. Wormwood.*Trichomanes Absinthii.*Composition of the dried herb 1 oz., water 1 pint.
Action.—Aromatic bitter tonic. Antiseptic five grains to the amount of a pint for an adult.

For a child a year old, ℥j.

For a child a year old, ℥j.

Antiseptic.—The sulphates of iron and zinc.

Trichomanes Absinthii.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥j to ʒi.

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THE

PRESCRIBER'S COMPANION.

PART I.

DRUGS AND PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS, THEIR COMPOSITION, ACTION, AND DOSES.

ABSINTHIUM. The dried herb *Artemisia absinthium*. Wormwood.

Infusum Absinthii.

Composed of the dried herb 1 oz., water 1 pint.

Action.—Aromatic bitter tonic. Anthelmintic per rectum, to the amount of a pint for an adult.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, fʒj.

Incompatibles.—The sulphates of iron and zinc.

Oleum Absinthii.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, mj to mʒ.

ACACIE GUMMI. A gummy exudation from the stem of one or more undetermined species of *Acacia*.

Action.—Demulcent and emollient.

Dose.—Ad libitum.

Mucilago Acaciæ. (Formerly *Mistura Acaciæ*.)
Composed of gum arabic 4 oz., water 6 fl.oz.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, f5j to f5ss.

For a child a year old, ℞x to ℞xx.

Incompatibles.—Mineral acids, acidulous salts, salts of lead, iron, and zinc, and alcoholic preparations.

An agreeable demulcent drink for irritable coughs may be made by mixing 1 oz. of mucilage with 20 oz. of water, and adding an ounce of simple syrup.

Dose.—Ad libitum.

Trochisci Acaciæ. Ph. Edin.

Composed of gum arabic 4 oz., starch 1 oz., sugar 1 lb.; make into a mass with rose-water, and divide into lozenges.

Dose.—Ad libitum.

ACETUM. Vinegar. An acid liquid, prepared from malt and unmalted grain by the acetous fermentation. Sp. gr. 1.017 to 1.019.

Action.—Refrigerant. With sage tea, it forms a useful gargle in relaxed sore throat.

Dose.—f3ss. to f5j in sweetened water.

Acetum Cantharidis. Vide *CANTHARIS*.

Acetum Scillæ. Vide *SCILLA*.

Acidum Aceticum. (About $\frac{1}{2}$ weaker than the Sp. Gr. 1.050.) Contains 5% per cent. of anhydrous acid. Prepared from wood by destructive distillation. Sp. gr. 1.044. $\text{HO}, \text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2$.

Action.—Diluted with an equal portion of water for subcutaneous injection in cancer.

Acidum Aceticum Aromaticum. Ph. Edin.
Essence of rosemary and capsaicin dried of each 1 oz., lavender 1 oz., cloves 30 grs., acetic acid 1 pint.

Action.—Erdigenet. A more agreeable form than the dilute acetic acid.

Dose.—For an adult, ℞j to ℞xx.
For a child a year old, ℞j.

Acidum Aceticum Dilutum.

Composed of acetic acid 1 pint, water 7 pints. Sp. gr. 1.025. Contains 2.5% per cent. of anhydrous acid.

Action.—Erdigenet; used locally as a mild exsiccant in some skin eruptions.

Dose.—For an adult, ℞xx to f5j.

For a child a year old, ℞j to ℞ij.

The preparations of acetic acid are incompatible with alkalies, alkaline acetates and their carbonates; mucilages.

Acidum Aceticum Glaciale.

Sp. gr. 1.055 to 1.060. $\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2$. Not used internally.

Action.—Caustic, violent.

MIXTURA ACETICUM. Ac_2O , Vide *ACETUM*.

MIXTURA ACETICUM. $\text{HO}, \text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2$, Vide *ACETUM*.

ACACIE GUMMI. A gummy exudation from the stem of one or more undetermined species of *Acacia*.
Action.—Demulcent and emollient.
Dose.—Ad libitum.

Mucilago Acacie. (Formerly Mucosa Acacia.)
 Composed of gum arabic 4 oz., water 8 fl. oz.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, ℥j to ℥ss.
 For a child a year old, ℥ss to ℥ss.
Incompatibilities.—Mineral acids, acridulous salts, salts of lead, iron, and zinc, and alcoholic preparations.
 An agreeable ferment drink for infants might be made by mixing 1 oz. of mucilage with 10 oz. of water, and adding an ounce of simple syrup.
Dose.—Ad libitum.

Trochisci Acacie. Ph. Edin.
 Composed of gum arabic 4 oz., starch 1 oz., sugar 1 lb.; make into a mass with rose-water, and divide into lozenges.
Dose.—Ad libitum.

ACETUM. Vinegar. An acid liquid, prepared from malt and fermented grain by the acetous fermentation. Sp. gr. 1.017 to 1.023.
Action.—Refrigerant. With sage tea, it forms a useful gargle in relaxed sore throat.
Dose.—℥ss to ℥j in sweetened wine.

Acetum Camphorata. Ph. Comm.
Action.—As above.

Acetum Scillæ. Ph. Scull.

Acidum Aceticum. (About $\frac{1}{15}$ weaker than the first.) Contains 28 per cent. of anhydrous acid. Prepared from wood by destructive distillation. Sp. gr. 1.044. $\text{HO}, \text{O}, \text{H}_2\text{O}_2$.
Action.—Diluted with an equal portion of water for subcutaneous injection in cancer.

Acidum Aceticum Aromaticum. Ph. Edin.
 Rosemary and origanum dried, of each 1 oz., lavender $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., cloves 30 grs., acetic acid 1½ pints.
Action.—Refrigerant. A more agreeable form than the dilute acetic acid.
Dose.—For an adult, ℥v to ℥xxv.
 For a child a year old, ℥j.

Acidum Aceticum Dilutum.
 Composed of acetic acid 1 pint, water 7 pints. Sp. gr. 1.006. Contains 3.63 per cent. of anhydrous acid.
Action.—Refrigerant; used locally as a mild escharotic in some skin eruptions.
Dose.—For an adult, ℥xxx to fʒij.
 For a child a year old, ℥j to ℥ij.
 The preparations of acetic acid are incompatible with alkalies, alkaline earths and their carbonates; mucilage.

Acidum Aceticum Glaciale.
 Sp. gr. 1.065 to 1.068. $\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2$. Not used internally.
Action.—Caustic, vesicant.

ACIDUM ARSENIOSUM. AsO_2 . Vide ARSENICUM.

ACIDUM BENZOICUM. $\text{HO}, \text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_2$. Vide BENZOINUM.

ACIDUM CARBOLICUM. $\text{HO}, \text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{O}_2$. Sp. gr. 1.061.
An acid obtained from coal tar by distillation.

Action.—Disinfectant. Useful in checking putrefaction and increasing tone of vessels; also the controlling some forms of diarrhea; as a local application for relieving fecal discharges and inducing healthy granulation; also as a gargle in pueral sore throat.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 2 gr. in water or pill.
For a child, 1 gr. to the oz.
For a lotion, 1 gr. to 2 oz.
For an injection, 1 gr. to 4 oz.

Glycerium Acidi Carbolic.

Composed of carbolic acid 1 oz., glycerine 4 oz.
This is the best form of keeping the acid in a liquid state. $\text{Eq} = 15$ grs.; $\text{M} = 1$ gr.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, M to xx in water.

Suppositoria Acidi Carbolic cum Supero.

Carbolic acid 12 grs., rect. sup. 150 grs., rect. 9.4.
Make a mass, and divide into 12 parts.
Action.—Disinfectant. Useful per rectum in cases of cancer there.

Soda Sulpho Carbolic.

A compound of soda with sulpho-carbolic acid.
Action.—Disinfectant. Has been recommended in the treatment of syphilitic lesions, also in various forms of blood poisoning, and for some forms of obstinate sickness.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 50 grs.
Other sulpho-carbolic, as of lime, mucosa, potash, and ammonia, have been recommended for the same diseases.

ACIDUM CITRICUM.

Prepared from the juice of the fruit of Citrus Limetta, or from lemon juice. $3 \text{HO}, \text{C}_6\text{H}_7\text{O}_4$.

Action.—Refrigerant.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 30 grs.

For a child a year old, 2 to 3 grs.

This acid is seldom given alone, though in solution it forms a pleasant cooling drink. It is decomposed by the strong acids, and with alkalis it forms citrates, but requires different quantities for its complete saturation, thus—

20 grs. of the acid require 29 grs. of bicarbonate of potash.	
" " " 24 " " soda.	
" " " 17 " " carbonate of ammonia.	
" " " 15 " " magnesia.	

Half an ounce of fresh lemon juice is equal to about 17 grs. of citric acid.

ACIDUM GALLICUM. $3 \text{HO}, \text{C}_{14}\text{H}_2\text{O}_7 + 2 \text{HO}$. *Vide* GALLA.

ACIDUM HYDROCHLORICUM. Sp. gr. 1.16. HCl .
Prepared by distilling chloride of sodium with sulphuric acid. Used chiefly as a caustic or lotion, seldom internally, except as

Acidum Hydrochloricum Dilutum.

Composed of 8 oz. of the strong acid to a sufficiency of water to make sp. gr. 1.052. $\text{Mij} = \text{mj}$ of strong acid.

Action.—Refrigerant; astringent; tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, Mx to Mxxx . As a gargle, 5j to 3viij of water or of the infusion of roses, in cases of relaxed or ulcerated throat.

For a child a year old, mj .

Incompatibles.—Alkalis and their carbonates, tartrates and citrates; tartar emetic, the salts of silver and lead, and most earths and oxides; mucilage.

ACIDUM HYDROCYANICUM DILUTUM.

Prepared by acting on ferrocyanide of potassium with sulphuric acid. Sp. gr. 0.997. HC_2N . It contains 2 per cent. by weight of acid. A powerful poison.

Action.—Sedative; antispasmodic; allays vomiting. Useful in dyspepsia, and gastrodynia. To allay the itching of pruritus a lotion of ʒij to ʒviij of water may be used.

Dose.—For an adult, m̄ij to m̄v.

For a child a year old, m̄ss.

Incompatibles.—Metallic oxides, the mineral acids, the salts of iron, and nitrate of silver.

Vapor Acidi Hydrocyanici.

Take of dilute hydrocyanic acid 10 or 15 minims, water 1 fl.dr. Mix in a suitable apparatus, and let the vapour that arises be inhaled.

Action.—As above.

ACIDUM LACTICUM. $\text{C}_3\text{H}_5\text{O}_2\text{HO}$.

Prepared by the fermentation of cane sugar with cheese.

Action.—Is supposed to favour the digestive process.

Dose.—For an adult, m̄x to ʒxv.

ACIDUM NITRICUM.

Prepared by distilling sulphuric acid and a rate of potash. Sp. gr. 1.42. HO, NO_2 .

Action.—Used chiefly as a caustic, or largely diluted as a lotion.

Acidum Nitricum Dilutum.

Composed of nitric acid 6 fl. oz., water a sufficiency to make it sp. gr. 1.101. m̄v = m̄j of strong acid.

Action.—Astringent; tonic; refrigerant. Infusion of roses made with this acid, instead of sulphuric

acid, and sweetened, is the most elegant form for administering quinine with an astringent (Squire).
Dose.—For an adult, ʒi to ʒiij.
For a child a year old, ʒj.

Composition.—Alkali, their carbonates and acetates, the acids and their oxides, sulphates, the sulphates of iron, oxalate.

Acidum Nitro-hydrochloricum Dilutum.
Composed of nitric acid 4 fl. oz., hydrochloric acid 4 fl. oz., water 16 fl. oz. Sp. gr. 1.074. ʒv = ʒj of strong nitro-hydrochloric acid.

Action.—Tonic, refrigerant, alterative, and astringent.
Dose.—For an adult, ʒx to ʒxx freely diluted.

For a child a year old, ʒj.

Composition.—Alkali, alkaline earths, oxalate.

The nitro-muriatic acid is composed of ʒviij of this, or about 1/5 of the strong acid, to a gallon of water.

Temp. 36°. Apply a flannel roller soaked with the acid to the liver, and cover with cold silk; keep constantly applied.

ACIDUM PHOSPHORICUM DILUTUM. $3\text{HO}, \text{PO}$

Prepared by the action of nitric acid on phosphorus.

Sp. gr. 1.18.

Action.—Tonic; refrigerant. Useful in allaying thirst in diabetes.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒx to ʒxxx freely diluted.

Composition.—Lime water, calcareous salts, alkaline carbonates.

ACIDUM SULPHURICUM.

Prepared by the combination of sulphur and the action of the oxidizing sulphuric acid by means of nitrous vapour. H_2SO_4 , Sp. gr. 1.842.

Action.—A powerful caustic. Not used internally.

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ACIDUM HYDROBROMICUM DILUTUM.

Prepared by acting on ferropotassium with sulphuric acid. Sp. gr. 1.267. HBr . It contains 1 per cent. by weight of acid. A powerful poison.

Action.—Eccitatory; anæsthetic; always vomiting. Caustic in dyspepsia, and gastrodynia. To stop the taking of poison a solution of $\mathfrak{ss}$ to $\mathfrak{ssij}$ of water may be used.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{ss}$ to $\mathfrak{ssx}$.

For a child a year old, $\mathfrak{ss}$.

Incompatibles.—Metallic oxides, the mineral acids, the salts of iron, and nitric acid.

Vapor Acidii Hydrobromici.

Take of dilute hydrobromic acid 10 or 12 minims, water 1 fl. dr. Mix in a suitable apparatus, and let the vapour that arises be inhaled.

Action.—As above.

ACIDUM LACTICUM. $C_3H_5O_3$.

Prepared by the fermentation of sour rye with clover.

Action.—Is supposed to favour the digestive process.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{ss}$ to $\mathfrak{ssx}$.

ACIDUM NITRICUM.

Prepared by distilling sulphuric acid and a salt of potash. Sp. gr. 1.42. HO, NO_2 .

Action.—Used chiefly as a caustic, or largely diluted as a tonic.

Acidum Nitrosum Dilutum.

Composed of nitric acid 4 fl. oz. water 1 minim, to make it sp. gr. 1.201. HNO_2 & strong acid.

Action.—Astringent; tonic; refrigerant. Infusion of roses made with this acid, instead of sulphuric

acid, and sweetened, is the most elegant form for administering quinine with an astringent (Squire).

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{ss}$ to $\mathfrak{ssxxx}$.

For a child a year old, $\mathfrak{ss}$.

Incompatibles.—Alkalis, their carbonates and acetates, the earths and their oxides, sulphurets, the sulphate of iron; mucilage.

Acidum Nitro-hydrochloricum Dilutum.

Composed of nitric acid 3 fl. oz., hydrochloric acid 4 fl. oz., water 25 fl. oz. Sp. gr. 1.074. $\mathfrak{ssv} = \mathfrak{ssj}$ of strong nitro-hydrochloric acid.

Action.—Tonic, refrigerant, alterative, and astringent.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{ss}$ to $\mathfrak{ssxx}$ freely diluted.

For a child a year old, $\mathfrak{ss}$.

Incompatibles.—Alkalis, alkaline earths, mucilage. The nitro-muriatic acid bath is composed of $\mathfrak{ssviiij}$ of this, or about $\mathfrak{ssij}$ of the strong acid, to a gallon of water. Temp. 98°. Apply a flannel roller soaked with this round the liver, and cover with oiled silk; keep constantly applied.

ACIDUM PHOSPHORICUM DILUTUM. $3HO, PO_5$.

Prepared by the action of nitric acid on phosphorus. Sp. gr. 1.08.

Action.—Tonic; refrigerant. Useful in allaying thirst in diabetes.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{ss}$ to $\mathfrak{ssxxx}$, freely diluted.

Incompatibles.—Lime water, calcareous salts, alkaline carbonates.

ACIDUM SULPHURICUM.

Prepared by the combustion of sulphur and the oxidation of the resulting sulphurous acid by means of nitrous vapour. $HOSO_2$. Sp. gr. 1.843.

Action.—A powerful caustic. Not used internally.

Acidum Sulphuricum Aromaticum. Sp. gr. 0.927

Prepared by digesting cinnamon 2 oz., ginger $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz., with sulphuric acid 3 fl. oz., rectified spirit 2 pints.

Action.—Tonic; slightly astringent.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}$ to $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{x}$.

For a child a year old, $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{j}$.

Incompatibles.—Alkalis and their carbonates, some earths and earthy carbonates, the oxides of metals, solutions of the chloride of calcium, acetate of lead, baryta, &c.

Acidum Sulphuricum Dilutum.

Composed of sulphuric acid 7 fl. oz., water a sufficiency to make it sp. gr. 1.094. $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ = $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{j}$ strong acid.

Action.—Tonic; refrigerant; astringent.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}$ to $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{x}$.

For a child a year old, $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{j}$.

Incompatibles.—As above.

Acidum Sulphurosum. SO_2 . Sp. gr. 1.04.

Prepared by distilling together sulphuric acid and charcoal, the gas being dissolved in distilled water.

Used diluted 1 part to 6 as a stimulant lotion; also as a deoxidizing, disinfecting, and antiseptic agent.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ss}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{j}$, largely diluted. Useful in some forms of obstinate sickness; and diluted with an equal quantity of glycerine, for parasitic affections of the skin, &c.

ACIDUM TANNICUM.—*Vide* GALLA.

ACIDUM TARTARICUM.

Prepared from acid tartrate of potash by the action of chalk, chloride of calcium, and subsequent separation by means of sulphuric acid. $2\text{HO}, \text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6$.

Action.—Refrigerant.

Dose.—For an adult, 50 to 60 grs.

For a child a year old, 5 to 10 grs.

Incompatibles.—Alkalis and their carbonates, mineral acids, salts of lead, mercury and vegetable astringents.

AMOMI FOENICULI. The fresh leaves and flowering tops of *Amomum vulgare*. *Marsh-mallows*.

Extractum Amomi.

The expressed juice evaporated to a proper consistence.

Action.—Astringent and sedative. Useful in various hemorrhagic affections, especially as a local application.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 2 grs.

This preparation is of very uncertain strength.

AMOMI RADIX. (The dried root.)

Fructus Amomi.

Macerate 2½ oz. of fruit in 1 pint of rectified spirit.

This preparation is just one-third the strength of that in the Ph. Lond. and one-fourth that of the Ph. Dub.

Action.—Sedative and anodyne. Lessens the frequency of the pulse, and promotes perspiration. Is very useful in some forms of nervousness.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒi to ʒss or ʒss.

Trinamentum Amomi.

Macerate root 50 oz., capsules 1 oz., rectified spirit q. s. to make a pint. 1 fl. oz. = 1 oz. of the dried root.

Action.—Useful as a sedative or anodyne application in painful affections; is best diluted with soap or camphor liniment in equal parts.

Acidum Sulphuricum Acetanum. Sp. gr. 1.047

Prepared by digesting chlorine 2 oz., ginger 1½ oz., with sulphuric acid 3 fl.oz., rectified upon 2 grains.

Action.—Tonic; slightly astringent.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥ss to ℥ss.

For a child a year old, ℥ss.

Incompatibles.—Alkalis and their carbonates, some acids and earthy carbonates, the oxides of metals, solutions of the chlorides of calcium, acetate of lead, baryta, &c.

Acidum Sulphuricum Dilutum.

Composed of sulphuric acid 1 fl.oz., water sufficient to make it sp. gr. 1.094. ℥ssj = ℥j strong acid.

Action.—Tonic; refrigerant; astringent.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥ss to ℥ss.

For a child a year old, ℥ss.

Incompatibles.—As above.

Acidum Sulphurum. Sp. gr. 1.84

Prepared by distilling together sulphuric acid and charcoal, the gas being directed in distilled water.

Used diluted 1 part to 4 as a stimulant tonic; also as a deobstruent, disintegrant, and antiseptic agent.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥ss to ℥ss largely diluted. Useful in some forms of chronic catarrhs; and diluted with an equal quantity of glycerine, for pustular affections of the skin, &c.

ACIDUM TANNICUM.—Fide Cass.

ACIDUM TARTAREUM.

Prepared from acid tartarum of potash by the action of chalk, chloride of calcium, and subsequent separation by means of sulphuric acid. 2 R. & P.

Action.—Refrigerant.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 40 grs.

For a child a year old, 2 to 3 grs.

Incompatibles.—Alkalis and their carbonates, mineral acids, salts of lead, mercury and vegetable astringents.

ACONITI FOLIA. The fresh leaves and flowering tops of *Aconitum napellus*. Monkshood.

Extractum Aconiti.

The expressed juice evaporated to a proper consistence.

Action.—Anodyne and sedative. Useful in various neuralgic affections, especially as a local application.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 2 grs.

This preparation is of very uncertain strength.

ACONITI RADIX. (The dried root.)

Tinctura Aconiti.

Macerate 2½ oz. of root in 1 pint of rectified spirit. This preparation is just one-third the strength of that in the Ph. Lond., and one-fourth that of the Ph. Dub.

Action.—Sedative and anodyne. Lowers the frequency of the pulse, and produces perspiration. Is very useful in some forms of neuralgia.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥ss to ℥ss or ℥ss.

Linimentum Aconiti.

Aconite root 20 oz., camphor 1 oz., rectified spirit q. s. to make a pint. 1 fl.oz. = 1 oz. of the dried root.

Action.—Useful as a sedative or anodyne application in painful affections; is best diluted with soap or camphor liniment in equal parts.

Aconitia. The alkaloid of the root.

This is such an exceedingly powerful poison that its internal administration is always dangerous; even $\frac{1}{16}$ th of a grain has been known to produce evil results. It is intended only for external use, and then great caution must be exercised.

Unguentum Aconitiae.

Aconitia 8 gra., rectified spirit mxxx , lard 1 oz.

Action.—Anodyne; sedative. Applied in neuralgia. Is very costly and no better than the liniment.

ACTEA RACEMOSA. The root of Cimicifuga racemosa. Black Snakeroot.

Decoctum Actæe Racemosa.

Composed of 1 oz. of the root to a pint of water.

Action.—Sedative; anodyne; alterative. In chronic rheumatism, lumbago, and neuralgia.

Dose.—For an adult, f3j to f3ij .

Tinctura Actæe Racemosa.

The root of actæa 4 oz., rectified spirit a pint.

Action.—Sedative; it is also said to possess powerful anodyne properties in lumbago and acute rheumatism, and to be useful in chorea.

Dose.—For an adult, f3ss to f3j .

For a child a year old, mij .

ADEPS PREPARATUS. Hog's fat deprived of its membranes, and purified by heat.

Used in the preparation of Unguentum simplex.

Adeps Benzoinatus.
Prepared by heating fresh lard one pound with resin of benzoin 16j gra.
The object of the resin is to preserve the lard from becoming rancid, and so to make it better adapted for the preparation of cataplasms.

ERGO. Verigine substance of copper.

Linimentum Erygia. Pt. Lead.
Verigine 1 oz., vinegar 7 Lss., honey 14 oz.
Action.—Used as a stimulant cataplasma.

Unguentum Erygia. Pt. Elix.
Resinæ extract 10 oz., verigine 1 oz.
Action.—As a stimulant to sluggish granulations.

ETHEL, an oxide of Ethyl, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O}$. Sp. gr. 0.735.
(Ester Ethylæ. Ed. Dou.)
Action.—Antispasmodic; diffusible stimulant.
Dose.—For an adult, xx to xxij or ij .

Ether Aceticus. $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OAc}$. Sp. gr. 0.919.
Action.—Stimulant; antispasmodic.
Dose.—For an adult, xx to ij .

Ether Purus. $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O}$. Sp. gr. 0.723.

Spiritus Etheris. Sp. gr. 0.867. (Formerly Spiritus Aetheris Compositus.) Hoffman's Aether.
A mixture of ether 20 Lss., rectified spirit 1 pint.
Action.—Stimulant; antispasmodic.
Dose.—For an adult, xx to ij .
For a child a year old, ij to v .

Acetaria. The alcohol of the root.
This is such an exceedingly powerful poison that its internal administration is always dangerous; even a little of a grain has been known to produce evil results. It is intended only for external use, and thus great caution must be exercised.

Unguentum Acetariae.

Acetaria 5 grs., rectified spirit 1 pint, lard 1 lb.
Action.—Anodyne; sedative. Applied in ointment. Is very costly and no better than the liniment.

ACTEA RACEMOSA. The root of Cimicifuga racemosa. Black Snakeroot.

Decoctum Actae Racemosa.

Composed of 1 oz. of the root to a pint of water.
Action.—Sedative; anodyne; alterative. It checks rheumatism, lumbago, and neuralgia.
Dose.—For an adult, ℥j to ℥ij.

Tinctura Actae Racemosa.

The root of actea 4 oz., rectified spirit 1 pint.
Action.—Sedative; it is also said to possess powerful anodyne properties in lumbago and neuralgia, and to be useful in rheumatism.
Dose.—For an adult, ℥ss to ℥j.
For a child a year old, ℥ij.

ADEPS PREPARATUS. Has been deprived of its membranous, and purified by heat.
Used in the preparation of Unguentum simplex.

Adeps Benzoatus.

Prepared by heating fresh lard one pound with resin of benzoïn 160 grs.

The object of the resin is to preserve the lard from becoming rancid, and so to make it better adapted for the preparation of ointments.

ÆRUGO. Verdigris, subacetate of copper.

Linimentum Æruginis. Ph. Lond.

Verdigris 1 oz., vinegar 7 fl.oz., honey 14 oz.

Action.—Useful as a stimulant embrocation.

Unguentum Æruginis. Ph. Edin.

Resinous ointment 15 oz., verdigris 1 oz.

Action.—As a stimulant to sluggish granulations.

ÆTHER, an oxide of Ethyl, C_2H_5O . Sp. gr. 0.735.
(Æther Sulphuricus. Ed. Dub.)

Action.—Antispasmodic; diffusible stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥xx to ℥xxx or f5j.

Æther Aceticus. $C_2H_5O, C_2H_3O_2$. Sp. gr. 0.910.

Action.—Stimulant; antispasmodic.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥xx to f5j.

Æther Purus. C_2H_5O . Sp. gr. 0.720.

Spiritus Ætheris. Sp. gr. 0.807. (Formerly Spiritus Ætheris Compositus.) Hoffman's Anodyne.

A mixture of ether 10 fl.oz., rectified spirit 1 pint.

Action.—Stimulant; antispasmodic.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥xx to f5j.

For a child a year old, ℥ij to ℥iv.

Spiritus Ætheris Nitrosi. (Formerly *Spiritus Ætheris Nitrici*. Ph. Lond., Edin.)

Prepared by distilling sulphuric acid, nitric acid, and rectified spirit. C_4H_9O, NO_2 . Sp. gr. 0.845.

Action.—Diuretic, diaphoretic, stimulant, and slightly antispasmodic. In catarrh, influenza, cardiac dropsy, &c.

Dose.—For an adult, mxx to f3ij.

For a child a year old, miiij to m̄v.

Incompatibles.—Protosalts of iron and the preparations of guaiacum, alkaline, and earthy carbonates, iodide of potassium.

ALBUMEN OVI. The liquid white of the egg of *Gallus Banckiva* var. *domesticus*.

ALCOHOL AMYLICUM. Fousel oil. $C_{10}H_{22}O_2$. Sp. gr. 818.

Described as "an oily liquid, contained in the crude spirit produced by the fermentation of saccharine solutions with yeast." It is illegal to use it in the preparation of tinctures.

ALLIUM SATIVA. The bulb of the common Garlic.

Action and Uses.—Stimulant, antispasmodic, expectorant, and diuretic. Useful in whooping-cough, asthma, and other pulmonary affections. In India it is used in intermittent fevers; also as a vermifuge.

Dose.—For an adult, one or more bulbs.

ALOE BARBADENSIS. The juice of the leaf of *Aloe vulgaris*.

Action and Uses.—In the doses given below for the preparations of aloes the action is powerfully purgative

and cathartic; in smaller doses they act as emmenagogue and tonic. The larger doses also act as emmenagogue. 7 grs. Barbades = 1 Scoville.
Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 4 grs.

ALOE SCOUTERIANÆ. The juice of the leaf of one or more undetermined species of *Aloe*.
Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 4 grs.

Albin. The Alkaloid of *Aloe*.
Action.—A powerful purgative. It is contra-indicated in pregnancy and in hemorrhoidal conditions.
Dose.—For an adult, 4 grs. to 1 gr.

Emulsion Aloes Composita.
Composed of extract of scutellaria aloes 120 grs., myrrh and saffron 30 grs., carbonate of potash 60 grs., extract of liquorice 1 oz., compound tincture of cardamom 4 fl. oz., distilled water to 10 fl. oz.
Action.—Purgative, emmenagogue, tonic.
Dose.—For an adult, 7j to ʒj or ʒʒj.
For a child a year old, ʒss.

Emula Aloes.
Aloe 60 grs., carbonate potash 55 grs., starch 10 fl. oz.
Action.—Cathartic.

Emulsion Aloes Barbadesis.
An aqueous extract.
Action.—As aloes.
Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 2 grs.

Emulsion Aloes Scouterianæ.
Prepared like the preceding.
Action.—Cathartic.
Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 4 grs.

Spiritus Etheris Nitri. (Formerly Spiritus Etheris Nitri. Ph. Lond. Edn.)
Prepared by distilling sulphuric acid, nitric acid, and rectified spirit. C.M.P.N., Sp. gr. 1.465.

Action.—Stimulant, expectorant, and slightly antispasmodic. In cough, asthma, cardiac dropsy, &c.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒss to fʒj.

For a child a year old, ʒij to ʒss.

Incompatibles.—Ferrous chloride and the preparations of potassium, alkalies, and earthy carbonates, iodides of potassium.

ALBUMEN OVI. The liquid white of the egg of *Gallus domesticus* var. *domesticus*.

ALOEUS ANTILOPÆ. Fossil oil. $C_{15}H_{31}$, Sp. gr. 818.

Described as "an oily liquid, contained in the resin spirit produced by the fermentation of excretive substances with yeast." It is illegal to use it in the preparation of tinctures.

ALLIUM SATIVUM. The bulb of the common Garlic.
Action and Use.—Stimulant, antispasmodic, expectorant, and diuretic. Useful in hoarseness, catarrhs, and other pulmonary affections. In India it is used in intermittent fevers; also as a venereal frug.

Dose.—For an adult, one or more bulbs.

ALOE BARBADENSIS. The juice of the leaf of *Aloe vulgaris*.
Action and Use.—In the doses given below for the preparations of aloes the action is purely purgative.

and cathartic; in smaller doses they act as stomachics and tonics. The larger doses also act as emmenagogues. 2 grs. Barbadoes = 3 Socotrine.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 4 grs.

ALOE SOCOTRINÆ. The juice of the leaf of one or more undetermined species of aloes.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 6 grs.

Aloin. The Alkaloid of Aloes.

Action.—A powerful purgative. It is contra-indicated in pregnancy and in hæmorrhoidal conditions.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. to 1 gr.

Decoctum Aloes Compositum.

Composed of extract of socotrine aloes 120 grs., myrrh and saffron 90 grs., carbonate of potash 60 grs., extract of liquorice 1 oz., compound tincture of cardamoms 8 fl.oz., distilled water to 30 fl.oz.

Action.—Purgative, emmenagogue, tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒj or fʒij.

For a child a year old, fʒss.

Enema Aloes.

Aloes 40 grs., carbonate potash 15 grs., starch 10 fl.oz.

Action.—Cathartic.

Extractum Aloes Barbadosis.

An aqueous extract.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 3 grs.

Extractum Aloes Socotrinæ.

Prepared like the preceding.

Action.—Cathartic.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 4 grs.

Pilula Aloes Barbadosis. (Pilula Aloes com Sapon. Ph. Lond.)

Composed of Barbadoes aloes 2 oz., hard soap 1 oz., oil of caraway 1 fl.dr., confection of roses 1 oz.

Action.—As above, but is somewhat less griping.

Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 10 grs.

Pilula Aloes et Assafoetidae.

Composed of socotrine aloes 1 oz., assafoetida 1 oz., hard soap 1 oz., confection of roses 1 oz.

Action.—Purgative and antispasmodic. Useful in hysteria.

Dose.—For an adult 5 to 10 grs.

Pilula Aloes et Myrrhae.

Composed of socotrine aloes 2 oz., myrrh 1 oz., saffron $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., confection of roses 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

Pilula Aloes Socotrine.

Composed of socotrine aloes 2 oz., hard soap 1 oz., volatile oil of nutmeg 1 fl.dr., confection of roses 1 oz.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

Pilula Aloes Composita. Ph. Lond.

Composed of aloes 1 oz., extract of gentian, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., oil of caraway 40 drops, syrup q. s.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

Pilula Aloes et Ferri.

Beichstein of iron 1 fl. oz., Barbadoes aloes 1 oz., confection of roses 1 oz., confection of roses 1 oz.

Action.—Purgative; stimulant; emmenagogue.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

Pilula Aloes Composita. Ph. Lond.

Composed of aloes 1 fl. oz., socotrine aloes 1 oz., confection of roses 1 oz., confection of roses 1 oz.

Action.—As above; purgative.

Dose.—For an adult 10 to 20 grs.

Tinctura Aloes.

Composed of socotrine aloes 1 oz., extract of liquorice 1 fl. oz., proof spirit a sufficient quantity to make a pint.

Action.—Purgative.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒj to ʒjss.

Tinctura Aloes Composita. Ph. Edin.

Aloes 4 oz., saffron 2 oz., tincture of myrrh, 2 pints.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒss to ʒj.

Tinctura Aloes.

Composed of socotrine aloes 1 fl. oz., capivianna 50 grs., glycer 10 grs., cherry 2 pints.

Action.—As above; stimulant; tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒj to ʒjss.

For a child a year old, ʒj to ʒjss.

Pilula Aloes Barbadoensis. (Pilula Aloes com-
posita. Ph. Lond.)
Composed of Barbadoes aloes 2 oz., hard soap 1 oz.,
oil of sweetgum 1 fl. dr., confection of roses 1 oz.
Action.—As above, but is somewhat less purgative.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

Pilula Aloes et Ammoniac.
Composed of socotrine aloes 1 oz., ammoniac 1 oz.,
hard soap 1 oz., confection of roses 1 oz.
Action.—Purgative and antispasmodic. Useful in
dysentery.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

Pilula Aloes et Myrrha.
Composed of socotrine aloes 2 oz., myrrh 1 oz., oil of
sweetgum 1 fl. dr., confection of roses 1 oz.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

Pilula Aloes Socotrina.
Composed of socotrine aloes 2 oz., hard soap 1 oz.,
volatile oil of nutmeg 1 fl. dr., confection of roses 1 oz.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

Pilula Aloes Composita. Ph. Lond.
Composed of aloes 1 oz., extract of gentian, 4 oz.,
oil of sweetgum 40 drops, glycer 4 oz.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

Pilula Aloes et Ferri.

Sulphate of iron 1½ oz., Barbadoes aloes 2 oz., com-
pound cinnamon powder 3 oz., confection of roses
4 oz.
Action.—Purgative; chalybeate; emmenagogue.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

Pulvis Aloes Composita. Ph. Lond.

Composed of aloes 1½ oz., guaiacum resin 1 oz., com-
pound powder of cinnamon ½ oz.
Action.—Alterative; purgative.
Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 20 grs.

Tinctura Aloes.

Composed of socotrine aloes ½ oz., extract of liquorice
1½ oz., proof spirit a sufficiency to make a pint.
Action.—Purgative.
Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

Tinctura Aloes Composita. Ph. Edin.

Aloes 4 oz., saffron 2 oz., tincture of myrrh, 2 pints.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒj.

Vinum Aloes.

Composed of socotrine aloes 1½ oz., cardamoms 80 grs.,
ginger 80 grains, sherry 2 pints.
Action.—As above; stomachic; tonic.
Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.
For a child a year old, ʒv to ʒx.

ALTHÆA. The leaves and root of *Althæa officinalis*. Marshmallow.

Mistura Althææ. Ph. Edin.

Althæa root 4 oz., raisins 2 oz., water 5 pints, boiled to 3.

Action.—Demulcent; emollient.

Dose.—Ad libitum.

Syrupus Althææ. Ph. Lond.

Composed of althæa root 1½ oz., sugar 3 lbs., water 1 pint, rectified spirit 2½ fl. oz.

Action.—Demulcent; ptisan.

Dose.—For children, f5j to f5ij.

ALUMEN. $\text{NH}_4\text{O}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 3\text{SO}_2 \cdot 24\text{HO}$.

Sulphate of alumina and potash.

Action.—Astringent; very valuable to check mucous and sanguineous discharges.

Dose.—For an adult 5 to 15 grs.

For a child a year old, ½ gr. to 1 gr.

Incompatibles.—Alkalis and their carbonates, alkaline earths, vegetable astringents, phosphates, preparations of mercury, lead, and baryta, and all vegetable infusions containing tannic acid.

Alumen Exsiccatum.

Prepared by heating alumen to liquefaction till vapour ceases to be given off.

Action.—Styptic; escharotic. For external use only.

Camphora Aluminis.
Composed of the white of 2 eggs, and alumen 60 grs.
Action.—Astringent; styptic.

Alumen Ferreum.

Prepared by dissolving peroxide of iron in sulphuric acid, and adding sulphate of potash. The peroxide of iron takes the place of alumina in common alumen.
Action.—Powerfully astringent; as well as chalybeate; useful as a topical application, and to check hæmorrhage.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

For a child a year old, ½ gr.

Alumen Sulph. Tannicum.

A compound of alumen with tannic acid.

Action.—A powerful and effective astringent.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

For a child a year old, ½ gr.

Liquor Aluminis Compositus. Ph. Lond.

Sulphate of zinc and alumen, of each 1 oz., water 3 pints.

Used chiefly as a lotion; it contains 1 grain of each of the salts in 1 ℥℥.

Action.—Astringent. For external use only.

Præp. Aluminis Compositum. Ph. Edin.

Composed of alumen 4 oz., Kino 1 oz.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

For a child a year old, ½ gr.

ALTHEA. The leaves and root of *Althaea officinalis*. Marshmallows.

Mistura Althaeae. Ph. Edin.
Althaea root 4 oz., mace 1 oz., water 5 pints,
boiled to 2.
Action.—Demulcent; emollient.
Dose.—Ad libitum.

Syrupus Althaeae. Ph. Lond.
Compound of althaea root 1½ oz., sugar 3 lb., water
1 pint, rectified spirit 2½ fl. oz.
Action.—Demulcent; pectoral.
Dose.—For children, ʒj to ʒjss.

ALUMEN. $\text{NH}_4\text{O}, \text{SO}_4, \text{AlO}_3, 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$
Sulphate of alumina and potash.
Action.—Astringent; very valuable to check menses
and sanguineous discharge.
Dose.—For an adult 5 to 15 grs.
For a child a year old, 1 gr. to 1 gr.
Incompatibles.—Alkalis and their carbonates, alkaline
salts, vegetable astringents, phosphorus, preparations
of mercury, lead, and baryta and all vegetable acids
containing tannic acid.

Alumen Rasissimum.
Prepared by heating alumina to liquefaction till vapour
ceases to be given off.
Action.—Styptic; astringent. For external use only.

Cataplasma Aluminis.

Composed of the white of 2 eggs, and alum 60 grs.
Action.—Astringent; styptic.

Alumen Ferreum.

Prepared by dissolving peroxide of iron in sulphuric
acid, and adding sulphate of potash. The peroxide
of iron takes the place of alumina in common alum.
Action.—Powerfully astringent as well as chaly-
beate; useful as a topical application, and to check
hæmaturia.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.
For a child a year old, ½ gr.

Alumen Sulpho Tannicum.

A compound of alum with tannic acid.
Action.—A powerful and effective astringent.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.
For a child a year old, ½ gr.

Liquor Aluminis Compositus. Ph. Lond.

Sulphate of zinc and alum, of each 1 oz., water 3
pints.
Used chiefly as a lotion; it contains 1 grain of
each of the salts in 1 fl. dr.
Action.—Astringent. For external use only.

Pulvis Aluminis Compositus. Ph. Edin.

Composed of alum 4 oz., kino 1 oz.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 15 grs.
For a child a year old, ½ gr.

AMMONIA. NH_4O .**Linimentum Ammoniae.**

Solution of ammonia 1 fl.oz., olive oil 3 fl.oz.
Action.—A local stimulant and rubefacient.

Liquor Ammoniae. Sp. gr. .959.

1 pint of strong solution of ammonia, 2 pints of water.

Action.—Stimulant; antacid.

Dose.—For an adult, mv to mxxx .

For a child a year old, mj to mij .

Incompatibles.—All acids; the earths, except lime and magnesia.

Liquor Ammoniae Fortior.

Prepared by distilling chloride of ammonium, slaked lime, and water; it contains 32½ per cent. of pure ammonia; sp. gr. .891.

Action.—Powerfully stimulant; rarely used internally; rubefacient externally.

Dose.—For an adult, mij to mv .

Liquor Ammoniae Acetatis.

A neutral solution of acetate of ammonia, prepared by mixing 10 fl.oz. of acetic acid, 3½ oz. of carbonate of ammonia, water 2½ pints. $\text{NH}_4\text{O.C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2$.

Action.—Refrigerant and diaphoretic.

Dose.—For an adult, fssj to fssj .

For a child a year old, mx to mxx .

Incompatibles.—Alkalis and their carbonates, acids, alkaline earths, corrosive sublimate, and the sulphates

of iron, copper, and zinc, nitrate of silver, and acetate of lead.
 This preparation is about the strength of the *Liquor Ammoniae* of the Ph. Lond. and Edin., stronger than that of the Ph. Dub., and about ½ of the strength of that in the B.P. 1864.

Ammonia Benzoata. Fide PREPARATIONES OF BENZOATE.

Ammonia Benzoata. $\text{NH}_4\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_2$.

Action.—Sedative, and antispasmodic; useful in whooping-cough and other convulsive affections.

Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 3½ or 50 grs.

For a child a year old, 1 to 2 or 1 gr.

Incompatibles.—Acids; alkaline salts.

This preparation is also made in the granulated effervescent form, containing 2 grs. of the salt in 60 grs. The dose for an adult is from 60 to 120 grs.

Ammonia Carbonas. $\text{NH}_4\text{O.CO}_2$. (Formerly Ammonia Sesquicarbonas. Ph. Lond., Dub.)

Action.—Stimulant, expectorant, emetic, and diaphoretic; venereal.

Dose.—For an adult, as a stimulant, 2 to 5 grs.; as an emetic, 11 to 20 grs.

For a child a year old, ½ gr. to 1 gr.

Incompatibles.—Mineral acids, alkalis, acids, sulphates of magnesia and zinc, salts of iron, mercury, and lead.

Spiritus Ammoniae Aromaticus.

Composed of acetate of ammonia 2 oz., strong solution of ammonia 4 oz., volatile oil of nutmeg c 2

Limestone Ammonia.

Solution of ammonia 1 fl. oz., dist. oil 1 fl. oz.
Action.—A local stimulant and rubefacient.

Liquor Ammonia. Sp. gr. 0.93.

1 part of strong solution of ammonia, 2 parts of water.

Action.—Stimulant; astringent.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 ss.

For a child a year old, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 ss.

Incompatibles.—All acids; the acids, except lime and magnesia.

Liquor Ammonia Fortior.

Prepared by distilling chloride of ammonium, dried lime, and water; it contains 24 per cent. of pure ammonia; sp. gr. 0.93.

Action.—Powerfully stimulant; rarely used internally; rubefacient externally.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 ss.

Liquor Ammonia Acetatis.

A neutral solution of acetate of ammonia, prepared by mixing 10 fl. oz. of acetic acid, 15 ss. of carbonate of ammonia, water 24 parts. NH_4O, CH_3CO_2 .

Action.—Deliquescent and diaphoretic.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 ss. to 1 ss.

For a child a year old, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 ss.
Incompatibles.—Alkalies and their carbonates, alkalis, alkaline earths, corrosive sublimate and the vegetable

of iron, copper, and zinc, nitrate of silver, and acetate of lead.

This preparation is about the strength of the Liquor Ammonia Acetatis of the Ph. Lond. and Edin., $\frac{1}{2}$ stronger than that of the Ph. Dub., and about $\frac{1}{2}$ of the strength of that in the B.P. 1864.

Ammonia Benzoes. *Vide PREPARATIONS OF BENZOINUM.*

Ammonii Bromidum. NH_4Br .

Action.—Nervine sedative, and antispasmodic; useful in whooping-cough and other convulsive affections.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 or 20 grs.

For a child a year old, 1 to 2 or 3 grs.

Incompatibles.—Acids; acidulous salts.

This preparation is also made in the granulated effervescing form, containing 2 grs. of the salt in 60 grs. The dose for an adult is from 60 to 120 grs.

Ammonia Carbonas. $2NH_4O, 3CO_2$. (Formerly

Ammonia Sesquicarbonas. Ph. Lond., Dub.)

Action.—Stimulant, expectorant, emetic, and diaphoretic; antacid.

Dose.—For an adult, as a stimulant, 2 to 5 grs.; emetic, 15 to 30 grs.

For a child a year old, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. to 1 gr.

Incompatibles.—Mineral acids, alkalis, alum, sulphate of magnesia and zinc, salts of iron, mercury, and lead.

Spiritus Ammonia Aromaticus.

Composed of carbonate of ammonia 8 oz., strong solution of ammonia 4 oz., volatile oil of nutmeg c 2

$\frac{1}{2}$ fl.oz., oil of lemon 6 fl.dra., rectified spirit 6 pints, water 3 pints, distilled to 7 pints. Sp. gr. 0.870.
Action.—Stimulant; useful in nervous headaches.
Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{mxx}$ to $\mathfrak{f5j}$.
 For a child a year old, $\mathfrak{mij}$.

Tinctura Ammoniae Composita. Ph. Lond.

Mastic 120 gra., rectified spirit 9 fl.dra., oil of lavender 14 $\mathfrak{m}$, strong solution of ammonia, 1 pint.
Action.—Stimulant; antispasmodic.
Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{miv}$ to $\mathfrak{mxx}$ or $\mathfrak{mxxv}$.
 For a child a year old, $\mathfrak{mss}$ to $\mathfrak{mij}$.

Spiritus Ammoniae Fortidus.

Assafoetida $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., strong solution of ammonia 2 fl.oz., rectified spirit a sufficiency to make a pint.
Action.—Stimulant; principally used as an anti-hysterical remedy, or for flatulence.
Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{f5ss}$ to $\mathfrak{f5j}$.

Ammonii Chloridum. NH_4Cl . (Ammoniae Murinae. Ph. Edin. and Dub. Ammoniae Hydrochloras. B.P. 1864).

Prepared by neutralizing hydrochloric acid with ammonia, and evaporating to dryness.
Action.—Alterative; cholagogue; anodyne in some forms of neuralgia; emmenagogue.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 20 gra.
 For a child a year old, 1 gr.
Incompatibles.—Acids and caustic alkalies, salts of lead and silver.

Liquor Ammoniae Citratis. $3\text{NH}_4\text{OC}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2$.

A saturated solution of citrate of ammonia prepared by mixing solutions of citric acid 3 oz., and

strong solution of ammonia $\mathfrak{fj}$ ss, water 1 pnt.
Action.—Sedative; expectorant.
Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{f5j}$ to $\mathfrak{f5j}$.
Incompatibles.—The same as the Liq. Ammon. Acet.

Ammoniae Formicae. $\text{NH}_4\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2$.

Action.—Has been recommended as a stimulant in nervous affections of the nervous system, epilepsy, &c.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs. in solution.

Ammonii Iodidum. NH_4I .

Action.—Alterative; resolvent; similar to iodide of potassium. Useful in syphilitic and scrofulous affections.
Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 5 grs.
Incompatibles.—Acids; acridulous salts.

Ammoniae Nitras. NH_4NO_3 , BA.

Prepared by neutralizing diluted nitric acid with solution of ammonia.
 Set out medicinally.

Ammoniae Nitras Effervescent.

Action.—Elastic; stimulant.
Dose.—For an adult, 20 to 40 grs.
 (40 grs. contain 5 grs. of the nitrate.)

Ammoniae Phosphas.

Prepared by acting on strong solution of ammonia with dilute phosphoric acid. $2\text{NH}_4\text{P}(\text{HO})\text{PO}_4$.
Action.—Lithic; stimulant; diaphoretic. Has been recommended in cases of lithiasis, to render the uric acid more soluble.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 20 grs.
 For a child a year old, 1 gr.

℞ 4.oz. oil of lemon 4 fl.oz., rectified spirit 4 pint,
water 1 pint, distilled to 7 pints. *℞* gr. 6-15.
Action.—Stimulant; useful in nervous debility.
Dose.—For an adult, ʒij to ʒij.
For a child a year old, ʒij.

Tinctura Ammonia Composita. *Ph. Lond.*
Mastic 120 grs., rectified spirit 4 fl.oz., oil of
lavender 14 ʒs., strong solution of ammonia, 1 pint.
Action.—Stimulant; antispasmodic.
Dose.—For an adult, ʒij to ʒij or ʒij.
For a child a year old, ʒij to ʒij.

Spiritus Ammonia Fortis.

Acidulic 1 1/2 oz., strong solution of ammonia 1 fl.oz.,
rectified spirit, a sufficiency to make a pint.
Action.—Stimulant; principally used as an antispas-
modic remedy, or for flatulency.
Dose.—For an adult, ʒss to ʒj.

Ammonii Chloridum. NH_4Cl . (Ammonia Ma-
ria. *Ph. Edin.* and *Dub.* Ammonia Hydro-
chlorum. *R.P. 1844*.)

Prepared by neutralizing hydrochloric acid with
ammonia, and evaporating to dryness.
Action.—Alterative; choleagogue; useful in cases
of rheumatism; vomitagogue.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 30 grs.
For a child a year old, 1 gr.
Incompatibles.—Acids and caustic alkalies, salts of
lead and silver.

Liquor Ammonia Citrat. $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_7$.
A saturated solution of citrate of ammonia pre-
pared by mixing solutions of citric acid 3 oz., and

strong solution of ammonia 2 1/2 oz., water 1 pint.

Action.—Refrigerant; expectorant.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒij to ʒij.

Incompatibles.—The same as the *Liq. Ammon. Acet.*

Ammonia Formias. $\text{NH}_4\text{O}, \text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2$.

Action.—Has been recommended as a stimulant in
chronic affections of the nervous system, epilepsy,
&c.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs. in solution.

Ammonii Iodidum. NH_4I .

Action.—Alterative; resolvent; similar to iodide
of potassium. Useful in syphilitic and scrofulous
affections.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 8 grs.

Incompatibles.—Acids; acidulous salts.

Ammonia Nitras. $\text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3, \text{HO}$.

Prepared by neutralizing diluted nitric acid with solu-
tion of ammonia.

Not used medicinally.

Ammonia Nitras Effervescens.

Action.—Diuretic; stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult, 30 to 40 grs.

60 grs. contain 5 grs. of the nitrate.

Ammonia Phosphas.

Prepared by acting on strong solution of ammonia
with dilute phosphoric acid. $2 \text{NH}_4\text{O}, \text{HO}, \text{PO}_5$.

Action.—Diuretic; stimulant; diaphoretic. Has been
recommended in cases of lithiasis, to render the urates
of soda and lime soluble.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 20 grs.

For a child a year old, 1 gr.

Ammoniae Sulphas. $\text{NH}_4\text{O}, \text{SO}_2$.*Action.*—Stimulant; resolvent; diuretic.*Dose.*—For an adult, 10 to 30 gra.**Ammoniae Valerianas.***Action.*—Antispasmodic; stimulant to the nervous system. Very useful in cases of hysteria.*Dose.*—For an adult, 2 to 8 gra.

As this salt is exceedingly deliquescent, it is best kept as a solution containing 25 per cent. of the salt, the dose being 15 to 30 drops.

AMMONIACUM. The gum resin from the stem of *Dorema ammoniacum*.*Action.*—Antispasmodic; expectorant; stimulant to mucous membranes.*Dose.*—For an adult, 5 to 20 gra., in pill or emulsion.**Emplastrum Ammoniaci.** Ph. Lond.

Ammoniacum 5 oz., dilute acetic acid 8 fl. oz.

Action.—Stimulant; rubefacient.**Emplastrum Ammoniaci cum Hydrargyro.**

Ammoniac 12 oz., mercury 3 oz., olive oil f3j, sulphur 8 gra.

Action.—Stimulant; resolvent.**Mistura Ammoniaci.**A solution of ammoniac $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. in water 8 fl. oz.*Action.*—Antispasmodic; stimulating expectorant. Useful in chronic bronchitis.*Dose.*—For an adult, f3ss. to f3j.**AMYGDALA AMARA.** The seed of the tree *Amygdalus communis*, var. *amara*. Bitter almond.Used for preparing the *Oleum Amygdalæ*.**ANTHERA SULFUR.** The seeds of *Amygdalus communis*, var. *alba*. Sweet almond.**Mistura Amygdalæ.**

Coarsely powdered of almonds 2j oz., water 1 pint.

Action.—Emollient; demulcent. Useful as a basis for cough mixtures. Almond cakes have been recommended by Dr. Parry instead of bread in diabetic subjects.*Dose.*—For an adult, f3j to f3j.

For a child a year old, f3j.

Oleum Amygdalæ. The oil expressed from bitter or sweet almonds.*Action.*—The same as the mixture.*Dose.*—For an adult, f3j to f3ss. in emulsion.**Pulvis Amygdalæ Compositus.** (Turnery)*Confectio Amygdalæ.* Ph. Lond.

Sweet almonds 1 oz., sugar 4 oz., gum acacia 1 oz.

Used only for the *Mistura Amygdalæ*.*Dose.*—40 to 120 gra.**ANTI-NITRA.** $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O}, \text{NO}_2$.

Prepared by the action of nitric acid on amylin alcohol.

Action.—Antispasmodic. Useful in some bronchial affections.*Dose.*—By inhalation, the vapour of H_2O to H_2O . To be used with caution.**ANTHELI.**

Prepared by the distillation of amylin alcohol with sulphuric acid.

Action.—Anæsthetic.

Recommended and used by the late Dr. Snow. Solution employed now.

ANTHELI. Starch prepared from the seed of *Triticum vulgare*. Common Wheat.

Ammonium Sulphas. NH_4SO_4 .
Action.—Stimulant; resinous; drastic.
Dose.—For an adult, 15 to 30 grs.

Ammonium Valerianas.
Action.—Antispasmodic; stimulant to the nervous system. Very useful in cases of hysteria.
Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 4 grs.
 As this salt is exceedingly deliquescent, it is best kept as a solution containing 45 per cent. of the salt, the dose being 15 to 30 drops.

AMMONIATUM. The green resin from the stem of *Diosma amaranthifolium*.
Action.—Antispasmodic; expectorant; stimulant to nervous membranes.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 30 grs., in pills or emulsion.

Emplastrum Ammoniaci. Ph. Lond.
 Ammoniacum 5 oz., olive oil 1 lb.
Action.—Stimulant; rubefacient.

Emplastrum Ammoniaci cum Hydrargyro.
 Ammoniac 12 oz., mercury 4 oz., olive oil 1 lb., sulphur 8 grs.
Action.—Stimulant; resinous.

Mistura Ammoniaci.
 A solution of ammoniac 1 oz. in water 4 lb.
Action.—Antispasmodic; stimulating expectorant.
 Useful in chronic bronchitis.
Dose.—For an adult, 3ss. to ℥j.

AMYGDALA ALBA. The seed of the tree *Prunus amygdalus communis*, var. *alba*. Sweet almond.
 Used for preparing the Oleum Amygdalæ.

AMYGDALA DULCIS. The seeds of *Amygdalus communis*, var. *dulcis*. Sweet almond.

Mistura Amygdalæ.

Compound powder of almonds $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz., water 1 pint.

Action.—Diluent; demulcent. Useful as a basis for cough mixtures. Almond cakes have been recommended by Dr. Pavy instead of bread in diabetic subjects.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, fʒj.

Oleum Amygdalæ. The oil expressed from bitter or sweet almonds.

Action.—The same as the mixture.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒss. in emulsion.

Pulvis Amygdalæ Compositus. (Formerly *Confectio Amygdalæ*. Ph. Lond.)

Sweet almonds 8 oz., sugar 4 oz., gum acacia 1 oz.

Used only for the *Mistura Amygdalæ*.

Dose.—60 to 120 grs.

AMYL NITRIS. $\text{C}_4\text{H}_{11}\text{O}_2\text{NO}_2$.

Produced by the action of nitric acid on amyllic alcohol.

Action.—Antispasmodic. Useful in some bronchial affections.

Dose.—By inhalation, the vapour of mʒj to mʒv. To be used with caution.

AMYLENE.

Prepared by the distillation of amyllic alcohol with chloride of zinc. C_4H_8 .

Action.—Anæsthetic. Recommended and used by the late Dr. Snow. Seldom employed now.

AMYLUM. Starch procured from the seed of *Triticum vulgare*. Common Wheat.

Glycerinum Amyli. Plasma.
Composed of starch 1 oz., glycerine, 8 fl.oz.
Action.—Emollient.

Mucilago Amyli. (Formerly Decoctum Amyli.)
Composed of starch 120 grs., water 10 fl.oz.
Action.—Emollient; absorbent.
Dose.—Ad libitum. As the vehicle for active drugs in enemata, and for making the starch bandages.
Incompatibles.—All preparations of iodine.

Amyli Iodidum.

Prepared by rubbing iodine (24 grs. moistened with a few drops of spirit) with starch (1 oz.) until the powder becomes uniformly blue.

Action and Uses.—Similar to iodine, less irritating to the stomach.

Dose.—A teaspoonful, in some thick vehicle, gradually increased.

ANDIRA INERMIS. The bark.

Action.—Purgative; very much resembles jalap.

Dose.—Of the powdered bark for an adult, 20 to 30 grs.

ANETHI FRUCTUS. The fruit of *Anethum graveolens*.
Common Dill.

Action.—Carminative; stimulant; aromatic.

Dose.—Of the powder for an adult, 10 to 30 grs.

Aqua Anethi.

1lb. of bruised dill fruit distilled with two gallons of water.

Action.—As above. Useful in flatulence.

Dose.—For an adult, 3j to 5ij.

For a child a year old, 5j to 5ij.

Glucos Amyli.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, ʒss, or sugar or in emulsion.

ANGELICA. The root or seeds of *Archangelica officinalis*. Garden Angelica.
Action.—The root is strongly astringent as an effective aromatic stimulant and stomachic.
Dose.—Of the powder for an adult, 30 to 60 grs.; or in infusion.

ANILINI. Obtained from coal tar, indigo, &c.
C.H.N.
Used in the form of sulphate, in doses of 1 gr.
Action.—Useful in chronic granular sore throat.

ANONY. The fruit of *Paspalum anony.* Aniseed.
Action.—Carminative; stimulant.
Dose.—Of the powder for an adult, 10 to 30 grs.

Aqua Anisi. Fl. Lond.
A mixture of the oil of aniseed in water.
Action.—As above. Useful in flatulence.
Dose.—For an adult, ʒj to ʒij.
For a child a year old, ʒj to ʒij.

Essentia Anisi.
Oil of Anise 1 fl.oz., rectified spirit 4 fl.oz.
Action.—Carminative; stimulant; aromatic.
Dose.—For an adult, ʒss to ʒss.
For a child a year old, ʒj.
Glucos Anisi.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, ʒss, or sugar or in emulsion.

Glycerinum Amyli. *Pharm.*
Composed of starch 1 oz., glycerine, 3 fl. oz.
Action.—Emollient.

Mucilago Amyli. (Formerly *Mucilago Amyli*)
Composed of starch 120 grs., water 16 fl. oz.
Action.—Emollient; expectorant.
Dose.—Ad libitum. As the vehicle for active drugs in
coughs, and for making the starch bandages.
Incompatibility.—All preparations of iodine.

Amyli Iodidum.

Prepared by rubbing iodine (14 grs. contained with
a few drops of spirit) with starch (3 oz.) until the
powder becomes uniformly blue.

Action and Use.—Similar to iodine, less irritating
to the stomach.

Dose.—A teaspoonful, in some thick vehicle,
gradually increased.

ANDIRA IVELINII. The bark.

Action.—Purgative; very much resembles jalap.
Dose.—Of the powdered bark for an adult, 30
to 60 grs.

ANETHI FRUCTUS. The fruit of *Anethum graveolens*.

Common Dill.
Action.—Carminative; stimulant; aromatic.
Dose.—Of the powder for an adult, 30 to 60 grs.

Aqua Anethi.

1 lb. of bruised dill fruit distilled with two gallons of
water.

Action.—As above. Useful in flatulency.
Dose.—For an adult, 5j to 5ij.
For a child a year old, 5j to 5ij.

Oleum Anethi.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒv. on sugar or in emulsion.

ANGELICA. The root or seeds of *Archangelica officinalis*. Garden Angelica.

Action.—This was formerly much esteemed as an
effective aromatic stimulant and stomachic.

Dose.—Of the powder for an adult, 30 to 60 grs.;
or in infusion.

ANILINE. Obtained from coal tar, indigo, &c. C6H5N.

Used in the form of sulphate, in doses of 1 gr.

Action.—Useful in chronic spasmodic nervous
affections.

ANISUM. The fruit of *Pimpinella anisum*. Aniseed.

Action.—Carminative; stimulant.

Dose.—Of the powder for an adult, 10 to 30 grs.

Aqua Anisi. *Ph. Lond.*

A mixture of the oil of aniseed in water.

Action.—As above. Useful in flatulence.

Dose.—For an adult, 5j to 5iv.

For a child a year old, 5j to 5ij.

Essentia Anisi.

Oil of Anise 1 fl. oz., rectified spirit 4 fl. oz.

Action.—Stimulant; carminative; aromatic.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒx to ʒxx.

For a child a year old, ʒj.

Oleum Anisi.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒv. on sugar or in an emulsion.

ANTHEMIDIS FLORES. The flower-heads of *Anthemis nobilis*. Chamomile.

Action.—An aromatic and slightly stimulant bitter stomachic tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 30 grs.

Incompatibles.—The salts and preparations of iron.

Extractum Anthemidis.

A watery extract.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult 2 to 10 grs.

Infusum Anthemidis.

Composed of chamomile flowers $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., water 10 fl.oz.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, f3j to f3ij.

For a child a year old, f3j.

Incompatibles.—As above.

Oleum Anthemidis.

Action.—As above. Used in preparing the extract.

Dose.—For an adult, π ij to π v, on sugar or in emulsion.

ANTIMONIUM. Sb. Eq. 129.

Antimonii Oxidum. SbO_2 . (Antimonii Ter-
oxydum. Ph. Edin.)

Prepared by the action of carbonate of soda on ter-
chloride of antimony.

Action.—Diaphoretic, expectorant, emetic, according
to the dose. It is best given in the form of pill or
powder.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grs., or 5 grs. as an emetic.

Pulvis Antimonialis. (Zinn's powder, Ph. A.)
Antimonialis Composita. Ph. Lond.)

Grains of antimony 1 part, phosphate of lime 2 parts.
Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 4 grs.

Liquor Antimonii Chloridi. Sp. gr. 1.47.

Action.—Caustic; irritant; causes little pain or in-
flammation; is never used internally.

Antimonium Nigrum. Sb. (Nymphomel of
Antimony. Ph. Lond.)

Prepared by the purification of sulphide of antimony
by fusion. Not used medicinally.

Antimonium Sulphuratum.

Composed of the sulphide of antimony, Sb_2S_3 , with a
small and variable amount of oxide of antimony, Sb_2O_3 .

Action.—Alterative; emetic; diaphoretic.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 2 grs.; as an emetic 10 grs.

Antimonium Tartaratum. (Antimonii Potassio-
Tartarum. Ph. Lond.)

Prepared by the action of acid tartarate of potash on
oxide of antimony. $KO, Sb_2O_3, C_2H_3O_6 + 2H_2O$.

Action and Dose.—As an alterative, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. or $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.;
as a diaphoretic and expectorant, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.; as a
vomitive, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.; as an emetic, 1 gr. to 5 grs.

Decomposition.—Acids, alkalis, their carbonates, lime-
water, the salts of lead, and most bitter andstringent
drugs.

Expositum Antimonii Tartarati.

Decomposed antimony 1 oz., simple distillant 1 oz.

This preparation contains nearly twice as much tar-
tarated antimony as U. S. Antim. Tart. Dub. Ph.

Action.—Stimulant; irritant; vomitant.

ANTHEMIDIS FLORES. The flower-heads of *Anthemis scabula*. Chamomile.
Action.—As aromatic and slightly stimulant bitter.
Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 30 grs.
Incompatibles.—The oils and preparations of iron.

Extractum Anthemidis.
 A watery extract.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult 2 to 10 grs.

Infusum Anthemidis.
 Composed of chamomile flowers $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., water 11 fl. oz.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult (℥j) to (℥ij).
 For a child a year old, ℥j.
Incompatibles.—As above.

Oleum Anthemidis.
Action.—As above. Used in preparing the extract.
Dose.—For an adult, ʒij to ʒiij, or superior in solution.

ANTIMONY. Sb. 129

Antimonii Oxidum. Sb_2O_3 (Antimonii Trisulphidum. Ph. Edin.)
 Prepared by the action of carbonate of soda on the chloride of antimony.
Action.—Diaphoretic, expectorant, emetic according to the dose. It is best given in the form of pill or powder.
Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 gr., or 1 gr. in a solution.

Pulvis Antimonialis. (James's powder, Pulvis Antimonialis Composita. Ph. Lond.)
 Oxide of antimony 1 part, phosphate of lime 2 parts.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 6 grs.

Liquor Antimonii Chloridi. Sp. gr. 1.47.
Action.—Caustic; irritant; causes little pain or inflammation; is never used internally.

Antimonium Nigrum. SbS^2 . (Oxysulphuret of Antimony. Ph. Lond.)
 Prepared by the purification of sulphide of antimony by fusion. Not used medicinally.

Antimonium Sulphuratum.
 Composed of the sulphide of antimony, SbS_2 , with a small and variable amount of oxide of antimony, Sb_2O_3 .
Action.—Alterative; emetic; diaphoretic.
Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 5 grs.; as an emetic 10 grs.

Antimonium Tartaratum. (Antimonii Potassio Tartras. Ph. Lond.)

Prepared by the action of acid tartrate of potash on oxide of antimony. $KO, SbO_3, C_4H_4O_{10} + 2 HO$.

Action and Uses.—As an alterative, $\frac{1}{16}$ gr. or $\frac{1}{8}$ gr.; as a diaphoretic and expectorant, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.; as a sudorific, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.; as an emetic, 1 gr. to 2 grs.

Incompatibles.—Acids, alkalis, their carbonates, lime-water, the salts of lead, and most bitter and astringent infusions.

Unguentum Antimonii Tartarati.

Tartarated antimony $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., simple ointment 1 oz.

This preparation contains nearly twice as much tartarated antimony as Ung. Antim. Tart. Dub. Ph.

Action.—Stimulant; irritant; vesicant.

Vinum Antimoniale. (Vinum Antimonii Potassii Tartratis.)

A solution of tartarated antimony 40 grs., in sherry 1 pint (= 1 gr. in $\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz., or $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. in f5j).

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}$ to $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{x}$, f5ij, or more, according to the action required.

For a child a year old, $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{j}$ to $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$, or $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}$ as an emetic.

APIOL. The active principle of the seeds of *Petroselinum sativum*. Common parsley. The preparation exists as a yellow oily fluid.

Action.—A galactagogue; also tonic, antiperiodic, and emmenagogue.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{v}$ to $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{v}$ in syr

Capsules of the above are also made, $\mathfrak{r}$, recommended for their emmenagogue properties.

Dose.—One night and morning.

AQUA. Natural water, the purest that can be obtained. To be filtered if necessary. HO. Eq. 9.

Aqua Chloroformi.

Chloroform f5j, distilled water f5xxv.

Action.—Stimulant; antispasmodic.

Dose.—For an adult, f5ss. to f5ij.

Aqua Destillata.

ARECA. The seed of *Areca catechu*.

Action.—Gently astringent. Not much used.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. in powder.

ARGENTUM. Pure metallic silver. Ag. Eq. 108.

Argentum Nitras.

Prepared by the action of nitric acid on silver.

Ag. 301.

Action.—Astringent; tonic; antispasmodic. Useful

in epilepsy. Best given in form of pill with bread.

Ag. to dissolve the dose. Used also as a caustic.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. in pill.

Argentum Nitras.—A red, insoluble salt, stable and

their carbonate, repulsive anemiqua.

Liquor Argentii Nitras. R. Lead.

Mixture of silver 60 grs., distilled water 1 fl. oz.

Action.—Used as a stimulant lotion to wounds.

Argentum Oculum.

Prepared by the action of a solution of lime on one of

nitrate of silver. Ag. 1.

Action.—Tonic, astringent, and antispasmodic. Said

not to dissolve the skin as the nitrate. Best given

in pill with bread.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. to 1 or 2 grs.

ARENACEA RALIA. The fresh root of *Cochlearia*

arenaria. Hore-culsh plant.

Action.—Stimulant, rubefacient, and diuretic. Useful

in acute dyspepsia and for flatulency.

Dose.—Of the powder, for an adult, 30 to 60 grs.

Infusum Anserinae Compositum. R. Lead.

Hore-culsh and nasturtium-seeds of each 1 oz.,

compounded spirit of hore-culsh 1 fl. oz., boiling

water 1 pint.

Action.—Stimulant, &c., as above.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{v}$ to $\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{j}$.

For a child a year old, $\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{j}$.

Vinum Antimoniale. (*Vinum Antimonii Tartarici*.)

A solution of tartarated antimony 40 grs., in sherry 1 pint (= 1 gr. to 1 fl. oz., or 1 gr. to 5j).

Dose.—For an adult, ʒi to ʒss, ʒij, or more, according to the action required.

For a child a year old, ʒj to ʒij, or ʒi to ʒss.

APOL. The active principle of the seeds of *Persea* *nitens* *nitens*. *Conium maculatum*. The preparation exists as a yellow oily fluid.

Action.—A phlogagogue; also tonic, antispasmodic, and emmenagogue.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒi to ʒss in ʒij.

Capsules of the above are also made, recommended for their emmenagogue property.

Dose.—One night and morning, ʒi.

AQTA. Natural water, the percolate that can be obtained. To be filtered if necessary. *Bo.* ʒj.

Aqua Chloroformi.

Chloroform ʒj, distilled water ʒss.

Action.—Stimulant; antispasmodic.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒss to ʒj.

Aqua Destillata.

ARECA. The seed of *Areca catechu*.

Action.—Gently astringent. No much used.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒi to ʒss in powder.

ARGENTUM. Pure metallic silver. *Ag.* ʒj.

Argenti Nitras.

Prepared by the action of nitric acid on silver.

AgO.NO3.

Action.—Astringent; tonic; antispasmodic. Useful

in epilepsy. Best given in form of pill with bread.

Apt to discolour the skin. Used also as a caustic.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒj to ʒss in pill.

Incompatibles.—Acids, acidulous salts, alkalis and their carbonates, vegetable astringents.

Liquor Argenti Nitratis. *Ph. Lond.*

Nitrate of silver 60 grs., distilled water 1 fl. oz.

Action.—Used as a stimulant lotion to wounds.

Argenti Oxidum.

Prepared by the action of a solution of lime on one of nitrate of silver. AgO.

Action.—Tonic, astringent, and antispasmodic. Said not to discolour the skin as the nitrate. Best given in pill with bread.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒj to 1 or 2 grs.

ARMORACIÆ RADIX. The fresh root of *Cochlearia armoracia*. Horse-radish plant.

Action.—Stimulant, sudorific, and diuretic. Useful in atonic dyspepsia and for flatulence.

Dose.—Of the powder, for an adult, 30 to 60 grs.

Infusum Armoraciæ Compositum. *Ph. Lond.*

Horse-radish and mustard-seeds of each 1 oz., compound spirit of horse-radish 1 fl. oz., boiling water 1 pint.

Action.—Stimulant, &c., as above.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒj to ʒij.

For a child a year old, ʒij.

Spiritus Armoracae Compositus.

Composed of horse-radish 20 oz., bitter orange-peel 20 oz., nutmeg $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., proof spirit 1 gallon, water 2 pints.

Action.—Stimulant; stomachic; tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, $\text{f}\overline{\text{ss}}$. to $\text{f}\overline{\text{ij}}$.
For a child a year old, mij .

ARNICA RADIX. The dried rhizome and rootlets of *Arnica montana*. Mountain Arnica.

Action.—Stimulant, narcotic, and diaphoretic. Externally it is used to bruises.

Dose.—Of the powder for an adult, 5 to 10 gra.

Infusum Arnicae.

Composed of $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. of the root to 1 pint of water.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 2 fl.oz.

Tinctura Arnicae.

Composed of arnica root 1 oz., rectified spirit 1 pint.

Action.—Stimulant, &c., as above.

Dose.—For an adult, $\text{f}\overline{\text{ss}}$. to $\text{f}\overline{\text{ij}}$.
For a child a year old, mij .

ARSENICUM. As. Eq. 75.

Acidum Arseniosum. White arsenic. AsO_3 .

Prepared by subliming commercial arsenious acid.

Action.—Alterative; tonic. Useful in chronic skin diseases, ague, and as a nerve tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. in solution after meals. None of the preparations of arsenic are fitted for young children.

Incompatibles.—Earths, bitter infusions, and the salts of iron.

Liquor Arsenicalis. (Liquor Potass Arsenici.)

Ph. Lond. Toxic Solution.
Arsenious acid 10 gra., carbonate of potash 10 gra., compound tincture of lavender 5 fl.oz., water to a pint. A full drachm contains $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. of arsenious acid.

Action.—Tonic, alterative. Useful as above.

Dose.—For an adult, ss to xx or xx after food.

Not suitable for very young children.

Incompatibles.—Acids, alkaline salts, sulphates of magnesia, iron, and copper, chlorides of calcium, iron, and barium, nitrate of silver, zinc, and decoloration of lact.

Ferri Arsenici. FeO, AsO_3 .

Prepared by mixing a solution of arsenate and acetate of soda with one of sulphate of iron.

Action.—Alterative, nerve tonic. Useful in nervous debility and some chronic skin diseases attended with anemia.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. in pill after food.

Solus Arsenici. $2\text{NaO}, \text{H}_2\text{O}, \text{AsO}_3, +16\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Prepared by mixing the arsenic acid on nitrate and carbonate of soda.

Action.—Tonic, alterative. Useful in chronic nervous affections and cutaneous diseases.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. in pill after food.

Liquor Sodæ Arsenicalis.

A solution of arsenic of soda, 4 gra., in an ounce of water. Almost same strength as *Liquor Arsenicalis*.

Action.—Tonic, alterative. Useful as above.

Dose.—For an adult, ss to xx after food.

Spiritus Arsenici Compositus.

Compound of benzoic acid 50 gr., bitter orange peel 20 gr., nutmeg 1 oz., proof spirit 1 gallon, water 1 pint.

Action.—Stimulant; stomachic; tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒss. to ʒj.
For a child a year old, ʒij.

ARSENICUM. The dried rhizome and root of *Arsenicum officinale*. *Morinda Arsenica*.

Action.—Stimulant, tonic, and diaphoretic. Externally it is used to leucism.

Dose.—Of the powder for an adult, 5 to 20 gr.

Infusum Arsenici.

Compound of ʒss. of the root to 1 pint of water.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 2 fl. oz.

Tinctura Arsenici.

Compound of arsenic root 1 oz., rectified spirit 1 pint.

Action.—Stimulant, &c., as above.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒss. to ʒj.
For a child a year old, ʒij.

ARSENICUM. As. Eq. 71.

Acidum Arsenicum. White arsenic. As_2O_3 . Prepared by subliming commercial arsenous acid.

Action.—Alterative; tonic. Useful in chronic skin diseases, syphilis, and as a nerve tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. in solution also made. None of the preparations of arsenic are used for young children.

Incompatibles.—Earth, bitter infusion, and the salts of iron.

Liquor Arsenicalis. (Liquor Potassæ Arsenitis.

Ph. Lond. Fowler's Solution.)

Arsenious acid 80 grs., carbonate of potash 80 grs., compound tincture of lavender 5 fl. drs., water to a pint. A fluid drachm contains $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. of arsenious acid.

Action.—Tonic, alterative. Useful as above.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒij to ʒv or ʒx after food. Not suitable for very young children.

Incompatibles.—Acids, acidulous salts, sulphates of magnesia, iron, and copper, chlorides of calcium, iron, and barium, nitrate of silver, alum, and decoction of bark.

Ferri Arsenias. $3 FeO, As_2O_3$.

Prepared by mixing a solution of arseniate and acetate of soda with one of sulphate of iron.

Action.—Alterative, nervine tonic. Useful in nervous debility and some chronic skin diseases attended with anæmia.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{10}$ gr. to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. in pill after food.

Sodæ Arsenias. $2 NaO, HO, As_2O_3 + 14 HO$.

Prepared by the action of arsenious acid on nitrate and carbonate of soda.

Action.—Tonic, alterative. Useful in chronic nervous affections and cutaneous diseases.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. in pill after food.

Liquor Sodæ Arseniatis.

A solution of arseniate of soda, 4 grs., in an ounce of water. About same strength as *Liquor Arsenicalis*.

Action.—Tonic, alterative. Useful as above.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒij to ʒv after food.

Liquor Arsenici Hydrochloricus.

Composed of arsenious acid 80 gra., hydrochloric acid 2 fl. drs., distilled water to make 1 pint. Sp. gr. 1.009. Is the same strength as the liquor arsenicalis.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{m}\text{ij}$ to $\mathfrak{m}\text{v}$ or $\mathfrak{m}\text{x}$ after food.

Arsenici Iodidi. AsI₂.

Prepared by subliming together iodine and arsenic.

Action.—Tonic; resolvent. Useful in lepra and other chronic scaly skin diseases.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr., gradually increased to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. Best given in the form of

Liquor Arsenici Iodidi. Disp.

Composed of liquor iodinii compositus 1 fl. oz., liquor potassae arsenitis 4 fl. oz.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{m}\text{v}$ to $\mathfrak{m}\text{xv}$ after food.

Liquor Arsenici et Hydrargyri Hydriodatis.

(Donovan's Solution.)

A solution of the iodi-arsenite of mercury, each dr. of which contains the equivalent of $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. of arsenious acid, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. of peroxide of mercury, and $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. of iodine.

Action.—As above. Especially useful in syphilis.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{m}\text{v}$ to $\mathfrak{m}\text{xx}$ after food.

ASARUM EUROPEUM. The leaves or the root of the common Asarabacca.

Action.—Emetic; expectorant; in small doses errhine.

Dose.—Of the powder for an adult, 10 to 30 gra. as an emetic.

ASARABACCA. The root and young shoots of *Asarum officinale*.
Directiones Asarici.
Compound of asaragins root 1 oz., water 2 pints.
Action.—Errhine.
Dose.—Ad libitum.

AMAFUTIA. The green resin of *Nardus amethystina*.
Action.—Antispasmodic; stimulant.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 20 gra. in pill or emulsion.

Amphoterum Amethystinum. (Th. Edin.)
Compound of bluish phosphate and amethyst, of each 2 oz., gallicum and bent-wax, of each 1 oz.
Action.—Stimulant.

Terre Amethystina.
Amethyst 10 gra., distilled water, 4 fl. oz.
Action.—Stimulant; antispasmodic. Useful in dyspepsia.

Viola Alcea et Amethystina.
Compound of scabrous alcea, amethyst, hard soap, and solution of soap, of each 1 oz.
Action.—Purgative; antispasmodic. Useful in hysteria.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 gra.

Viola Amethystina Composita. (Viola Galbana Composita. Ph. Lond.)
Compound of amethyst, gallicum, myrrh, of each 2 oz., bent-wax 1 oz. by weight.
Action.—Antispasmodic; stimulant. Used in dyspepsia.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 gra.

Liquor Arsenici Hydrochlorici.

Composed of arsenious acid 30 grs., hydrochloric acid 2 fl. oz., distilled water to make 1 pint. *Sp. gr.* 1.048.
Is the same strength as the liquor arsenic.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{ssj}{ss}$ to $\frac{ss}{ss}$ after food.

Arsenici Iodidi. Sol.

Prepared by adding together iodine and arsenic.
Action.—Tonic; resolvent. Useful in leprosy and other chronic scaly skin diseases.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{ss}{ss}$ gr., gradually increased to $\frac{ss}{ss}$ gr. Best given in the form of

Liquor Arsenici Iodidi. Sol.

Composed of liquor iodini compositus 1 fl. oz., liquor potassae arsenici 4 fl. oz.
Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{ss}{ss}$ to $\frac{ss}{ss}$ after food.

Liquor Arsenici et Hydrargyri Hydriodidi.

(Dover's Solution)
A solution of the iodine arsenic of mercury, each of which contains the equivalent of $\frac{ss}{ss}$ gr. of arsenious acid, $\frac{ss}{ss}$ gr. of peroxide of mercury, and $\frac{ss}{ss}$ gr. of iodine.
Action.—As above. Especially useful in syphilis.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{ss}{ss}$ to $\frac{ss}{ss}$ after food.

ASARUM ITROPEUM. The leaves or the root of the common Asarabacca.

Action.—Emetic; expectorant; in small doses an anesthetic.

Dose.—Of the powder for an adult, 10 to 30 grs. in an emulsion.

ASPARAGUS. The root and young shoots of *Asparagus officinalis*.

Decoctum Asparagi.

Composed of asparagus root 1 oz., water 2 pints.

Action.—Diuretic.

Dose.—Ad libitum.

ASSAFŒTIDA. The gum resin of *Narthex assafœtida*.

Action.—Antispasmodic; stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 20 grs. in pill or emulsion.

Emplastrum Assafœtidæ. (Ph. Edin.)

Composed of litharge plaster and assafœtida, of each 2 oz., galbanum and bees' wax, of each 1 oz.

Action.—Stimulant.

Enema Assafœtidæ.

Assafœtida 30 grs., distilled water, 4 fl. oz.

Action.—Stimulant; antispasmodic. Useful in flatulence.

Pilula Aloes et Assafœtidæ.

Composed of socotrine aloes, assafœtida, hard soap, and confection of roses, of each 1 oz.

Action.—Purgative; antispasmodic. Useful in hysteria.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

Pilula Assafœtidæ Composita. (Pilula Galbani Composita. Ph. Lond.)

Composed of assafœtida, galbanum, myrrh, of each 2 oz., treacle 1 oz. by weight.

Action.—Antispasmodic; stimulant. Used in flatulence.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

Tinctura Assafoetida.

Composed of assafoetida $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz., rectified spirit 1 pint.

Action.—Stimulant; antispasmodic. Useful in flatulence and hysteria.

Dose.—For an adult, f3ss. to f5j.

ATROPIA. $C_{17}H_{23}NO$. The alkaloid obtained from the root of *Atropa belladonna*. Deadly nightshade.

Action.—Anodyne; sedative; narcotic.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{15}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. Seldom used internally.

Liquor Atropiæ. (Tinctura Atropiæ.)

Atropine 4 grs., rectified spirit 1 fl.dr., water 7 fl.dr.

5j = $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.

Action.—Anodyne; sedative.

Dose.—For an adult, m̄j to m̄ij.

Unguentum Atropiæ.

Atropia 8 grs., rectified spirit mxxx, lard 1 oz.

3ss = $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.

Action.—Anodyne; sedative. To be used cautiously.

Atropiæ Sulphas.

Prepared by the action of dilute sulphuric acid on atropia. Used only for the preparation of

Liquor Atropiæ Sulphatis.

Composed of sulphate of atropine 4 grs., rectified spirit 1 fl.dr., distilled water 7 fl.dr.

Action.—As a lotion to the eye, it is less irritating than the uncombined alkaloid.

Dose.—For an adult, m̄j to m̄iv = $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. For subcutaneous injection m̄j to m̄ij. This may be combined with the acetate of morphia, so that $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. is injected.

ATRACTUM

Atractum Cortex. The dried outer part of the root of the bitter orange. *Citrus ligularia*.

Action.—As aromatic bitter stomachic tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, 3i to 6i grs., or more.

Infusum Atracti.

Bitter orange-peel 1 oz., water 12 fl.oz.

Action.—As aromatic stomachic bitter tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒj to ʒij.

For a child a year old, ʒj.

Incompatibles.—The salts and preparations of iron.

Infusum Atracti Compositum.

Bitter orange-peel 1 oz., lemon peel 6i grs., strained slices 3i grs., water 16 fl.oz.

Action.—As aromatic stimulating stomachic tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒj to ʒij.

For a child a year old, ʒj.

Incompatibles.—As above.

Syrupus Atracti.

Infusum of orange-peel 1 fl.oz., syrup 7 fl.oz.

Action.—It has very feeble action, and is chiefly of use in favouring other medicines.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒj to ʒij.

For a child a year old, ʒj.

Tinctura Atracti.

Bitter orange-peel 2 oz., proof spirit 1 pint.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒj to ʒij.

For a child a year old, ʒj.

Tinctura Asafoetida.

Compound of asafoetida $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., rectified spirit 1 pint.
Action.—Stimulant; antispasmodic. Useful in dyspepsia and hysteria.
Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ ss. to $\frac{1}{2}$ j.

ATROPIA. C₁₇H₂₃NO₃. The alkaloid obtained from the root of *Atropa belladonna*. Deadly nightshade.
Action.—Anodyne; sedative; narcotic.
Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. Solution used internally.

Liquor Atropinæ. (Tinctura Atropinæ)
 Atropine 4 grs., rectified spirit 1 fl.oz., water 7 fl.oz.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ = 4 grs.
Action.—Anodyne; sedative.
Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ ss. to $\frac{1}{2}$ j.

Unguentum Atropinæ.
 Atropine 4 grs., rectified spirit $\frac{1}{2}$ pint., lard 1 lb.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ ss. = 4 grs.
Action.—Anodyne; sedative. To be used cautiously.

Atropin Sulphas.
 Prepared by the action of dilute sulphuric acid on atropine. Used only for the preparation of

Liquor Atropinæ Sulphuricæ.
 Compound of sulphate of atropine 4 grs., rectified spirit 1 fl.oz., distilled water 1 fl.oz.
Action.—As a lotion to the eye, it is less irritating than the uncombined alkaloid.
Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. For subcutaneous injection $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. This may be combined with the acetate of morphine, so that $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. is injected.

AURANTIUM.

Aurantii Cortex. The dried outer part of the rind of the bitter orange. *Citrus Bigaradia*.
Action.—An aromatic bitter stomachic tonic.
Dose.—For an adult, 30 to 60 grs., or more.

Infusum Aurantii.

Bitter orange-peel $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., water 10 fl.oz.
Action.—An agreeable aromatic bitter tonic.
Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ j. to $\frac{1}{2}$ ij.
 For a child a year old, $\frac{1}{2}$ j.

Incompatibles.—The salts and preparations of iron.

Infusum Aurantii Compositum.

Bitter orange-peel $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., lemon peel 60 grs., bruised cloves 30 grs., water 10 fl.oz.
Action.—An aromatic stimulating stomachic tonic.
Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ j. to $\frac{1}{2}$ ij.
 For a child a year old, $\frac{1}{2}$ j.

Incompatibles.—As above.

Syrupus Aurantii.

Tincture of orange-peel 1 fl.oz., syrup 7 fl.oz.
Action.—It has very feeble action, and is chiefly of use to flavour other medicines.
Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ j. to $\frac{1}{2}$ ij.
 For a child a year old, $\frac{1}{2}$ ss.

Tinctura Aurantii.

Bitter orange-peel 2 oz., proof spirit 1 pint.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ ss. to $\frac{1}{2}$ j.
 For a child a year old, $\frac{1}{2}$ v.

Vinum Aurantii.

Wine made in Britain by the fermentation of a saccharine solution, to which the fresh peel of the bitter orange has been added.

Action.—Slightly bitter and aromatic tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij, or almost ad libitum.

Aurantii Floris. The flowers of *Citrus Bigaradia* and *Citrus aurantium*.

Aqua Aurantii Floris. The distilled water of the flowers.

Action.—Slightly tonic, but used principally to flavour other medicines.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, fʒj to fʒij.

Syrupus Aurantii Floris.

Orange-flower water 8 oz., sugar 3 lbs., water 16 oz.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, ℥x to ℥xv.

Aurantii Fructus. The ripe fruit of *Citrus Bigaradia*.

Tinctura Aurantii Recentis.

Bitter orange and rectified spirit of each q. s.

Action.—An agreeable aromatic bitter tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, ℥v to ℥x.

AURUM. Gold. Au. Eq. 199.

Aurum Terchloridum. AuCl_3 .

Action.—Alterative; resolvent. At one time in great repute for syphilitic affections.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. to $\frac{1}{8}$ gr.

ARENIA. The decocted seeds of *Arena sativa*.
The common oat. Used only for making poultices or for a diluent decoction.

ANTHELA. The oil *Ela. synapsis* for *Adeps Praeparatus*. Prepared last.

BALANITIS PESTILENS. The taken from the
seeds of *Myrica Fucina*. Balan of Peru.
Action.—Stimulating expectorant. Useful in many
acute or chronic forms of pulmonary affections with
cough. Also used to soothe and to inhibit
them.
Dose.—For an adult, ℥x to ℥xx.

BALANITIS TUBEROSA. The taken from the
seeds of *Myrica Fucina*. Balan of Peru.
Action.—Expectorant; stimulant. Similar to above.
Dose.—For an adult, ℥x to ℥xx in solution.

Syrupus Tolutana.

Balan of this 1ʒ ss., sugar 2 lbs., water 1 pint.

Action.—The same as, though milder than, the Balan.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij, or more, for coughs.
For a child a year old, ℥x.

Tinctura Tolutana.

Balan of this 1ʒ ss., rectified spirit 1 pint.

Action.—Stimulant and expectorant.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥x to ℥xx.

DISSOLV. SULPHAS. The sulphate of the alkaloid
of Balsamum Tolu (Narcissus Eodius). $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{NO}_2$
250.50.

Vinum Aurantii.

Wine made in Britain by the fermentation of a saccharine solution, to which the fresh peel of the bitter orange has been added.

Action.—Slightly bitter and aromatic tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥j to ℥ij, or almost ad libitum.

Aurantii Floris. The flowers of *Citrus Aurantium* and *Citrus aurantium*.

Aqua Aurantii Floris. The distilled water of the flowers.

Action.—Slightly tonic, but used principally to flavor other medicines.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥j to ℥ij.

For a child a year old, ℥j to ℥ij.

Syrupus Aurantii Floris.

Orange-flower water 8 oz., sugar 1 lb., water 14 oz.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥j to ℥ij.

For a child a year old, ℥j to ℥ij.

Aurantii Fructus. The ripe fruit of *Citrus Aurantium*.

Tinctura Aurantii Rosae.

Bitter orange and rectified spirit of each 4 oz.

Action.—As *Aurantii Floris*, but more tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥j to ℥ij.

For a child a year old, ℥j to ℥ij.

ATRYM. Gold. An. Eq. 124.

Aurantii Terebinthina. An. 124.

Action.—Alterative; resins.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒj to ʒij.

AVENA. The decorticated seeds of *Avena sativa*.
The common oat. Used only for making poultices or for a diluent decoction.

AXUNGIA. The old Edin. synonym for *Adeps Præparatus*. Prepared lard.

BALSAMUM PERUVIANUM. The balsam from the stem of *Myroxylon Piceum*. Balsam of Peru.

Action.—Stimulating expectorant. Useful in many subacute or chronic forms of pulmonary affections with cough. Also locally to sore nipples and to indolent ulcers.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒx to ʒxv.

BALSAMUM TOLUTANUM. The balsam from the stem of *Myroxylon Toluifera*. Balsam of Tolu.

Action.—Expectorant; stimulant. Similar to above.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 20 grs. in emulsion.

Syrupus Tolutanus.

Balsam of tolu 1½ oz., sugar 2 lbs., water 1 pint.

Action.—The same as, though milder than, the Balsams.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij, or more, for coughs.

For a child a year old, ʒx.

Tinctura Tolutana.

Balsam of tolu 2½ oz., rectified spirit 1 pint.

Action.—Stimulant and expectorant.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒxx to ʒxxx.

REBERIE SULPHAS. The sulphate of the alkaloid of Bebeeru bark (*Nectandra Rodiani*). $C_{23}H_{31}NO_6$, HO,SO_4 .

Action.—A simple bitter tonic, possessed of anti-periodic properties allied to quinine.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 gr. to 5 or 10 grs., in pill or solution with sulphuric acid.

Incompatibles.—Alkalies and their carbonates, vegetable acids and astringent infusions, the bromide and iodide of potassium.

BELLE FRUCTUS. The dried half-ripe fruit of *Egle Marmelos*. Bael fruit.

Extractum Belle Liquidum.

Composed of bael 1 lb., water 12 pints, evaporated to 14 fl.oz., with 2 fl.oz. rectified spirit added.

Action.—An astringent, said to be very useful in dysentery. One fluid ounce represents one ounce of bael.

Dose.—For an adult, f5j to f5ij.

For a child a year old, m̄v to m̄viij.

BELLADONNÆ FOLIA. The fresh leaves, with the branches to which they are attached, of *Atropa Belladonna*. Deadly Nightshade.

Action.—Narcotic and anodyne. Useful in neuralgia and various convulsive disorders; also in habitual constipation ($\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.); and in nocturnal incontinence of urine.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 gr. to 5 grs. Seldom used in this form.

Incompatibles.—Caustic alkalia, opium, strychnia.

Emplastrum Belladonnæ.

Composed of 3 oz. each of extract of belladonna and resin plaster, and 6 fl.oz. of rectified spirit.

Action.—Anodyne; sedative.

Extractum Belladonnæ.
The expressed juice evaporated to a proper consistence.
Action.—Anodyne; sedative; narcotic.
Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 gr.

Syrupus Belladonnæ.

Action.—Anodyne.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl.oz.

Tinctura Belladonnæ.

Belladonna leaves 1 oz., proof spirit 1 pint.

Action.—As above. Useful in whooping-cough.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl.oz. or 1 fl.oz.

For a child a year old, $\frac{1}{2}$ fl.oz.

This preparation is about half the strength of the Tinctura Belladonnæ of the Ph. Lond. and Dub. One drachm is equal to 1 gr. of extract.

Unguentum Belladonnæ.

Compound of extract of belladonna 60 grs. and 1 oz.

Action.—Anodyne; sedative.

BELLADONNÆ RADIX. The dried root.

Extractum Belladonnæ.

Belladonna root 60 oz., camphor 1 oz., rectified spirit

1 pint. 1 fl.oz. represents 1 oz. of the dried root.

Action.—Anodyne; sedative. Diluted with other medicines; no powerful alone.

Atropa. This page 34.

HEMIDUTUM.

A resinous excretion of the stem of *Erythraea flariata*.

Action.—Stimulating expectorant, and antispasmodic.

Dose.—Of the gum resin for an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 grs., largely diluted with water or in pill.

Action.—A simple bitter tonic, possessed of antiperiodic properties allied to quinine.
Dose.—For an adult, 1 gr. to 5 or 10 grs., in pill or solution with sulphuric acid.
Incompatibles.—Alkalies and their carbonates, vegetable acids and astringent infusions, the bromine and iodide of potassium.

BILE FRUIT. The dried half-ripe fruit of *Eggle Marmelos*. Real fruit.

Extractum Bile Liquidum.

Composed of bile 1 lb., water 12 pint, evaporated to 16 fl.oz., with 2 fl.oz. rectified spirit added.
Action.—An astringent, said to be very useful in dysentery. One fluid ounce represents one ounce of bile.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥j to ℥j.
 For a child a year old, ʒi to ʒi.

BELLADONNE FOLIA. The fresh leaves, with the branches to which they are attached, of *Atropa Belladonna*. Deadly Nightshade.

Action.—Narcotic and anodyne. Useful in convulsions and various nervous disorders; also in habitual constipation (℥ to ʒ); and in nocturnal incontinence of urine.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 gr. to 5 grs. Soluble and in this form.
Incompatibles.—Caustic alkalis, opium, strychnine.

Emplastrum Belladonnae.

Composed of 5 oz. each of extract of belladonna and resin plaster, and 8 fl.oz. of rectified spirit.
Action.—Anodyne; sedative.

Extractum Belladonnæ.

The expressed juice evaporated to a proper consistence.

Action.—Anodyne; sedative; narcotic.

Dose.—For an adult, ½ to 1 gr.

Succus Belladonnæ.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒv to ʒxxx.

Tinctura Belladonnæ.

Belladonna leaves 1 oz., proof spirit 1 pint.

Action.—As above. Useful in whooping-cough.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒv to ʒxxx or ʒxxxx.

For a child a year old, ʒj.

This preparation is about half the strength of the Tinctura Belladonnæ of the Ph. Lond. and Dub. One drachm is equal to 1 gr. of extract.

Unguentum Belladonnæ.

Composed of extract of belladonna 80 grs., lard 1 oz.

Action.—Anodyne; sedative.

BELLADONNÆ RADIX. The dried root.

Linimentum Belladonnæ.

Belladonna root 20 oz., camphor 1 oz., rectified spirit 1 pint. 1 fl.oz. represents 1 oz. of the dried root.

Action.—Anodyne; sedative. Diluted with other liniments; too powerful alone.

Atropia. Vide page 34.

BENZOINUM. A resinous exudation of the stem of *Styrax Benzoin*.

Action.—Stimulating expectorant, and antispasmodic.

Dose.—Of the gum resin for an adult, 5 to 10 grs., largely diluted with water or in pill.

Acidum Benzoicum.

Obtained by subliming benzoin. $\text{HO}, \text{C}_{11}\text{H}_7\text{O}_2$.

Action.—Diuretic; antispasmodic. Has the property of rendering alkaline urine acid, by the conversion of benzoic into hippuric acid in passing through the system.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 20 grs. Is best given as a benzoate in the form of ammoniac benzoas, *infra*.

Adeps Benzoatus.

Composed of prepared lard 1 lb., benzoin 160 grs.

Action.—Stimulant. Used for making gall, lead, sulphur, and zinc ointments.

Ammoniac Benzoas.

Prepared by the action of benzoic acid on solution of ammonia. $\text{NH}_4\text{O}, \text{C}_{11}\text{H}_7\text{O}_2$.

Action.—Diuretic, and stimulant to the urinary mucous membrane. *Vide* ACIDUM BENZOICUM.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 20 grs.

For a child a year old, 1 to 2 grs.

Incompatibles.—Caustic alkalis, acids, and the persalts of iron.

Tinctura Benzoini Composita. (Friar's Balsam.)

Composed of benzoin 2 oz., storax 1½ oz., balsam tolu ½ oz., socotrine aloes 160 grs., rectified spirit 1 pint.

Action.—Stimulating expectorant, and antispasmodic. Useful also as an application to sluggish ulcers.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒj.

For a child a year old, ℥v.

Water decomposes it, and throws down the resin; it should, therefore, be given with mucilage.

BERBERIS LYCII. The bark only is used. This drug has great reputation in India as a febrifuge. It is also slightly astringent, and is useful as a local application in some affections of the eye.

Tinctura Berberis Lycii.

Composed of the bark 4 oz., proof spirit 2 pints.

Action.—Used in India as a febrifuge.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥ss. to fʒj.

BERYLUM. A crystalline solid. B. Eq. 213.

Bismuthi Carbonas. 2 (200, CO, 120).

Prepared by the reaction of nitric acid on bismuth, and subsequent addition of carbonate of ammonia.

Action.—Solative; toxic. More soluble, and therefore more easily absorbed, than the nitrate. Useful in gastrodynia and epigastric, in pyrosis and vomiting. Should be suspended in mucilage.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒ to 2 grs.

Bismuthi Ammoniac Citratum.

A soluble form of bismuth.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒ to 2 grs.

Suppur Bismuthi et Ammoniac Citratum.

Prepared by the action of nitric acid on bismuth, with excess of solution of ammonia and citric acid.

Action.—Solative; toxic. Useful as above.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥ss. to fʒj.

The fluid fraction contains 1 gr. of oxide of bismuth.

Bismuthi Oxidum.

Prepared by the action of solution of soda on the carbonate of bismuth.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒ to 16 grs.

Acidum Benzoicum.

Obtained by subliming benzoic acid. $\text{H}_2\text{O}, \text{H}_2\text{O}_2$.
 Action.—Diuretic; antispasmodic. Has the property of rendering alkaline urine acid, by the conversion of benzoic into hippuric acid in passing through the system.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 20 grs. In best given as a benzoate in the form of ammonium benzoate, supra.

Adeps Benzoatus.

Composed of prepared lard 1 lb., benzoic 100 grs.
 Action.—Stimulant. Used for making pill, loz., suppository, and wax cylinders.

Ammonium Benzoicum.

Prepared by the action of benzoic acid on solution of ammonia. $\text{NH}_4\text{O}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$.

Action.—Diuretic, and stimulant to the urinary mucous membrane. Vide *Acidum Benzoicum*.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 20 grs.
 For a child a year old, 1 to 2 grs.

Incompatibilities.—Caustic alkalis, acids, and the products of iron.

Tinctura Benzoici Composita. (Fiori's Balsam.)

Composed of benzoic 2 oz., storax 1½ oz., benzoin 1½ oz., woodruff 100 grs., rectified spirit 1 pint.

Action.—Stimulating expectorant, and antispasmodic. Useful also as an application to sloughs and ulcers.

Dose.—For an adult, 5ss. to fʒj.

For a child a year old, ʒss.

Water decomposes it, and throws down the resin; it should, therefore, be given with mucilage.

BERBERIS LYCIUM. The bark only is used. Rusot.
 This drug has great repute in India as a febrifuge: it is also slightly astringent, and is useful as a local application in some affections of the eye.

Tinctura Berberis Lycii.

Composed of the bark 8 oz., proof spirit 2 pints.

Action.—Used in India as a febrifuge.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒij.

BISMUTHUM. A crystalline metal. Bi. Eq. 213.

Bismuthi Carbonas. $2(\text{BiO}_3, \text{CO}_2)\text{HO}$.

Prepared by the reaction of nitric acid on bismuth, and subsequent addition of carbonate of ammonia.

Action.—Sedative; tonic. More soluble, and therefore more easily borne, than the nitrate. Useful in gastrodynia and dyspepsia, in pyrosis and vomiting. Should be suspended in mucilage.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 20 grs.

Bismuthi Ammonio Citratis.

A soluble form of bismuth.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 5 grs.

Liquor Bismuthi et Ammoniae Citratis.

Prepared by the action of nitric acid on bismuth, with reaction of solution of ammonia and citric acid.

Action.—Sedative; tonic. Useful as above.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒj.

One fluid drachm contains 3 grs. of oxide of bismuth.

Bismuthi Oxidum.

Prepared by the action of solution of soda on the subnitrate of bismuth.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 15 grs.

Bismuthi Subnitras. (Bismuthum Album; Bismuthi Trinitras.) $\text{BiO}_3, \text{NO}_3, 2 \text{HO}$.

Prepared by the action of nitric acid on bismuth.

Action.—Tonic; alterative; sedative; astringent.

Uses as above. Should be suspended in mucilage.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 20 grs. in pill or powder.

For a child a year old, 1 gr.

Trochisci Bismuthi.

Composed of white bismuth 1440 grs., carbonate of magnesia 4 oz., carbonate of lime 6 oz., sugar 29 oz., gum acacia 1 oz., mucilage of gum acacia 2 fl.oz., rose-water q. s. Divide into 720 lozenges, each containing 2 grs. of bismuth.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 5 lozenges.

Bismuthi Tannas.

Action.—Astringent; sedative. Very useful in acute or chronic diarrhoea.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 20 grs.

Bismuthi Valerianas.

Action.—Antispasmodic, astringent, and sedative. Useful in gastrodynia and gastralgia.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. to 2 grs. in pill.

BISTORT.

The root of *Polygonum bistorta*.

Action.—Pure vegetable astringent.

Dose.—For an adult, 15 to 30 grs. of the powdered root.

Incompatibles.—The salts and preparations of iron.

Preparation Elixiora.
Composed of Bismuth 2 oz., water 1½ pints.

Action.—Astringent.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 fl.

For a child a year old, 5 fl.

Incompatibles.—The preparations of iron.

BORACI HYDRALIS. Common Borax.

"The salts and bases are good to increase milk in women's breasts."—*CONSERVA.*

BORAX. *Fals Soda Borata.*

BROMIN. A liquid non-volatile element obtained

from sea-water. *Br.* Br_2 Br .

Action.—Cautic. Has been applied to cases of cancer about 12 minutes of bromine to 15 of spirit. Requires great care.

Ammonii Bromidum.

Prepared by the action of bromine on ammonia.

Action.—Alterative; resolvent.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10, 20, or 30 grs.

For a child a year old, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.

Potassii Bromidum. *KBr.*

Prepared by action of bromine on solution of potash.

Action.—Alterative; resolvent.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10, 20, or 30 grs.

For a child a year old, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.

BITULA. One of the alkaloids from *Nux vomica*.

The salts of bitria are formed by saturating dilute acids with bitria. $\text{C}_8\text{H}_7\text{N}_3\text{O}_2$

Action.—A pure bitter tonic, no anodyne property.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. to 2 grs.

Incompatibles.—Potash, soda, ammonia, and the alkaline acids.

Hamuli Sulcatæ. (*Sulcatum Album*; *Hamuli Tristria*). 20, 30, 150.
Prepared by the action of acetic acid on hamuli.
Action.—Tonic; alterative; sedative; astringent.
Use as above. Should be suspended in mucilage.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 20 grs. in pill or powder.
For a child a year old, 1 gr.

Trochisci Hamuli.
Composed of white hamuli 144 grs., carbonate of magnesia 4 oz., carbonate of lime 4 oz., sugar 25 grs., gum acacia 1 oz., mucilage of gum acacia 1 fl. oz., rose water 4 fl. oz. Divide into 720 lozenges, each containing 2 grs. of hamuli.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 5 lozenges.

Hamuli Tannæ.
Action.—Astringent; sedative. Very useful in acute or chronic diarrhoea.
Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 20 grs.

Hamuli Valerianæ.
Action.—Antispasmodic, astringent, and sedative. Useful in gastrodynia and paralytic.
Dose.—For an adult, 1 gr. to 5 grs. in pill.

BISTORT. The root of *Polygonum bistorta*.
Action.—Pure vegetable astringent.
Dose.—For an adult, 15 to 30 grs. of the powdered root.
Incompatibles.—The salts and preparations of iron.

Decoctum Bistortæ.

Composed of bistort root 2 oz., water 1½ pints.

Action.—Astringent.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, fʒj.

Incompatibles.—The preparations of iron.

BORAGO OFFICINALIS. Common Borage.

"The seeds and leaves are good to increase milk in women's breasts."—CULPEPPER.

BORAX.—*Vide* Sodæ Biboras.

BROMUM. A liquid non-metallic element obtained from sea-water. Br. Eq. 80.

Action.—Caustic. Has been applied to cases of cancer uteri (12 minims of bromine to fʒj of spirit). Requires great care.

Ammonii Bromidum.

Prepared by the action of bromine on ammonia.

Action.—Alterative; resolvent.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10, 20, or 30 grs.

For a child a year old, ¼ gr. to ½ gr.

Potassii Bromidum. KBr.

Prepared by action of bromine on solution of potash.

Action.—Alterative; resolvent.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10, 20, or 30 grs.

For a child a year old, ¼ gr. to ½ gr.

BRUCIA. One of the alkaloids from *Nux vomica*.

The salts of brucia are formed by saturating dilute acids with brucia. $C_{16}H_{24}N_2O_6$.

Action.—A pure bitter tonic, no astringency or aroma.

Dose.—For an adult, ½ gr. to 5 grs.

Incompatibles.—Potash, soda, ammonia, and the alkaline earths.

BRYONIA NIGRA.

The black bryony has great repute in cases of bruise, "black eye," and ecchymosed spots. It should be applied as a poultice made with scrapings of the root and breadcrumbs.

BUCHU FOLIA. The dried leaves of *Barosma betulina*, *B. crenulata*, and *B. serratifolia*. Buchu.
Action.—Tonic; diaphoretic; diuretic. Useful in irritability of bladder with frequent micturition, in diseases of prostate.

Dose.—For an adult, 20 to 30 grs. of the powder.

Infusum Buchu.

Composed of buchu $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., water 10 fl. oz.

Action.—Diuretic; stomachic; diaphoretic.

Dose.—For an adult, f3j to f3ij.

For a child a year old, f3j.

Tinctura Buchu.

Composed of buchu 2½ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.

Action.—Diuretic; stomachic; diaphoretic.

Dose.—For an adult, f3ss. to f3ij.

For a child a year old, ℥v.

CADMIUM. Cd. Eq. 64.**Cadmii Iodidum.** CdI.

Prepared by direct combination of iodine and cadmium.
Action.—Alterative and resolvent, allied to the action of iodide of lead.

Unguentum Cadmii Iodidum.

Iodide of cadmium 60 grs., simple ointment 1 oz.

Action.—Alterative; resolvent.

Cadmii Sulphas. CdSO₄ + 4 H₂O.
 Prepared by dissolving the carbonate in sulphuric acid.
Action.—Antiseptic and tonic; has been stated to possess powerful ant-epileptic properties.
Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 2 grs. in pill.

CAUPE. The leaves of *Melaleuca minor*, from Sumatra and Singapore.

Clavus Cayipai. Obtained from the leaf of the plant by distillation.

Action.—Powerful general stimulant; antispasmodic. Useful locally in chronic inflammation, and in cases where a general diffusible stimulant is required.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥j to ℥ss, as sugar or in emulsion.

Spiritus Cayipai.

Oil of sweet flag 1 fl. oz., rectified spirit 4 fl. oz.

Action.—Stimulant; antispasmodic.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥ss to ℥j.

For a child a year old, ℥j.

This preparation is one-fifth the strength of that in the British Pharmacopoeia of 1864.

CALAMUS REAL. Fide *PERYOMORHA VERECONDUM*.

CALAMUS. The dried underground stem of *Acorus calamus*. Sweet flag.

Infusum Calami.

Composed of common sweet flag 1 oz., water 1 pint.

Action.—An aromatic bitter, without antispasmodic.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥j to ℥ss.

For a child a year old, ℥j.

Decomposition.—The salts and preparations of iron.

ERYTHRAEAE.

The blackberry has great value in cases of leucorrhoea, "black eye," and scorbutic spots. It should be applied as a poultice made with scrapings of the root and breadcrumbs.

ERYTHRAEAE. The dried leaves of *Erythraea laticoma*, *E. crumata*, and *E. serrulata*. *Basis.*
Action.—Tonic; diaphoretic; chronic. Useful in irritability of bladder with frequent micturition, in disease of prostate.

Dose.—For an adult, 30 to 50 grs. of the powder.

Infusum Erythraeae.

Composed of leaves 4 oz., water 10 fl. oz.

Action.—Diuretic; stimulant; diaphoretic.

Dose.—For an adult, 5j to 5ss.

For a child a year old, 5j.

Tinctura Erythraeae.

Composed of leaves 2½ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.

Action.—Diuretic; stimulant; diaphoretic.

Dose.—For an adult, 5ss to 5j.

For a child a year old, 5j.

CADMIUM. Ca. 44.**Cadmii Iodidum. Cd.**

Prepared by direct combination of iodine and cadmium.

Action.—Alterative and resolvent, allied to the action of iodide of lead.

Unguentum Cadmii Iodidum.

Iodide of cadmium 50 grs., simple ointment 1 oz.

Action.—Alterative; resolvent.

Cadmii Sulphas. $\text{CdO}, \text{SO}_4 + 4 \text{HO}$.

Prepared by dissolving the carbonate in sulphuric acid.

Action.—Astringent and tonic; has been stated to possess powerful anti-syphilitic properties.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 2 grs. in pill.

CAJUPUT. The leaves of *Melaleuca minor*, from Batavia and Singapore.

Oleum Cajuputi. Obtained from the leaf of the plant by distillation.

Action.—Powerful general stimulant; antispasmodic. Useful locally in chronic rheumatism, and in cases where a general diffusible stimulant is required.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒiij to ʒx, on sugar or in emulsion.

Spiritus Cajuputi.

Oil of cajuput 1 fl. oz., rectified spirit 49 fl. oz.

Action.—Stimulant; antispasmodic.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒxxv to ʒ5j.

For a child a year old, ʒiij.

This preparation is one-fifth the strength of that in the *British Pharmacopœia* of 1864.

CALABAR BEAN. *Vide* **PHYSTOSTIGMA VENENOSUM.**

CALAMUS. The dried underground stem of *Acorus calamus*. Sweet flag.

Infusum Calami.

Composed of common sweet flag 1 oz., water 1 pint.

Action.—An aromatic bitter, without astringency.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒ3j to ʒ5j.

For a child a year old, ʒ5j.

Incompatibles.—The salts and preparations of iron.

Tinctura Calami.

Composed of common sweet flag 2 oz., spirit 12 fl. oz.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, ℥v.

Incompatibles.—As above.

These preparations are very effective in weak and debilitated subjects, and being cheap might be much more freely used.

CALOTROPIS GIGANTEA.

Action.—The root and bark of this plant are much used in India as a diaphoretic, purgative, and emetic. It somewhat resembles ipecacuanha.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 4 grs. of the powder as a diaphoretic; 20 to 40 grs. as an emetic.

CALUMBÆ RADIX. The root of *Cocculus palmatus* and *Jateorrhiza Calumbo*. Calumba.

Action.—A simple bitter demulcent tonic, without astringency or aroma.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 30 grs. of the powder.

Incompatibles.—The salts of lead, lime-water, and corrosive sublimate. Not affected by preparations of iron.

Extractum Calumbæ.

An aqueous extract.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 10 grs.

Infusum Calumbæ.

Composed of calumba root $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., water 10 fl. oz.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, fʒss.

Incompatibles.—As above.

Tinctura Calumbæ.

Composed of calumba $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥ss. to ℥j.

For a child a year old, ℥v.

Incompatibles.—As above.

CAL. Lime. As used of Calcein (Ca. Eq. 20).
Calc. Not used as such in medicine.

Calcein Hydrate. CaO.H₂O.

Action.—Antacid, caustic. Useful in cases of acidity, dyspepsia, and obstinate vomiting; occasionally given in medicine.

Lime-water Calcein. Ca(OH)₂.

A solution of lime and olive-oil, of each 2 fl. oz.

Action.—Used as a dressing for burns and sores.

Liquor Calcein.

A saturated solution of lime (2 oz. to the gallon), containing 114 grs. of lime in a pint of water.

Action.—Powerfully antacid; antacid.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥j to ℥ij, or more, with milk.

For a child, ℥j.

Liquor Calcein Saccharatus.

Prepared by mixing diluted lime 1 oz., sugar 2 oz., and water 1 pint. It contains about 12 times as much lime as the liquor calcein, or nearly 8 grs. of lime to the ounce of water.

Action.—Antacid.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥ss. to ℥j, in water or milk.

For a child a year old, ℥j to ℥ss.

Tinctura Calami.

Composed of common sweet flag 2 oz., spirit 10 fl. oz.
Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥j to ℥ij.
 For a child a year old, ℥v.

Incompatibles.—As above.

These preparations are very effective in weak and debilitated subjects, and being cheap might be much more freely used.

CALOTROPIS GOWATEA.

Action.—The root and bark of this plant are much used in India as a diaphoretic, purgative, and emetic. It somewhat resembles ipomoea.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 4 grs. of the powder as a diaphoretic; 20 to 40 grs. as an emetic.

CALUMBA RADIX. The root of *Conium palmatum* and *Intoxicaria Calumba*. Calumba.

Action.—A simple bitter stimulant tonic, without stringency or acrimony.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 20 grs. of the powder.

Incompatibles.—The salts of lead, lime-water, and corrosive sublimate. Not affected by preparations of iron.

Extractum Calumbæ.

An aqueous extract.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 10 grs.

Infusum Calumbæ.

Composed of calumba root $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., water 10 fl. oz.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥j to ℥ij.

For a child a year old, ℥v.

Incompatibles.—As above.

Tinctura Calumbæ.

Composed of calumba $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥ss. to ℥ij.

For a child a year old, ℥v.

Incompatibles.—As above.

CALX. Lime. An oxide of Calcium (Ca. Eq. 20).
 CaO. Not used as such in medicine.

Calcis Hydras. CaO, HO.

Action.—Antacid, caustic. Useful in cases of acidity, dyspepsia, and obstinate vomiting; occasionally given in rachitis.

Linimentum Calcis. Carron oil.

A solution of lime and olive-oil, of each 2 fl. oz.

Action.—Used as a dressing for burns and scalds.

Liquor Calcis.

A saturated solution of lime (2 oz. to the gallon), containing $11\frac{1}{4}$ grs. of lime in a pint of water.

Action.—Feebly astringent; antacid.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥j to ℥ij, or more, with milk.

For a child, ℥j.

Liquor Calcis Saccharatus.

Prepared by mixing slaked lime 1 oz., sugar 2 oz., and water 1 pint. It contains about 12 times as much lime as the liquor calcis, or nearly 8 grs. of lime to the ounce of water.

Action.—Antacid.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥xv to ℥ij, in water or milk.

For a child a year old, ℥ij to ℥v.

Calcii Chloridum.

Formed by neutralizing hydrochloric acid with carbonate of lime. CaCl .

Action.—Resolvent; alterative. Said to be useful in cases of fibrous tumour of the uterus, in scrofulous affections, and glandular enlargements.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 20 grs.

Liquor Calcii Chloridi. Ph. Dub.

A solution of chloride of calcium 3 oz., in 12 fl. oz. of water.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{mxxx}$ to $\mathfrak{fj}$.

Calcis Carbonas Præcipitata. CaO, CO_2 .

Prepared by the action of carbonate of soda on chloride of calcium in solution, and subsequent precipitation.

Action.—Antacid. Slightly astringent. Useful in some forms of diarrhoea in childhood.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 60 grs.

For a child a year old, 1 gr. to 3 grs.

Incompatibles.—Acids, acidulous salts, and caustic alkalis.

Calcis Hypophosphis.

Prepared by heating phosphorus with hydrate of lime.

Action.—Recommended by Dr. Churchill for phthisis.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

Calcis Phosphas.

Action.—Antacid. Recommended for rickets.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 20 grs.

For a child a year old, 1 to 2 grs.

Calx Chlorata. $\text{CaO}, \text{ClO}, \text{CaCl}, \text{CaO}, \text{HO}$.

Liquor Calcis Chloratæ.
Prepared of chlorinated lime 1 lb., water 1 gallon.
Action.—Used only as a disinfectant, or as an application to indurated fæcal clots.

AMERUCIA. The gum resin from *Garcinia Morilla*.
Action.—Cathartic. Useful in dropsy, as it causes watery evacuations.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 4 grs.

Æthiæ Cantharidis Composita.

Consists of *Cantharides* dissolved, and compound cinnamon powder, of each 1 oz., lact sugar 2 oz., syrup q. s.

Action.—A drastic purgative. Causes much griping.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

Æthiæ Cantharidis.

Consists of 1 oz., carbonate of potash 1 oz., honey 12 fl. oz.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{fj}$ to $\mathfrak{fjss}$.

This is used largely on the Continent, where it is highly prized.

CANTHARA. The concrete volatile oil of *Cantharides* (affricum). $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16}\text{O}_2$.

Action.—Stimulant, antispasmodic, diaphoretic.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 gr. to 10 grs. in pill.

Æthiæ Cantharidis. (Æthiæ Cantharidis. Ph. Lond.)

Prepared of camphor 1 oz., distilled water 1 gallon.

Action.—Slightly stimulant; antispasmodic.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{fj}$ to $\mathfrak{fjss}$ or more (1 oz. = 1 gr.).
For a child a year old, $\mathfrak{fj}$.

Calci Chloridum.

Formed by neutralizing hydrochloric acid with carbonate of lime. CaCl_2 .

Action.—Rascent; alterative. Said to be useful in cases of chronic rheumatism of the joints, in neuralgic affections, and glandular enlargements.

Dose.—For an adult, 30 to 50 grs.

Liquor Calci Chloridi. *R. Dab.*

A solution of chloride of calcium 1 oz. in 20 fl. oz. of water.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 15.

Calci Carbonas Precipitata. *Cal. Pr.*

Prepared by the action of carbonate of soda on chloride of calcium in solution, and subsequent precipitation.

Action.—Antacid. Slightly astringent. Useful in some forms of diarrhea in childhood.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 60 grs.

For a child a year old, 1 gr. to 1 gr.

Incompatibilities.—Acids, solutions acids, and caustic alkalis.

Calci Hypophosphis.

Prepared by heating phosphorus with hydrate of lime.

Action.—Recommended by Dr. Churchill for phthisis.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

Calci Phosphas.

Action.—Antacid. Recommended for phthisis.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 20 grs.

For a child a year old, 1 to 2 grs.

Calci Chlorata. *Cal. Chlor. Oxid.***Liquor Calcis Chloratæ.**

Composed of chlorinated lime 1 lb., water 1 gallon.

Action.—Used only as a disinfectant, or as an application to indolent feetid ulcers.

CAMBOGIA. The gum resin from *Garcinia Morella*.

Gamboge.

Action.—Cathartic. Useful in dropsy, as it causes watery evacuations.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 4 grs.

Pilula Cambogiæ Composita.

Gamboge, Barbadoes aloes, and compound cinnamon powder, of each 1 oz., hard soap 2 oz., syrup q. s.

Action.—A drastic purgative. Causes much griping.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

Tinctura Cambogiæ.

Gamboge $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., carbonate of potash 1 oz., brandy 12 fl. oz.

Dose.—For an adult, f3ss. to f3j.

This is used largely on the Continent, where it is highly praised.

CAMPORA. The concrete volatile oil of *Camphora officinarum*. Camphor. $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{11}\text{O}_2$.

Action.—Stimulant, antispasmodic, diaphoretic.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 gr. to 10 grs. in pill.

Aqua Camphoræ. (*Mistura Camphoræ*. *Ph. Lond.*)

Composed of camphor $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., distilled water 1 gallon.

Action.—Slightly stimulant; antispasmodic.

Dose.—For an adult, f3j to f3ij or more (1 oz. = 1 gr.)

For a child a year old, f3j.

Linimentum Camphoræ.

Composed of camphor 1 oz., olive oil 4 fl.oz.

Action.—Stimulant; rubefacient.

Linimentum Camphoræ Compositum.

Composed of camphor 2½ oz., oil of lavender 1 fl.dr., strong solution of ammonia 5 fl.oz., rectified spirit 15 fl.oz.

Action.—Stimulant; rubefacient. Useful in chronic rheumatism, neuralgia, and other painful affections.

Spiritus Camphoræ.

Composed of camphor 1 oz., rectified spirit 9 fl.oz.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥x to ℥ss.

For a child a year old, ℥j to ℥ij.

Should be given in emulsion or mucilage.

Tinctura Camphoræ Composita. (Paregoric.)

Composed of opium 40 grs., benzoic acid 40 grs., camphor 30 grs., oil of anise ½ fl.dr., proof spirit 1 pint.

Action.—Narcotic; anodyne. Half an ounce contains about 1 gr. of opium. Very useful to check cough in bronchitis, &c.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥xx to ℥ij or ℥ij.

For a child a year old, ℥ij.

CANELLE ALBÆ CORTEX. The bark of *Canella alba*.

Action.—Aromatic; stimulant; tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 grs. to 40 grs.

CANNABIS INDICA. The dried flowering tops of the female flowers of *Cannabis sativa*. Indian Hemp.

Extractum Cannabis Indice.
A spirituous extract expressed to a proper consistence.

Action.—Hypnotic; anodyne; antispasmodic. Some preparations are very susceptible to the action of this drug.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒj to ʒj.

Tinctura Cannabis Indice.

A solution of 1 oz. of the extract in a pint of rectified spirit. ʒj of the extract to the fluidrachm.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥x to ℥xx.

For a child a year old, ℥j.

It should be given in mucilage, as the resin is precipitated by water; the precipitate is inactive by itself.

CANTHARIS. The dried beetle, *Cantharis vesicatoria*.

The Spanish fly.

Action.—Rubefacient; vesicant; diuretic.

Unguentum Hydragogue.

Composed of white wax 4 oz., glycerate 1½ oz., olive oil 2 fl.oz., resin ½ oz., castile soap 1 oz., Canada balsam 1 oz., water 2 fl.oz.

Action.—Vesicant.

Acetum Cantharidis.

Composed of cantharides ʒi, acetic acid 1½ fl.oz., distilled water 2 fl.oz.

Action.—Internally, diuretic; externally, rubefacient, vesicant, narcotic. Useful application to erysipelas.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥j to ℥ij, freely diluted and in some dissolvent liquid. It is rarely used, and is very powerful.

Linimentum Camphoræ.

Composed of camphor 1 oz., olive oil 4 fl.oz.
Action.—Stimulant; rubefacient.

Linimentum Camphoræ Compositum.

Composed of camphor 1½ oz., oil of lavender 1 fl.oz., strong solution of ammonia 6 fl.oz., rectified spirit 15 fl.oz.
Action.—Stimulant; rubefacient. Useful in chronic rheumatism, neuralgia, and other painful affections.

Spiritus Camphoræ.

Composed of camphor 1 oz., rectified spirit 9 fl.oz.
Dose.—For an adult, ℥ss to ʒss.
 For a child a year old, ℥j to ℥ij.
 Should be given in mucilage or mulling.

Tinctura Camphoræ Composita. (Foreign).

Composed of opium 60 grs., benzoic acid 10 grs., camphor 10 grs., oil of rose 1 fl.oz., proof spirit 1 pint.
Action.—Sedative; anodyne. Half an ounce contains about 1 gr. of opium. Very useful to check cough in bronchitis, &c.
Dose.—For an adult, ℞ss to ʒj or ʒjss.
 For a child a year old, ℞j.

CANELLE ALBE CORTEX. The bark of *Cinnamomum zeylanicum*.

Action.—Aromatic; stimulant; tonic.
Dose.—For an adult, ʒss to ʒj.

CANNABIS INDICA. The dried flowering tops of the female flowers of *Cannabis indica*. Indian Hemp.**Extractum Cannabis Indicæ.**

A spirituous extract evaporated to a proper consistence.

Action.—Hypnotic; anodyne; antispasmodic. Some constitutions are very susceptible to the action of this drug.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒ gr. to 1 gr.

Tinctura Cannabis Indicæ.

A solution of 1 oz. of the extract in a pint of rectified spirit. 3 grs. of the extract to the drachm.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ℞x to ℞xx.

For a child a year old, ℞j.

It should be given in mucilage, as the resin is precipitated by water; the precipitate is dissolved by alkalis.

CANTHARIS. The dried beetle, *Cantharis vesicatoria*. The Spanish fly.

Action.—Rubefacient, vesicant; diuretic.

Charta Epispastica.

Composed of white wax 4 oz., spermaceti 1½ oz., olive oil 2 fl.oz., resin ʒ oz., cantharides 1 oz., Canada balsam 4 oz., water 6 fl.oz.

Action.—Vesicant.

Acetum Cantharidis.

Composed of cantharides 2 oz., acetic acid 18 fl.oz., glacial acetic acid 2 fl.oz.

Action.—Internally, diuretic; externally, rubefacient, irritant, vesicant. Useful application to ringworm.

Dose.—For an adult, ℞j to ℞ij, freely diluted and in some demulcent liquid. It is rarely used, and is very powerful.

Emplastrum Calefaciens.

Composed of cantharides, expressed oil of nutmeg, yellow wax, resin, of each 4 oz., soap plaster 3½ lbs., resin plaster 2 lbs., boiling water 1 pint.

Action.—Stimulant.

Emplastrum Cantharidis.

Composed of cantharides 12 oz., yellow wax and suet, of each 7½ oz., resin 3 oz., lard 6 oz.

Action.—Rubefacient, irritant, or vesicant, according to the duration of the application.

Liquor Epispasticus. (Linimentum Cantharidis. B.P. 1864.)

Composed of cantharides 8 oz., acetic acid 4 fl.oz. ether q. s. to make 1 pint.

Action.—The same as Emplastrum.

Tinctura Cantharidis.

Composed of cantharides ½ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.

Action.—Diuretic; apt to induce strangury. Useful in some chronic nervous affections.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥v to ℥xx, in a mucilaginous or demulcent liquid.

For a child a year old, mss. to mj, ditto.

Unguentum Cantharidis.

Cantharides, yellow wax, of each 1 oz., olive oil 6 fl.oz.

Action.—As above. Used to keep up a discharge from a blistered surface.

CAPSICI FRUCTUS. The dried ripe fruit of *Capsicum fastigiatum*. Common Capsicum.

Action.—Powerful stimulant. Used principally for gargles, or as a condiment.

Dose.—Of the powder for an adult, ½ to 1 gr. in pill.

Tinctura Capsici.

Composed of capsicum ½ oz., rectified spirit 1 pint.

Action.—As above. For a gargle, ℥j to the ½ pint.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥ss to ℥ss.

For a child a year old, ℥j.

A useful gargle for relaxed non-irritable may be made by adding 1 drachm of this tincture to 5 oz. infusion of malt.

Capsicum.

The active principle of Capsicum.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ½ gr. to 1 gr.

CHESSE ANIMALIS PUTREFACTA. Bone-black deprived of its earthy salts by digestion in hydrochloric acid and water.

Used chiefly as a deodorizer and descolorizer. It is also stated by Dr. Ewald, of Philadelphia, to be an antidote for strychnine, arsenic, and morphine.

Dose.—For an adult, 30 to 60 grs.

CHESSE LIGNI. Wood charred by exposure to a red heat without access of air.

Action.—Astringent and Embricatant. Useful in fluid eruptions, and as a powder to stoppage wounds.

Dose.—For an adult, 30 to 60, or 60 grs.

Charaxes and Linaria are also made by M. Bellin.

Carpinus Carbonis.

Charcoal of wood charred ½ oz., bread 2 oz., brewed

and 1½ oz. water 1½ fl.oz.

Action.—Embricatant to painful wounds.

Emplastrum Callicina.

Composed of castor-oil, expressed oil of nutmeg, yellow wax, resin, of each 4 oz., soap plaster 2½ lbs., resin plaster 1 lb., boiling water 1 pint.

Action.—Stimulant.

Emplastrum Cantharidis.

Composed of cantharides 12 oz., yellow wax and soap of each 7½ oz., resin 2 oz., lard 6 oz.

Action.—Irritant, vesicant, or vesicant, according to the duration of the application.

Liquor Epispasticus. (Linimentum Cantharidis. U.S.P. 1894.)

Composed of cantharides 3 oz., acetic acid 4 fl. oz., ether q. s. to make 1 pint.

Action.—The same as Emplastrum.

Tinctum Cantharidis.

Composed of cantharides 1 oz., proof spirit 1 pint.

Action.—Irritant; apt to induce strangury. Useful in some chronic nervous affections.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒij to ʒiij, in a mucilaginous or demulcent liquid.

For a child a year old, ʒss to ʒj, etc.

Unguentum Cantharidis.

Cantharides, yellow wax, of each 1 oz., olive oil 1 fl. oz.

Action.—As above. Used to keep up a discharge from a blistered surface.

CAPSICI FRUITUS. The dried ripe fruit of *Capsicum frutescens*. *Officinalis*. *Officinalis*.

Action.—Powerful stimulant. Used principally for gargles, or as a condiment.

Dose.—Of the powder for an adult, ʒss to ʒj in pill.

Tinctura Capsici.

Composed of capsicum ¾ oz., rectified spirit 1 pint.

Action.—As above. For a gargle, ʒij to the ½ pint.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒij to ʒiij.

For a child a year old, ʒss.

A useful gargle, for relaxed sore throats, may be made by adding 1 drachm of this tincture to 8 oz. infusion of roses.

Capsicine.

The active principle of Capsicum.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ½ gr. to 1 gr.

CARBO ANIMALIS PURIFICATUS. Bone-black deprived of its earthy salts by digestion in hydrochloric acid and water.

Used chiefly as a deodorizer and decolorizer. It is also stated by Dr. Rand, of Philadelphia, to be an antidote for strychnia, aconitine, and morphia.

Dose.—For an adult, 20 to 60 grs.

CAREO LIGNI. Wood charred by exposure to a red heat without access of air.

Action.—Antiseptic and disinfectant. Useful in foetid eruptions, and as a purifier to sloughing wounds.

Dose.—For an adult, 20 to 30, or 60 grs.

Lozenges and biscuits are also made by M. Belloc.

Cataplasma Carbonis.

Composed of wood charcoal ½ oz., bread 2 oz., linseed meal 1½ oz., water 10 fl. oz.

Action.—Disinfectant to putrid wounds.

CARDAMOMUM. The dried capsules of the Malabar cardamom, *Elettaria Cardamomum*.

Action.—Carminative; aromatic stimulant and cordial.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 20 grs. Not much used in this form.

Tinctura Cardamomi. Ph. Edin.

Cardamom seeds 4½ oz., proof spirit 2 pints.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, ℥v.

Tinctura Cardamomi Composita.

Cardamoms and caraway, of each ½ oz., raisins 2 oz., cinnamon ½ oz., cochineal 60 grs., proof spirit 1 pint.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒss to fʒij.

For a child a year old, ℥v.

CARUI FRUCTUS. The dried fruit of *Carum Carui*.
Common Caraway.

Aqua Carui.

Caraway fruit 1 lb., water 2 gallons, distil 1 gallon.

Action.—Carminative, aromatic stimulant, and antispasmodic. Useful in flatulence.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒ to fʒij.

For a child a year old, fʒj.

Oleum Carui.

The oil distilled in Britain from caraway fruit.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥ij to ℥v, in pill, on sugar, or in emulsion.

CARYOPHYLLUM. The dried compressed flower-bud of *Caryophyllus aromaticus*. Clove.
Action.—Stimulant, aromatic, and stomachic.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

Tinctura Caryophylli.

Composed of cloves 1 oz., water 10 1 oz.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒ to fʒij or fʒij.

For a child a year old, fʒ to fʒij.

Compatibility.—The metallic salts, mineral acids, &c.

Oleum Caryophylli.

The oil distilled in England from cloves.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥ij to ℥v, in pill, on sugar, or in emulsion.

Pulvis Aromaticus. Vide Cinnamon.

Tinctura Caryophylli.

Composed of cloves 1 oz., rectified spirit 1 pint.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒss to fʒij.

For a child a year old, ℥v.

Compatibility.—The preparations of iron, lime, &c.

This is a very elegant and effective form. All the preparations of cloves are strengthened by the addition of ammonia.

CASCARILLÆ CUSTEL. The bark of *Croton Elocaria*. Cascarella.

Action.—Aromatic bitter tonic; stomachic.

Dose.—For an adult, 30 to 60 grs. of the powder.

CARDAMOMUM. The dried capsules of the Malabar cardamom, *Elettaria Cardamomum*.
Action.—Carminative; aromatic stimulant and expectorant.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 20 grs. Not much used in this form.

Tinctura Cardamomi. Ph. Edin.
 Cardamom seeds 4j oz., proof spirit 2 pints.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, ʒj to ʒʒ.
 For a child a year old, ʒi.

Tinctura Cardamomi Composita.
 Cardamoms and caraway, of each ʒss, mixed 1 oz., cinnamon ʒss, medicinal 60 grs., proof spirit 1 pint.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, ʒss to ʒʒ.
 For a child a year old, ʒi.

CARI FRUITA. The dried fruit of *Carex* Cori.
 Common Caraway.

Aqua Cari.
 Caraway fruit 1 lb., water 1 gallon, distil 1 gallon.
Action.—Carminative, aromatic stimulant, and antispasmodic. Useful in flatulences.
Dose.—For an adult, ʒj to ʒʒ.
 For a child a year old, ʒʒ.

Oleum Cari.
 The oil distilled is retained from caraway fruit.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, ʒj to ʒʒ, in pill, or sugar, or in emulsion.

CARYOPHYLLUM. The dried unexpanded flower-bud of *Caryophyllus aromaticus*. Clove.
Action.—Stimulant, aromatic, and stomachic.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

Infusum Caryophylli.

Composed of cloves ¼ oz., water 10 fl.oz.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒʒj to ʒʒij or ʒʒiv.

For a child a year old, ʒʒj to ʒʒij.

Incompatibles.—The metallic salts, mineral acids, lime-water.

Oleum Caryophylli.

The oil distilled in England from cloves.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒij to ʒvj, in pill, on sugar, or in emulsion.

Pulvis Aromaticus. Vide Cinnamon.

Tinctura Caryophylli.

Composed of cloves 1 oz., rectified spirit 1 pint.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒʒss. to ʒʒjss.

For a child a year old, ʒv.

Incompatibles.—The preparations of iron, lime-water.

This is a very elegant and effective form. All the preparations of cloves are strengthened by the addition of ammonia.

CASCARILLE CORTEX. The bark of *Croton Eleuteria*. Cascarilla.

Action.—Aromatic bitter tonic; stomachic.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 30 grs. of the powder.

Infusum Cascarillæ.

Composed of cascarrilla bark 1 oz., water 10 fl.oz.

Action.—As above. A good tonic in dyspepsia. Rather more aromatic than the tincture.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, fʒj.

Incompatibles.—The salts and preparations of iron, zinc, lead, silver and antimony.

Mistura Cascarillæ Composita.

Composed of infusion of cascarrilla 17 fl.oz., vinegar of squill 1 oz., tincture of camphor with opium 2 fl.oz.

Action.—Stomachic; expectorant; sedative.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒjss.

For a child a year old, fʒss to fʒj.

Incompatibles.—As above.

Tinctura Cascarillæ.

Composed of cascarrilla bark 2½ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.

Action.—Tonic; stomachic.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, ℥v.

Incompatibles.—As above; also with the mineral acids, which separate the resin.

CASSIÆ PULPA. The pulp of the pods of Cassia Fistula.

Action.—Laxative, purgative in large doses.

Dose.—For an adult, 60 grs. to ¼ oz. or more.

Cascarilla Cassia. Ph. Lond.

Cassia ½ lb., macer. 2 oz., macerated pulp 1 lb.

Prep. of mass 8 fl.oz.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒ to ʒss.

For a child a year old, ʒj.

This is a mild and very agreeable aperient for children.

Conductio Senæ. Tills preparations of Sena.

CAMPANIA EQUINA. Common horse-chestnut.

Liquor Castanæ Equinæ.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒjss.

This preparation is said to be very useful in pro-

state rheumatism, and certain nervous affections.

It is also applied externally in the form of ointment.

See the same name.

CAUTERIZUM. The dried prepared follicles of the

leaves, Cauter flax, and their secretions.

Action.—Anæsthetic; stimulant. Used in hysteria.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒ to ʒj.

Tinctura Castorei.

Composed of castor 1 oz., rectified spirit 1 pint.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒss to fʒj.

Tinctura Castorei Anæsthetica. Ph. Edin.

Castor 2½ oz., macerated 600 grs., spirit anæsthetic

1 pint.

Action.—Anæsthetic; anæsthetic.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒss to fʒj.

Infusum Cascariæ.

Composed of cascariæ bark 1 oz., water 16 fl. oz.

Action.—As above. A good tonic in dyspepsia. Rather more aromatic than the tincture.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥j to ℥ij.

For a child a year old, ℥ij.

Incompatibles.—The alkali and preparations of iron, zinc, lead, silver and calomel.

Mistura Cascariæ Composita.

Composed of infusion of cascariæ 17 fl. oz., tincture of squill 1 oz., tincture of nuxvom with opium 2 fl. oz.

Action.—Stomachic; expectorant; sedative.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥j to ℥ij.

For a child a year old, ℥ij to ℥ij.

Incompatibles.—As above.

Tinctura Cascariæ.

Composed of cascariæ bark 2½ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.

Action.—Tonic; stomachic.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥j to ℥ij.

For a child a year old, ℥ij.

Incompatibles.—As above; also with the mineral acids, which separate the resin.

CASIE PULPA. The pulp of the pods of *Cassia*.

Action.—Laxative, purgative in large doses.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒj to ʒj or more.

Confectio Cassiæ. Ph. Lond.

Cassia ½ lb., manna 2 oz., tamarind pulp 1 oz., syrup of roses 8 fl. oz.

Dose.—For an adult, ¼ to ½ oz.

For a child a year old, 20 grs.

This is a mild and very agreeable aperient for children.

Confectio Sennæ. *Vide* preparations of Senna.

CASTANEA EQUINA. Common horse-chestnut.**Liquor Castaneæ Equinæ.**

Dose.—For an adult, ℥ij to ℥ij.

This preparation is said to be very useful in gout, acute rheumatism, and certain neuralgic affections.

It is also applied externally in the form of oleum for the same diseases.

CASTOREUM. The dried preputial follicles of the beaver, Castor fiber, and their secretions.

Action.—Antispasmodic; stimulant. Used in hysteria.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

Tinctura Castorei.

Composed of castor 1 oz., rectified spirit 1 pint.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥xx to ℥ij.

Tinctura Castorei Ammoniata. Ph. Edin.

Castor 2½ oz., assafœtida 600 grs., spirit ammonia 2 pints.

Action.—Stimulant; antispasmodic.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥ss. to ℥ij.

CATECHU PALLIDUM. An extract of the leaves and young shoots of *Uncaria Gambir*.

Infusum Catechu. (Formerly Inf. Catechu Comp.)
Catechu 160 grs., cinnamon 30 grs., water 10 fl.oz.

Action.—Astringent; for mucous discharges, diarrhoea, hæmorrhages, &c.

Dose.—For an adult, f5j to f5ij.

For a child a year old, f5j.

Incompatibles.—The salts and preparations of iron. Alkaline salts destroy the astringency of the preparations of catechu.

Pulvis Catechu Compositus.

A mixture of catechu 4 oz., kino and rhatany, of each 2 oz., cinnamon and nutmeg, of each 1 oz.

Action.—A good astringent in diarrhoea.

Dose.—For an adult, 20 to 40 grs.

For a child a year old, 2 to 4 grs.

Incompatibles.—As above.

Tinctura Catechu. (Formerly Tinct. Catechu Comp.)

Catechu 2½ oz., cinnamon 1 oz., proof spirit 1 pint.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, f5ss. to f5ij.

For a child a year old, ℥v.

Incompatibles.—As above.

Trochisci Catechu.

Composed of catechu 720 grs., sugar 25 oz., gum acacia 1 oz., mucilage of gum acacia 2 fl.oz., water q. s. Divide into 720 lozenges. Each lozenge contains about 1 gr. of catechu.

Dose.—2 to 6 lozenges.

CESTRACTE. The bark or tops of *Erythraea onitidis*. Lesser variety.
Action.—It is a most astringent and effective tonic, resembling pepsin.

Dose.—For an adult, 20 to 60 grs. of the powder.

Incompatibles.—The salts and preparations of iron. The infusion may also be made.

CELA ALBA. Teller wax, bleached by exposure to moisture, air, and light.

Action.—Used as an ingredient to give consistency to ointments.

Emulsion Simplex.

White wax 1 oz., best 1 oz., almond oil 3 fl.oz.

Old cream is composed of white wax and spermaceti, of each 1 part, oil of almonds 6, rose water 3 parts, and perfumed with rose of sharon.

Action.—Emollient.

CELA FLAVA. The prepared benzoin of *Apia* radica. Yellow wax.

Action.—Used merely as a vehicle in ointments.

CESTRACTE FERMENTUM. Yeast is the source of force during fermentation in brewing beer.

Action.—Stimulant; tonic; alterative; antiseptic.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥ss to ℥j.

Emulsion Fermentum.

Beer yeast 6 fl.oz., flour 14 oz., water at 100° 6 fl.oz.

Action.—Stimulant in sluggish or slumping wounds.

CELESTINE. Obtained from a rather rare mineral.

Dose.—℥ss. ℞. ℞. ℞.

CATUCHU PALLIDUM. An extract of the leaves and young shoots of *Urtica Canad.*

Infusum Catuchæ. (Formerly Inf. Catuchæ Comp.)
Catucha 140 grs., cinnamon 50 grs., water 30 fl. oz.
Action.—Astringent; for mucous discharges, hæmorrhages, &c.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥j to ℥jss.
For a child a year old, ℥j.
Incompatibles.—The salts and preparations of iron. Alkaline salts destroy the astringency of the preparation of catucha.

Pulvis Catuchæ Compositus.
A mixture of catucha 4 oz., kino and styrac, of each 3 oz., cinnamon and nutmeg, of each 1 oz.
Action.—A good astringent in diarrhoea.
Dose.—For an adult, 20 to 40 grs.
For a child a year old, 5 to 10 grs.
Incompatibles.—As above.

Tinctura Catuchæ. (Formerly Tinct. Catuchæ Comp.)
Catucha 24 oz., cinnamon 1 oz., proof spirit 1 pint.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, ℥ss. to ℥j.
For a child a year old, ʒss.
Incompatibles.—As above.

Trochisci Catuchæ.
Composed of catucha 750 grs., sugar 55 oz., gum acacia 1 oz., mucilage of gum acacia 2 fl. oz., water 1 pint.
Divide into 750 lozenges. Each lozenge contains about 1 gr. of catucha.
Dose.—2 to 6 lozenges.

CENTAURIUM. The herb or tops of *Erythraea centaurium*. Lesser centaury.
Action.—It is a most admirable and effective bitter, resembling gentian.
Dose.—For an adult, 20 to 60 grs. of the powder.
Incompatibles.—The salts and preparations of iron. An infusion may also be made.

CERA ALBA. Yellow wax, bleached by exposure to moisture, air, and light.
Action.—Used as an ingredient to give consistency to ointments.

Unguentum Simplex.
White wax 2 oz., lard 3 oz., almond oil 3 fl. oz.
Cold Cream is composed of white wax and spermaceti, of each 1 part, oil of almonds 6, rose water 9 parts, and perfumed with otto of roses.
Action.—Emollient.

CERA FLAVA. The prepared honeycomb of *Apis mellifica*. Yellow wax.
Action.—Used merely as a vehicle in ointments.

CEREVISIÆ FERMENTUM. Yeast is the scum which forms during fermentation in brewing beer.
Action.—Stimulant; tonic; alterative; antiseptic.
Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒj.

Cataplasma Fermenti.
Beer yeast 6 fl. oz., flour 14 oz., water at 100° 6 fl. oz.
Action.—Stimulant to sluggish or sloughing wounds.

CERIUM. Obtained from a rather rare mineral, Cerite. Ce. Eq. 47.

Cerii Nitras. CeO_2NO_3 .

Action.—The salts of cerium resemble bismuth in their action, but seem to possess a specific action over the sympathetic vomiting of pregnancy and other diseases.

Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 5 grs.

Cerii Oxalas. $2\text{CeO}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

A salt which may be obtained by adding solution of oxalate of ammonia to a soluble salt of cerium.

Action.—Allied to the preceding.

Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 5 grs.

Cerii Oxidum. CeO_2 .

Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 5 grs.

CETACEUM. *Spermaceti.* Nearly pure cetine, extracted from the oil contained in the head of the Sperm Whale. *Physeter macrocephalus.*

Unguentum Cetacei.

Spermaceti, 5 oz., white wax 2 oz., almond oil a pint.

Action.—Emollient; protective.

CETRARIA. The entire lichen, *Cetraria Islandica.* Iceland moss.

Decoctum Cetrarum.

Composed of Iceland moss 1 oz., water 1 pint.

Action.—Demulcent and slightly nutritious tonic. Useful in congestions of the mucous surfaces of the lungs, stomach, &c.

An agreeable form is the Iceland moss jelly, made by boiling together 1 part of the moss to 10 of water, till it is reduced to 6, and then adding some sugar.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒij to fʒiv, or ad libitum.

For a child a year old, fʒj to fʒss.

CHENOPodium ANTHELMINTICUM, or Worm-seed.

Action.—Anthelmintic; it is regarded in America as more efficient in destroying the ascus larvae.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒi to ʒss of the powdered seeds in syrup.

Chenopodium.

Composed of chenopodium 1 oz., milk a pint; boil.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒss.

For a child a year old, fʒj to fʒss.

Chenopodium.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒi to ʒss as sugar or in emulsion.

For a child a year old, ʒj to ʒij.

CHENAFELLA. The leaves and stems of *Chenafella* or *Pyrola umbellata.* Water green.

Chenopodium. *Pt. Lact.*

Composed of *Chenopodium* 1 oz., water ʒj pint, boil to a pint.

Action.—Antacid; diuretic; tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒss.

For a child a year old, fʒj.

CHENOPodium ANTHUS. The Strawberry Tree of the West Indies.

Action.—Bitter tonic, diuretic; in larger doses emetic, cathartic; has some reputation as a remedy for malarial fever.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒi to ʒss as a tonic; ʒss to ʒss as an emetic.

Cerū Nāra. 60.50.

Action.—The salts of cerium resemble bismuth in their action, but seem to possess a specific action over the sympathies resulting of pregnancy and other causes.

Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 5 grs.

Cerū Oxalū. 30.00/10, +5 H₂O.

A salt which may be obtained by adding solution of oxalic acid to a soluble salt of cerium.

Action.—Aided to the preceding.

Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 5 grs.

Cerū Oxidum. 60.

Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 5 grs.

CETACEUM. Spermaceti. *Source.* Pure cetin, extracted from the oil contained in the head of the Sperm Whale. *Thyaster macrocephalus.*

Unguentum Cetacei.

Spermaceti, 5 oz., white wax 1 oz., almond oil a pint.

Action.—Emollient; protective.

CETRAEA. The entire lichen, *Cetraria Islandica.*

Decoctum Cetræ.

Composed of lichen moss 1 oz., water 1 pint.

Action.—Demulcent and slightly nutritive tonic.

Useful in congestions of the mucous surfaces of the lungs, stomach, &c.

An agreeable form is the lichen moss jelly, made by boiling together 1 part of the moss to 10 of water.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒij to ʒiij, or as directed.

For a child a year old, ʒj to ʒij.

CHENOPODIUM ANTHELMINTICUM, or Worm-seed.

Action.—Anthelmintic; it is regarded in America as most efficient in destroying the ascaris lumbricoides.

Dose.—For an adult, 20 to 40 grs. of the powdered seeds in syrup.

Decoctum Chenopodii.

Composed of chenopodium 1 oz., milk a pint; boil.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒij to ʒiij.

For a child a year old, ʒij to ʒij.

Oleum Chenopodii.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒx to ʒxx on sugar or in emulsion.

For a child a year old, ʒj to ʒij.

CHIMAPHILA. The leaves and stems of Chimaphila or Pyrola umbellata. Winter green.

Decoctum Chimaphilæ. Ph. Lond.

Composed of Chimaphila 1 oz., water 1½ pints, boiled to a pint.

Action.—Astringent; diuretic; tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒij to ʒij.

For a child a year old, ʒij.

CHIOCOCCA ANGUIFUGA. The Snowberry Tree of the West Indies.

Action.—Bitter tonic, diuretic; in larger doses emetic, cathartic; has some repute as a remedy for snake bites.

Dose.—For an adult, 20 to 40 grs. as a tonic; 120 grs. as an emetic.

CHIRATA. The entire plant, *Ophelia Chirata*.
Chiretta.

Action.—Bitter and slightly aromatic tonic, resembling gentian, but has the advantage of not being incompatible with the salts of iron.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 30 grs. of the powder.

Infusum Chiratae.

Composed of chiretta $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., water 10 fl.oz.

Action.—An excellent bitter tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, f5j to f5ij.

For a child a year old, f5j.

Tinctura Chiratae.

Composed of chiretta $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.

Dose.—For an adult, f5ss. to f5j.

For a child a year old, m̄v.

CHLORODYNE.

This is supposed to be a mixture of treacle, chloroform, morphia, Indian hemp, hydrocyanic acid, and capsicum.

Action.—It possesses agreeable soothing properties, without any of the unpleasant effects of opium.

Dose.—For an adult, m̄x to m̄xxx.

Vide preparations of Chloroform.

CHLOROFORMUM. A terchloride of Formyle,
 C_2HCl_3 . Sp. gr. 1.49.

Formed by first distilling a mixture of rectified spirit and water with slaked and chlorinated lime. The product is well mixed, and washed with water again and again; it is then to be washed with sulphuric acid and chloride of calcium, and slaked lime to be after-

wards added; finally, it is to be distilled by a water-bath.
Action.—Stimulant, anodyne, sedative, and narcotic, according to the dose.
Dose.—For an adult, ℥j to ℥ss or ℥ss, in emulsion of egg. Used also by inhalation.

Tinctura Chloroformi.

Chloroform 1 fl.oz., tincture of camphor 2 fl.oz.

Action.—Stimulant, sedative, and anodyne.

Spiritus Chloroformi (Chloro Ether). Sp. gr. 0.871.

A mixture of chloroform 1 oz., in rectified spirit 19 oz.

Action.—Anodyne; antispasmodic; stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult, m̄ss, ℥ss, to f5j.

For a child a year old, ℥j to ℥ss.

Tinctura Chloroformi.

Chloroform 4 fl.oz., rectified spirit 4 fl.oz., treacle 4 fl.oz., extract of hyoscyamus 2 ℥ss, mixture of mor-

phine 3 grs., oil of peppermint 16 minims, syrup 15j fl.oz., prussic acid (2 per cent.) 2 fl.oz.

The above is the composition of a mixture which the Apoc. says is sold as Chlorodyne.

Action.—Narcotic; sedative; stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥ss to ℥ss or ℥ss.

Tinctura Chloroformi Composita.

Chloroform 1 fl.oz., rectified spirit 1 fl.oz.,

essence of camphor 10 fl.oz., tincture of camphor 10 fl.oz.

Action.—Stimulant; sedative. The chloroform very easily separates.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥ss to ℥ss, or f5j.

For a child a year old, ℥j to ℥ss.

Chirata. The entire plant, *Ophelia Chirata*.
Action.—Bitter and slightly aromatic tonic, re-
 building tonic, has the advantage of not being in-
 compatible with the salts of iron.
Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 50 grs. of the powder.

Tinctura Chirata.

Composed of chirata $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., water 16 fl.oz.
Action.—An excellent bitter tonic.
Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ j.
 For a child a year old, $\frac{1}{8}$ j.

Tinctura Chirata.

Composed of chirata $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.
Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ j.
 For a child a year old, $\frac{1}{8}$ j.

CHLOROFORM.

This is supposed to be a mixture of treacle, chloroform, morphia, Indian hemp, hyposulphuric acid, and capsaicin.
Action.—It possesses agreeable soothing properties without any of the unpleasant effects of opium.
Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ j.
 For a child a year old, $\frac{1}{8}$ j.

CHLOROFORMUM. A trichloride of Carbon, C_2HCl_3 . Sp. gr. 1.48.
 Formed by first distilling a mixture of rectified spirit and water with alkali and chlorinated lime. The product is well mixed, and washed with water again; it is then to be washed with sulphuric acid and chloride of calcium, and alkali lime to be added

wards added; finally, it is to be distilled by a water-bath.

Action.—Stimulant, antispasmodic, sedative, and narcotic, according to the dose.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ j to $\frac{1}{4}$ j or $\frac{1}{8}$ j, in emulsion of egg. Used also by inhalation.

Linimentum Chloroformi.

Chloroform 2 fl.oz., liniment of camphor 2 fl.oz.

Action.—Stimulant, rubefacient, and anodyne.

Spiritus Chloroformi (Chloric Ether). Sp. gr. 0.871.

A solution of chloroform 1 oz., in rectified spirit 19 oz.

Action.—Anodyne; antispasmodic; stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ j, $\frac{1}{4}$ j, to $\frac{1}{8}$ j.

For a child a year old, $\frac{1}{8}$ j to $\frac{1}{4}$ j.

Tinctura Chloroformi.

Chloroform 4 fl.oz., rectified spirit 4 fl.oz., treacle 4 fl.oz., extract of liquorice $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., muriate of morphia 8 grs., oil of peppermint 16 minims, syrup 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ fl.oz., prussic acid (2 per cent.) 2 fl.oz.

The above is the composition of a mixture which Mr. Squire says is sold as Chlorodyne.

Action.—Narcotic; sedative; stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ j to $\frac{1}{4}$ j or $\frac{1}{8}$ j.

Tinctura Chloroformi Composita.

Composed of chloroform 2 fl.oz., rectified spirits 8 fl.oz., compound tincture of cardamoms 10 fl.oz.

Action.—Stimulant; sedative. The chloroform very readily separates.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ j to $\frac{1}{4}$ j, or $\frac{1}{8}$ j.

For a child a year old, $\frac{1}{8}$ j to $\frac{1}{4}$ j.

Chloral Hydras.

Prepared by the action of chlorine gas upon absolute alcohol.

Action.—Hypnotic; anodyne; antispasmodic.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 grs. to 30 grs.

Syrupus Chloral.

Hydrate of chloral 80 grs., distilled water 4 fl.oz., simple syrup q. s. to make 1 fl.oz.

Action.—As above. Most useful as a pure, simple hypnotic.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥ij to ℥ijj.

Chloralum.

An impure solution of Chloride of Aluminum.

Action.—Disinfectant. For ordinary use it should be diluted with about four times its volume of water. Useful as a gargle for relaxed and putrid sore throat.

CHLORUM. (Formerly Chlorinium.) Cl. Eq. 35·5.**Liquor Chlori.**

A solution of chlorine gas in water. Prepared by acting on black oxide of manganese with hydrochloric acid. Sp. gr. 1·003.

Action.—Antiseptic, slightly stimulant. Useful as a disinfectant gargle for putrid sore throat, or as a wash to fetid wounds.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥ss. to ℥ij, largely diluted. For a child a year old, ℥ij to ℥iv.

Vapor Chlori.

Take of chlorinated lime 2 oz., water a sufficiency; put the powder into a suitable apparatus, moisten it with the water, and let the vapour that arises be inhaled.

Action.—As above.

CHLORIDES CASSETTE. Carapen or Irish Moss. It has been given in form of decoction (℥ ss. of the moss to 3 parts of water); but it also makes a good jelly. *Action.*—Cathartic as a demulcent and nutrient. *Dose.*—℥ss. to ℥ij.

CHLORIDE PLATE COTTON. The lack of Chlorine in the Yellow Chloride lack. *Action.*—Bitter tonic, with slight stringency; antispasmodic. 100 grs. contains 1 gr. of quinine. *Dose.*—For an adult, 10 to 20 grs. of the powder. For a child a year old, 2 grs.

Composition.—Preparations of iron, silver, and lead, tartaric acid, and lime water, ammonia, gelatin.

Decomposition Chloride.

Composed of yellow chloride lack 1½ oz., water 1 pint.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥ij to ℥ijj.

For a child a year old, ℥ss.

Composition.—As above. Similar preparations to the above, not to the Mercurio-chloride, may be made of the Chloride pallida and Chloride rubra.

Extractum Chloride Flavum Liquidum.

A watery extract of 1 lb. of yellow lack evaporated to about 14 oz. of sp. gr. 1·200, to which add 1 fl.oz. of distilled spirit, leaving it of sp. gr. 1·100. One part of the extract is equal to four of lack.

Action.—Bitter tonic, with slight stringency. This is one of the best preparations of lack.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥ss. to ℥ij.

For a child a year old, ℥ij to ℥ijj.

Composition.—The same as Chloride Flavum Cortex. This preparation resembles very much the Liquor Chloride of Bitter, and is of nearly the same strength.

Chloral Hydrate.

Prepared by the action of chlorine gas upon alcohol.
Action.—Hypnotic; anodyne; antispasmodic.
Dose.—For an adult, 10 grs. to 50 grs.

Syrupus Chloral.

Hydrate of chloral 80 grs., distilled water 4 fl. oz., simple syrup q. s. to make 1 fl. oz.
Action.—As above. Most useful as a pure, simple hypnotic.
Dose.—For an adult, ℥j to ℥ss.

Chloralum.

An aqueous solution of Chloride of Aluminum.
Action.—Dibasic. For ordinary use it should be diluted with about four times its volume of water.
 Useful as a gargle for relaxed and painful sore throat.

Chlorum. (Formerly Chlorine.) Cl. 35.5.**Liquor Chlori.**

A solution of chlorine gas in water. Prepared by acting on black oxide of manganese with hydrochloric acid. Sp. gr. 1.493.
Action.—Antiseptic, slightly stimulant. Useful as a disinfectant gargle for painful sore throat, or as a wash to fatal wounds.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 ss. to ℥j, largely diluted.
 For a child a year old, ℥j to ʒi.

Vapor Chlori.

Take of chlorinated lime 2 oz., water a sufficient quantity, put the powder into a suitable apparatus, add water to fill the water, and let the vapor that arises be inhaled.
Action.—As above.

CHONDRUS CRISPUS. Carrageen or Irish Moss.

Is best given in form of decoction ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of the moss to 3 pints of water); but it also makes a good jelly.
Action.—Useful as a demulcent and nutrient.
Dose.—Ad libitum.

CINCHONÆ FLAVÆ CORTEX. The bark of Cinchona calisaya. Yellow Cinchona bark.

Action.—Bitter tonic, with slight astringency; antiperiodic. 100 grs. contains 2 grs. of quinine.
Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 60 grs. of the powder.

For a child a year old, 2 grs.

Incompatibles.—Preparations of iron, silver, and lead, tartar emetic, and lime water, ammonia, gelatine.

Decoctum Cinchonæ Flavæ.

Composed of yellow cinchona bark 1½ oz., water 1 pint.
Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, fʒss.

Incompatibles.—As above.

Similar preparations to the above, not in the *Pharmacopæia*, may be made of the Cinchona pallida and Cinchona rubra.

Extractum Cinchonæ Flavæ Liquidum.

A watery extract of 1 lb. of yellow bark evaporated to about 3 fl. oz. of sp. gr. 1.200, to which add 1 fl. oz. of rectified spirit, leaving it of sp. gr. 1.100. One part of this extract is equal to four of bark.

Action.—Bitter tonic, with slight astringency. This is one of the best preparations of bark.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒx to ʒxxx.

For a child a year old, ʒj to ʒij.

Incompatibles.—The same as Cinchonæ Flavæ Cortex. This preparation resembles very much the Liquor Cinchonæ of Battley, and is of nearly the same strength.

Infusum Cinchonæ Flavæ.

Composed of yellow cinchona bark $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., water 10 fl.oz.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, fʒss.

Incompatibles.—The same as Cinchonæ Flavæ Cortex.

Tinctura Cinchonæ Flavæ.

Yellow cinchona bark 4 oz., proof spirit 1 pint.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒij.

For a child a year old, mʒj.

Incompatibles.—The same as Cinchonæ Flavæ Cortex. There is a similar preparation, not in the *Pharmacopæia*, of the *Cinchona pallida*.

For the preparations of *Quinine*, which are all obtained from the yellow bark, see **QUININE**.

CINCHONÆ PALLIDÆ CORTEX. The bark of *Cinchona Condaminea*. Pale Cinchona bark.

Action.—Astringent; bitter tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 60 grs. in powder.

200 grs. contain 1 gr. of alkaloids, mostly quinine.

Infusum Cinchonæ Pallidæ. Ph. Lond.

Composed of cinchona pallida 1 oz., water $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, fʒj.

This is a more delicate, but a much weaker preparation, from the difference in quality of the two barks.

Tinctura Cinchonæ Composita.
Composed of pale cinchona bark 2 oz., bitter orange peel 1 oz., macerated 4 oz., infused 60 grs., rectified 10 grs., proof spirit 1 pint.
Action.—Astringent bitter tonic.
Dose.—For an adult, ʒss. to ʒj.
For a child a year old, ʒss.

CINCHONÆ BULLE CORTEX. The bark of *Cinchona bullata*. Red Cinchona bark.
Action.—Bitter tonic, very slightly astringent.
Dose.—For an adult, ʒi to ʒss. in powder.
100 grs. contain 15 gr. of alkaloids, mostly quinine.

Cinchonina Citra Effervescent. (Graham.)
A citrate of soda with 2 grs. of citrate of quinine in 40 grs.; soluble in water with effervescence.
Action.—A very agreeable tonic, especially applicable to bilious organizations.
Dose.—For an adult, 40 to 120 grs.

Cinchonina Marina. Derived from Cinchona bark.
Dose.—For an adult, ʒj. to ʒss.

Cinchonina Sulphat.
Dose.—For an adult, ʒj. to ʒss.
This and preceding preparations are cheap and effective substitutes for quinine.

CINCHONÆ CORTEX. The inner bark of *Cinchona*. Cinchon.
Action.—Bitter tonic.

Infusum Cinchonæ Flavæ.

Composed of yellow cinchona bark $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., water 10 fl. oz.
Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{ss}$ to $\mathfrak{ssj}$.
 For a child a year old, $\mathfrak{ss}$.

Incompatibility.—The same as Cinchonæ Flavæ Cortex.

Tinctura Cinchonæ Flavæ.

Yellow cinchona bark 4 oz., proof spirit 1 pint.
Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{ss}$ to $\mathfrak{ssj}$.
 For a child a year old, $\mathfrak{ss}$.

Incompatibility.—The same as Cinchonæ Flavæ Cortex.
 There is a similar preparation, not in the Pharmacopœia, of the Cinchona pallida.

For the preparations of quinine, which are all obtained from the yellow bark, see QUINA.

CINCHONÆ PALLIDÆ CORTEX. The bark of Cinchona Canadensis. Pale Cinchona bark.

Action.—Astringent; bitter tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 60 grs. in powder.
 200 grs. contain 1 gr. of alkaloids, mostly quinine.

Infusum Cinchonæ Pallidæ. *Ph. Lond.*

Composed of cinchona pallida 1 oz., water $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.
Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{ss}$ to $\mathfrak{ssj}$.

For a child a year old, $\mathfrak{ss}$.
 This is a more delicate, but a much weaker preparation, from the difference in quality of the two barks.

Tinctura Cinchonæ Composita.

Composed of pale cinchona bark 2 oz., bitter orange-peel 1 oz., serpentary $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., saffron 60 grs., cochineal 30 grs., proof spirit 1 pint.

Action.—Aromatic bitter tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{ss}$ to $\mathfrak{ssj}$.

For a child a year old, $\mathfrak{ssj}$.

CINCHONÆ RUBRÆ CORTEX. The bark of Cinchona succirubra. Red Cinchona bark.

Action.—Bitter tonic, very slightly astringent.

Dose.—For an adult, 20 to 60 grs. in powder.

100 grs. contain 1.5 gr. of alkaloids, mostly quinine.

Cinchonia Citras Effervescens. (Granular.)

A citro-tartrate of soda, with 2 grs. of citrate of cinchonine in 60 grs.; soluble in water with effervescence.

Action.—A very agreeable tonic, especially applicable to delicate organizations.

Dose.—For an adult, 60 to 120 grs.

Cinchonia Murias. Derived from Cinchona bark.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 gr. to 5 grs.

Cinchonia Sulphas.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 gr. to 5 grs.

Both the preceding preparations are cheap and effective substitutes for quinine.

CINNAMOMI CORTEX. The inner bark of Cinnamomum Zeylanicum. Cinnamon.

Aqua Cinnamomi.

Cinnamon 20 oz., water 2 gallons; distil a gallon.

Action.—Carminative; stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, fʒj to fʒij.

Oleum Cinnamomi.

Action.—As above; emmenagogue.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒj to ʒij in pill, on sugar, or in emulsion.

Pulvis Cinnamomi.

Action.—Carminative, stomachic, slightly astringent.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 20 grs.

For a child a year old, 1 gr. to 2 grs.

Pulvis Cinnamomi Compositus.

Cinnamon 1 oz., cardamoms 1 oz., ginger 1 oz.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 10 grs.

For a child a year old, 1 gr.

Pulvis Cretæ Aromaticus. Vide Creta.**Tinctura Cinnamomi.**

Composed of cinnamon 2½ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.

Action.—Carminative; stimulant; stomachic; and emmenagogue.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒss. to fʒij.

For a child a year old, ʒv.

Tinctura Cinnamomi Composita. Ph. Lond.

Cinnamon 1 oz., cardamoms ½ oz., long pepper 150 grs., ginger 150 grs., proof spirit 2 pints.

Indica.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, ʒj to fʒij.
For a child a year old, ʒv.
The Tincture Lascivialis Comp. also contains cin-
namon. *Vide LASCIVIALIS.*

CINCHONA. The dried bark of *Quinaquina* (see below).
Indica.—As above.
The action is that of an astringent, but it is
believed to have some internal effect.

Quinaquina Cortex.
The bark of *Quinaquina* 60 grs., hot 1 oz.
Action.—Used as an astringent to destroy the
fungus in ringworm, &c., for which it is said to be
a specific.

QUINQUINA CORIOPOLITA. *Cinchona.*
This drug, which is official in the *British Pharmacopoeia*, is highly esteemed as a tonic and astringent.
It is best given in the form of decoction (ʒ ss. to 1
oz.; dose, ʒj to ʒij); or of tincture (ʒ ss. to 1
oz. of proof spirit; dose, ʒj to fʒij).

QUINA. The dried female insect, *Quina* (see below).
Action.—Used to be analgesic and sedative. Useful in
rheumatism.
Dose.—For an adult, ʒj to ʒij three times a day.

Tinctura Quina.
Composed of cinchonin ʒj oz., proof spirit 1 pint.
Action.—The chief, perhaps the only, use is as a colour-
ing ingredient, though it is said to possess anti-
septic power, and to be useful in whooping
cough.
Dose.—For an adult, ʒss. to ʒss. or fʒij.

Aqua Cinnamoni.

Cinnamon 20 oz., water 2 pails; boil a pail.

Action.—Carminative; stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥j to ℥ij.

For a child a year old, ℥j to ℥ij.

Oleum Cinnamoni.

Action.—As above; emmenagogue.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥j to ℥ij in oil, or sugar, or in alcohol.

Pulvis Cinnamoni.

Action.—Carminative, stimulant, slightly anodyne.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 20 grs.

For a child a year old, 1 gr. to 2 grs.

Pulvis Cinnamoni Compositus.

Cinnamon 1 oz., cardamom 1 oz., ginger 1 oz.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 20 grs.

For a child a year old, 1 gr.

Pulvis Ciste Aromaticus. Vide Ciste.**Tinctura Cinnamoni.**

Composed of cinnamon 1½ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.

Action.—Carminative; stimulant; anodyne; and emmenagogue.

Dose.—For an adult, 5ss to ℥j.

For a child a year old, ʒss.

Tinctura Cinnamoni Composita. Ph. Lond.

Cinnamon 1 oz., cardamom 1 oz., long pepper 10 grs., ginger 10 grs., proof spirit 2 pints.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥j to ℥ij.

For a child a year old, ʒv.

The Tinctura Lavandule Comp. also contains cinnamon. Vide LAVANDULA.

COCCULUS. The dried fruit of *Anamirta cocculus*.

Indian coccles.

Its action is that of an acrid narcotic, but it is seldom or never given internally.

Unguentum Cocculi.

The seeds of Indian coccles 80 grs., lard 1 oz.

Action.—Used as an application to destroy the fungi in ringworm, &c., for which it is said to be a specific.

COCCULUS CORDIFOLIUS. Gulancha.

This drug, which is officinal in the *Bengal Pharmacopæia*, is highly esteemed as a tonic and diuretic. It is best given in the form of decoction (2 oz. to 1 pint); dose, ℥j to ℥ij; or of tincture (8 oz. to 1 pint of proof spirit); dose, ℥j to ℥ij.

COCCUS. The dried female insect, *Coccus cacti*.

Cochineal.

Action.—Said to be anodyne and sedative. Useful in pertussis.

Dose.—For an adult, ¼ to ½ gr. three times a day.

Tinctura Cocci.

Composed of cochineal 2½ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.

Action.—Its chief, perhaps its only, use is as a colouring ingredient, though it is said to possess anti-spasmodic powers, and to be useful in whooping cough.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒss to ℥ss. or ℥ij.

CODEIA. One of the alkaloids obtained from opium.

Action.—Said to be of great value as a hypnotic, causing none of the evil effects of opium.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. to 2 grs.

COLCHICI CORMUS. The fresh corm of *Colchicum autumnale*. Meadow Saffron.

Action.—Diuretic; purgative; and sedative to the heart's action. Used especially in gout and dropsy.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 8 grs. of the powdered corm.

Acetum Colchici. Ph. Lond.

Composed of colchicum corms 1 oz., vinegar 16 fl.oz., proof spirit 1 fl.oz.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, f5ss. to f5j.

For a child a year old, mjj.

Extractum Colchici.

An extract of the recent corm.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. to 1 or 2 grs.

Extractum Colchici Aceticum.

An acetous extract evaporated to a proper consistence.

Action.—Diuretic; purgative; sedative.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. to 1 or 2 grs.

Vinum Colchici.

Composed of colchicum corm 4 oz., sherry 1 pint.

Dose.—For an adult, mxx to f5ss. or f5j.

For a child a year old, mjj or mjj.

COLCHICI SEMINA. The fully ripe seeds of *Colchicum autumnale*. Meadow Saffron.
Action.—The seeds are more exsiccated in their action than the corm, and they are also somewhat milder.
Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 10 grs. of the powdered seed.

Tinctura Colchici Seminum.
Composed of colchicum seed 2j ss., proof spirit 1 pint.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, mxx to mxxj.
For a child a year old, mjj to mjj.

Tinctura Colchici Seminum Compositum.
Ph. Lond.
Composed of colchicum seed 3 ss., aromatic spirit of ammonia 2 pint.
Action.—Diuretic; stimulant.
Dose.—For an adult, mxx to f5j.
For a child a year old, mjj to mjj.

Vinum Seminum Colchici.
Composed of colchicum seed 2 ss., sherry 1 pint.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, f5ss. to f5j. or f5j.
For a child a year old, mjj.

SOLUBILITAS Colchici.
A solution of pure extract of colchicum $C_{21}H_{25}NO_6$ in olive oil, mixed with 1/2 the volume of rectified spirit.
Action.—Used only as an external application for the promotion of new surfaces from the skin, for which purpose it is sometimes mixed with castor oil in equal parts to increase its fluidity, or as in the following—

OPUNTIA. One of the alkaloids obtained from opium.
Action.—Said to be of great value as a hypodermic, causing none of the evil effects of opium.
Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. to 2 grs.

COLCHICI CORMUS. The fresh corm of *Colchicum autumnale*. Meadow Saffron.
Action.—Emetic; purgative; and sedative to the heart's action. Used especially in gout and dropsy.
Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 5 grs. of the powdered corm.

Acetum Colchici. Ph. Lond.
 Composed of colchicum corms 1 oz., vinegar 15 fl. oz., proof spirit 1 fl. oz.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, 15ss. to ʒj.
 For a child a year old, ʒij.

Extractum Colchici.
 An extract of the root corm.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. to 1 or 2 grs.

Extractum Colchici Antidota.
 An acetous extract evaporated to a proper consistence.
Action.—Diuretic; purgative; sedative.
Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. to 1 or 2 grs.

Vinum Colchici.
 Composed of colchicum corm 4 oz., sherry 1 pint.
Dose.—For an adult, ʒss. to ʒj. or ʒij.
 For a child a year old, ʒij or ʒij.

COLCHICI SEMINA. The fully ripe seeds of *Colchicum autumnale*. Meadow Saffron.
Action.—The seeds are more uniform in their action than the corm, and they are also somewhat milder.
Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 10 grs. of the powdered seed.

Tinctura Colchici Seminum.
 Composed of colchicum seed 2½ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, ʒx to ʒxxx.
 For a child a year old, ʒij to ʒiij.

Tinctura Colchici Seminum Compositum.
 Ph. Lond.
 Composed of colchicum seeds 5 oz., aromatic spirit of ammonia 2 pints.
Action.—Diuretic; stimulant.
Dose.—For an adult, ʒxv to ʒʒj.
 For a child a year old, ʒj to ʒij.

Vinum Seminum Colchici.
 Composed of colchicum seeds 2 oz., sherry 1 pint.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, ʒʒss. to ʒʒj, or ʒʒij.
 For a child a year old, ʒij.

COLLODIUM. Collodion.
 A solution of gun-cotton (pyroxylin $C_{26}H_{27}NO_8$) in ether, mixed with $\frac{1}{2}$ its volume of rectified spirit.
Action.—Used only as an external application for the protection of raw surfaces from the air, for which purpose it is sometimes mixed with castor oil in equal parts to increase its pliability, or as in the following:—

COLLODIUM FLEXILE.

Collodion 6 fl.oz., Canada balsam 120 grs., castor oil 1 fl.dr.

Styptic Colloid.

A saturated solution of tannic acid and gun-cotton in absolute alcohol and pure ether.

Action.—Astringent. For local application only.

COLOCYNTHIDIS PULPA. The dried decorticated fruit, freed from seeds, of *Citrullus colocynthis*.

Action.—A powerful purgative, acting chiefly on the small intestines, in opposition to aloes, which acts principally on the larger.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 5 or 10 grs. of the powder. Is too strong for children, and is very apt to gripe.

Decoctum Colocynthis.

Colocynth 120 grs., water 1 pint; boil, strain, add sulphuric ether 2 fl.dr., syrup of orange-peel 1 oz.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, f3ij to f3ss. or f3j.

Enema Colocynthis. Ph. Lond.

Extract colocynth 30 grs., soft soap 1 oz., water 1 pint.

Action.—Purgative.

Extractum Colocynthis Compositum.

Composed of colocynth 6 oz., extract of scocotrine aloes 12 oz., scammony 4 oz., hard soap 3 oz., cardamom seeds 1 oz., proof spirit 1 gallon.

Action.—Purgative.

Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 10 grs. A little henbane should be added to prevent griping.

Fluxia Colocynthis Composita.

Colocynth 1 oz., Eucalyptus leaves 2 oz., scammony 1 oz., extract of pomegranate 1 oz., oil of cloves 1 fl.dr.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

Fluxia Colocynthis et Hyocyami.

Colocynth 1 oz., extract of hyocyami 1 oz., scammony 1 oz., oil of cloves 1 fl.dr.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

Fluxia Colocynthis et Ph. Lond.

Colocynth 1 oz., extract of scammony 1 oz., oil of cloves 1 fl.dr.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

Fluxia Colocynthis et Ph. Lond.

Colocynth 1 oz., extract of scammony 1 oz., oil of cloves 1 fl.dr.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

Fluxia Colocynthis et Ph. Lond.

Colocynth 1 oz., extract of scammony 1 oz., oil of cloves 1 fl.dr.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

COLLOCYNTHE FLEXILE

Collocynthe 4 fl. oz., Canada balsam 150 grs., water 1 fl. oz.

Syrupic Colloid.

A saturated solution of benzoic acid and gum-colloid in absolute alcohol and pure ether.

Action.—Astringent. For local application only.

COLLOCYNTHE PILULA

The dried desiccated fruit, freed from seeds, of *Colocynthis*.

Action.—A powerful purgative, acting chiefly on the small intestine, in opposition to aloes, which acts principally on the large.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 5 or 10 grs. of the powder. Is too strong for children, and is very apt to gripe.

Decoctum Colocynthidis

Colocynthis 120 grs., water 1 pint; boil, strain, add sulphuric ether 1 fl. oz., syrup of orange-peel 1 oz.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒj to ʒss or ʒij.

Emulsa Colocynthidis

Ph. Lond.
Extract colocynth 50 grs., soft soap 1 oz., water 1 pint.

Action.—Purgative.

Extractum Colocynthidis Compositum.

Composed of colocynth 4 oz., extract of scammony aloes 12 oz., scammony 4 oz., best soap 2 oz., cinnamon seeds 1 oz., good spirit 1 gallon.

Action.—Purgative.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 10 grs. A little liniment should be added to prevent griping.

Pilula Colocynthidis Composita.

Colocynth 1 oz., Barbadoes aloes 2 oz., scammony 2 oz., sulphate of potash 4 oz., oil of cloves 2 fl. drs., water q. s.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

Pilula Colocynthidis et Hyoscyami.

Compound colocynth pill 2 oz., extract of hyoscyamus 1 oz.

Action.—As above, but less powerful, and less apt to gripe.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 or 15 grs.

Tinctura Colocynthidis.

Ph. Boruss.
Colocynth 1 oz., star of anise 60 grs., rectified spirit 1 lb.

Action.—Purgative.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒxx to ʒj.

CONII FOLIA.

The fresh leaves and branches of *Conium maculatum*. Spotted Hemlock.

Action.—Anodyne; narcotic; sedative; antispasmodic. Allied in action to belladonna and hyoscyamus. It seems also to have special anodyne properties in painful affections of the ovaries.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 8 grs. of the powder.

Cataplasma Conii.

Hemlock leaf 1 oz., linseed meal 3 oz., boiling water 10 fl. oz.

Action.—Sedative; anodyne.

Extractum Conii.

The expressed juice of the fresh leaves and young branches evaporated to a proper consistence.

Action.—Anodyne; sedative; antispasmodic.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 6 grs.

Pilula Conii Composita.

Extract of hemlock 2½ oz., ipecacuan ¼ oz., treacle q. s.

Action.—Sedative; expectorant; antispasmodic.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 or 15 grs.

Vapor Coniæ.

Take of extract of hemlock 60 grs., solution of potash 1 fl.dr., distilled water 10 fl.dr.

Mix. Put 20 minims of the mixture on a sponge, in a suitable apparatus, so that the vapour of hot water passing over it may be inhaled.

Action.—Useful in spasmodic pulmonary affections.

Succus Conii.

3 measures of the juice of hemlock leaves, and 1 of spirit.

Action.—As above. Is of great use in painful ovarian diseases.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥xxx to fʒj or ʒss.

For a child a year old, ℥ij.

CONII FRUCTUS. The dried ripe fruit of *Conium maculatum*. Spotted Hemlock.

Tinctura Conii.

Composed of hemlock fruit 2½ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.

Action.—Similar to the Succus.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥xx to fʒj.

For a child a year old, ℥ij to ℥iij or ℥v.

Unguentum Conii. Ph. Lond.
Composed of fresh hemlock and heat, of each 1 lb.
Action.—Sedative.

CASTALEIVA. The root of *Eleutheria castaleiva*.

Infusum Castaleivæ.
Composed of castaleivæ ʒss., water 6 fl. oz.
Action.—A stimulant tonic and diaphoretic.
Dose.—For an adult, ℥j to ℥ʒj.
For a child a year old, ℥j.

OPPIA. The oleo resin obtained by boiling the seeds of *Opuntia melitensis*. Copra.
Action.—Stimulant to the mucous surfaces, especially that of the gastro-intestinal. Useful in gonorrhea and other cases where there is excessive mucous secretion.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥xx to fʒj.

It is best given in capsules, or in the form of aromatic solution rubbed up with mastic or egg, and sweetened with sugar.

Unguentum Copallinum.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥j to ℥ʒj in emulsion.

SEMENTI FRUCTUS. The dried ripe fruit of *Coriandrum sativum*. Coriander fruit.
Action.—Anodyne; stimulant, carminative.
Dose.—For an adult, ʒi to ʒj.

Extractum Conii.

The expressed juice of the fresh leaves and young branches expressed to a paper consistency.
Action.—Anodyne; sedative; antispasmodic.
Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 4 grs.

Pilula Conii Compositæ.

Extract of hemlock 4j oz., opium 1 oz., treacle 3 oz.
Action.—Sedative; expectorant; antispasmodic.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 or 15 grs.

Vapores Conii.

Take of extract of hemlock 60 grs., solution of potash 1 fl. oz., distilled water 10 fl. oz.
 Mix. Put 20 minims of the mixture on a sponge, in a suitable apparatus, so that the vapour of hot water passing over it may be inhaled.
Action.—Useful in spasmodic pulmonary affections.

Succus Conii.

3 measures of the juice of hemlock leaves, and 1 of spirit.
Action.—As above. Is of great use in paralytic diseases.
Dose.—For an adult, ʒxx to ʒj or ʒss.
 For a child a year old, ʒj.

CONII FRUCTUS. The dried ripe fruit of *Conium maculatum*. Spotted Hemlock.**Tinctura Conii.**

Composed of hemlock fruit 4j oz., proof spirit 1 pint.
Action.—Similar to the Succus.
Dose.—For an adult, ʒxx to ʒj.
 For a child a year old, ʒj to ʒij or ʒss.

Unguentum Conii. Ph. Lond.

Composed of fresh hemlock and lard, of each 1 lb.
Action.—Sedative.

CONTRAJERVA. The root of *Dorstenia contrajerva*.**Infusum Contrajervæ.**

Composed of contrajerva ½ oz., water 6 fl. oz.
Action.—A stimulant tonic and diaphoretic.
Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.
 For a child a year old, fʒj.

COPAIBA. The oleo resin obtained by incising the trunk of *Copaifera multijuga*. Copaiva.

Action.—Stimulant to the mucous surfaces, especially that of the genito-urinary. Useful in gleet and gonorrhœa, and other cases where there is excessive mucous secretion.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒxx to fʒj.

It is best given in capsules, or in the form of aromatic emulsion rubbed up with mucilage or egg, and sweetened with sugar.

Oleum Copaibæ.

Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, ʒv to ʒxx in emulsion.

CORIANDRI FRUCTUS. The dried ripe fruit of *Coriandrum sativum*. Coriander fruit.

Action.—Aromatic; stimulant, carminative.
Dose.—For an adult, 20 to 60 grs.

Oleum Coriandri.*Action.*—Aromatic; stimulant.*Dose.*—For an adult, $\mathfrak{m}\text{ij}$ to $\mathfrak{m}\text{v}$, in pill, on sugar, or in emulsion.**CORONELLA JUNCEA.** Milk-vetch.*Action.*—The roots, seeds, and leaves are all said to possess galactagogue properties.**COTYLEDON UMBILICUS.***Action.*—This drug has been recommended as of use in epilepsy and chorea. The best form is the fresh juice in doses of $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ss}$, or the extract in doses of 10 to 30 grains.**CREASOTUM.** Creasote. A product of the distillation of wood-tar.*Action.*—Stimulant; antispasmodic; antiseptic; allays vomiting. Useful as a local application in scaly cutaneous eruptions, and to allay pain in toothache.*Dose.*—For an adult, $\mathfrak{m}\text{j}$ to $\mathfrak{m}\text{ij}$, in pill or mucilage.**Mistura Creasoti.**Creasote 16 minims, glacial acetic acid 16 minims, spirit of juniper $\frac{1}{2}$ fl.dr., syrup 1 fl.dr., water 15 fl.oz.*Action.*—As above.*Dose.*—For an adult, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ss}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ij}$.**Unguentum Creasoti.**

Composed of creasote 1 fl.dr., simple ointment 1 oz.

Action.—Stimulant; irritant; disinfectant.**Vapor Creasoti.**

Take of creasote 12 minims, boiling water 8 fl.oz.

Mix the creasote and water, put them into a suitable apparatus provided with a tube, and inhale the air that passes through the solution from the tube.

Action.—As above.**Magnesiæ Carbonis Detergens.***Action.*—Tended as a local application in cases of intense cutaneous irritation in the following formulae.*Formulae.*— $\mathfrak{L}\mathfrak{j}$. Calc. Hydr. $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ss}$, Acid. Nit. Dil. $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ss}$, Mac. Glycer. $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ij}$. M.**Creasote.** Saire stable carbonate of lime, CaO, CO_2 .*Action.*—Stimulant. Gels from ingestion by vomiting.*Action.*—Antacid. Used also as an antiseptic in poisoning by snake and.*Dose.*—For an adult, 10 to 20 or 40 grs.

For a child a year old, 1 to 2 grs.

Composition.—Acids; alkaline salts.**Emulsion Creasoti.**

Take 4 oz., sugar 3 oz., mixed to a fine paste.

Good for hoarseness and scales; is said to give instant relief and to prevent suppuration. Probably acts by retaining the air.

Unguentum Creasoti.Composed of prepared chalk and gum arabic, of each $\mathfrak{ss}$, glycer. $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ss}$, creasote water $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ss}$. Rm.*Action.*—Aromatic; antacid. Tended to darken.*Dose.*—For an adult, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ss}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ij}$.For a child a year old, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ss}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ij}$.*Composition.*—Acids; alkaline salts.**Creasote Aromatized.** *Creasote Aromatizata.**Formula.*— $\mathfrak{L}\mathfrak{j}$. Creasote 4 oz., nutmeg and allspice of each 1 oz., cloves $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ss}$, cinnamon 1 oz., sugar 20 oz., prepared chalk 20 oz.

Olum Coriandri.

Action.—Aromatic; stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥j to ʒi, in pill, or syrup, or in emulsion.

COLOSSELLA JUNCUS. Milk-vetch.

Action.—The roots, seeds, and leaves are all said to possess galactagogue properties.

CUTILEX UMBELLATA.

Action.—This drug has been recommended as of use in epilepsy and clonus. The best form is the fresh juice in doses of ℥ss or the extract in doses of 10 to 30 grains.

CREASOTUM. Cresote. A product of the distillation of wood-tar.

Action.—Stimulant; antispasmodic; anæsthetic; astringent. Useful as a local application in many cutaneous eruptions, and to allay pain in toothache.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒj to ʒij, in pill or emulsion.

Mistura Cresoti.

Cresote 16 minims, glacial acetic acid 16 minims, spirit of juniper 4 dr., syrup 1 1/2 dr., water 15 Lm.

Dose.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥j to ℥ij.

Unguentum Cresoti.

Composed of cresote 1 Lm., simple ointment 1 lb.

Action.—Stimulant; irritant; disinfectant.

Vapor Cresoti.

Take of cresote 12 minims, boiling water 4 Lm.

Mix the cresote and water, put them into a suitable apparatus provided with a tube, and inhale the acrid vapour through the solution from the tube.

Action.—As above.

Liquor Carbonis Detergens.

An alcoholic solution of coal tar.

Action.—Useful as a local application in cases of chronic cutaneous irritation in the following formula:—Liq. Carb. Deter. fl. ʒss., Acid. Nit. Dil. fl. ʒj, Mist. Camph. fl. ʒviij. M.

CRETA. Native friable carbonate of lime, CaO, CO_2 .

Creta Preparata. Chalk freed from impurities by washing.

Action.—Antacid. Used also as an antidote to poisoning by oxalic acid.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 30 or 60 grs.

For a child a year old, 1 to 3 grs.

Incompatibles.—Acids; acidulous salts.

Emplastrum Cretæ.

Chalk 4 oz., vinegar 3 oz., mixed to a thin paste.

Used for burns and scalds; is said to give instant relief and to prevent suppuration. Probably acts by excluding the air.

Mistura Cretæ.

Composed of prepared chalk and gum acacia, of each 4 oz., syrup 1/2 fl.oz., cinnamon water 7 1/2 fl.oz.

Action.—Aromatic; antacid. Useful in diarrhoea.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥j to ℥ij.

For a child a year old, ℥j to ℥ij.

Incompatibles.—Acids; acidulous salts.

Pulvis Crætæ Aromaticus. (Confectio Aromatica. Ph. Lond.)

Composed of cinnamon 4 oz., nutmeg and saffron of each 3 oz., cloves 1 1/2 oz., cardamoms 1 oz., sugar 25 oz., prepared chalk 11 oz.

Action.—Aromatic; antacid; astringent.

Dose.—For an adult, 15 to 30 grs.

For a child a year old, 2 to 4 grs.

Incompatibles.—As above.

Pulvis Cretæ Aromaticus cum Opio.

Aromatic chalk powder 9½ oz., powdered opium ¼ oz.
Action.—Aromatic, antacid, astringent, and sedative by the addition of the opium.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 40 grs.

For a child a year old, 1 gr.

Incompatibles.—Acids and acidulous salts.

It contains ¼ gr. of opium in 20 grs.

CROCUS. The dried stigma and part of the style of *Crocus sativus*, Saffron.

Action.—Slightly stimulant and antispasmodic, but chiefly used as a colouring ingredient. It once had a reputation as an emmenagogue. Is not used in this state, but as

Tinctura Croci.

Composed of saffron 1 oz., proof spirit 1 pint.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, ʒv.

CROTONIS OLEUM. The oil expressed from the seeds of *Croton Tiglium*. Purgative Croton.

Action.—Powerfully drastic purgative internally; irritant externally.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒj to ʒij or ʒij, in pill or emulsion.

Linimentum Crotonis.

Composed of croton oil 1 fl.oz., oil of cajuput and rectified spirit of each 3½ fl.oz.

Action.—Irritant; stimulant.

Stige Crotonis Tiglii.
Composed of croton oil 2 fl.oz., solution of caustic soda 1 fl.oz.; mix and run into mould.
Dose.—For an adult, 1 gr. to 1 gr.
This preparation is said to be equally efficacious, and to cause less pain than the pure oil.

Urtica. The dried scape fruit of *Cubeba officinalis*, *Cubeba*.

Action.—Stimulant to mucous membranes, especially that of the urinary organs. Used in gonorrhoea, etc.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒi to ʒi or ʒi of the powder.

Extractum Cubebæ.

See *Urtica* extract, obtained by ether.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒi to ʒi grs. 1 gr. is equal to 1 gr. of the powder.

Urtica Cubebæ.

Action.—As above. Best given in capsules, on sugar, or with wine.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒi to ʒi.

Tinctura Cubebæ.

Composed of cubeba ʒi oz., proof spirit 1 pint.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒi to ʒi.

Urtica. For copper wire, about No. 25. Co. 12.

Urtica Staph.

Prepared by the maceration of commercial oil of croton. Co. 12, 50, 50.

Action.—Irritant, tonic, and, in large doses (ʒi)

Action.—Aromatic; astringent; antispasmodic.
Dose.—For an adult, 15 to 30 grs.
 For a child a year old, 2 to 4 grs.
Incompatibles.—As above.

Pulvis Croci Aromaticus cum Olyn.

Aromatic chalk powder 9j oz., powdered opium 1 oz.
Action.—Aromatic, astringent, antispasmodic, and sedative by the addition of the opium.
Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 40 grs.
 For a child a year old, 1 gr.
Incompatibles.—Acids and alkalies alike.
 It contains 1 gr. of opium in 30 grs.

CROCI. The dried stigmas and part of the style of *Crocus sativus*. *Saffron*.
Action.—Slightly stimulant and antispasmodic, but chiefly used as a coloring ingredient. It once had a reputation as an emmenagogue.
 Is not used in this case, but as

Tinctura Croci.

Composed of saffron 1 oz., proof spirit 1 pint.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, ʒj to ʒij.
 For a child a year old, ʒss.

CROTONIS OLEUM. The oil expressed from the seeds of *Croton Tiglium*. *Poisoning Croton*.
Action.—Powerfully irritates purgative internally; irritant externally.
Dose.—For an adult, ʒj to ʒij or ʒij in pill or emulsion.

Linimentum Crotonis.
 Composed of croton oil 1 A.oz., oil of sweet almond 3 1/2 oz.
Action.—Irritant; stimulant.

Sapo Crotonis Tiglii.

Composed of croton oil 2 fl. drs., solution of caustic soda 1 fl. oz.; mix and run into moulds.
Dose.—For an adult, 1 gr. to 3 grs.
 This preparation is said to be equally efficacious, and to cause less pain than the pure oil.

CUBEBA. The dried unripe fruit of *Cubeba officinalis*. *Cubeba*.

Action.—Stimulant to mucous membranes, especially that of the urinary organs. Used in gonorrhœa, gleet, &c.
Dose.—For an adult, 30 to 60 or 120 grs. of the powder.

Extractum Cubebæ.

An oleo-resinous extract, obtained by ether.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs. 1 gr. is equal to 8 grs. of the powder.

Oleum Cubebæ.

Action.—As above. Best given in capsules, on sugar, or with mucilage.
Dose.—For an adult, ʒx to ʒxxx.

Tinctura Cubebæ.

Composed of cubeba 2 1/2 oz., proof spirit 1 pint.
Dose.—For an adult, ʒij to ʒij.

CUPRUM. Fine copper wire, about No. 25. *Cu.*
 Eq. 32.

Cupri Sulphas.

Prepared by the re-crystallization of commercial sulphate of copper. $\text{CuO}, \text{SO}_4, 5 \text{HO}$
Action.—Astringent, tonic, and, in larger doses (10

grs.), emetic. Externally it is used as a stimulant to sluggish wounds, or as a local astringent, or to allay the irritation of prurigo. Useful in cases of epilepsy, chorea, and other convulsive nervous diseases.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. to 2 grs. as an astringent; 5 to 10 grs. as an emetic.

Incompatibles.—Alkalis, alkaline earths, and their carbonates, mineral acids, except the sulphuric, the salts of lead and silver, corrosive sublimate, and most vegetable infusions and tinctures.

Cupri Ammoniae Sulphas.

Prepared by the action of sulphate of copper on carbonate of ammonia. $\text{CuO}, \text{SO}_4 + 2 \text{NH}_3, \text{HO}$.

Action.—As above, and antispasmodic.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. to 3 grs.

Incompatibles.—The mineral and vegetable acids, alkalies, except ammonia and magnesia, and most metallic salts.

CURCUMA. The rhizome of *Curcuma longa*. Turmeric.

Mr. Waring speaks of this as very valuable in coryza. It is used by the Hindoos for that purpose in the form of fumigation. Its ordinary action is that of a stimulant and carminative, but its principal use is as a test for alkalis.

Tinctura Curcumæ.

Composed of bruised turmeric 1 oz., proof spirit $\overline{5}\text{vj}$.

Used in the preparation of turmeric paper.

CUSPARIÆ CORTEX. The bark of *Gallipea cusparia*. Cusparia, or Angustura bark.

Action.—Tonic; stimulant; aromatic. Useful as a tonic in low febrile conditions.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 30 grs. of the powder.

Tinctura Cuspariæ.

Composed of cusparia bark $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., water 10 fl. oz.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, $\overline{5}\text{vj}$ to $\overline{5}\text{ss}$.

For a child a year old, $\overline{5}\text{ss}$.

Properties.—The solutions of iron, zinc, and copper, nitrate of silver, corrosive sublimate, salts of lead, tartar emetic, and the infusions of gall and nutmeg.

Tinctura Cuspariæ. Fl. Ess.

Cusparia bark $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., proof spirit 2 pints.

Action.—Aromatic bitter tonic; stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult, $\overline{5}\text{ss}$ to $\overline{5}\text{ss}$.

For a child a year old, $\overline{5}\text{ss}$.

FLOR. DE ZOSTER. The flowers of *Scypha arifolia*.

Action.—Antispasmodic.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. of the powdered flowers.

Tinctura Zoster.

Zoster $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., water 4 fl. oz.; boil for 15 minutes.

Action.—Antispasmodic. Principally used for the tetanus.

Dose.—Should be given with a purgative.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 4 or 6 oz.

OPHEIA. The seeds of *Opheion vulgare*.

Action.—Spasmodic.

Dose.—Diluted.

Tinctura Opheii.

Composed of opheion seeds $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., water 10 fl. oz.

Action.—Diluted. Useful to checked hæmorrhages.

Dose.—For an adult, $\overline{5}\text{ss}$ to $\overline{5}\text{ss}$.

Properties.—With acids, metallic salts, and alcohol.

gr.), emetic. Externally it is used as a stimulant for sluggish wounds, or as a local anæsthetic, or to allay the irritation of prurigo. Useful in cases of epilepsy, chorea, and other convulsive nervous diseases.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. to 2 grs. as an anæsthetic; 5 to 10 grs. as an emetic.

Incompatibles.—Alkalies, alkaline urates and their carbonates, mineral acids, except the sulphuric, the salt of lead and silver, corrosive sublimate, and most vegetable infusions and tinctures.

Cupri Ammonii Sulphas.

Prepared by the action of sulphate of copper on carbonate of ammonia. $\text{CuO}, 8\text{H}_2\text{O} + 5\text{NH}_4\text{CO}_3$.

Action.—As above, and emipungent.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. to 5 grs.

Incompatibles.—The mineral and vegetable acids, alkalies, except ammoniac and magnesia, and most metallic salts.

CUSCUTA. The flowers of *Cuscuta longa*. Tonic.

Mr. Waring speaks of this as very valuable in dysuria. It is used by the Hindus for that purpose in the form of fangutia. Its ordinary action is that of a stimulant and emollient, but its principal use is as a test for alkalis.

Tinctura Cuscutæ.

Composed of bruised berries 1 oz., proof spirit f℥ij.

Used in the preparation of terebinth paper.

CUSPARIA CORTEX. The bark of *Cusparia* (or *Asparagus* bark).

Action.—Tonic; stimulant; astringent. Useful as a tonic in low febrile conditions.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 50 grs. of the powder.

Infusum Cuspariæ.

Composed of cusparia bark $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., water 10 fl. oz.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, f℥j to f℥ij.

For a child a year old, f℥j.

Incompatibles.—The sulphates of iron, zinc, and copper, nitrate of silver, corrosive sublimate, salts of lead, tartar emetic, and the infusions of gall and catechu.

Tinctura Cuspariæ. Ph. Edin.

Cusparia bark $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., proof spirit 2 pints.

Action.—Aromatic bitter tonic; stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult, f℥j to f℥ij.

For a child a year old, ℥v.

CUSO, or KOUSSO. The flowers of *Brayera anthelmintica*.

Action.—Anthelmintic.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of the powdered flowers.

Infusum Cusso.

Koussou $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., water 4 fl. oz.; boil for 15 minutes.

Action.—Anthelmintic. Principally used for the tenia solium. Should be given with a purgative.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 4 or 6 oz.

CYDONIUM. The seeds of *Cydonium vulgaris*.

The common Quince.

Action.—Demulcent.

Decoctum Cydonii.

Composed of quince seeds $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., water 20 fl. oz.

Action.—Demulcent. Useful to chapped hands.

Dose.—For an adult, f℥ij to f℥iv.

Incompatible with acids, metallic salts, and alcohol.

DAUCUS CAROTA. Common Carrot.

Action.—Diuretic. Said to possess galactagogue properties.

Dose.—Ad libitum.

Cataplasma Dauci.

The carrot boiled to a proper consistence.

Action.—Stimulant.

DELPHINIUM STAPHISAGRIA. Stavesacre.

The seeds of this plant have cathartic properties, and they also act as emetic and anthelmintic.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 10 grs. of the powdered seeds.

DIGITALIS FOLIA. The dried leaf of *Digitalis purpurea*. Purple Foxglove.**Extractum Digitalis.** Ph. Lond. and Edin.

The expressed juice of the fresh leaves evaporated to a proper consistence.

Action.—Diuretic, and sedative to the heart's action.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 1½ grs.

Infusum Digitalis.

30 grs. of dried digitalis leaves in 10 fl.oz. of water.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒij to fʒss.

Incompatibles.—The salts of iron and lead, tannin, and all astringent vegetable infusions.

Tinctura Digitalis.

Composed of digitalis 2½ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥x to ℥xx—fʒij or even fʒss.

For a child a year old, ℥ij to ℥ij.

The larger doses of this drug have lately been given in various acute inflammatory diseases, and with the effect of inducing a crisis in the inflammatory process. It has been considered as a tonic to the tertiary motion, the system and heart. It is only in large doses that its effects on the cerebro-spinal system is seen. Its administration in large doses requires caution.

Digitalis.

The active principle of *Digitalis*.

Action.—The same as the above, but in smaller dose, it is more powerful and dangerous.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒj to ʒj.

SCILLA. The dried young branches of *Scilla maritima*. Waxy Nigella, or Rose Sweet. *Action.*—Stimulating, diaphoretic, diuretic, and astringent.

Extractum Scilla. Ph. Lond.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒj to ʒj.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒj to ʒj.

For a child a year old, ʒj.

Scilla.

Action.—The same as the above, water 10 fl.oz.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒj to ʒj.

For a child a year old, ʒj.

SCILLA VULGARIS. Viper's Tongue.

Action.—The same as the above, water 10 fl.oz.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒj to ʒj.

For a child a year old, ʒj.

DAUCUS CAROTA.

Action.—Diuretic. Said to possess galactagogue properties.
Dose.—Ad libitum.

Cataplasma Danci.

The cataplasma is a proper emollient.
Action.—Stimulant.

DELPHINIUM STAPHISAGRIA.

The seeds of this plant have cathartic properties, and they also act as emetic and antispasmodic.
Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 10 grs. of the powdered seeds.

DIGITALIS FOLIA.

The dried leaf of *Digitalis purpurea*, Purple Foxglove.

Extractum Digitalis.

Ph. Lond. and Edin.
The expressed juice of the fresh leaves subjected to a proper evaporation.
Action.—Diuretic, and relative to the heart's action.
Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 15 grs.

Infusum Digitalis.

30 grs. of dried digitalis leaves in 1½ fl. oz. of water.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, ʒj to ʒss.
Incompatibles.—The salts of iron and lead, arsenic, and all nitrogenous vegetable substances.

Tinctura Digitalis.

Composed of digitalis ʒj oz., proof spirit 1 pint.
Dose.—For an adult, ʒss to ʒss—ʒj or even ʒss.
For a child a year old, ʒj to ʒj.

The larger doses of this drug have lately been given in various acute inflammatory diseases, and with none of the bad effects usually anticipated. It has been described as a tonic to the involuntary muscles, the uterus and heart. It is only in large doses that its effect on the cerebro-spinal system is seen. Its administration in large doses requires caution.

Digitalinum.

The active principle of *Digitalis*.

Action.—The same as the above, but is seldom used, as its action is powerful and dangerous.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒss to ʒss grs.

DULCAMARA.

The dried young branches of *Solanum Dulcamara*. Woody Nightshade, or Bitter Sweet.

Action.—Stimulating, diaphoretic, diuretic, and alterative.

Decoctum Dulcamaræ.

Ph. Lond.

Dulcamara 1½ oz., water 1½ pints, boiled to a pint.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒj to ʒj.

For a child a year old, ʒj.

Infusum Dulcamaræ.

Composed of dulcamara 1 oz., water 10 fl. oz.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒj to ʒj.

For a child a year old, ʒj.

ECHINUM VULGARE.

Viper's Bugloss.

"The seed drunk in wine preserveth abundance of milk."—CULPEPER.

Action.—It is described as having galactagogue properties.

ELATERIUM. (*Extractum Elaterii*, Ph. Lond.) A sediment from the expressed juice of the fruit of *Echaliium officinarum*, Squirting Cucumber.

Action.—It is a powerful drastic purgative. Useful in cases of dropsy where watery evacuations are desired. Henbane prevents its griping.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{16}$ gr. to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. or 1 gr.

Pulvis Elaterii Compositus.

Elaterium 10 grs., sugar of milk 90 grs.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 grs.

Too powerful for children.

ELEMI. A concrete resinous exudation, probably from *Canarium commune*.

Action.—It is only used externally as a rubefacient and stimulant.

Unguentum Elemi.

Composed of Elemi $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., simple ointment 1 oz.

Action.—As above.

ERGOTA. The sclerotium (compact mycelium or spawn) of *Claviceps purpurea*, *Tulasne*, produced within the palea of the common rye, *Secale cereale*.

Ergot or Spurred Rye.

Action.—A tonic or excitant of involuntary muscular fibre, and especially of that of the uterus. Haemostatic from its action on the unstriped muscular coat of arteries; hence useful in haemorrhages from the uterus, lungs, kidneys.

Dose.—10 to 20 grs.; or for labour, 30 to 60 grs.

Preparation.

The active principle of ergot.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 or 2 to 5 grs.

Prepared pills of Ergot are made and sold by

Chemists of New Bond Street and Paris, and are

very useful in various forms of haemorrhage.

Extractum Ergotae Liquidum.

Made on etheral and aqueo-ethereal extract; 14 oz.

of which equals 1 oz. of the powdered ergot.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 gr. or 1 gr.

Solium Ergotae.

Prepared of ergot $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., boiling water 10 fl. oz.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 gr. or 1 gr.

Solium Ergotae.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 gr. or 1 gr.

Solium Ergotae.

Prepared of ergot $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 gr. or 1 gr.

Extractum Ergotae Alcoholicum.

Prepared of ergot $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., ether 4 fl. oz.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 gr. or 1 gr.

ELATERIUM (Extractum Elaterii, Ph. Lond.) A
sulfurous from the exposed joint of the fruit of
Ecballium officinarum. Bearing Cucumbers.
Action.—It is a powerful drastic purgative. Useful
in cases of dropsy where watery evacuations are
desired. Hemorrhoids prevent its gripping.
Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{16}$ gr. to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. or 1 gr.

Pulvis Elaterii Compositus.

Elaterium 10 grs., sugar of milk 90 grs.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 5 grs.

Too powerful for children.

ELMI. A concrete resinous excretion, probably
from *Canadensis americana*.

Action.—It is only used externally as a rubefacient
and stimulant.

Unguentum Elmi.

Composed of Elmi $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., simple ointment 1 oz.

Action.—As above.

ERGOTA. The sclerotium (compact mycelium or
spores) of *Claviceps purpurea*, Tulane, produced
within the palea of the common rye, *Saccharum*
Ergot or Spurred Rye.

Action.—A tonic or extract of involuntary muscular
fibre, and especially of that of the uterus. Hemorrhoids
from its action on the muscular vessels and of
arteries; hence useful in hemorrhages from the
uterus, lungs, kidneys.

Dose.—10 to 20 grs.; or for labor, 20 to 60 grs.

Ergotine.

The active principle of ergot.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 or 2 to 5 grs.

Sugar-coated pills of Ergotine are made and sold by
Roberts of New Bond Street and Paris, and are
very useful in various forms of hæmorrhage.

Extractum Ergotæ Liquidum.

This is an ethereal and aquo-spirituos extract; 1 fl. oz.
of which equals 1 oz. of the powdered ergot.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{m}x$ to $\mathfrak{m}xxx$ or $f\overline{3}j$.

Infusum Ergotæ.

Composed of ergot $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., boiling water 10 fl. oz.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, $f\overline{3}j$ to $f\overline{3}ij$ or more.

Oleum Ergotæ.

Action.—As above.

Dose.— $\mathfrak{m}x$ to $\mathfrak{m}xx$ or $\mathfrak{m}xxx$ for labour.

Tinctura Ergotæ.

Composed of ergot 5 oz., proof spirit 1 pint.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{m}x$ to $\mathfrak{m}xxx$ or $f\overline{3}j$.

Tinctura Ergotæ Ætherææ.

Composed of ergot 4 oz., ether 4 fl. oz.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{m}x$ to $\mathfrak{m}xxx$.

ERUCA SATIVA.

Culpepper speaks of the seeds of this plant as having special galactagogue properties.

FARINA TRITICI. The grain of wheat, *Triticum vulgare*. Used in making the Cataplasma Fermentii. See CEREVISIE FERMENTUM.

FEL BOVINUM PURIFICATUM. The purified gall of *Bos Taurus*. Purified ox Bile.

Action.—As a tonic and gentle aperient where constipation is associated with deficiency of bile.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 5 or 10 grs.

FERRUM. The preparations of iron are ordered to be made from annealed iron wire, as being the purest form. Fe. Eq. 28.

Action.—Iron is generally given in combination, and then its properties vary accordingly. In the simple *Ferrum redactum* it acts merely as a chalybeate—in the acid forms it is powerfully astringent also.

Incompatibles.—All the preparations of iron are incompatible with astringent vegetable infusions and their tinctures. Acids and acidulous salts decompose the saccharated carbonate, the mixture, the ammonio-citrate, the iodide, the peroxide, the phosphate, and the tartrate. Alkalis and their carbonates decompose the tincture, the sulphates, the pernitrate, and the iodide. The best time for the administration of all preparations of iron is shortly after food.

Tinctura Ferri Acetatis. $\text{FeO}, \text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2$.
Prepared by the action of acetic acid of potash on the sulphate of iron, and then mixing with rectified spirit.

Action.—Tonic. Astringent form of administration.
Dose.—For an adult, xxx to xxx .
Incompatibles.—See *FERRUM*.

Liquor Ferri Peracetatis.
A solution of peroxide of iron in acetic acid.
Action.—A most valuable chalybeate astringent.
Dose.—For an adult, xx to xxx .
For a child a year old, vi .

Liquor Ferri Peracetatis Adherens.
A solution of the peroxide of iron in ether.
Action.—Stimulant tonic and chalybeate. Recommended by Dr. Wier in pulmonary emphysema and bronchitis.
Dose.—For an adult, xx to xxx .

Tinctura Ferri Ammonio Chloridi. Ph. Lond.
Composed of ferr ammonio chloridum 4 ss., proof spirit 1 pint, water 1 pint.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, xxx to xxx .
Incompatibles.—See *FERRUM*.

Ferrus et Ammonio Citras.
Prepared first by mixing solutions of persulphate of iron and ammonium, then with hydrated peroxide adding a solution of citric acid; and lastly, neutralizing with solution of ammonium. $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3, \text{NH}_4\text{PO}_4, \text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_7, 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
Action.—A very delicate preparation.
Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 10 grs.
For a child a year old, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.

Calceoppper speaks of the seeds of this plant as having special galactagogue properties.

FARINA TRITICI. The grain of wheat, *Triticum vulgare*. Used in making the Cataplasma Fermentati. See *Cataplasma Fermentati*.

FEL BOVINUM PURIFICATUM. The purified gall of *Bos Taurus*. Purified as bile.
Action.—As a tonic and gentle aperient where constipation is associated with deficiency of bile.
Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 4 or 16 gr.

FERRUM. The preparations of iron are ordered to be made from annealed iron wire, as being the purest form. Fe. Eq. 58.

Iron. Fe. E_2 53.
Action.—Iron is generally given in combination, and
its properties vary accordingly. In the simple
form it retains its action merely as a chelate in the
soil forces it is powerfully uterogogue also.
Indications.—All the preparations of iron are more
valuable with uterogogue vegetable infusions and
tinctures. Acid and alkaline salts decompose the
saccharated carbonate, the mixture, the acetate,
citrate, the iodide, the persulfate, the phosphate,
the acetate. Alkalies and their carbonates decompose
the mixture, the phosphate, the persulfate and
iodide. The best time for the administration of all
preparations of iron is shortly before food.

Prepared by the action of acetate of potash on persulphate of iron, and then mixing with rectified spirit.

Action.—Tonic. An agreeable form of administration.

Dose.—For an adult, mxxv to mxxx.

Incompatibles.—See FERRUM.

Liquor Ferri Peracetatis.

A solution of peroxide of iron in acetic acid.

Action.—A most valuable chalybeate astringent.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥x to ℥xxx.

For an adult, m_{xxx} to m_{xxxx} .
For a child a year old, m_{ijj} .

Liquor Ferri Peracetatis Ætherea.

A solution of the peracetate of iron in ether.

Action.—Stimulant tonic and chalybeate. Recommended by Dr. Waters in pulmonary emphysema and bronchitis.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{m}x$ to $\mathfrak{m}xxx$.

Tinctura Ferri Ammonio Chloridi. Ph. Lond.

Composed of ferri ammonio chloridum 4 oz., proof spirit 1 pint, water 1 pint.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, mxx to fl5ss.

Incompatibles.—See FERRUM.

Ferri et Ammoniae Citras.

Prepared first by mixing solutions of persulphate of iron and ammonia, then to the hydrated peroxide adding a solution of citric acid; and lastly, neutralizing with solution of ammonia. $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{NH}_4\text{O} \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O} \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$

Action and Incompatibles.—See FERRUM. Not at all astringent. A very delicate preparation.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 15 grs.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 15 grs.
For a child a year old, 4 c.

For a child a year old, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.

Ferri Arsenias. *Vide Preparations of Arsenicum.*

Syrupus Ferri Bromidum.

Prepared by heating together iron filings and bromine, and subsequently dissolving in syrup. FeBr.

Action.—Alterative; resolvent; allied to the iodide, but said to be especially useful in uterine enlargements, also in some chronic cases of ovaritis.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒij; of the salt, 1 to 3 grs.

Syrupus Ferri et Strychnie Bromidi.

Action.—As above. A valuable tonic and alterative.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

Ferri Carbonas Saccharata.

Prepared by first mixing solutions of sulphate of iron with carbonate of soda, and rubbing sugar with the resulting carbonate of iron. FeO, CO_2 .

Action.—This is one of the most valuable preparations of iron, from the fact of the iron being chiefly in the state of protoxide. *See FERRUM for Incompatibles.*

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

Pilula Ferri Carbonatis.

Composed of saccharated carbonate of iron 1 oz., confection of roses ½ oz.

Action.—Tonic; emmenagogue; chalybeate.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

Mistura Ferri Aromatica.

Composed of pale cinchona 1 oz., calumba ½ oz., cloves ¼ oz., iron wire ½ oz., compound tincture of

cinchona ʒ iiss, tincture of orange-peel ʒ iiss, prepared water q. s. to make ʒij ʒ iiss.
Action.—Aromatic chalybeate tonic.
Dose.—For an adult, ʒj to ʒij.

Mistura Ferri Composita.

Prepared by mixing equal ʒj grs. carbonate of potash ʒj grs., sugar ʒj grs., spirit of nitric ʒ iiss, and to this adding a solution of sulphate of iron ʒj grs., in ʒ iiss of rose-water.

Action.—Tonic; emmenagogue; chalybeate.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒj to ʒij.

For a child a year old, ʒss to ʒj.

Incompatibles.—*See FERRUM.*

Ferri Citras.

Prepared by acting on iron filings with citric acid.
Action.—It is not astringent, and forms a very delicate tonic and chalybeate preparation.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒ to ʒ i or ʒ iiss.

For a child a year old, ʒss.

See Incompatibles, see FERRUM.

Ferri Citras Effervescent.

A compound of citro-tartrate of soda with citrate of iron; ʒ grs. of the latter is ʒj grs.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒi to ʒiiss.

Incompatibles.—*See FERRUM.*

Ferri et Cinchonae Citras Effervescent.

This is a compound of citro-tartrate of soda with cinchonine and iron; it contains ʒj gr. of the former with ʒ of the latter to every ʒj grs. of the salt.

Action, Dose, and Incompatibles.—As above.

Be attentive to these there are Ferri Carbonas Effervescent.

Syrupus Ferri Benzoat.

Prepared by heating together iron filings and benzoic acid, and subsequently dissolving in syrup. *R. D.*
Action.—Astringent; resolvent; astringent in the bowels, but said to be especially useful in uterine anasarca.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥ss. to ℥ij; of the salt, 1 to 8 grs.

Syrupus Ferri et Styracis Benzoat.

Action.—As above. A valuable tonic and astringent.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥ij to ℥j.

Ferri Carbonas Saccharat.

Prepared by first mixing solutions of sulphate of iron with carbonate of soda, and rubbing sugar with the resulting carbonate of iron. *Fell.*

Action.—This is one of the most valuable preparations of iron, from the fact of the iron being chiefly in the state of protoxide. See *FERRUS* for description.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 15 grs.

Pilula Ferri Carbonat.

Compound of medicinal carbonate of iron 1 oz., infusion of roses 1 oz.

Action.—Tonic; emmenagogue; chalybeate.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 15 grs.

Mistura Ferri Aromatic.

Compound of pale cinchona 1 oz., cinchona 1 oz., cloves 4 oz., iron wire 1 oz., compound tincture of

cardamoms 3 fl.oz., tincture of orange-peel ½ fl.oz., peppermint-water q. s. to make 12½ fl.oz.

Action.—Aromatic chalybeate tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥ij to ℥ij.

Mistura Ferri Composita.

Prepared by mixing myrrh 60 grs., carbonate of potash 30 grs., sugar 60 grs., spirit of nutmeg 4 fl.ozs., and to this adding a solution of sulphate of iron 25 grs., in 9½ fl.oz. of rose-water.

Action.—Tonic; emmenagogue; chalybeate.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥ij to ℥ij.

For a child a year old, ℥ss. to ℥j.

Incompatibles.—See *FERRUM*.

Ferri Citras.

Prepared by acting on iron filings with citric acid.

Action.—It is not astringent, and forms a very delicate tonic and chalybeate preparation.

Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 10 or 15 grs.

For a child a year old, ½ gr.

For *Incompatibles*, see *FERRUM*.

Ferri Citras Effervescens.

A compound of citro-tartrate of soda with citrate of iron; 3 grs. of the latter in 60 grs.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, 60 to 120 grs.

Incompatibles.—See *FERRUM*.

Ferri et Cinchonae Citras Effervescens.

This is a compound of citro-tartrate of soda with cinchonine and iron; it contains 1½ gr. of the former with 1 of the latter to every 60 grs. of the salt.

Action, Dose, and Incompatibles.—As above.

In addition to these there are *Ferri Carbonas Efferv.*

vescens and *Ferri Iodidi Effervescens*, containing respectively 2 grs. and 1 gr. of the iron salt in 60 grs. These are all very elegant preparations of the granular effervescing salts, and are well adapted to the more delicate constitutions.

Ferri et Quiniae Citras.

Action.—Tonic; antiperiodic; chalybeate. Not astringent; a very valuable preparation.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grains.

Five grains should contain 1 grain of quinine.

Incompatibles.—See FERRUM.

Ferri et Quiniae Citras Effervescens.

A compound of the ferri quinae citras, with granular effervescing citro-tartrate of soda. It contains 3 grs. of the compound iron salt in 60 grs.

Action and Incompatibles.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, 60 to 120 grs.

Ferri et Strychniae Citras.

A combination of the citrate of iron, strychnia, and citric acid, with about 1 per cent of the alkaloid.

Five grains contain the $\frac{1}{10}$ of a grain of strychnia.

Action.—Tonic; useful in cases of nervous debility.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 5 or 10 grs.

Incompatibles.—See FERRUM.

Vinum Ferri Citratis.

Composed of citrate of iron and ammonia 160 grs., orange wine 1 pint.

Action.—Chalybeate tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ss}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ss}$.

For a child a year old, $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}$ to $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{xv}$.

Ferri Iodidem.

Prepared by boiling iron and iodine in water. *Vol.*

Action.—Combining the properties of iron and iodine, it is a valuable preparation in cases where these ingredients are required. It contains 1 gr. of iron to 4 or 5 of iodine.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 gr. to 1 gr.

Incompatibles.—Acids, acidulous salts, alkalis, and vegetable acrimonia.

Vinch Ferri Iodidi.

Composed of iron wine 40 grs., iodine 60 grs., sugar 70 grs., liquorice root 140 grs., water 50 minims.

Action.—As above. Contains 1 gr. of the iodide in 3 grs.

Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 5 or 10 grs.

Syrupus Ferri Iodidi.

Prepared by first digesting iron and iodine together and subsequently adding the syrup. The $\mathfrak{ss}$ gr. should be 100. This is nearly twice the strength of the preparation of the *Ph. Lond.*, and contains about 4 grs. of the crystallized iodide in a fluid drachm.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ss}$.

For a child a year old, $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}$ to $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}$.

Incompatibles.—See FERRUM.

Ferri Lactas.

A solution of metallic iron in lactic acid.

Action.—A delicate chalybeate in cases of unobstructed digestion.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 5 grs. Sugar-coated pills of the lactate of iron, as approved by the Academy of Medicine of Paris, are sold by Roberts, of New Bond Street and Paris. Dose, two, three times a day.

concreta and Ferri Iodidi Effervescentia, containing respectively 2 grs. and 1 gr. of the iron salt in 50 grs. These are all very elegant preparations of the granular effervescent salts, and are well adapted to the more delicate constitutions.

Ferri et Quinæ Citras.

Action.—Tonic; antiperiodic; chalybeate. Not adjuvant; a very valuable preparation.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grains.

Five grains should contain 1 grain of quina.

Incompatibles.—See FERRUM.

Ferri et Quinæ Citras Effervescentia.

A compound of the ferri quina citras, with granular effervescent citro-tartrate of soda. It contains 3 grs. of the compound iron salt in 50 grs.

Action and Incompatibles.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, 60 to 120 grs.

Ferri et Strychninæ Citras.

A combination of the citrate of iron, strychnia, and citric acid, with about 2 per cent of the alcohol. Five grains contain the $\frac{1}{2}$ of a grain of strychnia.

Action.—Tonic; useful in cases of nervous debility.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 5 or 10 grs.

Incompatibles.—See FERRUM.

Vinum Ferri Citratæ.

Compound of citrate of iron and ammonia 120 grs., orange wine 1 pint.

Action.—Chalybeate tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, 5j to ℥ss.

For a child a year old, ʒss to ʒss.

Ferri Iodidum.

Prepared by boiling iron and iodine in water. FeI.

Action.—Combining the properties of iron and iodine, it is a valuable preparation in cases where these ingredients are required. It contains 1 gr. of iron to 4 or 5 of iodine.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 gr. to 5 grs.

Incompatibles.—Acids, acidulous salts, alkalis, and vegetable astringents.

Pilula Ferri Iodidi.

Composed of iron wire 40 grs., iodine 80 grs., sugar 70 grs., liquorice root 140 grs., water 50 minims.

Action.—As above. Contains 1 gr. of the iodide in 3 grs.

Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 8 or 10 grs.

Syrupus Ferri Iodidi.

Prepared by first digesting iron and iodine together and subsequently adding the syrup. The sp. gr. should be 1.385. This is nearly twice the strength of the preparation of the Ph. Lond., and contains about 4.3 grs. of the crystallized iodide in a fluid drms.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒss to fʒj.

For a child a year old, ʒiij to ʒiv.

Incompatibles.—See FERRUM.

Ferri Lactas.

A solution of metallic iron in dilute lactic acid.

Action.—A delicate chalybeate in cases of enfeebled digestion.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 5 grs. Sugar-coated pills of the lactate of iron, as approved by the Academy of Medicine of Paris, are sold by Roberts, of New Bond Street and Paris. Dose, two, three times a day.

Ferri Oxidum Magneticum. Fe_3O_4 .

A mixture of peroxide and protoxide of iron.

Action.—Chalybeate tonic; same as *Ferrum Redactum*.

Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 5 or 10 grs.

Incompatibles.—See *FERRUM*.

A soluble saccharated oxide of iron (Chauteaud's) is largely prescribed in France for cases of anemia, chlorosis, &c. Dose, two to four teaspoonfuls daily.

Ferri Peroxidum Humidum.

Prepared by the reaction of solutions of soda and persulphate of iron.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.

Used as an antidote to arsenical poisoning.

Ferri Peroxidum Hydratum. (*Ferri Sesquioxidum*. Ph. Lond.) $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Prepared by heating the moist peroxide.

Action.—Tonic; chalybeate.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 30 gra.

This preparation, recently made, is used in large quantities as an antidote to arsenical poisoning.

Emplastrum Ferri.

Composed of hydrated peroxide of iron 1 oz., Burgundy pitch 2 oz., lead plaster 8 oz.

Action.—Tonic; supporting.

Liquor Ferri Perchloridi. Fe_2Cl_4 .

Prepared by adding 15 fl.oz. of distilled water to 5 fl.oz. of the *Liquor Ferri Perchloridi Fortior*.

Action.—Powerfully astringent; tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒi to ʒxxxx .

Incompatibles.—See *FERRUM*.

This is $\frac{1}{4}$ the strength of that in the B.P. 1864.

Liquor Ferri Perchloridi Fortior.

Prepared by first acting on iron wire with dilute hydrochloric acid, and subsequently adding dilute nitric acid.

Action.—Powerfully astringent. Solides used except as a tonic. A good haemostatic.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒi to ʒv .

Incompatibles.—See *FERRUM*.

Tinctura Ferri Perchloridi. (*Tinctura Ferri Sesquichloridi vel Martialis*. Ph. Lond.)

A mixture of the strong solution of perchloride of iron 5 fl.oz. is rectified spirit 15 fl.oz. It is about one-third the strength of the old British Tincture. Sp. gr. 1.062.

Action.—Tonic; astringent; diuretic.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒi to ʒxxx .

For a child a pear size, ʒij .

Incompatibles.—See *FERRUM*.

Liquor Ferri Pernitrici. $\text{Fe}(\text{O}, \text{N})_3$.

Prepared by acting on iron wire with nitric acid.

Action.—Astringent and tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒi to ʒij .

Incompatibles.—See *FERRUM*.

Ferri Phosphas.

Prepared by mixing a solution of sulphate of iron with one of phosphate and solution of soda. $3\text{FeO}, \text{PO}_4$.

Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 5 or 10 grs.

Action.—Nervine tonic. Recommended for neuritis; also for anæmia due to general debility.

Incompatibles.—See *FERRUM*.

Ferri Oxidum Magneticum. Fe_3O_4 .

A mixture of peroxide and protoxide of iron.
Action.—Chalybeate tonic; same as *Ferrous Sulphate*.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 or 15 grs.
Incompatibles.—See *FERRUM*.

A soluble magnetized oxide of iron (Dantoni's) is largely prescribed in France for cases of anaemia, chlorosis, &c. *Dose*, two to five tempericks daily.

Ferri Peroxidum Humidum.

Prepared by the reaction of solutions of soda and persulphate of iron.
Dose.—For an adult, ss to ss .
 Used as an antiseptic to arterial poisoning.

Ferri Peroxidum Hydratum. *Ferri Sesquioxides.* Ph. Lond. $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Prepared by heating the moist peroxide.
Action.—Tonic; chalybeate.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.
 This preparation, recently made, is used in large quantities as an antiseptic to arterial poisoning.

Emplastrum Ferri.

Compound of hydrated peroxide of iron 1 oz., Benzoin pink 2 oz., and plaster 5 oz.
Action.—Tonic; expectorant.

Liquor Ferri Perchloridi. FeCl_3 .
 Prepared by adding 15 fl. oz. of distilled water to 5 fl. oz. of the *Liquor Ferri Perchloridi Fortior*.
Action.—Powerfully astringent; tonic.
Dose.—For an adult, ss to ss .
Incompatibles.—See *FERRUM*.
 This is $\frac{1}{4}$ the strength of that in the B.P. 1864.

Liquor Ferri Perchloridi Fortior.

Prepared by first acting on iron wire with dilute hydrochloric acid, and subsequently adding dilute nitric acid.

Action.—Powerfully astringent. Seldom used except as a lotion. A good hæmostatic.

Dose.—For an adult, ss to ss .

Incompatibles.—See *FERRUM*.

Tinctura Ferri Perchloridi. (*Tinctura Ferri Sesquichloridi vel Muriatis.* Ph. Lond.)

A mixture of the strong solution of perchloride of iron 5 fl. oz. in rectified spirit 15 fl. oz. It is about one-third the strength of the old Dublin tincture. Sp. gr. 0.992.

Action.—Tonic; astringent; diuretic.

Dose.—For an adult, ss to ss .

For a child a year old, ss .

Incompatibles.—See *FERRUM*.

Liquor Ferri Pernitratis. $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 3\text{NO}_2$.

Prepared by acting on iron wire with nitric acid.

Action.—Astringent and tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, ss to ss .

Incompatibles.—See *FERRUM*.

Ferri Phosphas.

Prepared by mixing a solution of sulphate of iron with one of phosphate and acetate of soda. $3\text{FeO} \cdot \text{PO}_4$.

Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 5 or 10 grs.

Action.—Nervine tonic. Recommended for rachitis; also for amenorrhœa due to general debility.

Incompatibles.—See *FERRUM*.

Syrupus Ferri Phosphatis.

Prepared by adding to the well-washed precipitated phosphate, prepared as above, some dilute phosphoric acid; and lastly, sugar. 224 grs. of the original sulphate of iron are contained in 8 fl.oz. of the syrup, or about 1 gr. of the phosphate in the drachm.

Action.—Tonic. Useful in rachitis. Emmenagogue.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, ℥iv to ℥xx or ℥xxx.

Syrupus Ferri Phosphatis Compositus.

A compound of the phosphate of iron and lime in syrup with potash and soda, called Chemical Food. Originally invented by Mr. Parrish, of Philadelphia, whose preparation is superior to any made in this country. It contains in each fluid drachm phosphate of iron 1 gr., phosphate of lime 2½ grs.

Action.—Tonic; alterative. It is a most valuable preparation, especially for children, in rickets, &c.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒij to fʒss.

For a child a year old, ℥x to ℥xx.

Ferri et Sodæ Pyrophosphas.

An exceedingly elegant and delicate preparation.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

Syrupus Ferri et Quinæ et Strychniæ Phosphatis. (Easton's Syrup.)

One fluid drachm contains 1 gr. phosphate of iron, 1 gr. phosphate of quinine, and ⅓ gr. of strychnia.

Action.—An admirable tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj.

Ferri Sulphas.

Prepared by acting on iron wire with dilute sulphuric acid. $\text{FeO}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Ferri Sulphas Biscuitus.
Prepared by exposing the sulphate to heat.
 $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{SO}_3$

Ferri Sulphas Granulatus.
Prepared by the action of sulphuric acid on iron, and subsequent crystallization in rectified spirit.
 $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{SO}_3$

Action.—All the sulphates are astringent, as well as powerfully tonic, antiperiodic, antidiabetic, and emmenagogue. They are apt to irritate the stomach.
Dose.—For an adult, of the dried preparation, ʒj to 2 grs.; of the others, 1 to 1 or 2 grs.
Composition.—See Ferri.

Ferri Tannas.

A combination of tannic acid and peroxide of iron.

Action.—Tonic; said to be especially useful in chlorosis.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒj to 5 or 10 grs.

Composition.—See Ferri.

Ferri Valerianas. Ft. Sol.

Prepared by the action of valerianate of soda on sulphate of iron. $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 10\text{C}_4\text{H}_7\text{O}_5$

Action.—Tonic; antiperiodic. Useful in hysteria.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒj to 4 grs. in pill.

Ferri Ferri.

A mixture of iron in cherry. It contains 1 gr. in each drachm.

Action.—Mild chloroformic tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒss to fʒj.

For a child a year old, ʒss.

Composition.—See Ferri.

Syrupus Ferri Phosphatis.

Prepared by adding to the well-washed precipitated phosphate, prepared as above, some dilute phosphoric acid; and lastly, sugar. 25 grs. of the original phosphate of iron are contained in 8 fl.oz. of the syrup, or about 1 gr. of the phosphate in the drachm.

Action.—Tonic. Useful in rachitis. Emmenagogue.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥j to ℥ss.

For a child a year old, ʒss to ʒss.

Syrupus Ferri Phosphatis Compositus.

A compound of the phosphate of iron and lime in syrup with potash and soda, called Chemical Food. Originally invented by Mr. Parrish, of Philadelphia, whose preparation is superior to any made in this country. It contains in each fluid drachm phosphate of iron 1 gr., phosphate of lime 5 grs.

Action.—Tonic; alterative. It is a most valuable preparation, especially for children, in rachitis, &c.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥j to ℥ss.

For a child a year old, ʒss to ʒss.

Ferri et Sodæ Pyrophosphas.

An exceedingly elegant and delicate preparation.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒss to ʒss.

Syrupus Ferri et Quinæ et Strychni Phosphatis. (Lester's Syrup.)

One fluid drachm contains 1 gr. phosphate of iron, 1 gr. phosphate of quina, and ʒj gr. of strychnia.

Action.—An admirable tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒj.

Ferri Sulphas.

Prepared by acting on iron wire with dilute sulphuric acid. $\text{FeO}, \text{SO}_4, 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Ferri Sulphas Exsiccata.

Prepared by exposing the sulphate to heat. $\text{FeO}, \text{SO}_4, \text{HO}$.

Ferri Sulphas Granulata.

Prepared by the action of sulphuric acid on iron, and subsequent crystallization in rectified spirit. $\text{FeOSO}_4, 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Action.—All the sulphates are astringent, as well as powerfully tonic, antiperiodic, anthelmintic, and emmenagogue. They are apt to irritate the stomach.

Dose.—For an adult, of the dried preparation, ʒj gr. to 2 grs.; of the others, 1 to 3 or 4 grs.

Incompatibles.—See FERRUM.

Ferri Tannas.

A combination of tannic acid and peroxide of iron.

Action.—Tonic; said to be especially useful in chlorosis.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒss to ʒss or 10 grs.

Incompatibles.—See FERRUM.

Ferri Valerianas. Ph. Dub.

Prepared by the action of valerianate of soda on sulphate of iron. $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3, 3\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_4$.

Action.—Tonic; antispasmodic. Useful in hysteria.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 4 grs. in pill.

Vinum Ferri.

A solution of iron in sherry. It contains 1 gr. in a fluid drachm.

Action.—Mild chalybeate tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒj.

For a child a year old, fʒss.

Incompatibles.—See FERRUM.

Ferrum Redactum.

Prepared by reducing peroxide of iron with hydrogen.

Action.—Chalybeate; tonic; emmenagogue.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 5 grs. in powder or pill with glycerine; is best taken immediately after food.

Trochisci Ferri Redacti.

Composed of reduced iron 720 grs., sugar 25 oz., gum acacia 1 oz., mucilage of gum acacia 2 fl.oz., water 1 fl.oz., or q. s. Divide into 720 lozenges, each of which will contain 1 gr. of reduced iron.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 6 lozenges.

Ferrum Tartaratum. (Ferri Potassio Tartras. Ph. Lond.) $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3, \text{KO}, \text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_6, \text{HO}$.

Prepared by mixing a solution of persulphate of iron with one of ammonia, and after washing the precipitate, adding it to a solution of acid tartrate of potash.

Action.—Gently astringent, but not incompatible with alkalis. It is a delicate tonic and chalybeate.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

For a child a year old, 1 gr. to 2 grs.

Incompatibles.—See FERRUM.

FICUS. The dried fruit of *Ficus carica*. The common Fig.

Action.—Mildly aperient and demulcent. Used in making Confectio Sennæ.

FILIX MAS. The dried rhizome of *Aspidium Filix mas*. Male Fern.

Action.—Used chiefly as an anthelmintic for *tenia solium*.

Dose.—For an adult, 50 to 100 grs. Seldom used in this form, but in the following:—

Extractum Filicis Liquidum. (From Filix Mas.)

Is the dried extract of the root.

Action.—Antispasmodic.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒss to ʒj or ʒjss. Best given in mucilage flavored with some mild water. It should be administered fasting, and followed by a purgative.

Mel Filicis Maris.

Composed of the liquid extract 50 drops, honey ʒss. This is a very agreeable mode of exhibition.

Action.—As above.

FICUS BENEDICTA. The fruit of *Ficus benedicta*. Sweet Fig.**Aqua Feniçæ.**

Prepared from 1 lb., water 1 gallon, distil 1 gallon.

Action.—Aromatic and carminative; stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒj to ʒjss.

For a child a year old, ʒjss to ʒj.

Uinum Feniçæ.

As above.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒj to ʒjss, or ʒjss or ʒj.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒj to ʒjss, or ʒjss or ʒj.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒj to ʒjss, or ʒjss or ʒj.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒj to ʒjss, or ʒjss or ʒj.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒj to ʒjss, or ʒjss or ʒj.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒj to ʒjss, or ʒjss or ʒj.

Action.—As above.

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Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒj to ʒjss, or ʒjss or ʒj.

Ferrum Robustum.

Prepared by reducing peroxide of iron with hydrogen.
Action.—Cholagogue; tonic; emmenagogue.
Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 5 grs. in powder or pill with glysterine; is best taken immediately after food.

Trochisci Ferri Robusti.

Composed of reduced iron 720 grs., sugar 24 oz., gum anise 1 oz., mucilage of gum anise 2 fl. oz., water 1 fl. oz., or q. s. Divide into 720 lozenges, each of which will contain 1 gr. of reduced iron.
Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 6 lozenges.

Ferrum Tartaricum. (Ferri Tartaricæ Tartarus.)

Pb. Lond. $\text{FeO}, \text{KHC}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6, \text{H}_2\text{O}$.
 Prepared by mixing a solution of persulphate of iron with one of tartarous, and after washing the precipitate adding it to a solution of acid tartaric of potash.
Action.—Gently astringent, but not incompatible with alkalis. It is a delicate tonic and cholagogue.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 15 grs.
 For a child a year old, 1 gr. to 2 grs.
Incompatibles.—See *FERRUS*.

FIGUL. The dried fruit of *Ficus carica*. The common Fig.
Action.—Mildly aperient and demulcent. Used in making Confectio Sennæ.

FILIX MAS. The dried rhizome of *Aspidium Filix mas*. Male Fern.

Action.—Used chiefly as an antispasmodic for tonic solution.
Dose.—For an adult, 50 to 100 grs. Solution used in this form, but in the following:—

Extractum Filicis Liquidum. (Oleum Filicis Maris.)

An ethereal extract of the root.

Action.—Anthelmintic.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒj or fʒij. Best given in emulsion flavoured with some mint water. It should be administered fasting, and followed by a purgative.

Mel Filicis Maris.

Composed of the liquid extract 30 drops, honey 4 fl. oz. This is a very agreeable mode of exhibition.

Action.—As above.

FENICULI FRUCTUS. The fruit of *Foeniculum dulce*. Sweet Fennel.

Aqua Fœniculi.

Fennel fruit 1 lb., water 2 gallons, distil 1 gallon.

Action.—Aromatic and carminative; stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, fʒj to fʒij.

Oleum Fœniculi.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥iv to ℥x, on sugar or in emulsion.

GALBANUM. A gum resin derived from an unascertained umbelliferous plant.

Action.—Antispasmodic; stimulant; expectorant.

Emplastrum Galbani.

Galbanum, ammoniac, yellow wax, of each 1 oz., lead plaster 8 oz.

The old *Pilula Galbani Composita*, Pb. Lond., is now known under the name of *Pilula Assafoetidae Composita*, which see.

GALIVM ALBVM. The wild Rosemary.

Action.—This drug has been a good deal vaunted as a remedy for epilepsy.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒij to fʒiv of the expressed juice.

GALLA. Galls. The excrescences on *Quercus* infectoria caused by the punctures and deposited ova of *Diplolepis Gallæ tinctoriæ*.

Acidum Gallicum. $3\text{HO}, \text{C}_{14}\text{H}_8\text{O}_7, 2\text{HO}$.

A crystalline acid prepared from lixiviating galls.

Action.—Astringent to mucous and bleeding surfaces. Useful in profuse sweating and in pyrosis. Given internally, it is supposed to be converted into tannic acid.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 10 or 20 grs., requiring not less than 100 parts of water for its solution.

Incompatibles.—The mineral acids and preparations of iron, lead, sulphate of copper, nitrate of silver, alkaline carbonates, opium, ipecacuanha, and infusions of bark and calumba.

Glycerinum Acidi Gallici.

Composed of gallic acid 1 oz., glycerine 4 fl.oz. Each fl.oz. contains about 14 grs. of gallic acid.

Action and Incompatibles.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ℞x to ℞xxx or fʒj.

Infusum Gallæ.

Composed of galls 240 grs., water 6 fl.oz.

Action and Incompatibles.—As above. Very useful as a local astringent application. 1 fl.oz. = 40 grs.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒss.

Tinctura Gallæ.

Composed of galls ʒj ss., proof spirit 1 pint.

Action and Incompatibles.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒss to fʒj.

For a child 1 year old, ℞ʒ.

For a child 5 years old, ℞ʒ.

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GALLUM ALBUM.

The wild Rosemary.
Action.—This drug has been a good deal vaunted
as a remedy for epilepsy.
Dose.—For an adult, ℥ij to ℥ss of the expressed
juice.

GALLA. Galls. The excrescences on Quercus infus-
ta caused by the punctures and deposited eggs of
Diplolepis Galla vactoria.

Acidum Gallicum. $170, C_6H_5O_5, 100$.

A crystalline acid prepared from tanning galls.
Action.—Astringent to wounds and bleeding surfaces.
Used in profuse sweating and in pyrexia. Given in-
ternally, it is supposed to be converted into tannic
acid.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 10 or 20 grs., requiring not
less than 100 parts of water for its solution.

Incompatibles.—The mineral acids and preparations of
iron, lead, sulphate of copper, citrate of iron, alkaline
carbonates, opium, speciosa, and solutions of acids
and calceola.

Glycerinum Acidi Gallici.

Compound of gallic acid 2 oz., glycerine 1 fl. oz. Each
fl. oz. contains about 16 grs. of gallic acid.

Action and Incompatibles.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ℞ to ℞ss or ℥j.

Infusum Gallicum.

Compound of galls 200 grs., water 4 fl. oz.
Action and Incompatibles.—As above. Very useful
as a local astringent application. 1 fl. oz. = 60 grs.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥j to ℥ss.

Tinctura Gallæ.

Composed of galls 2½ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.

Action and Incompatibles.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒij.

For a child a year old, ℥ij.

Unguentum Gallæ.

Composed of galls 80 grs., benzoated lard 1 oz.

Action.—Astringent. Useful in hæmorrhoids.

Unguentum Gallæ cum Opii. (Ung. Gallæ

Comp. Ph. Lond.)

Composed of ointment of galls 1 oz., opium 32 grs. (4

grs. of opium in the drgm.)

Action.—Astringent; anodyne. Useful in painful
hæmorrhoids.

Acidum Tannicum.

An acid extracted from galls by lixiviation in ether and
exposure to the air. $C_{64}H_{22}O_{44}$.

Action.—Astringent; styptic. Used chiefly as a
topical application; 60 grs. in half a pint of water
makes a useful gargle in relaxed sore throat; also, as
a lotion, to check mucous discharges.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 10 grs.

Incompatibles.—The persalts of iron, salts of anti-
mony, lead, silver, mineral acids, alkalies, gelatine,
emulsions, and the vegetable alkaloids.

Glycerinum Acidi Tannici.

Composed of tannic acid 1 oz., glycerine 4 fl. oz.

Action and Incompatibles.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ℞x to ℞xxx.

Suppositoria Acidi Tannici.

Composed of tannic acid 36 grs., benzoated lard 44 grs., white wax 10 grs., oil of theobroma 90 grs. Divide in 12 equal parts of 15 grs., each of which contains 3 grs. of tannic acid.

Action.—Astringent to bleeding or mucous surfaces. Useful in leucorrhoea and menorrhagia, but contain hardly sufficient of tannic acid; 2 or 3 may, however, be used at once.

The above was in the last edition of the *Pharmacopœia*; in the present the following is added:—

Suppositoria Acidi Tannici cum Sapone.

Tannic acid 36 grs., glycerine of starch 50 grs., curd soap 100 grs., starch q. s. Make a mass, and divide into 12 parts.

Action.—As above.

Trochisci Acidi Tannici.

Composed of tannic acid 360 grs., tincture of tolu $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., refined sugar 25 oz., gum acacia 1 oz., mucilage acacia 2 oz., distilled water 1 oz. Divide into 720 lozenges. Each contains $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. tannic acid.

Action.—Astringent. Useful in relaxed throat.

Dose.—1 to 6 lozenges.

GAULTHERIA PROCUMBENS. Mountain Tea.

The leaves as an infusion, or the oil are used. One ounce of the latter has proved fatal.

Action.—Aromatic; stimulant; astringent; emmenagogue, and galactagogue.

GELSEMIN. The active principle of *Gelsimium sempervirens*.

Action.—Tonic; anodyne; sedative. Useful in cases of neuralgia and nervous headaches.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. to 2 grs.

GEUTHERIA RASA. The dried root of *Geutheria*.

Latin.—*Geutheria*.
Actions.—Bitter tonic, with very little astringency but some tonic.

Dose.—Of the dried powder for an adult, 10 to 30 grs.
Preparations.—Preparations of tea, lozenges, and others.

Geutheria Cortex.

A woody extract.

Actions.—Astringent, and slightly astringent bitter tonic. Tonic is almost hyssopus.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 5 or 10 grs.
Preparations.—The same and preparations of tea.

Geutheria Cortex Compositum.

Geutheria root bitter orange-peel, of each 50 grs., fresh

orange-peel $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., water 10 fl. oz.

Actions.—Tonic and stomachic.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 fl. oz.

Preparations.—As above.

Geutheria Cortex. Infusum Geutheria Comp.

U.S.P. 1864.

Composed of geutheria $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., bitter orange-peel 50 grs.,

orange-peel 50 grs., fresh orange-peel 5 fl. oz., water 5 fl. oz.

Actions.—Tonic and stomachic.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 fl. oz.

For a child a year old, 5 fl. oz.

Tinctura Geutheria Composita.

Geutheria $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., bitter orange-peel $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., carthamus

50 grs., fresh orange-peel 5 fl. oz., water 5 fl. oz.

Actions.—Tonic and stomachic.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 fl. oz.

For a child a year old, 5 fl. oz.

Suppositoria Acidi Tannici.

Composed of tannic acid 36 grs., benzoated lead 10 grs., white wax 16 grs., oil of theobroma 36 grs.
Divide in 12 equal parts of 16 grs., each of which contains 3 grs. of tannic acid.

Action.—Astringent to bleeding or mucous surfaces. Useful in leucorrhoea and menorrhagia, but requires hardly sufficient of tannic acid; 2 or 3 may, however, be used at once.

The above was in the last edition of the Pharmacopoeia. In the present the following is added:—

Suppositoria Acidi Tannici cum Sapon.

Tannic acid 36 grs., glycerine of starch 50 grs., castile soap 100 grs., starch $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Make a mass, and divide into 12 parts.

Action.—As above.

Trochisci Acidi Tannici.

Composed of tannic acid 360 grs., extract of hellebore 15 grs., refined sugar 15 grs., gum acacia 1 oz., mucilage acacia 2 oz., distilled water 1 oz. Divide into 720 lozenges. Each contains $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. tannic acid.

Action.—Astringent. Useful in relaxed throat.

Dose.—1 to 6 lozenges.

CAULOTRICHIA PROSTRATA. *Mentzelia Tea.*

The leaves as an infusion, or the oil are used. One source of the latter has proved fatal.

Action.—Anæsthetic; stimulant; astringent; emmenagogue, and galactagogue.

GELEMIN. The active principle of *Colubanthus*

serpyllifolius.
Action.—Tonic; anodyne; sedative. Useful in cases of neuralgia and nervous headache.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. to 1 gr.

GENTIANÆ RADIX. The dried root of *Gentiana Lutea*. Gentian.

Action.—Bitter tonic, with very little astringency but some aroma.

Dose.—Of the dried powder for an adult, 10 to 30 grs.

Incompatibles.—Preparations of iron, lead, and silver.

Extractum Gentianæ.

A watery extract.

Action.—Aromatic, and slightly astringent bitter tonic. Useful in atonic dyspepsia.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 5 or 10 grs.

Incompatibles.—The salts and preparations of iron.

Infusum Gentianæ Compositum.

Gentian and bitter orange-peel, of each 60 grs., fresh lemon peel $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., water 10 fl.oz.

Action.—Tonic and stomachic.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

Incompatibles.—As above.

Mistura Gentianæ. *Infusum Gentianæ Comp.*, B.P. 1864.

Composed of gentian $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., bitter orange-peel 30 grs., coriander 30 grs., proof spirit 2 fl.oz., water 8 fl.oz.

Action and Incompatibles.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒj.

For a child a year old, fʒss.

Tinctura Gentianæ Composita.

Gentian 1½ oz., bitter orange-peel $\frac{3}{4}$ oz., cardamoms $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.

Action and Incompatibles.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒj.

For a child a year old, ℥v to ℥x.

Vinum Gentianæ. Ph. Edin.

Composed of gentian $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., yellow bark 1 oz., bitter orange-peel 120 grs., canella 1 oz., proof spirit $4\frac{1}{2}$ fl.oz., sherry 36 fl.oz.

Action.—Stomachic; tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒj.

For a child a year old, ʒx to ʒxx.

GEUM. The root of *Geum urbanum*. Common avens. Ph. Dub.

Action.—Aromatic; astringent; tonic.

Dose.—Of the powder for an adult, 30 to 60 grs.

Decoctum Gei Urbani.

Composed of common avens 2 oz., water 1 pint.

Action.—This is said to be very efficacious in the diarrhoea of children, and is an agreeable astringent bitter.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, fʒj.

GLYCERINUM. Glycerine. A sweet principle obtained from fats and fixed oils, and containing a small percentage of water. Sp. gr. 1.25. $C_3H_5O_2$.

Action.—Slightly nutrient; demulcent. Has been recommended in the place of cod-liver oil, but is inferior. Is useful in sweetening medicines, and in softening such as the tincture of perchloride of iron. Is also useful as an emollient application in some skin diseases.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒxxx to fʒj, or upwards.

For a child a year old, ʒv to ʒx, or more.

Glycerinum Acidi Carbolic.

Composed of carbolic acid 1 oz., glycerine 4 fl.oz.

This is the most convenient mode of keeping the acid in a liquid form.

Action.—Disinfectant, allied to creasote.

Glycerinum Acidi Gallici.

Composed of gallic acid 1 oz., glycerine 4 fl.oz.

Action.—Astringent; styptic. A convenient form for the administration of gallic acid.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒx to ʒxx or fʒj.

Composition.—The proportions of acid and alkali.

Glycerinum Acidi Tannici.

Composed of tannic acid 1 oz., glycerine 4 fl.oz.

Action.—Astringent; styptic. An agreeable form for the exhibition of tannic acid.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒx to ʒxx.

Composition.—The proportions of acid and alkali.

Glycerinum Amyli.

Composed of starch 1 oz., glycerine 4 fl.oz.

Action.—Emollient and protective.

Composition.—The proportions of starch and alkali.

Glycerinum Boracis.

Composed of borax 1 oz., glycerine 4 fl.oz.

Action.—Detergent, for external or local use.

Composition.—The proportions of borax and alkali.

Glycerinum Cinnamon.

Composed of cinnamon 1 oz., glycerine 4 fl.oz.

Action.—Detergent, for external or local use.

Composition.—The proportions of cinnamon and alkali.

Glycerinum Citræ.

Composed of citric acid 1 oz., glycerine 4 fl.oz.

Action.—Detergent, for external or local use.

Composition.—The proportions of citric acid and alkali.

Glycerinum Cocci.

Composed of coccolic acid 1 oz., glycerine 4 fl.oz.

Action.—Detergent, for external or local use.

Composition.—The proportions of coccolic acid and alkali.

Glycerinum Croci.

Composed of crocin 1 oz., glycerine 4 fl.oz.

Action.—Detergent, for external or local use.

Composition.—The proportions of crocin and alkali.

Vinum Geraniæ. Ph. Zin.

Composed of geranium 1 oz., yellow bark 1 oz., water
orange-peel 150 grs., cloves 1 oz., proof spirit
4½ fl.oz., cherry 30 fl.oz.

Action.—Stomachic; tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥ss to ℥j.
For a child a year old, ʒi to ʒiiss.

GETX. The root of *Gentiana arisanæ*. Common
name. Ph. Deb.

Action.—Aromatic; antispasmodic; tonic.

Dose.—Of the powder for an adult, ʒi to ʒi gr.

Decoctum Gai Urticæ.

Composed of common sorrel 2 oz., water 1 pint.

Action.—This is said to be very efficacious in the
diarrhoea of children, and is an agreeable antispasmodic
bitter.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥j to ℥jss.
For a child a year old, ℥j.

GLYCERINUM. Glycerine. A sweet principle ex-
tracted from lard and fixed oils, and containing a
small per centage of water. Sp. gr. 1.25. C₁₈H₃₅O₅.
Action.—Slightly astringent; demulcent. Has been
recommended in the place of cod-liver oil, but is in-
ferior. Is useful in counteracting medicine, and is ad-
vantageous when the stomach is weak. It is also
useful as an emollient application in some skin diseases.
Dose.—For an adult, ʒi to ℥j or ʒjss.
For a child a year old, ʒi to ʒiiss.

Glycerinum Acidi Carbolic.

Composed of carbolic acid 1 oz., glycerine 4 fl.oz.
This is the most convenient mode of keeping the acid
in a liquid form.

Action.—Disinfectant, astringent to wounds.

Glycerinum Acidi Gallici.

Composed of gallic acid 1 oz., glycerine 4 fl.oz.

Action.—Astringent; styptic. A convenient form for
the administration of gallic acid.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒx to ʒxxx or ℥j.

Incompatibles.—The preparations of iron and alkalis.

Glycerinum Acidi Tannici.

Composed of tannic acid 1 oz., glycerine 4 fl.oz.

Action.—Astringent; styptic. An agreeable form for
the exhibition of tannic acid.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒx to ʒxxx.

Incompatibles.—The preparations of iron and alkalis.

Glycerinum Amyli.

Composed of starch 1 oz., glycerine 8 fl.oz.

Action.—Emollient and protective.

Glycerinum Boracis.

Composed of borax 1 oz., glycerine 4 fl.oz.

Action.—Detergent, for external or local use.

The three following preparations of glycerine are
extracted from Mr. Squire's work on the *Pharmaco-
pœia*:—

Glycerine Ointment.

Composed of glycerine 8 parts, white wax 1 part,
oil of almonds 16 parts.

Action.—Useful for chilblains, excoriations, cracked
nipples, &c.

Glycerine Cream.

Composed of glycerine 1 part, soft soap 1 part,
cherry-laurel water 1 part.

Action.—Useful for the same purpose as the pre-
ceding.

Glycerine Cream and Camphor.

Composed of glycerine 2 parts, camphor 1 part, rectified spirit 1 part.

Action.—The same as the preceding, but more stimulating.

GLYCYRRHIZÆ RADIX. The root or underground stem of *Glycyrrhiza glabra*. Liquorice Plant.**Decoctum Glycyrrhizæ.**

Composed of 1½ oz. of the root to a pint of water.

Action.—Demulcent, especially to the bronchial mucous membrane.

Dose.—Ad libitum. A good domestic remedy.

Extractum Glycyrrhizæ.

A watery extract of the root, evaporated to a proper consistence.

Action.—As above. Useful in pulmonary affections.

Dose.—Ad libitum.

Extractum Glycyrrhizæ Liquidum.

A watery extract of sp. gr. 1.160, to which is added ¼ of its volume of rectified spirit.

Action.—Demulcent.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥j.

Pulvis Glycyrrhizæ Compositus.

Senna, liquorice root, of each 2 oz., refined sugar 6 oz.

Action.—Demulcent; aperient.

Dose.—For an adult, 30 to 60 grs.

For a child a year old, 2 to 5 grs.

GOSSYPIUM. (Cotton wool.) The hairs of the seeds of various species of *Gossypium*.

Used in the manufacture of pyroxylin. A good dressing for burns and irritable sores.

At the suggestion of Dr. Greenhalgh, Messrs. Bell and Co. of Oxford street, have prepared some "Balsamed Cotton" in 4-oz. phials, containing definite quantities of such drugs as iodine, strychnine, nuxvomica, morphia, &c., for the local treatment of various affections.

STREPTANT BARKES WHITE. The bark of the root of *Prinos Quercina*. Pongamaste.
Action.—Antispasmodic, especially for the teeth when.

Decoctum Gossypii Balneum.
Pongamaste root 1 oz., water 1 pint, boiled to 1 pint.
Action.—Antispasmodic and anæsthetic.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥j to ℥ij, repeated 2 or 3 times, at intervals of an hour, and followed by a purgative; is an admirable remedy for tetanus.

For a child a year old, ℥ij to ℥ss, or more.

STREPTANT LINTUM. The wool of *Gossypium officinale*.
Used only in the preparation of Decoct. Sennæ Co.

STREPTANT BARKES. The bark obtained from the roots of the *Gossypium officinale*.

Action.—Highly stimulant, diaphoretic, and alterative. Given only in the form of Mixture.

Preparations.—The preparations of gossypium are incompatible with acids, mucous, earthy, and metallic salts. Water purifies the wool contained in all the preparations of gossypium; they should, therefore, be given in solution of tannin.

Glycerine Cream and Carbol.

Compound of glycerine 2 parts, carbol 1 part, rectified spirit 1 part.

Action.—The same as the preceding, but more astringent.

GLYCERINÆ RADIX. The root or underground stem of *Glycerhiza glabra*. *Liquorice Plant.***Decoctum Glycerinæ.**

Compound of 1½ oz. of the root to a pint of water.

Action.—Demulcent, especially to the bronchial mucous membrane.

Dose.—Ad libitum. A good domestic remedy.

Extractum Glycerinæ.

A watery extract of the root, evaporated to a proper consistency.

Action.—As above. Useful in pulmonary affections.

Dose.—Ad libitum.

Extractum Glycerinæ Liquoris.

A watery extract of ex. pr. 1:100, to which is added 1 of its volume of rectified spirit.

Action.—Demulcent.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒj.

Pulvis Glycerinæ Compositus.

Sassa, liquorice root, of each 2 oz., rectified spirit 6 oz.

Action.—Demulcent; astringent.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒi to ʒiʒ.

For a child a year old, ʒi to ʒiʒ.

GOSSTIVUM. (Cotton wool). The hairs of the seed of various species of *Gossypium*. Used in the manufacture of gauze. A good dressing for burns and irritable sores.

At the suggestion of Dr. Greenhalgh, Messrs. Bell and Co., Oxford-street, have prepared some "Medicated Cotton" in ½-dr. pledgets containing definite quantities of such drugs as iodine, atropine, matico, tannin, morphia, &c., for the local treatment of uterine affections.

GRANATI RADICIS CORTEX. The bark of the root of *Punica Granatum*. Pomegranate.

Action.—Anthelmintic, especially for the *tænia solium*.

Decoctum Granati Radicis.

Pomegranate root 2 oz., water 2 pints, boiled to 1 pint.

Action.—Anthelmintic and astringent.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒiij to ʒvi, repeated 2 or 3 times, at intervals of an hour, and followed by a purgative; is an admirable remedy for tapeworm.

For a child a year old, ʒj to ʒiʒ, or more.

GUAIACI LIGNUM. The wood of *Guaiacum officinale*.

Used only in the preparation of Decoct. Sarsæ Co.

GUAIACI RESINA. The resin obtained from the stem of the *Guaiacum officinale*.

Action.—Slightly stimulant, diaphoretic, and alterative. Given only in the form of Mistura.

Incompatibles.—The preparations of guaiacum are incompatible with acids, acridulous, earthy, and metallic salts. Water precipitates the resin contained in all the preparations of guaiacum; they should, therefore be given in emulsion of tragacanth.

Mistura Guaiaci.

Composed of gualac resin $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., sugar $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., gum acacia $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., cinnamon-water 1 pint.

Action and Incompatibles.—As above. Useful in some forms of chronic rheumatism.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to ʒij.

Tinctura Guaiaci Ammoniata. (Tinctura Guaiaci Composita. Ph. Lond.)

Guaiacum 4 oz., aromatic spirit of ammonia 1 pint.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒij.

For a child a year old, πv .

GUARANA.

Action.—This medicine has lately been very strongly recommended for cases of sick headache, neuralgia, &c.

Dose.—For an adult, 30 grs., repeated every two hours till relief is obtained.

GUMMI RUBRUM. An exudation from the bark of *Eucalyptus rostrata*.

Action.—Astringent. Has been recommended by Sir Ranald Martin as a valuable remedy in dysentery, &c. Useful also in diarrhoea.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 20 grs.

Syrupus Gummi Rubrum.

Contains 2 drachms to the ounce of syrup.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒij.

For a child a year old, πx .

Similar in action to the foregoing is the following—

GUAIACUM. The seeds of *Smitha Colona*. *Action.*—A powerful bitter tonic. It has also a great reputation in South America for the cure of malaria.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 4 grs., in some hot aqueous drink. The seeds should also be sponged with the tincture.

HEMORRHOIDAL LIGNUM. The heart wood of *Hemorrhoides*. *Action.*—Astringent to wounds or bleeding surfaces.

Dose.—Of the powder for an adult, ʒi to ʒij. For a child a year old, ʒi to ʒij.

Composition.—Alcohol; alcohol extract; the salts, &c., of iron, and other suitable preparations.

Extractum Hamatocoryli.

Prepared in chips 1 lb., cinnamon 60 grs., water 1 pint. *Action and Composition.*—As above. Very useful in various diseases.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒij to ʒij.

For a child a year old, ʒij.

Extractum Hamatocoryli.

Composed of logwood 1 lb., water 1 gallon, evaporated to a proper consistency.

Action.—Astringent.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒi to ʒij.

Liquor Hamatocoryli Compositus. (Dr. Beid.) This preparation is made by Harvey and Moore, and

Mistura Guaiaci.

Compound of guaiac resin $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., sugar $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., guaiac resin $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., cinnamon-water 1 pint.
Action and Incompatibles.—As above. Useful in some forms of chronic rheumatism.
Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 j.

Tinctura Guaiaci Aromatizata. (Tinctura Guaiaci Composita. Ph. Lond.)

Guaiacum 4 oz., aromatic spirit of ammonia 1 pint.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 j.
 For a child a year old, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 j.

GUARANA

Action.—This medicine has lately been very strongly recommended for cases of sick headache, neuralgia, &c.
Dose.—For an adult, 30 grs., repeated every two hours till relief is obtained.

GUMMI RUBRUM. An exudation from the bark of *Eucalyptus rostrata*.

Action.—Astringent. Has been recommended by Sir Ronald Martin as a valuable remedy in dysentery, &c. Useful also in diarrhoea.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 20 grs.

Serupus Gummi Rubrum.

Contains 2 drachms to the ounce of syrup.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 j.
 For a child a year old, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 j.

Similar in action to the foregoing is the following :—

CEDRON. The seeds of Simiba Cedron.

Action.—A powerful bitter tonic. It has also a great repute in South America for the cure of snake bites.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 5 grs., in some hot spirituous drink. The bites should also be sponged with the tincture.

HÆMATOXYLI LIGNUM. The heart wood of *Hæmatoxylinum Campechianum*. Logwood.

Action.—Astringent to mucous or bleeding surfaces.

Dose.—Of the powder for an adult, 10 to 30 grs.

For a child a year old, 2 to 3 grs.

Incompatibles.—Alkalis; alkaline earths; the salts, &c., of iron, and other metallic preparations.

Decoctum Hæmatoxyli.

Logwood in chips 1 oz., cinnamon 60 grs., water 1 pint.
Action and Incompatibles.—As above. Very useful in mucous diarrhoea.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ j to 1 j.

For a child a year old, $\frac{1}{2}$ j.

Extractum Hæmatoxyli.

Composed of logwood 1 lb., water 1 gallon, evaporated to a proper consistence.

Action.—Astringent.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 30 grs.

Liquor Hæmatoxyli Composita. (Dr. Budd.)

This preparation is made by Savory and Moore, and

is recommended as an extremely valuable because effective astringent in diarrhoea, dysentery, &c.
Dose.—For an adult, fʒj in port wine, water, or brandy and water.

For a child a year old, ℥v.

HELENIUM. The dried root of *Inula Helenium*.

Common Elecampane.

Action.—A mild aromatic bitter tonic. Useful in cases of atonic dyspepsia.

Dose.—For an adult, 20 to 30 grs. of the powder.

Decoctum Helenii.

Composed of elecampane root $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., water 1 pint.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, fʒj.

HELLEBORUS NIGER. The rhizome. Black Hellebore.

Action.—Purgative, resembling colocynth.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 20 grs. of the powdered rhizome.

Tinctura Hellebori. (Ph. Lond.)

Black hellebore 5 oz., proof spirit 2 pints.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒj.

HEMIDESMI RADIX. The dried root of *Hemidesmus Indicus*. Country Sarsaparilla.

Action.—Disphoretic; alterative; slightly diuretic.

This drug is new to the *British Pharmacopæia*. It is commonly known as Indian Sarsaparilla, and is said to possess the properties of ordinary sarsaparilla.

Syrupus Hemidesmi.
Hemidesmus 4 oz., sugar 25 oz., water 1 pint.
Action.—The same as Sarsaparilla, but chiefly useful as a soothing agent.
Dose.—For an adult, ℥j to ℥ij.
 For a child a year old, ℥v to ℥x.

Tinctura Hemidesmi.
 Composed of *Hemidesmus* 2 oz., water 1 pint.
Dose.—For an adult, ℥j to ℥ij.
 For a child a year old, ℥j.

HECTA.
Sargassum officinale (the green leech), and 8 small round (the speckled leech).

HECTA. The seeds of *Hordeum distichon* (Common or Pearl barley), deprived of their husks.
Action.—Tonic and digest.

Decoctum Hordei.
 Composed of pearl barley 2 oz., water 1½ pint.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—As Helium.

Decoctum Hordei Compositum. Ph. Lond.
 Composed of decoction of pearl barley 2 pints, ℥ss.
 25 oz., liquorice root 50 grs., mastic 5j oz.; boil 15 minutes.
Action.—As above. Useful as a demulcent drink.
Dose.—As Helium.

is recommended as an extremely valuable because effective antispasmodic in dysentery, dyspepsia, &c.
Dose.—For an adult, ℥j in port wine, water, or honey and water.
 For a child a year old, ℥ss.

HELENIUM. The dried root of *Helianthus officinalis*.
Action.—A mild stimulant bitter tonic. Useful in cases of chronic dyspepsia.
Dose.—For an adult, 30 to 60 grs. of the powder.

Decoctum Heleni.
 Composed of eleusine root 4 oz., water 1 pint.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, ℥j to ℥jss.
 For a child a year old, ℥j.

HELLEBORUS NIGER. The rhizoma. Root.
Action.—Purgative, resorbing cathartic.
Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 25 grs. of the powdered rhizoma.

Tinctura Hellebori. (Ph. Lond.)
 Black hellebore 1 oz., proof spirit 2 pints.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, ℥ss to ℥j.

HEMIDESMI RADIX. The dried root of *Hemidesmus Indicus*. Country Sarsaparilla.
Action.—Disphoretic; stimulant; slightly diuretic. This drug is new to the British Pharmacopoeia. It is commonly known as Indian Sarsaparilla, and is said to possess the properties of ordinary sarsaparilla.

Syrupus Hemidesmi.

Hemidesmus 4 oz., sugar 28 oz., water 1 pint.

Action.—The same as Sarsaparilla, but chiefly useful as a flavouring agent.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥j to ℥jss.
 For a child a year old, ℥v to ℥x.

Infusum Hemidesmi.

Composed of hemidesmus 2 oz., water 1 pint.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥j to ℥jss.
 For a child a year old, ℥jss.

HIRUDO.

Sanguisuga officinalis (the green leech), and *S. medicinalis* (the speckled leech).

HORDEUM. The seeds of *Hordeum distichon* (Common or Pearl Barley), deprived of their husks.
Action.—Demulcent and diluent.

Decoctum Hordei.

Composed of pearl barley 2 oz., water 1½ pint.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—Ad libitum.

Decoctum Hordei Compositum. Ph. Lond.

Composed of decoction of pearl barley 2 pints, figs 2½ oz., liquorice root 300 grs., raisins 2½ oz.; boil.

Action.—As above. Useful as a demulcent drink in bronchitis.

Dose.—Ad libitum.

HYDRARGYRUM. Hg. Eq. 100.

Action.—When given in the metallic state, which it rarely is, it probably acts simply mechanically. The various preparations are alterative, cholagogue, or purgative, according to the dose and mode of exhibition. Externally it is also used as a local stimulant and alterative, or by inunction for its constitutional effects.

Emplastrum Hydrargyri.

Composed of mercury 3 oz., olive oil 1 fl.dr., sublimed sulphur 8 grs., lead plaster 6 oz.

Action.—Alterative; resolvent.

Emplastrum Ammoniaci cum Hydrargyro.

Composed of ammoniacum 12 oz., mercury 3 oz., olive oil 1 fl.dr., sublimed sulphur 8 grs.

Action.—Alterative; resolvent; stimulant.

Linimentum Hydrargyri.

Composed of ointment of mercury 1 oz., solution of ammonia and camphor liniment of each 1 fl.oz.

Action.—Alterative; rubefacient; resolvent.

Liquor Arsenici et Hydrargyri Hydriodatis.

(Donovan's solution.)

This is a solution of the iodi-arsenite of mercury, each drm. of which contains the equivalent of $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. of arsenious acid, with $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. of peroxide of mercury and $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. of iodine.

Action.—Alterative; especially valuable in chronic cutaneous eruptions.

Dose.—For an adult, πv to πxxx .

Unguentum Hydrargyri.

Composed of mercury 2 oz., cod-liver oil 1 oz., olive oil 1 oz.

Action.—Alterative; resolvent; stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 10 grs.

Unguentum Hydrargyri.

Composed of mercury 60 grs., benzoated lard and white wax, of each 50 grs., oil of turpentine 50 grs., spermaceti 15 grs., each. Each suppository will contain 1 gr. of the ointment of mercury.

Action.—Alterative; resolvent.

Unguentum Hydrargyri.

Composed of mercury 1 lb., lard 1 lb., and 1 oz.

Action.—Alterative; resolvent.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Compositum.

Composed of ointment of mercury 6 oz., yellow wax and olive oil, of each 3 oz., camphor $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.

Action.—Alterative; resolvent; stimulant.

Hydrargyri Bichloridum. (Canalar or Venereal.) *Ph. Lond. Eq.*

Action.—Alterative, but is seldom used internally.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 10 grs.

Chiefly used for disinfecting the nose, throat, &c.

10 grs. is the quantity generally used in this way.

Hydrargyri Iodidum Eximium. Eq. (Formerly Hydrargyri Iodidum.)

Prepared by the action of iodide of potassium on peroxide of mercury.

110
HYDRARGYRUM. Hg. Zq. 100.

Action.—When given in the metallic state, which rarely is, it generally acts simply emetically. The various preparations are alterative, cathartic, or purgative, according to the dose and mode of exhibition. Externally it is also used as a local stimulant and alterative, or by insertion for rheumatismal doses.

Emplastrum Hydrargyri.

Composed of mercury 8 oz., olive oil 1 lb., red wax sulphur 8 grs., lead plaster 8 oz.

Action.—Alterative; resolvent.

Emplastrum Ammoniaci cum Hydrargyro.

Composed of ammoniacum 12 oz., mercury 8 oz., olive oil 1 lb., red wax sulphur 8 grs.

Action.—Alterative; resolvent; stimulant.

Limentum Hydrargyri.

Composed of ointment of mercury 1 oz., solution of ammonia and camphor tincture of each 1 lb. oz.

Action.—Alterative; rubefacient; resolvent.

Liquor Arsenici et Hydrargyri Hydrichialis.
(Dover's solution.)

This is a solution of the solid arsenite of mercury, each dr. of which contains the equivalent of 1 gr. of arsenious acid, with 1 gr. of peroxide of mercury and 1 gr. of iodine.

Action.—Alterative; especially valuable in chronic cutaneous eruptions.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒss to ʒss.

Pilula Hydrargyri.

Composed of mercury 2 oz., confection of roses 3 oz., liquorice root 1 oz.

Action.—Alterative in small, purgative in large doses.

Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 10 grs.

Suppositoria Hydrargyri.

Take of ointment of mercury 60 grs., benzoated lard and white wax, of each 20 grs., oil of theobroma 80 grs.; pour into moulds of 15 grs. each. Each suppository will contain 5 grs. of the ointment of mercury.

Action.—Alterative; resolvent.

Unguentum Hydrargyri.

Composed of mercury 1 lb., lard 1 lb., suet 1 oz.

Action.—Alterative; resolvent.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Compositum.

Composed of ointment of mercury 6 oz., yellow wax and olive oil, of each 3 oz., camphor 1½ oz.

Action.—Alterative; resolvent; stimulant.

Hydrargyri Bisulphuretum. (Cinnabar or Vermilion.) Ph. Lond. HgS.

Action.—Alterative, but is seldom used internally.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

Chiefly used for fumigating the nose, throat, &c.

30 grs. is the quantity generally used in this way.

Hydrargyri Iodidum Rubrum. HgI. (Formerly Hydrargyri Biniodidum.)

Prepared by the action of iodide of potassium on perchloride of mercury.

Action.—Alterative in small doses; in large doses an irritant poison. Useful in obstinate syphilis.
Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. pill, but it is best given in solution with the iodide of potassium.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Iodidi Rubri.

Composed of red iodide of mercury 16 grs., simple ointment 1 oz. (About $\frac{1}{4}$ the strength of that in the Ph. Dub.)

Action.—Alterative; resolvent. A good application to bronchocoele. Useful in syphilis.

Hydrargyri Iodidum Viride. Hg_2I_2 . (Formerly Hydrargyri Protoiodidum, now Subiodidum.)

Prepared by the action of iodine on mercury.

Action.—The same as the above, only milder and safer. Must not be combined with any preparation of iodine in a pill.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 gr. to 3 grs.

For a child a year old, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.

Liquor Hydrargyri Nitratis Acidus.

Mercury 4 oz., nitric acid 5 fl.oz., water $1\frac{1}{2}$ fl.oz.

Action.—Caustic; for external use only.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitratis. (Ung. Citrinum. Ph. Edin.)

Composed of mercury 4 oz., nitric acid 12 fl.oz., lard 15 oz., olive oil 32 fl.oz.

Action.—Alterative and astringent.

Hydrargyri Oxidum Flavum.

Prepared by the action of solution of soda on perchloride of mercury.

Not used medicinally.

Hydrargyri Oxidum Rubrum. HgO . (Hydrargyri Nigrum Oxidum. Ph. Lond.)

Prepared by the action of nitric acid on mercury.
Action.—Alterative in small, but rubefactive in large doses.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. to 1 gr.
 One grain to a drachm of lard forms a useful application to chronically inflamed syphilis.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Oxidi Rubri.

Composed of red oxide of mercury 32 grs., yellow wax $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., oil of almonds $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

Action.—Alterative.

Hydrargyri Perchloridum. $HgCl_2$. (Hydrargyri Bichloridum. Ph. Lond.)

Prepared by the action of chloride of sodium on sulphate of mercury, and subsequent sublimation with the direct view of purgation.

Action.—Alterative; to be administered cautiously.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. to 1 gr. in pill or in solution with hypophosphite of ammonia as excipient.

Liquor Hydrargyri Perchloridi.

Composed of perchloride of mercury and chloride of ammonium, of each 50 grs., water 1 pint.

Action.—Alterative; resolved in hypertrophied conditions.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. to 1 gr.

For a child a year old, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.

A drachm of the solution contains $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. of corrosive sublimate.

Composition.—Ammonia, potash, soda, and their carbonates, lime-water, the mineral acids, except the hydrochloric; tartar emetic; the acetates of lead; and infusions of bitter and astringent vegetables.

Action.—Alterative in small doses, in large doses an irritant poison. Useful in obstinate syphilis.
Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. (all), but it is best given in solution with the iodide of potassium.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Iodidi Rubri.

Composed of red iodide of mercury 15 grs., simple ointment 1 oz. (About $\frac{1}{2}$ the strength of that in the Ph. Deb.)

Action.—Alterative; resolvent. A good application to herpetic eruptions. Useful in syphilis.

Hydrargyri Iodidum Viride. R_{ph}. (Formerly Hydrargyri Iodidolum, now Schindler's.)

Prepared by the action of iodine on mercury.

Action.—The same as the above, only milder and safer. Must not be combined with any preparation of iodine in a pill.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 gr. to 2 grs.
 For a child a year old, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.

Liquor Hydrargyri Nitricis Acidus.

Mercury 4 oz., nitric acid 5 fl. oz., water 15 fl. oz.

Action.—Caustic; for external use only.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitratis. (Exp. Com. non. Ph. Edin.)

Composed of mercury 4 oz., nitric acid 12 fl. oz., lard 15 oz., olive oil 12 fl. oz.

Action.—Alterative and antisyphilitic.

Hydrargyri Oxidum Flavum.

Prepared by the action of solution of soda on yellow chloride of mercury.

Not used medicinally.

Hydrargyri Oxidum Rubrum. HgO. (Hydrargyri Nitrico-Oxidum. Ph. Lond.)

Prepared by the action of nitric acid on mercury.

Action.—Alterative in small, but violently irritative in large doses.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. to 1 gr.

One grain to a drachm of lard forms a useful application to chronically inflamed eyelids.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Oxidi Rubri.

Composed of red oxide of mercury 62 grs., yellow wax $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., oil of almonds $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

Action.—Alterative.

Hydrargyri Perchloridum. HgCl. (Hydrargyri Bichloridum. Ph. Lond.) Corrosive sublimate.

Prepared by the action of chloride of sodium on sulphate of mercury, and subsequent sublimation with the black oxide of manganese.

Action.—Alterative; to be administered cautiously.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{16}$ gr. to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. in pill or in solution with hydrochlorate of ammonia as under.

Liquor Hydrargyri Perchloridi.

Composed of perchloride of mercury and chloride of ammonium, of each 10 grs., water 1 pint.

Action.—Alterative; resolvent in hypertrophied conditions.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.
 For a child a year old, mʒ to mʒx.

A drachm of the solution contains $\frac{1}{16}$ gr. of corrosive sublimate.

Incompatibles.—Ammonia, potash, soda, and their carbonates, lime-water, the mineral acids, except the hydrochloric; tartar emetic; the acetates of lead; and infusions of bitter and astringent vegetables.

Lotio Hydrargyri Flavâ. (Yellow Wash.)

Perchloride of mercury 18 grs., lime-water 10 fl.oz.
Action.—Alterative; resolvent.

Hydrargyri Subchloridum. Hg_2Cl . (Hydrargyri Chloridum. Ph. Lond.) Calomel.

Prepared by rubbing together mercury and sulphate of sodium, and then acting on the mass by chloride of sodium, the whole to be sublimed and washed.

Action.—Alterative; cholagogue; in large doses sedative.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 gr. to 2 or 5 grs.

For a child a year old, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.

Incompatibles.—Ammonia, potash, soda, lime, and their carbonates, the salts of iron, copper, and lead, the chlorides and hydrosulphurets.

Lotio Hydrargyri Nigra. (Black Wash.)

Subchloride of mercury 30 grs., lime-water 10 fl.oz.

Action.—Alterative; resolvent.

Pilula Hydrargyri Subchloridi Composita.

(Plummer's Pill. Pil. Hyd. Chlor. Comp. Ph. Lond.)

Composed of subchloride of mercury 1 oz., sulphurated antimony 1 oz., guaiacum 2 oz., castor oil 1 fl.oz.

Action.—Alterative. It contains 1 grain of calomel in 5.

Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 10 grs.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Subchloridi.

Subchloride of mercury 80 grs., lard 1 oz.

Action.—Alterative; resolvent.

Hydrargyrum Annotinum. NH_2Hg_2Cl
 Prepared by the action of solution of ammonia on perchloride of mercury, and used in making

Unguentum Hydrargyri Annotini. (Ung. Purg. Aq. R. Etn.)
 Annotinated mercury 42 grs., simple ointment 1 oz.
Action.—Alterative. Useful in cases of chronic skin disease, also in decaying joints.

Hydrargyrum cum Creta.

Mercury 1 oz., prepared creta 2 oz.

Action.—Alterative; cholagogue.

Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 5 grs.

For a child a year old, 1 gr.

Incompatibles.—Acids and sulphides etc.

HYPERBOETIS ASIATICA. Asiatic Pennywort.
 The tender leaves only of the plant may be used, of which 4 grs. is the usual dose.
Action.—Tonic; alterative. Among Indian practitioners it has great repute as a remedy for leprosy, especially, according to Dr. Waring, for the annular form of the disease. It is also very useful in secondary syphilitic affections.

HYDROGENII PEROXYDUM. H_2O_2 .

Action.—Stimulant, from the excess of oxygen.

Dose.—For an adult, 15 to 30.

HYDUNTANI FOLIA. The fresh leaves and small branches of *Hyduntanus alpinus*. Herbacea.
Action.—Sedative, anodyne, and narcotic. Useful in cases of irritable bladder, and as a local application to painful areas.

Lotic Hydrargyri Fluit. (Yellow Wash.)
 Perchloride of mercury 30 grs., lavender 30 fl. oz.
Action.—Alterative; resolvent.

Hydrargyri Subchloridum. Hg_2Cl_2 . (Hydro-
 gyri Chloridum. Ph. Lond.) Calomel.
 Prepared by mixing together mercury and sulphate
 of mercury, and then acting on the mass by chloride of
 sodium, the whole to be sublimed and washed.
Action.—Alterative; cholagogue; in large doses nuke-
 tive.
Dose.—For an adult, 1 gr. to 5 grs.
 For a child a year old, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.
Incompatibles.—Arsenic, potash, soda, lime, and
 their carbonates, the salts of iron, copper, and lead,
 the chlorides and hydrosulphates.

Lotic Hydrargyri Nigr. (Black Wash.)
 Subchloride of mercury 30 grs., lavender 30 fl. oz.
Action.—Alterative; resolvent.

Pilula Hydrargyri Subchloridi Compositae.
 (Pearson's Pil. Ph. Ept. Chlor. Comp. Ph.
 Lond.)
 Compound of subchloride of mercury 1 oz., refined
 mercury 1 oz., resinous 2 oz., olive oil 12 oz.
Action.—Alterative. It contains 1 grain of calomel
 in 5.
Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 30 grs.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Subchloridi.
 Subchloride of mercury 30 grs., lard 1 oz.
Action.—Alterative; resolvent.

Hydrargyrum Ammoniatum. NH_2Hg_2Cl .
 Prepared by the action of solution of ammonia on per-
 chloride of mercury, and used in making

Unguentum Hydrargyri Ammoniaci. (Ung.
 Præcip. Alb. Ph. Edin.)
 Ammoniated mercury 62 grs., simple ointment 1 oz.
Action.—Alterative. Useful in cases of chronic skin
 disease, also to destroy pediculi.

Hydrargyrum cum Creta.
 Mercury 1 oz., prepared chalk 2 oz.
Action.—Alterative; cholagogue.
Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 8 grs.
 For a child a year old, 1 gr.

Incompatibles.—Acids and acidulous salts.

HYDROCOTYLE ASIATICA. Asiatic Pennywort.
 The powdered leaves only of the plant may be used,
 of which 8 grs. is the usual dose.
Action.—Tonic; alterative. Among Indian prac-
 titioners it has great repute as a remedy for leprosy,
 especially, according to Dr. Waring, for the anaes-
 thetic form of the disease. It is also very useful in
 secondary syphilitic affections.

HYDROGENII PEROXIDUM. HO_2 .
Action.—Stimulant, from the excess of oxygen.
Dose.—For an adult, f3j to f3ss.

HYOSCYAMI FOLIA. The fresh leaves and small
 branches of *Hyoscyamus niger*. Henbane.
Action.—Sedative, anodyne, and narcotic. Useful in
 cases of irritable bladder, and as a local application to
 painful ulcers.

Incompatibles.—Salts of lead, silver, caustic alkalis, and vegetable acids.

Extractum Hyoseyami.

The expressed juice of the fresh leaves and young branches evaporated to a proper consistence.

Action and Incompatibles.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 5 or 10 grs.

Succus Hyoseyami.

Action and Incompatibles.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥x to ℥xx or fʒj.

Tinctura Hyoseyami.

The fresh leaves 2½ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.

Action.—Sedative; anodyne.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥xx to fʒj.

For a child a year old, ℥ij to ℥iij or ℥v.

Incompatibles.—As above.

IODOFORM. C₂H₃I₃.

Formed by mixing concentrated alcoholic solutions of iodine and potassa.

Action.—Alterative; stimulant; tonic. Useful in scrofula and chronic skin diseases. Has lately been recommended in the local treatment of cancer uteri.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 gr. to 2 grs. in pil.

Iodo Tannin.

Formed by triturating iodine, tannin, and water.

Action.—It combines the action of iodine and tannic acid. Is best given in the form of syrup, made so that each oz. will contain 1 gr. of iodine.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒij to ʒss.

NOTE. Formerly Iodism. A toxic iodine odor is sometimes developed shortly from the action of sea-weeds. I. ʒj ʒss.

Action.—Iodine exerts a special absorptive action on the thyroid glands; hence it is an alterative and emollient.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒj in pil freely prepared. It is rarely used, on account of its irritating action on the stomach.

Contraindications.—Metallic salts, mineral acids, the alkalies.

Alcohol Iodum.

Prepared by boiling iodine in white acid. 10.

Action.—Alterative; restorative.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒ to ʒss.

Alcohol Hydroiodicum. HL

Action.—Alterative and restorative.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒj to ʒss.

For a child a year old, ℥x.

Dr. Williams considered this medicine. He says it possesses all the therapeutic powers of iodine without its irritating properties.

Ammonium Iod.

Iodine ʒj ss., iodide of potassium ʒ ss., camphor

ʒss., rectified spirit ʒss. (= 1 of iodine in ʒ).

Action.—Stimulant, restorative, and alterative.

Liquor Iod.

Iodine ʒss., iodide of potassium, ʒss., distilled

water ʒss. (= 1 of iodine in ʒ).

Action.—Alterative; restorative; relaxant.

Incompatibility.—Basis of heat, fire, caustic alkalis and vegetable acids.

Extractum Hyocyami.

The expressed juice of the fresh leaves and young branches evaporated to a proper consistence.

Action and incompatibility.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒ to ʒss or ʒj.

Succus Hyocyami.

Action and incompatibility.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒss to ʒj or ʒjss.

Tinctura Hyocyami.

The fresh leaves ʒj ss, proof spirit 1 pint.

Action.—Sedative; anodyne.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒss to ʒj.

For a child a year old, ʒjss to ʒj or ʒjss.

Incompatibility.—As above.

IODIUM, C₂H₂.

Formed by mixing concentrated alcoholic solutions of iodine and potash.

Action.—Alterative; stimulant; tonic. Useful in scrofula and chronic skin diseases. Has lately been recommended in the local treatment of cancer.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 gr. to ʒss in pill.

Iodo Tannin.

Formed by combining iodine, tannin, and water.

Action.—It combines the action of iodine and tannin. Is best given in the form of syrup, made so that each oz. will contain 1 gr. of iodine.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒj to ʒss.

IODUM. Formerly Iodinium. A non-metallic element obtained chiefly from the ashes of sea-weeds. I. Eq. 127.

Action.—Iodine exerts a special absorptive action on the lymphatic glands; hence it is an alterative and resolvent.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒ gr. in pill freshly prepared.

It is rarely used, on account of its irritating action on the stomach.

Incompatibles.—Metallic salts, mineral acids, the alkalis.

Acidum Iodicum.

Prepared by boiling iodine in nitric acid. IO₃.

Action.—Alterative; resolvent.

Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 10 grs.

Acidum Hydriodicum. HI.

Action.—Alterative and resolvent.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒss to ʒss.

For a child a year old, ʒv.

Dr. Buchanan introduced this medicine. He says it possesses all the therapeutical powers of iodine without its irritating properties.

Linimentum Iodi.

Iodine 1 1/2 oz., iodide of potassium 1/2 oz., camphor 1/2 oz., rectified spirit 10 fl.oz. (= 1 of iodine in 9).

Action.—Stimulant, resolvent, and alterative.

Liquor Iodi.

Iodine 20 grs., iodide of potassium, 30 grs., distilled water 1 fl.oz. (= 1 of iodine in 24).

Action.—Alterative; resolvent; rubefacient.

Tinctura Iodi. (Formerly Tinctura Iodini Composita.)

A solution of iodine $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., iodide of potassium $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., rectified spirit 1 pint (= 1 of iodine in 49).

Action.—Alterative; resolvent.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{m}$ v to $\mathfrak{m}$ x or $\mathfrak{m}$ xx, in sherry.

Incompatibles.—See above.

Unguentum Iodi.

Composed of iodine and iodide of potassium, of each 32 grs., proof spirit 1 fl.dr., lard 2 oz. (1 in 30).

Action.—Alterative; resolvent; irritant.

Vapor Iodi.

Take of tincture of iodine 1 fl.dr., water 1 fl.oz. Mix in a suitable apparatus, and, having applied a gentle heat, let the vapour that arises be inhaled.

Action.—Alterative; resolvent.

The following receipts for iodized baths are taken from Dr. Waring's admirable work on Therapeutics:—

IODURETTED BATHS.

Children.

Age.	Water Quarts.	Grains of Iodine.	Grains of Iodide of Potassium.
4 to 7	36	30 to 36	60 to 72
7 " 11	75	48 60 72	96 120 144
11 " 14	125	72 to 96	144 to 192

Adults.

Dose.	Parts of Water.	Grains of Iodine.	Grains of Iodide of Potassium.
1	360	1 to 2	4 to 5
2	240	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3	4 5 6
3	240	1 to 3	6 to 7

SPERMATICA. The dried test of *Ophiodon aspidotermis*. *Sperm.*

Action.—Expectorant and expectorant; emetic in large doses. Useful in spasm and dyspeptic disorders.

Dose.—10 the powdered root for an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. to 2 grs. as an expectorant; 15 to 30 grs. as an emetic.

For a child a year old, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. as an emetic.

Folia Ipecacuanhe cum Scilla.

Compound of compound powder of *Ipecacuanha* 3 oz., well and macerated, of each 1 oz., trachea q. s.

Action.—Expectorant; diaphoretic.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 15 grs.

2 grains contain about $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. of opium.

Folia Ipecacuanhe cum Opio. Th. Edin.

Compound of *Ipecacuanha* and opium powder 3 parts, essence of rose 1 part.

Action.—Expectorant; narcotic.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 15 grs.

Each 3 grains of opium is about 6 grains of the pill.

Tinctura Iodii. (Formerly *Tinctura Iodii Composita*.)

A solution of iodine $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., iodide of potassium $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., rectified spirit 1 pint (= 1 of iodine in 40).

Action.—Alterative; resorbent.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 or 2 ss. in story.

Incompatibility.—See above.

Unguentum Iodii.

Composed of iodine and iodide of potassium, of each 22 grs., proof spirit 1 lb. dr., lard 2 oz. (1 in 20).

Action.—Alterative; resorbent; irritant.

Vapor Iodii.

Take of tincture of iodine 1 fl. oz., water 1 fl. oz. Mix in a suitable apparatus, and, having applied a gentle heat, let the vapor that arises be inhaled.

Action.—Alterative; resorbent.

The following receipts for iodine baths are taken from Dr. Waring's admirable work on Therapeutics:—

INDURATED BATHS.

Children.

Age.	Water Quarts.	Grains of Iodine.	Grains of Iodide of Potassium.
4 to 7	30	20 to 30	60 to 75
7 to 11	15	40 to 50	120 to 150
11 to 14	15	20 to 30	100 to 125

Adults.

Degree.	Quarts of Water.	Drachms of Iodine.	Drs. of Iodide of Potassium.
1	200	2 to 2½	4 to 5
2	240	2 2½ 3	4 5 6
3	300	3 to 3½	6 to 7

IPECACUANHA. The dried root of *Cephaelis ipecacuanha*. Ipecacuan.

Action.—Diaphoretic and expectorant; emetic in large doses. Useful in dysentery and dysenteric diarrhoea.

Dose.—Of the powdered root for an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. to 2 grs. as an expectorant; 15 to 30 grs. as an emetic.

For a child a year old, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. as an emetic.

Pilula Ipecacuanhæ cum Scillâ.

Composed of compound powder of ipecacuan 3 oz., squill and ammoniacum, of each 1 oz., treacle q. s.

Action.—Expectorant; diaphoretic.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs. 5 grains contain about $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. of opium.

Pilula Ipecacuanhæ cum Opio. Ph. Edin.

Composed of ipecacuan and opium powder 3 parts, conserve of roses 1 part.

Action.—Expectorant; narcotic.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 15 grs.

Half a grain of opium in about 6 grains of the pill.

Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ Compositus. Commonly known as "Dover's Powder."

Ipecacuan $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., opium $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., sulphate of potash 4 oz.
Action.—Diaphoretic; expectorant; anodyne; narcotic. 10 grains of the powder contain 1 of opium.

Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 10 or 15 grs.

For a child a year old, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.

Syrupus Ipecacuanhæ. Ph. Edin.

Ipecacuan 1 oz., rectified spirit 5 fl.oz., proof spirit and water, of each 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ fl.oz., syrup 35 fl.oz. 40 minims contain about 1 grain of ipecacuan.

Action.—Expectorant; diaphoretic.

Dose.—For an adult, f3j to f3ij.

For a child a year old, $\mathfrak{m}\nu$ to $\mathfrak{m}\lambda$.

Trochisci Ipecacuanhæ.

Composed of ipecacuan 180 grs., sugar 25 oz., gum acacia 1 oz., mucilage of gum acacia 2 fl.oz., water q. s. Divide into 720 lozenges, each of which will contain $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. of ipecacuan.

Dose.—1 to 3 lozenges.

Trochisci Morphine et Ipecacuanhæ.

Composed of hydrochlorate of morphia 20 grs., ipecacuan 60 grs., tincture of tolu $\frac{1}{2}$ fl.oz., sugar 24 oz., gum acacia 1 oz., mucilage of gum acacia q. s., water $\frac{1}{2}$ fl.oz. Divide into 720 lozenges.

Each lozenge contains $\frac{1}{12}$ of a gr. of hydrochlorate of morphia, and $\frac{1}{12}$ of a grain of ipecacuan.

Action.—Anodyne; sedative; expectorant.

Dose.—1 to 6 lozenges.

Tinctura Ipecacuanhæ.
 Extract of ipecacuan 1 oz., cherry 1 pint.
Action.—Diaphoretic; expectorant; emetic.
Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{q}$ to $\mathfrak{ss}$ as an expectorant;
 f3j to f3ij as an emetic.
 For a child a year old, $\mathfrak{q}$ as an expectorant;
 $\mathfrak{ss}$ as an emetic.

TINCTURA CANTHAR.

The *Cantharides* yields very highly of the purgative action of this drug, the seeds of which are used. It is known to purg. with speed, and these reasons, and the great merit of being almost tasteless. They are given in the form of

Tinctura Ipecacuanhæ.

Composed of 1 oz. of the weak proof spirit 1 pint.
Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{q}$ to $\mathfrak{ss}$.
 The dose of the alcoholic extract is 5 to 10 grs.

CHERRY or HENNA. The rhizome of the *Iris*

versicolor. Root Plug.
Action.—Cholagogue and antispasmodic, resembling castor oil.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 5 grs. of the extract in pill.

ELM. The dried twigs of *Quercus purpa-*

lina.
Action.—Hydragogue cathartic. Useful in dropsy.
Dose.— $\mathfrak{ss}$ the powdered tuber for an adult, 24 to 30 grs.

For a child a year old, 1 gr.

ELM. *Quercus purpa-*

lina.
Action.—Hydragogue cathartic. Useful in dropsy.
Dose.— $\mathfrak{ss}$ the powdered tuber for an adult, 24 to 30 grs.

For a child a year old, 1 gr.

Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ Compositus. Commonly known as "Dover's Powder."

Ipecacuan $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., opium $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., sulphate of potash 4 oz.
Action.—Emphoretic; expectorant; anodyne; cathartic.
Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 10 or 15 grs.
For a child a year old, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.

Syrupus Ipecacuanhæ. Ph. Edin.
Ipecacuan 1 oz., distilled spirit 2 fl. oz., proof spirit and water, of each $\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz., syrup 15 fl. oz. 40 minims contain about 1 grain of ipecacuan.
Action.—Expectorant; diaphoretic.
Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{fj}$ to $\mathfrak{fjss}$.
For a child a year old, $\mathfrak{ss}$ to $\mathfrak{ssj}$.

Trochisci Ipecacuanhæ.
Composed of ipecacuan 150 grs., sugar 50 grs., gum acacia 1 oz., mucilage of gum acacia 2 fl. oz., water $\frac{1}{2}$ p. Divide into 750 lozenges, each of which will contain $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. of ipecacuan.
Dose.—1 to 2 lozenges.

Trochisci Morphinæ et Ipecacuanhæ.
Composed of hydrochloride of morphia 50 grs., ipecacuan 50 grs., tincture of cube $\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz., sugar 50 grs., gum acacia 1 oz., mucilage of gum acacia $\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz. Divide into 750 lozenges.
Each lozenge contains $\frac{1}{2}$ of a gr. of hydrochloride of morphia, and $\frac{1}{2}$ of a grain of ipecacuan.
Action.—Anodyne; sedative; expectorant.
Dose.—1 to 4 lozenges.

Vinum Ipecacuanhæ.

Composed of ipecacuan 1 oz., sherry 1 pint.

Action.—Diaphoretic; expectorant; emetic.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{mxx}$ to $\mathfrak{mxxx}$ as an expectorant; $\mathfrak{f\ssij}$ to $\mathfrak{f\ssvj}$ as an emetic.

For a child a year old, $\mathfrak{mij}$ as an expectorant; $\mathfrak{mxxx}$ as an emetic.

IPOMÆA CÆRULEA.

Dr. O'Shaughnessy speaks very highly of the purgative action of this drug, the seeds of which are used. It occasions no pain, acts speedily, and then ceases, and has the great merit of being almost tasteless. May be given in the form of

Tinctura Ipomææ Cærulæ.

Composed of 8 oz. of the seeds, proof spirit 2 pints.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{f\ssj}$ to $\mathfrak{f\ssjss}$.

The dose of the alcoholic extract is 5 to 10 grs.

IRIDIN or IRISIN. The rhizome of the Iris versicolor. Blue Flag.

Action.—Cholagogue and anthelmintic, resembling blue pill.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 5 grs. of the extract in pill.

JALAPA. The dried tubercles of *Exogonium purga*.

Jalap.

Action.—Hydragogue cathartic. Useful in dropsy.

Dose.—Of the powdered tuber for an adult, 10 to 30 grs.

For a child a year old, 1 gr.

Extractum Jalapæ.

An aquo-spirituos extract.

Action.—Purgative, produces copious watery stools.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 15 grs.

For a child a year old, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.

Jalapæ Resina.*Action*.—Powerfully purgative.*Dose*.—For an adult, 2 to 5 gra.**Pulvis Jalapæ Compositus.** (=1 in 3.)

Jalap 5 oz., acid tartrate of potash 9 oz., ginger 1 oz.

Action.—Hydragogue cathartic.*Dose*.—For an adult, 10 to 40 or 60 gra.

For a child a year old, 1 gr.

Tinctura Jalapæ.

Composed of jalap 2½ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.

5j of the tincture is equal to 3 grains of the extract.

Action.—Purgative.*Dose*.—For an adult, f5ss. to f5ij.

For a child a year old, ℥v to ℥x.

Jalapine.

A pure white resin, the active principle of jalap.

Action.—Purgative.*Dose*.—For an adult, 2 to 4 gra.

It is thought by some to be a purer and more certain preparation than the Resina.

JUNIPERUS. The unripe fruit of *Juniperus communis*. Common Juniper.**Oleum Juniperi.***Action*.—Diuretic principally, but also a carminative and stimulant.*Dose*.—For an adult, ℥j to ℥ij, or ℥v, in pill or emulsion.**Spiritus Juniperi.**

Oil of Juniper 1 fl.oz., rectified spirit 49 fl.oz.

Jalapine.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, ℥x to ℥xx, or f5j.
 For a child a year old, ℥ij to ℥x.
 The preparation contains about 50 times as much oil of Juniper as the Spiritus Juniperi, Ph. Lond.

EMUL. The powder which adheres to the capsules of *Anticarsin* tincture.

Action.—Anticarsin, especially against the tertia tinea.

Dose.—For an adult, 30 to 120 gra. of the powder.
 For a child a year old, 1 to 5 gr.

ESQ. The impalpable juice of *Purpurea maritima*. *Kino*.

Action.—Astringent. Useful in leucorrhœa or other mucous or sanguineous discharges.

Dose.—For an adult, 30 to 60 gr.

Purpurea Kino Composita.

Composed of kino 1½ oz., opium 1 oz., cinnamon 1 oz.

Action.—Astringent; sedative.*Dose*.—For an adult, 1 to 10 gra. or upwards.

For a child a year old, ½ to 1 gr.

The preparation contains one grain of opium in twenty.

Tinctura Kino.

Composed of kino 1 oz., rectified spirit 1 pint.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥xx to f5j.

For a child a year old, ℥x.

Composition.—The preparations of kino are incompatible with acids and alkalies, and with the salts of iron.

ESQ., ESQO, or CUSQ. The flowers of *Drayneria* *antidysenterica*.

Jalape Resina.

Action.—Powerfully purgative.
Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 5 grs.

Pulvis Jalape Compositus. (=1 to 2.)

Jalap 3 oz., acid lactate of potash 9 oz., ginger 1 oz.
Action.—Hydragogue cathartic.
Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 15 or 50 grs.
 For a child a year old, 1 gr.

Tinctura Jalape.

Composed of jalap 3½ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.
 5j of the tincture is equal to 3 grains of the extract.
Action.—Purgative.
Dose.—For an adult, 5ss. to ʒj.
 For a child a year old, ʒss to ʒss.

Jalapine.

A pure white resin, the active principle of jalap.
Action.—Purgative.
Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 4 grs.
 It is thought by some to be a purer and more certain preparation than the Resin.

JUNIPERUS. The woody fruit of *Juniperus communis*. *Common Juniper.***Oleum Juniperi.**

Action.—Ureteric principally, but also a stimulant and expectorant.
Dose.—For an adult, ʒj to ʒjss or ʒss, in pill or emulsion.

Spiritus Juniperi.

Oil of Juniper 1 lb. oz., rectified spirit 1 lb. oz.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒx to ʒxxx, or ʒj.
 For a child a year old, ʒij to ʒv.

This preparation contains about 95 times as much oil of juniper as the *Spiritus Juniperi*, Ph. Lond.

KAMALA. The powder which adheres to the capsules of *Rottlera tinctoria*.

Action.—Anthelmintic, especially against the *tænia solium*.

Dose.—For an adult, 30 to 120 grs. of the powder.
 For a child a year old, 2 to 3 or 5 grs.

KINO. The inspissated juice of *Pterocarpus marsupium*. *Kino.*

Action.—Astringent. Useful in diarrhoea or other mucous or sanguineous discharges.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 30 grs.

Pulvis Kino Composita.

Composed of kino 3½ oz., opium ¼ oz., cinnamon 1 oz.

Action.—Astringent; sedative.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs. or upwards.

For a child a year old, ¼ to 1 gr.

This preparation contains one grain of opium in twenty.

Tinctura Kino.

Composed of kino 2 oz., rectified spirit 1 pint.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒxxx to ʒj.

For a child a year old, ʒv.

Incompatibles.—The preparations of kino are incompatible with acids and alkalis, and with the salts of iron.

KOUSO, KUSSO, or CUSSO. The flowers of *Brayera anthelmintica*.

Infusum Koussou.

Cusso $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., water 4 fl. oz. ; boil for fifteen minutes.
Action.—Anthelmintic, principally for *taenia solium*.
Dose.—For an adult, f3ij to f3iv or f3vj.

KRAMERIE RADIX. The dried root of *Krameria triandra*. Rhatany.

Action.—Astringent and tonic. Useful in cases of excessive mucous or sanguineous discharge, as diarrhoea, dysentery, menorrhagia, &c.
Dose.—Of the powdered root for an adult, 10 to 30 grs.

For a child a year old, 1 to 3 grs.

Extractum Kramerie.

A watery extract of rhatany.

Action.—Astringent.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 20 grs.

Infusum Kramerie.

Composed of rhatany $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., water 10 fl. oz.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, f3j to f3ij.

For a child a year old, f3j.

Tinctura Kramerie.

Composed of rhatany 24 oz., proof spirit 1 pint.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, f5ss. to f5ij.

For a child a year old, mv.

Incompatibles.—The preparations of *Krameria* are incompatible with alkalis, mineral acids, and salts of iron.

LAC. The fresh milk of the cow, *Bos taurus*. Used in the preparation of *Mistura Scammonii*.

LACTUCÆ LEMN. The coloring matter of *Beta vulgaris*.
 The tincture is used in 10 fl. oz., proof spirit is used for the preparation of blue litmus-paper as a test for acids.

LACTUCA. The flowering herb of *Lactuca virosa*. The concentrated Lactucæ.

Extractum Lactucæ. The expressed juice of *Lactuca*.—Astringent, narcotic, diaphoretic, diuretic, and slightly carminative. It resembles, but is much inferior to the following preparation.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 15 grs.

LACTUCARIUM. Lactucæ Opium.

Tinctura Lactucari.
 Composed of lactucarium 4 oz., proof spirit 1 pint.
Action.—Sedative, anodyne, and narcotic.
Dose.—For an adult, xj to xx to f5ss.
 For a child a year old, xj to xij.

LACTINARIA SPERMATICA. The common Sea-Yeast.
 It is used in the form of a test for the purpose of detecting the use of nitric or other caustic acid.

LACTINIA CORTIS. The bark of *Lactuca Kermesina*.
 The drug, which possesses astringent and stimulant properties, has been recommended by Dr. Hoffman in cases of profuse expectoration from chronic bronchitis.

Infusum Kramerie.

Composed of rhizomy 4 oz., water 12 fl. oz.; boil for fifteen minutes.
 Action.—Astringent, principally for chronic catarrhs.
 Dose.—For an adult, ℥j to ℥ij or ℥ij.

FRAXINAE RADIX. The dried root of *Fraxinus* *excelsa*. History.

Action.—Astringent and tonic. Useful in cases of excessive mucus or sanguineous discharges, diarrhoea, dysentery, menorrhagia, &c.
 Dose.—Of the powdered root for an adult, 10 to 30 grs.
 For a child a year old, 1 to 3 grs.

Extractum Kramerie.

A watery extract of rhizomy.
 Action.—Astringent.
 Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 20 grs.

Infusum Kramerie.

Composed of rhizomy 4 oz., water 12 fl. oz.
 Action.—As above.
 Dose.—For an adult, ℥j to ℥ij.
 For a child a year old, ℥j.

Tinctura Kramerie.

Composed of rhizomy 12 oz., proof spirit 2 pints.
 Action.—As above.
 Dose.—For an adult, ℥ss to ℥ij.
 For a child a year old, ℥ss.

Incompatibility.—The preparations of *Krameria* are incompatible with alkalis, mineral acids, and salts of iron.

LAC. The fresh milk of the cow, *Bos taurus*. Used in the preparation of *Mistura Sacchari*.

LACMUS. Litmus. The colouring matter of *Rocella tinctoria*.

The tincture (1 oz. to 10 fl. oz., proof spirit) is used for the preparation of blue litmus-paper as a test for acids.

LACTUCA. The flowering herb of *Lactuca virosa*. The strong-scented Lettuce.**Extractum Lactuce.** The expressed juice.

Action.—Anodyne; narcotic, diaphoretic, diuretic, and slightly aperient. It resembles, but is much inferior to the following preparation.
 Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 15 grs.

LACTUCARIUM. Lettuce Opium.**Tinctura Lactucarii.**

Composed of lactucarium 4 oz., proof spirit 2 pints.
 Action.—Sedative, anodyne, and narcotic.
 Dose.—For an adult, ℥x or ℥xx to ℥ss.
 For a child a year old, ℥j to ℥ij.

LAMINARIA SPIRALIS. The common Sea-Tangle.

Is used in the form of a tent for the purpose of dilating the os uteri or other excretory canal.

Laricis Cortex. The bark of *Larix Europæa*. Common Larch.

This drug, which possesses astringent and stimulant properties, has been recommended by Dr. Headlam Greenhow in cases of profuse expectoration from chronic bronchitis.

Tinctura Laricis.

Larch bark 2½ oz., rectified spirit 1 pint.

Action.—Stimulating and astringent tonic.*Dose*.—For an adult, ℥xx to fʒss.**LAUROCERASI FOLIA.** The fresh leaves of *Prunus Laurocerasus*. Cherry Laurel.*Action*.—Sedative, similar to, but weaker and less certain than, hydrocyanic acid.**Aqua Laurocerasi.**

Laurel leaves 1 lb., water 2½ pints; distil a pint.

Action.—As above. To be administered with caution.*Dose*.—For an adult, ℥v to fʒss.**LAVANDULA.** The flowers of *Lavandula vera*. Common lavender.*Action*.—Stimulant; carminative; antispasmodic.**Oleum Lavandulae.***Action*.—Antispasmodic; carminative; stimulant.*Dose*.—For an adult, ℥ij to ℥v, in emulsion.**Spiritus Lavandulae.**

Oil of lavender 1 fl. oz., rectified spirit 49 fl. oz.

Action.—As above.*Dose*.—For an adult, ℥xx to ℥xxx or fʒj.

For a child a year old, ℥ij to ℥v.

Tinctura Lavandulae Composita.

Composed of oil of lavender 1½ fl. dr., oil of rosemary 10 minims, cinnamon 150 grs., nutmeg 150 grs., red sandal wood 300 grs., proof spirit 2 pints.

Action.—As above.*Dose*.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒij.

For a child a year old, ℥v.

LEUCOPHYLLA The active principle of *Leucaena* (the Fig-tree).
Action.—A mild and agreeable aperient, having a general cathartic action; and being a tonic to the stomach it is useful in all cases where there is debility of life in the stomach.
Dose.—For an adult, 1 gr. to 2 grs. in pill 3 or 4 times a day.

LEUCISTHUS CORALLI. The outer part of the rind of *Leucaena*.
Action.—Aromatic tonic; and carminative.

LEUCISTHUS LIMONIS.
Action.—As above; stimulant.
Dose.—For an adult, ℥j to ℥v, in pill to emulsion.

LEUCISTHUS LIMONIS.
 The expressed juice of the ripe fruit.
Action.—Antispasmodic.
Dose.—For an adult, about ʒi to ʒiij. As much as a child per day has been given in acute rheumatism.

Syrupus Limonis.
 Lemon-peel 2 oz., lemon-juice 1 pint, sugar 2½ lbs.
Dose.—For an adult, ʒss. to ʒj.
 For a child a year old, ℥v to ℥x.

Tinctura Limonis.
 Lemon-peel 2½ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.
Action.—Antispasmodic; carminative; stimulant.
Dose.—For an adult, ʒj to ʒij.
 For a child a year old, ℥v.

Properties.—The mineral acids and lime water.

LEUCE. Lined.

Tinctura Lonicæ.

Lonic herb 2½ oz., rectified spirit 1 pint.
Action.—Stimulating and antiseptic tonic.
Dose.—For an adult, ℥ss to ℥j.

LAURO-CASSIA JULIA. The fresh leaves of *Prunella lauro-cassia*. Cherry Laurel.

Action.—Sedative, stimulant, but weaker and less certain than hydnocarpic acid.

Aqua Lauroracina.

Laurel leaves 1 lb., water 1½ pints; distill a pint.
Action.—As above. To be administered with caution.
Dose.—For an adult, ℥v to ℥ss.

LAVANDULA. The flowers of *Lavandula vera*. Common lavender.

Action.—Stimulant; carminative; antispasmodic.

Oleum Lavandulae.

Action.—Antispasmodic; carminative; stimulant.
Dose.—For an adult, ℥ij to ℥v, in emulsion.

Spiritus Lavandulae.

Oil of lavender 1 fl. oz., rectified spirit 2 fl. oz.
Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥ss to ℥ss or ℥j.
 For a child a year old, ℥ij to ℥v.

Tinctura Lavandulae Composita.

Composed of oil of lavender 1½ fl. oz., oil of rosemary 10 minims, cinnamon 150 grs., nutmeg 150 grs., red sandal wood 200 grs., proof spirit 2 pints.
Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥ss to ℥j.
 For a child a year old, ℥ss.

LEPTANDRINE. The active principle of *Leptandra Virginica*.

Action.—A mild and agreeable aperient, having a special cholagogue action; and being a tonic to the stomach, it is useful in all cases where there is a deficiency of bile in the excretions.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 gr. to 2 grs. in pill 3 or 4 times a day.

LIMONIS CORTEX. The outer part of the rind of *Citrus Limonum*.

Action.—Aromatic tonic; and carminative.

Oleum Limonis.

Action.—As above; stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥ij to ℥v, in pill or emulsion.

Succus Limonis.

The expressed juice of the ripe fruit.

Action.—Refrigerant.

Dose.—For an adult, almost ad libitum. As much as a pint per day has been given in acute rheumatism.

Syrupus Limonis.

Lemon-peel 2 oz., lemon-juice 1 pint, sugar 2½ lbs.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒij.
 For a child a year old, ℥v to ℥x.

Tinctura Limonis.

Fresh lemon-peel 2½ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.

Action.—Aromatic tonic; carminative; stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, ℥v.

Incompatibles.—The mineral acids and lime-water.

LINUM. Linseed.

Lini Farina.

Cake of linseed from which the oil has been pressed, and reduced to powder.

Cataplasma Lini.

Linseed meal 4 oz., olive oil $\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz., boiling water 10 fl. oz.

Lini Semina. The seeds of *Linum usitatissimum*.**Infusum Lini.** (Formerly Infusum Lini Comp.)

Linseed 160 grs., liquorice 60 grs., water 10 fl. oz.

Action.—Demulcent; diluent. Useful as a drink in catarrhal affections and inflammations of the mucous surfaces.

Dose.—Ad libitum.

Oleum Lini.

Used only for external application as an emollient.

LITHIA. The oxide of Lithium, LiO . Eq. 15.**Lithiæ Carbonas.** Li_2CO_3

Action.—Diuretic; antacid. The lithia salts are especially useful in cases of gouty diathesis with lithic acid deposits, because the urate of lithia is soluble.

Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 6 grs.

Lithiæ Citras. $3 \text{ LiO}, \text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_{11}$

Action.—As above, but more soluble than the Carbonate.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

Lithiæ Citras Effervescens.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, 60 to 120 grs.
It contains 2 grs. of lithia in 60 grs.

Liquor Lithiæ Effervescens. *Lithia water.*
A solution of carbonate of lithia charged with carbonic acid. Ten cc. contain 5 grs. of carbonate of lithia.
Action.—Antacid. The preparations of lithia have been lately recommended for gout and rheumatism.
Dose.—For an adult, 4 to 10 fl. oz.
A similar preparation is sold under the name of the *Granule Effervescentes Carbonate of Lithia*.

LITHUM. The dried herb, *Lobelia inflata*, in flower.
Lobelia inflata.

Tinctura Lobelia.

Compound of lobelia 5j ss., proof spirit 1 pint.
Action.—Antispasmodic; expectorant; diaphoretic, and emetic; in the last form it is a dangerous agent. Useful in spasmodic asthma, croup, and other pulmonary affections attended with difficult breathing.
Dose.—For an adult, ʒi to ʒjss.

Tinctura Lobelia Adhærens.

Compound of lobelia ʒj ss., spirit of ether 1 pint.
Action.—Antispasmodic; expectorant; diaphoretic.
Dose.—For an adult, ʒi to ʒjss.

LIPTUM. The dried seedling of the female plant *Humulus Lupulus*. The common Hop.

Extractum Lypul.

An aqueo-spirituous extract.
Action.—Aromatic bitter tonic; slightly narcotic and sedative. Useful in a nervous where gastric action is low.

Lini Farina.

Cake of linseed from which the oil has been pressed and reduced to powder.

Cataplasma Lini.

Linseed meal 4 oz., olive oil 4 fl. oz., boiling water 10 fl. oz.

Lini Semen. The seeds of *Linum catharticum*.

Infusum Lini. (Formerly *Infusum Lini Comp.*)

Linseed 160 grs., Rhenish 60 grs., water 16 fl. oz.

Action.—Demulcent; digest. Useful as a drink in catarrhal affections and inflammations of the mucous surfaces.

Dose.—Ad libitum.

Unguentum Lini.

Used only for external application as an emollient.

LITHIA. The salts of Lithium. *Li*. Eq. 100.

Lithiæ Carbonas. Li_2CO_3 .

Action.—Diuretic; cathartic. The lithia salts are especially useful in cases of gray exanthema with uric acid deposits, because the uric acid is soluble.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 5 grs.

Lithiæ Citras. $\text{Li}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Action.—As above, but more soluble than the Carbonate.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

Lithiæ Citras Effervescentes.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 120 grs.

It contains 2 grs. of lithia in 60 grs.

Liquor Lithiæ Effervescens. Lithia water.

A solution of carbonate of lithia charged with carbonic acid. Ten oz. contain 5 grs. of carbonate of lithia.

Action.—Antacid. The preparations of lithia have been lately recommended for gout and rheumatism.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 fl. oz.

A similar preparation is sold under the name of the Granular Effervescing Carbonate of Lithia.

LOBELIA. The dried herb, *Lobelia inflata*, in flower. Indian Tobacco.

Tinctura Lobeliæ.

Composed of lobelia 2½ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.

Action.—Antispasmodic, expectorant, diaphoretic, and emetic; in the last form it is a dangerous agent. Useful in spasmodic asthma, croup, and other pulmonary affections attended with difficult breathing.

Dose.—For an adult, πx to ʒss.

Tinctura Lobeliæ Ætherea.

Composed of lobelia 2½ oz., spirit of ether 1 pint.

Action.—Antispasmodic; expectorant; diaphoretic.

Dose.—For an adult, πx to ʒss.

LUPULUS. The dried strobiles of the female plant of *Humulus Lupulus*. The common Hop.

Extractum Lupuli.

An aquo-spirituous extract.

Action.—Aromatic bitter tonic; slightly narcotic; sedative. Useful as a narcotic where opiates cannot be borne.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 or 15 grs.
Incompatibles.—The ferruginous compounds, from the presence of tannin: the mineral acids.

Infusum Lupuli.

An infusion of $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. hops in 10 fl.oz. water.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, fʒj.

Incompatibles.—As above.

Tinctura Lupuli.

Composed of hops 2½ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒij.

For a child a year old, ℥v.

Incompatibles.—As above.

Lupulina.

The grains or glands of the hop separated from the strobiles by rubbing and sifting.

Dose.—For an adult, 6 to 12 grs.

Tinctura Lupulinæ.

5 oz. of the preceding, with 2 pints rectified spirit.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒij.

For a child a year old, ℥v.

These two preparations have much more of the narcotic property than those of the *British Pharmacopœia*.

LITHIUM SALICARIA. The Lith Purple Lonicera. ʒi. Dose.

Action.—Antispasmodic; bitter tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, 40 grs. of the powdered herb.

Incompatibles.—The salts and preparations of iron.

A Decoction is made with 1 oz. of the root in a

quint of water.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, fʒj.

MAGNESIUM. Mg. ℥j. ʒi.

Magnesia. MgO.

Prepared by calcining carbonate of magnesia.

Action.—Antacid; aperient; cathartic.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒi to ʒij.

For a child a year old, ʒi to ʒij.

Incompatibles.—Acids, acridulous salts, metallic salts,

salts of ammonia, lime-water, and aloes.

Magnesia Levissima. MgO.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒi to ʒij.

For a child a year old, ʒi.

Magnesia Carbonas. $3(MgCO_3) \cdot MgO \cdot 5H_2O$.

Prepared from the sulphate by the action of carbonic

acid.

Action.—Aperient; antacid.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒi to ʒij or ʒij.

For a child a year old, ʒi.

Incompatibles.—Vide *Magnesia*.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 or 15 grs.

Incompatibles.—The ferruginous compounds, from the presence of tannin; the mineral acids.

Tinctura Lycopli.

An infusion of $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. lops in 10 fl. oz. water.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ss}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ij}$.

For a child a year old, $\mathfrak{ss}$.

Incompatibles.—As above.

Tinctura Lycopli.

Composed of lops $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., good spirit 1 pint.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{ss}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ij}$.

For a child a year old, $\mathfrak{ss}$.

Incompatibles.—As above.

Lycopina.

The grains or glands of the lops separated from the vessels by rubbing and sifting.

Dose.—For an adult, 4 to 12 grs.

Tinctura Lycopina.

5 oz. of the preceding, with 3 parts rectified spirit.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{ss}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ij}$.

For a child a year old, $\mathfrak{ss}$.

These two preparations have much more of the narcotic property than those of the British Pharmacopœia.

LYTHRUM SALICARIA. The herb Purple Loosestrife. Ph. Dub.

Action.—Astringent bitter tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, 60 grs. of the powdered herb.

Incompatibles.—The salts and preparations of iron.

A Decoction is made with 1 oz. of the root in a pint of water.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ss}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ij}$.

For a child a year old, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ss}$.

MAGNESIUM. Mg. Eq. 12.

Magnesia. MgO.

Prepared by calcining carbonate of magnesia.

Action.—Antacid; aperient; antilithic.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 60 grs.

For a child a year old, 3 to 5 grs.

Incompatibles.—Acids, acidulous salts, metallic salts, muriate of ammonia, lime-water, and alum.

Magnesia Levis. MgO.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 60 grs.

For a child a year old, 3 grs.

Magnesiæ Carbonas. $3(\text{MgO}, \text{CO}_2) \cdot \text{MgO}, 5 \text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Prepared from the sulphate by the action of carbonate of soda.

Action.—Aperient; antacid.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 40 or 60 grs.

For a child a year old, 3 grs.

Incompatibles.—Vide MAGNESIA.

Liquor Magnesiae Carbonatis.

Prepared by mixing solutions of the sulphate of magnesia and carbonate of soda, and passing carbonic acid gas into it. This solution contains about 13 gra. of carbonate of magnesia in a fluid ounce.

Action.—Aperient; antacid.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥j to ℥ij.

Magnesiae Carbonas Levis. (MgO, CO_2), $MgO, 5HO$.

Action.—Aperient; antacid.

Dose.—The same as Magnesiae Carbonas.

Incompatibles.—The same as Magnesiae, except lime-water.

Magnesiae Citras.

Prepared by mixing solutions of citric acid and carbonate of magnesia.

Action.—Gently purgative; antacid.

Dose.—For an adult, 60 to 180 gra.

Liquor Magnesiae Citratis.

Action.—Antacid; mildly laxative. An agreeable preparation.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥v to ℥x.

Magnesiae Sodio Citras.

Dose.—For an adult, 60 to 120 gra.

For a child a year old, 5 to 10 gra.

Magnesiae Sulphas. $MgO, SO_4, 7HO$.

Action.—Purgative.

Dose.—For an adult, 60 gra. to $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.

For a child a year old, 3 to 5 gra.

Incompatibles.—Alkalis, the carbonates, lime-water, chloride of calcium, and acetate of lead.

Euxina Magnesiae Sulphatis.

Compound of sulphate of magnesia 1 oz., olive oil 1 lb., mixture of each 12 fl. oz.

Action.—Purgative.

MAGNIA SIVERTER. *Mord. callos.*

Made in the form of Decoction, it acts as a de-luscent, and much resembles Althaea.

MAGNINUM. *M. E. 28.***Magnesium Carbonas cum Saccharo.**

Prepared by mixing solutions of sulphate of iron and magnesium with carbonate of soda, and after-wards adding sugar.

Action.—The salts of magnesium are said to possess properties closely allied to those of the salts of iron as regards their action on the blood, and to be very useful in chlorotic and such-like diseases, also in cases of pyrexia and gastrodynia.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 20 gra.

Magnesium Sulphas.

Prepared by dissolving the carbonate in sulphuric acid.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 gra.

MAGNA. *A concrete medicinal emanation from the*

min. of Praxinos ore.

Action.—Mildly laxative; nutritious when fresh.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to 1 oz.

For a child a year old, 30 to 60 gra.

Liquor Magnesie Carbonatis.

Prepared by mixing solutions of the sulphate of magnesia and carbonate of soda, and passing carbonic acid gas into it. This solution contains about 10 grs. of carbonate of magnesia in a fluid ounce.

Action.—Aperient; antacid.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. oz.

Magnesie Carbonas Levin. ($MgO, 500$), $MgCO_3$, 500.

Action.—Aperient; antacid.

Dose.—The same as *Magnesie Carbonas*.

Incompatibles.—The same as *Magnesia*, except lime water.

Magnesie Citras.

Prepared by mixing solutions of citric acid and carbonate of magnesia.

Action.—Gently purgative; antacid.

Dose.—For an adult, 50 to 100 grs.

Liquor Magnesie Citris.

Action.—Antacid; mildly laxative. Its specific preparation.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 fl. oz.

Magnesie Sodis Citras.

Dose.—For an adult, 60 to 120 grs.

For a child a year old, 5 to 10 grs.

Magnesie Sulphas. $MgO, 30$; $MgSO_4, 70$.

Action.—Purgative.

Dose.—For an adult, 60 grs. to $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

For a child a year old, 5 to 10 grs.

Incompatibles.—Alkalies, the carbonates, lime water, chloride of calcium, and acetate of lead.

Enema Magnesie Sulphatis.

Composed of sulphate of magnesia 1 oz., olive oil 1 fl. oz., mucilage of starch 15 fl. oz.

Action.—Purgative.

MALVA SYLVESTRIS. Marsh-mallow.

Made in the form of *Decoction*, it acts as a demulcent, and much resembles *Althæa*.

MANGANESEIUM. Mn. Eq. 28.**Manganisii Carbonas cum Saccharo.**

Prepared by mixing solutions of sulphate of iron and manganese with carbonate of soda, and afterwards adding sugar.

Action.—The salts of manganese are said to possess properties closely allied to those of the salts of iron as regards their action on the blood, and to be very useful in chlorosis and such-like diseases, also in cases of pyrosis and gastrodynia.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 20 grs.

Manganisii Sulphas.

Prepared by dissolving the carbonate in sulphuric acid.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 8 grs.

MANNA. A concrete saccharine exudation from the stem of *Fraxinus ornus*.

Action.—Mildly laxative; nutritious when fresh.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to 1 oz.

For a child a year old, 30 to 60 grs.

MASTICHE.—A resinous exudation from the stem of *Pistachia Lentiscus*. Mastich.

Action.—Stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult, 30 to 60 grs.

MATICÆ FOLIA.—The dried leaves of *Artanthe elongata*. Matico.

Action.—Aromatic tonic, stimulant, and styptic, especially to the urinary organs.

Dose.—For an adult, 30 to 60 grs. of the powder.

For a child a year old, 3 grs.

Infusum Maticæ.

Composed of matico $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., water 10 fl. oz.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, f3j to f3ij.

For a child a year old, f5j.

Tinctura Maticæ.

Composed of matico 3 oz., proof spirit 20 fl. oz.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, f3j to f3ij.

For a child a year old, mv .

MEL. Honey. A saccharine secretion from *Apis Mellifica*.

Action.—Slightly laxative, but used chiefly as a vehicle for other medicines.

Dose.—For an adult, 60 grs. to $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.

For a child a year old, 10 grs. or more.

Mel Boracis.

Composed of borax 64 grs., honey 1 oz.

Action.—A local detergent and stimulant. Useful as a local application to thrush.

Dose.—For an adult, 30 to 60 grs. Seldom given internally.

Mel Depuratum. Purified honey.
Action.—Gently laxative.
Dose.—As above.

Unguentum.
Honey 6 fl. oz., acetic acid 2 fl. oz., water 6 fl. oz.
Action.—Demulcent; but chiefly as a vehicle for other medicines, and as an adjunct to surgery.
Dose.—For an adult, f3j to f3ij.
For a child a year old, xx .

MENTHA PIPERITA. The whole herb. Peppermint.
Action.—Aromatic, carminative, and stimulant. Useful in flatulency.

Aqua Menthe Piperitæ.
Prepared by distilling $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. oil of peppermint with 1j pints of water. Distil 1 gallon.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, f3j to f3ij.
For a child a year old, f5j to f5ij.

Essentia Menthe Piperitæ.
English oil of peppermint 1 fl. oz., rectified spirit 4 fl. oz.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, xx to xxx .

Unguentum Menthe Piperitæ. The oil distilled in Britain from fresh flowering peppermint.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, xxj to xxx , on sugar or in alcohol.

MASTICE.—A resinous exudation from the stem of
Populus Lentissima. Mastich.
Action.—Stimulant.
Dose.—For an adult, 30 to 60 grs.

MATICE FOLIA.—The dried leaves of *Artemisia*
elongata. Matice.
Action.—Aromatic tonic, stimulant, and astringent, especially to the urinary organs.
Dose.—For an adult, 30 to 60 grs. of the powder.
For a child a year old, 3 grs.

Infusum Matice.
Composed of matice ʒ ss, water ʒi ss.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, ʒj to ʒjss.
For a child a year old, ʒj.

Tinctura Matice.
Composed of matice ʒ ss, proof spirit ʒi ss.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, ʒj to ʒjss.
For a child a year old, ʒj.

MEL. Honey. A saccharine secretion from the
bees.
Action.—Slightly laxative, but used chiefly as a
vehicle for other medicines.
Dose.—For an adult, ʒj to ʒjss.
For a child a year old, ʒj to ʒjss.

Mel Boracis.
Composed of borax ʒ ss, honey ʒi ss.
Action.—A local detergent and stimulant. Useful
as a local application to ulcers.
Dose.—For an adult, 30 to 60 grs. Soluble glass
internally.

Mel Depuratum. Purified honey.
Action.—Gently laxative.
Dose.—Ad libitum.

Oxymel.

Honey 40 oz., acetic acid 5 fl.oz., water 5 fl.oz.
Action.—Demulcent; but chiefly as a vehicle for other
medicines, and as an adjunct to gargles.
Dose.—For an adult, ʒj to ʒjss.
For a child a year old, ʒj.

MENTHA PIPERITA. The whole herb. Peppermint.
Action.—Aromatic, carminative, and stimulant. Use-
ful in flatulence.

Aqua Menthe Piperitæ.

Prepared by distilling 1½ fl.dr. oil of peppermint
with 1½ gallons of water. Distil 1 gallon.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, ʒj to ʒjss.
For a child a year old, ʒj to ʒjss.

Essentia Menthe Piperitæ.

English oil of peppermint 1 fl.oz., rectified spirit
4 fl.oz.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, ʒj to ʒjss.

Oleum Menthe Piperitæ.

The oil distilled in
Britain from fresh-flowering peppermint.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, ʒj to ʒjss, on sugar or in emul-
sion.

Spiritus Menthe Piperitæ.

A solution of oil of peppermint 1 fl.oz., in rectified spirit 49 fl.oz.

Action.—Aromatic; carminative; stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥xxx to ℥ij or ℥ij.

For a child a year old, ℥ij.

MENTHA VIRIDIS. The whole herb. Spearmint.

Action.—Similar to that of Mentha Piperita.

Aqua Menthe Viridis.

Oil of spearmint 1½ fl.dr., water 1½ gallons; distil a gallon.

Action.—Similar to that of peppermint.

Dose.—For an adult ℥ij to ℥ij.

For a child a year old, ℥ij to ℥ij.

Infusum Menthe Compositum.

Composed of spearmint leaves 120 grs., sugar 120 grs., oil of spearmint 3 drops, compound tincture of cardamoms ½ fl.dr., water 6 fl.oz.

Action.—Similar to, but much more powerful than, spearmint-water.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥ij to ℥ij.

For a child a year old, ℥ss. to ℥ij.

Oleum Menthe Viridis.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, m̄j to m̄v, on sugar or in emulsion.

Spiritus Menthe Viridis.
Oil of spearmint 1 fl.oz., rectified spirit 49 fl.oz.
Action.—Similar to that of peppermint.
Dose.—For an adult, ℥xxx to ℥ij.
For a child a year old, ℥ij to ℥ij.

MENTHANES. The dried leaves of *Mentha viridis*, *Boothiana*, or *March Trefoil*.
Action.—Astringent tonic; resembles Gentian.
Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 20 grs. of the powder.

Extractum Menthanis.
A watery extract.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 15 grs.

Tinctura Menthanis.
Composed of ment-trifol 1 oz., water 16 oz.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, ℥ij to ℥ij.
For a child a year old, ℥ij.

MENTHÆ CRISTÆ. The dried bark of *Daphne Genkwa*.
Action.—Astringent; diuretic; when applied locally for a long time it acts as a vesicant. Useful in cases of dyspepsia, chronic rheumatism, and chronic cutaneous diseases.

Decoctum Menthe.
Composed of menthanes bark 120 grs., liquorice root 1 oz., water 2 pints, boiled to a pint.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, ℥ij to ℥ij.
For a child a year old, ℥ij to ℥ij.

Spiritus Menthae Piperitæ.

A solution of oil of peppermint 1 fl.oz., in rectified spirit 49 fl.oz.

Action.—Aromatic; carminative; stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥xxx to ℥j or ℥ij.
For a child a year old, ℥ij.

MENTHA VIRIDIS. The whole herb. *Synonym.*

Action.—Similar to that of *Mentha Piperita*.

Aqua Mentha Viridis.

Oil of spearmint 1½ fl.oz., water 1½ gallons; distill a gallon.

Action.—Similar to that of peppermint.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥j to ℥ij.
For a child a year old, ℥ij to ℥ij.

Infusum Mentha Compositum.

Composed of spearmint leaves 120 grs., sugar 120 grs., oil of spearmint 3 drops, compound tincture of cardamom ½ fl.oz., water 8 fl.oz.

Action.—Similar to, but much more powerful than, spearmint-water.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥j to ℥ij.
For a child a year old, ℥ij to ℥ij.

Oleum Mentha Viridis.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥ij to ℥ij, or more or less according to circumstances.

Spiritus Menthae Viridis.

Oil of spearmint 1 fl.oz., rectified spirit 9 fl.oz.

Action.—Similar to that of peppermint.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥xxx to ℥ij.
For a child a year old, ℥ij to ℥v.

MENYANTHES. The dried leaves of *Menyanthes trifoliata*. Buckbean, or Marsh Trefoil.

Action.—Astringent tonic; resembles Gentian.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 30 grs. of the powder.

Extractum Menyanthis.

A watery extract.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 15 grs.

Infusum Menyanthis.

Composed of marsh-trefoil ½ oz., water 16 oz.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥ij to ℥ij.
For a child a year old, ℥ij.

MEZEREI CORTEX. The dried bark of *Daphne Mezereum*. Mezerion.

Action.—Alterative; diuretic; when applied locally for a long time it acts as a vesicant. Useful in cases of syphilis, chronic rheumatism, and chronic cutaneous diseases.

Decoctum Mezerei.

Composed of mezereon bark 120 grs., liquorice root ½ oz., water 2 pints, boiled to a pint.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥ij to ℥iv.
For a child a year old, ℥ij to ℥ij.

Extractum Mezerei Æthereum.

A spirituo-æthereal extract.

Action.—Alterative; diuretic.

Used in the preparation of Linimentum Sinapis Compositum.

MORI SUCCUS. The juice of the ripe fruit of *Morus nigra*. Black Mulberry.*Action*.—Slightly laxative.**Syrupus Mori.**

Mulberry juice 1 pint, refined sugar 2 lbs., and rectified spirit 2½ fl.oz.

Action.—Is used chiefly as a colouring and flavouring ingredient.*Dose*.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, ℥x.

MORPHIA. $C_{17}H_{19}NO_6$.*Action*.—Similar to opium, but less stimulating; more soporific, but less anodyne.*Dose*.—Being insoluble in water, it is not used except in the form of a salt.*Incompatibles*.—Solutions of all the salts of morphia are decomposed by the stronger acids, alkalis, and alkaline earths, and most earthy and metallic salts.**Morphiæ Acetas.** $C_{17}H_{19}NO_6 \cdot C_4H_5O_2 \cdot HO$.

Formed by the action of solution of ammonia on hydrochlorate of morphia, and subsequent addition of acetic acid.

Action.—Narcotic. To be used with care.*Dose*.—For an adult, ½ gr. to 1 gr.**Liquor Morphiæ Acetatis.**

Acetate of morphia 4 grs., dilute acetic acid ℥viij, rectified spirit 2 fl.drs., distilled water 6 fl.drs.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥x, ℥xx, to fʒj.
For a child a year old, ℥j to ℥ij.
The solution contains ½ a grain of morphia in the fluidrachm, and is therefore half the strength of the *Liq. Morphiæ Acetatis*, Dr. Lond.

Liquor Morphiæ Hypodermici.

Hypodermic of morphia 8 grs., solution of ammonia, rectified spirit, distilled water, of each ℥ss. It should be a neutral solution measuring exactly 1 fl.oz.

A fluidrachm contains 5 grs. of morphia.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥j to ℥ij, subcutaneously.

The addition of stramonium enhances the effect of this solution both as an anodyne and soporific, while it obviates its emetic effect. The quantity of stramonium for a subcutaneous injection is about the ½ of a grain, or less.

Morphiæ Krescotas.*Action*.—This salt is said to possess greater soporific properties, and to be less likely to disorganize than any other.*Dose*.—Ratier less than the Acetas.**Morphiæ Hydrochloras.** $C_{17}H_{19}NO_6 \cdot HCl$, & HO.

(Morphiæ Moria.)

Action.—Narcotic; anodyne, soporific.*Dose*.—For an adult, gr. ½ to 1 gr.**Liquor Morphiæ Hydrochloratis.**

A solution of hydrochlorate of morphia 4 grs., with excess of dilute hydrochloric acid, rectified spirit 1 fl.oz., water 4 fl.oz.

Action.—As above.

Extractum Meseri Adherum.

A spiritus-etheral extract.

Action.—Alterative; diuretic.

Used in the preparation of Linimentum Meseri Compositum.

posum.

MORI SUCCA.

The juice of the ripe fruit of *Morus nigra*. Black Mulberry.

Action.—Slightly laxative.

Syrupus Mori.

Mulberry juice 1 pint, refined sugar like, and rectified spirit 2 fl. oz.

Action.—Is used chiefly as a coloring and flavoring ingredient.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{ss}$ to $\mathfrak{ssj}$.

For a child a year old, $\mathfrak{ss}$.

MORPHIA.

$\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{19}\text{NO}_3$.

Action.—Similar to opium, but less stimulating; more soporific, but less anodyne.

Dose.—Being insoluble in water, it is not used except in the form of a salt.

Interposition.—Solutions of all the salts of morphia are decomposed by the stronger acids, alkalis, and alkaline earths, and most earths and metallic salts.

Morphine Acetas.

$\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{19}\text{NO}_3 \cdot \text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2$.

Formed by the action of solution of ammonia on hydrochlorate of morphia, and subsequent addition of acetic acid.

Action.—Narcotic. To be used with care.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.

Liquor Morphine Acetatis.

Acetate of morphia 4 grs., dilute acetic acid 10 fl. oz., rectified spirit 2 fl. oz., distilled water 6 fl. oz.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}$, $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{x}$, to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ssj}$.

For a child a year old, $\mathfrak{m}\frac{1}{4}$ to $\mathfrak{m}\frac{1}{2}$.

This solution contains $\frac{1}{2}$ a grain of morphia in the drachm, and is therefore half the strength of the Liq. Morph. Acetat. Ph. Lond.

Injectio Morphine Hypodermica.

Hydrochlorate of morphia 88 grs., solution of ammonia, acetic acid, distilled water, of each q. s. It should be a neutral solution measuring exactly 2 fl. oz.

A fluid drachm contains 5 grs. of acetate of morphia.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{j}$ to $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{vj}$, subcutaneously.

The addition of atropine enhances the effect of this solution both as an anodyne and soporific, while it obviates its constipating effect. The quantity of atropine for a subcutaneous injection is about the $\frac{1}{6}$ of a grain, or less.

Morphine Bimeconas.

Action.—This salt is said to possess greater soporific properties, and to be less likely to disagree than any other.

Dose.—Rather less than the Acetate.

Morphine Hydrochloras.

$\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{19}\text{NO}_3 \cdot \text{HCl}$, 6 HO.

(Morphine Murias.)

Action.—Narcotic; anodyne, soporific.

Dose.—For an adult, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.

Liquor Morphine Hydrochloratis.

A solution of hydrochlorate of morphia 4 grs., with 8 minims of dilute hydrochloric acid, rectified spirit 2 fl. oz., water 6 fl. oz.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥xxv, ℥xxx, to fʒj.

For a child a year old, ℥ss.

Each drachm contains half a grain of morphia. It is about half the strength of the *Liquor Morphiæ Hydrochloratis*. Ph. Lond.

Morphiæ Sulphas.

Dose.—The same as the other morphine salts.

This preparation is largely used in America; it is more soluble than the other preparations.

Suppositoria Morphiæ.

Composed of hydrochlorate of morphia 6 grs., benzoated lard 64 grs., white wax 20 grs., oil of theobroma 90 grs. Divide into 12 equal parts, each of which will contain half a grain of hydrochlorate of morphia, a rather large dose for those unaccustomed to opiates.—*Vide SUPPOSITORIA.*

Trochisci Morphiæ.

Hydrochlorate of morphia 20 grs., tincture of tolu $\frac{1}{2}$ fl.oz., sugar 24 oz., gum acacia 1 oz., mucilage of gum acacia q. s., water $\frac{1}{2}$ fl.oz. Divide into 720 lozenges, each of which contains $\frac{1}{36}$ th of a grain of morphia.

Dose.—1 to 6 lozenges.

Trochisci Morphiæ et Ipecacuanhæ.

Hydrochlorate of morphia 20 grs., ipecacuan 60 grs., tincture of tolu $\frac{1}{2}$ fl.oz., sugar 24 oz., gum acacia 1 oz., mucilage of gum acacia q. s., water $\frac{1}{2}$ fl.oz. Divide into 720 lozenges, each of which contains $\frac{1}{36}$ th of a grain of morphia and $\frac{1}{12}$ th of a grain of ipecacuan.

Dose.—1 to 6 lozenges.

MORRHUÆ OLEUM. *Vide OLEUM MORRHUÆ.*

MYRISTICA. *Moist.* The imbricated seed shell were this from the pericarpal follicles of the *Moss* *moist*.
Action.—Anesthetics; stimulant to the nervous system generally.
Dose.—For an adult, 4 to 16 grs., in pill or emulsion. Incompatibles, with a variety of infusions.—Corrosive sublimate, sulphate of iron, nitrate of silver and mercury, sulphate of bar, &c.

MYRISTICA FRUTICOSA. *Coslags.* The liquor, with its resin or bark.
Action.—Anesthetics; the action being purely mechanical.
The resin, or bark, should be added to syrup or mucilage in the existence of honey, or an extract, of which the dose is ʒss for a child a year old, and ʒjss for an adult. This remedy was formerly used with great success.

MYRISTICA. The kernel of the seed of *Myristica officinalis*. The *Ylang* tree.
Action.—Anesthetics; carminative; stimulant.
Dose.—For an adult, ʒj to ʒjss in pill or emulsion.

Olum Myristicæ. The oil distilled in England from nutmegs.
Action.—Anesthetics; carminative; stimulant.
Dose.—For an adult, ʒj to ʒjss in pill or emulsion.

Olum Myristicæ Expressum. Formerly *Adiposum Myristicæ*. B.P. 1864.
A essence oil obtained by means of expression and heat from nutmegs.

Dose.—For an adult, xxx , xxx , to ccl .
For a child a year old, ss .

Each drachm contains half a grain of morphia. It is almost identical with the compound of the *Liquor Morphia Hydrochlorici*. *Ph. Lond.*

Morphia Sulphas.

Dose.—The same as the other morphia salts.
This preparation is largely used in America; it is more soluble than the other preparations.

Suppositoria Morphia.

Composed of hydrochlorate of morphia 6 grs., benzoated lard 64 grs., white wax 20 grs., oil of sweet almond 90 grs. Divide into 12 equal parts, each of which will contain half a grain of hydrochlorate of morphia, a rather large dose for these preparations to contain. — *Ph. Streptococcus*.

Trochisci Morphia.

Hydrochlorate of morphia 30 grs., tincture of aloë 4 fl. oz., sugar 24 oz., gum acacia 1 oz., mucilage of gum acacia q. s., water 4 fl. oz.
Divide into 720 lozenges, each of which contains $\frac{1}{12}$ of a grain of morphia.

Dose.—1 to 6 lozenges.

Trochisci Morphia et Hyocyanina.

Hydrochlorate of morphia 20 grs., hyocyanine 60 grs., tincture of aloë 4 fl. oz., sugar 24 oz., gum acacia 1 oz., mucilage of gum acacia q. s., water 4 fl. oz.
Divide into 720 lozenges, each of which contains $\frac{1}{12}$ of a grain of morphia and $\frac{1}{12}$ of a grain of hyocyanine.

Dose.—1 to 6 lozenges.

MOSCHUS. Musk. The inspissated and dried secretion from the preputial follicles of the *Moschus moschiferus*.

Action.—Antispasmodic; stimulant to the nervous system especially.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 15 grs., in pill or emulsion.

Incompatibles, with a watery infusion.—Corrosive sublimate, sulphate of iron, nitrates of silver and mercury, infusion of bark, &c.

MUCUNA PRURIENS. Cowhage. The legume, with its setæ or hairs.

Action.—Anthelmintic, the action being purely mechanical.

The setæ, or hairs, should be added to syrup or treacle to the consistence of honey, or an electuary, of which the dose is 5ss. for a child a year old, and f5ss. for an adult. This remedy was formerly used with great success.

MYRISTICA. The kernel of the seed of *Myristica officinalis*. The Nutmeg tree.

Action.—Aromatic; carminative; stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 20 grs. of the powder.

Oleum Myristicæ. The oil distilled in England from nutmegs.

Action.—Aromatic; carminative; stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult, mj to mij in pill or emulsion.

Oleum Myristicæ Expressum. Formerly *Adeps Myristicæ*. *B. P.* 1864.

A concrete oil obtained by means of expression and heat from nutmegs.

Spiritus Myristicæ.

Oil of nutmeg 1 fl. oz., rectified spirit 49 fl. oz.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥xx to ℥j.

For a child a year old, ℥ij to ℥iv.

This is just $\frac{1}{4}$ th the strength of the preparation of the B.P. 1864.

MYRRHA. A gum resinous exudation from the stem of *Balsamodendron Myrrha*. Myrrh.

Action.—Stimulant; tonic; expectorant; emmenagogue.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 40 grs. of the powdered resin.

Pilula Aloes et Myrrhæ. *Vide* ALOES.

Tinctura Myrrhæ.

Composed of myrrh 2½ oz., rectified spirit 1 pint.

Action.—Stimulant; tonic; expectorant; emmenagogue. Useful in chronic pulmonary affections; also locally to strengthen spongy gams.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥ss. to ℥j.

For a child a year old, ℥iv.

Water decomposes and precipitates the resin, it should therefore be given in emulsion.

MYROXYLON PEREIRÆ. The balsam from the stem of this plant forms the

Balsamum Peruvianum. Balsam of Peru.

Action.—Demulcent; expectorant; stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥x to ℥xx.

For a child a year old, ℥j.

Unguentum Balsami Peruviani.
Composed of balsam 1 part, lard 7 parts.
Action.—As emollient application for sore nipples or cracked lips (Sore).
Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 20 grs. as an emulsion.

MYRRHINUS DICHOTYLA. The balsam from the stem of this plant forms the

Balsamum Toluatum. Balsam of Tolu.

Action.—A stimulant and expectorant.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 20 grs. as an emulsion.

Syrupus Toluatum.

Balsam of tolu 1½ oz., sugar 1 lb., water 1 pint.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥j.

For a child a year old, ℥x.

Tinctura Toluata.

Balsam of tolu 1½ oz., rectified spirit 1 pint.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥x to ℥j.

For a child a year old, ℥j to ℥x.

MYRTILLUS QUINEL. The bark of *Myrtillus quinell*.
Action.—The balsam, or Greenheart tree.
Action.—Astringent; tonic. Inferior to quinine.
Used for the preparation of *Balsamum Toluatum*. *Vide* p. 14.

NUX VOMICA. The seeds of *Stramonium Nux vomica*.
Action.—Bitter and slightly aromatic taste; narcotic.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 gr. to 2 grs. of the powdered seed.
Useful as a general service tonic.

Spiritus Myrsinæ.

Oil of nutmeg 1 fl. oz., rectified spirit 40 fl. oz.
Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, xxx to fj .
 For a child a year old, ss to ss .

This is just for the strength of the preparation of the
 R.P. 1894.

MYRREA. A green resinous exudation from the stem
 of *Balanocedrus Myrica*. *Myrrh*.
Action.—Stimulant; tonic; expectorant; emmen-
 agogue.
Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 40 grs. of the powdered
 resin.

Pink Alcon et Myrrina. *Vide Alcon.*

Tinctura Myrrinæ.

Composed of myrrh 2½ oz., rectified spirit 1 pint.
Action.—Stimulant; tonic; expectorant; emmen-
 agogue. Useful in chronic pulmonary affections; also
 locally to strengthen spongy gran.
Dose.—For an adult, ss to fj .
 For a child a year old, ss .
 Water decomposes and precipitates the resin, it should
 therefore be given in emulsion.

MYROXYLON TOLUIFERA. The balsam from the
 stem of this plant forms the

Balsamum Peruvianum. Balsam of Peru.
Action.—Diluent; expectorant; stimulant.
Dose.—For an adult, ss to ss .
 For a child a year old, ss .

Unguentum Balsami Peruviani.

Composed of balsam 1 part, lard 7 parts.

Action.—An excellent application for sore nipples
 or cracked lips (SQUIRE).

MYROXYLON TOLUIFERA. The balsam from the
 stem of this plant forms the

Balsamum Tolutanum. Balsam of Tolu.

Action.—A stimulant and expectorant.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 20 grs. as an emulsion.

Syrupus Tolutanus.

Balsam of tolu 1½ oz., sugar 2 lbs., water 1 pint.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, fj .

For a child a year old, m .

Tinctura Tolutana.

Balsam of tolu 2½ oz., rectified spirit 1 pint.

Dose.—For an adult, mxx to fj .

For a child a year old, mij to m .

NECTANDRÆ CORTEX. The bark of *Nectandra*
Rodinei. The Bebeeru, or Greenheart tree.

Action.—Antiperiodic; tonic. Inferior to quinine.

Used for the preparation of *Beberis Sulphas*. *Vide*
 p. 37.

NUX VOMICA. The seeds of *Strychnos Nux vomica*.
 Poison-nut tree.

Action.—Bitter and slightly aromatic tonic; narcotic.

Dose.—For an adult, ½ gr. to 3 grs. of the powdered
 seed.

Useful as a general nervine tonic.

Extractum Nucis Vomicae.

A spirituous extract.

Action.—As above. To be administered with care.*Dose.*—For an adult, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 gr.**Tinctura Nucis Vomicae.**

Composed of nux vomica 2 oz., rectified spirit 1 pint.

Action.—As above.*Dose.*—For an adult, $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{v}$ to $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}$ or $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{x}$.

For preparations of Strychnine, see STRYCHNIA.

OLEUM MORRHUÆ. The oil extracted from the fresh liver of the *Gadus morrhua*. Cod-liver oil.*Action.*—Alterative; nutritious.*Dose.*—For an adult, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ss}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ss}$.For a child a year old, $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}$ to $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{x}$.

Various compounds of cod-liver oil with other ingredients are made, such as iodide and other salts of iron, quinine, ozone, &c. Unless, however, these are used when freshly prepared, the oil in a week or two becomes rancid. The ozonized oil is the only exception, but its value is little, if at all, enhanced by the addition of the oxygen.

OLIVÆ OLEUM. The oil expressed from the fruit of *Olea Europæa*. Olive oil.*Action.*—Slightly aperient; demulcent.*Dose.*—For an adult, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ss}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ss}$.For a child a year old, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ss}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ss}$.**OLEUM RICINI.** The oil expressed from the seeds of *Ricinus communis*. Castor oil.*Action.*—Purgative.*Dose.*—For an adult, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ss}$ or $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ss}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ss}$.For a child a year old, $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ss}$.

OLEUM THEOPHYLLÆ. Oil of Theophylla.
A greenish oil obtained by expression and heat from the green seeds of *Theophrasta Cacao*. Cacao butter.
Used only as a base for the preparation of the various suppositories.

VERATRINÆ. The green roots of *Veratrum thibeticum*.
Action.—Stimulant; antispasmodic. Used only in hypodermic.

VERATRI. The impregnated juice of the scirpus capsules of *Papaver somniferum*.

Action.—Anodyne; narcotic; diaphoretic.*Dose.*—For an adult, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ss}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ss}$.For a child a year old, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ss}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ss}$, with caution.

Properties.—The preparations of opium, when in solution, are incompatible with most metallic salts, from the presence of succinic acid. Alkalies and their solutions also decompose them, precipitating the morphine. This, however, may be of minor importance.

Extractum Opii. Doh. Ph.Composed of opium $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ss}$ oz., distilled vinegar 16 fl. oz.*Action.*—As above.*Dose.*—For an adult, $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}$ to $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{x}$.For a child a year old, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ss}$.

This preparation contains about 5 grs. of opium in a fluid ounce. The Edinburgh *Action* is nearly three times as strong. Both preparations are said to be more efficacious, and to produce less unpleasant symptoms, than the Tincture.

Extractum Nucis Vomice.

A spirituous extract.

Action.—As above. To be administered with care.*Dose.*—For an adult, $\frac{j}{ss}$ to 1 gr.**Tinctura Nucis Vomice.**

Composed of nut vomica 2 oz., rectified spirit 1 pint.

Action.—As above.*Dose.*—For an adult, $\frac{ss}$ to $\frac{j}{ss}$ or $\frac{ss}{ss}$.

For preparations of Veratrine, see Veratrine.

OLEUM MORRHUE. The oil extracted from the fresh liver of the *Gadus morhua*. Cod-liver oil.*Action.*—Alterative; nutritive.*Dose.*—For an adult, $\frac{ss}$ to $\frac{j}{ss}$.For a child a year old, $\frac{ss}{ss}$ to $\frac{j}{ss}$.

Various compounds of cod-liver oil with other ingredients are made, such as iodine and other salts of iodine, quinine, &c. Unless, however, these are used when freshly prepared, the oil is a waste, or even becomes rancid. The unadulterated oil is the only one to be used, but its value is little, if at all, enhanced by the addition of the crystals.

OLIVE OLEUM. The oil expressed from the fruit of *Olea Europaea*. Olive oil.*Action.*—Slightly aperient; demulcent.*Dose.*—For an adult, $\frac{ss}$ to $\frac{j}{ss}$.For a child a year old, $\frac{ss}{ss}$ to $\frac{j}{ss}$.**OLEUM RICINI.** The oil expressed from the seed of *Ricinus communis*. Castor oil.*Action.*—Purgative.*Dose.*—For an adult, $\frac{ss}$ to $\frac{j}{ss}$ or $\frac{j}{ss}$ to $\frac{j}{ss}$.For a child a year old, $\frac{ss}{ss}$ to $\frac{j}{ss}$.**OLEUM THEOBROMÆ.** Oil of Theobroma.A concrete oil obtained by expression and heat from the ground seeds of *Theobroma Cacao*. Cocoa butter. Used only as a basis for the preparation of the various suppositories.**OLIBANUM.** The gum resin of *Boswellia thurifera*.*Action.*—Stimulant; antispasmodic. Used only in fumigation.**OPIUM.** The inspissated juice of the unripe capsules of *Papaver somniferum*.*Action.*—Anodyne; soporific; diaphoretic.*Dose.*—For an adult, $\frac{j}{ss}$ gr. to 2 grs.For a child a year old, $\frac{j}{ss}$ gr., with caution.*Incompatibles.*—The preparations of opium, when in solution, are incompatible with most metallic salts, from the presence of meconic acid. Alkalis and their carbonates also decompose them, precipitating the morphia. This, however, may be of minor importance.**Acetum Opii.** Dub. Ph.

Composed of opium 14 oz., distilled vinegar 16 fl.oz.

Action.—As above.*Dose.*—For an adult, $\frac{ss}{ss}$ to $\frac{j}{ss}$.For a child a year old, $\frac{ss}{ss}$.

This preparation contains about 5 grs. of opium in a fluid drachm. The Edinburgh Acetum is nearly three times as strong. Both preparations are said to be more efficacious, and to produce less unpleasant symptoms, than the Tincture.

Confectio Opii.

Compound powder of opium 192 grs., syrup 1 fl. oz.

Action.—Anodyne, carminative, and stimulant.*Dose.*—For an adult, 5 to 20 grs.

This preparation contains about 1 gr. of opium in 40.

Emplastrum Opii.

Composed of opium 1 oz., resin plaster 9 oz.

Action.—Anodyne.**Enema Opii.**

Tincture of opium fʒss., mucilage of starch 2 fl. oz.

Action.—Sedative; anodyne.**Extractum Opii.**

A watery extract, evaporated to a proper consistence.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. to 2 grs.

This preparation is about one-third stronger than opium itself. It is less stimulating than the Tincture, and more soporific. One hundred grs. of opium yields 50 of extract.

Extractum Opii Liquidum.

Extract of opium 1 oz., water 16 fl. oz., rectified spirit 4 fl. oz.

Action.—Strongly soporific and anodyne, producing less disturbance of the nervous system than the tincture.*Dose.*—For an adult, $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}$ to $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{l}$.For a child a year old, $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{j}$.*Incompatibles.*—See VINUM OPII.

A drachm of the liquid extract is equal to about 24 grs. of extract of opium; 22 minims = 25 of the tincture.

Linimentum Opii.

Tincture of opium 1 1/2 oz., castor oil 2 oz.

Action.—Anodyne; sedative.**Pilula Plumbi cum Opi.**

Extract of lead 31 grs., opium 6 grs., confection of roses 1 gr.

Action.—Anodyne; antispasmodic; aperient.*Dose.*—For an adult, 3 to 4 grs.Each gr. contains 1 of acetate of lead, and $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. each of opium and confection.**Pilula Saponis Composita.**Opium $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., hard soap 2 oz., water q. s.*Action.*—As above.*Dose.*—For an adult, 3 to 5 grs.

Each gr. contains 1 gr. of opium.

Useful for making opium suppositories.

Pilula Croci Aromaticæ cum Opi. (Pills)

Crocus Compositus cum Opi. (P. Lond.)

Composed of aromatic chalk powder 1/2 oz., opium 1/2 oz.

Action.—Aromatic; carminative; sedative.*Dose.*—For an adult 18 to 40 grs.

For a child a year old, 1 gr. to 1 1/2 grs.

Each gr. contains 1 gr. of opium.

Pilula Opii Compositæ.

Composed of opium 1/2 oz., black pepper 2 oz., ginger

6 oz., nutmeg 6 oz., saffron 1 oz.

This powder very much resembles the old Confectio

Opii, P. Lond.

Action.—Anodyne and anasthetes, sedative.*Dose.*—For an adult, 2 to 5 grs.For a child a year old, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.

Each gr. contains 1 gr. of opium.

Confectio Opii.

Compound powder of opium 125 grs., syrup 1 lb. 4 oz.
Action.—Anodyne, carminative, and stimulant.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 25 grs.
 This preparation contains about 1 gr. of opium in 40.

Emplastrum Opii.

Compound of opium 1 oz., resin plaster 5 oz.
Action.—Anodyne.

Emema Opii.

Tincture of opium 15m, mucilage of starch 2 fl. oz.
Action.—Sedative; anodyne.

Extractum Opii.

A watery extract, evaporated to a proper consistence.
Dose.—For an adult, 1 gr. to 2 grs.
 This preparation is about one-third stronger than opium itself. It is less stimulating than the Tincture, and more specific. One hundred grs. of opium yields 40 of extract.

Extractum Opii Liquidum.

Extract of opium 1 oz., water 14 oz., rectified spirit 4 fl. oz.
Action.—Strongly specific and anodyne, producing less disturbance of the nervous system than the tincture.
Dose.—For an adult, ʒi to ʒiij.
 For a child a year old, ʒj.
Incompatibles.—See *Viola* (Tere).
 A drachm of the liquid extract is equal to about 50 grs. of extract of opium; 21 minims = 1 fl. oz. of the tincture.

Linimentum Opii.

Tincture of opium 2 fl. oz., soap liniment 2 oz.
Action.—Anodyne; sedative.

Pilula Plumbi cum Opio.

Acetate of lead 36 grs., opium 6 grs., confection of roses 6 grs.
Action.—Anodyne; astringent; soporific.
Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 5 grs.
 Four grs. contain 3 of acetate of lead, and $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. each of opium and confection.

Pilula Saponis Composita.

Opium $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., hard soap 2 oz., water q. s.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 5 grs.
 Six grs. contain 1 gr. of opium.
 Useful for making opium suppositories.

Pulvis Cretæ Aromaticus cum Opio. (Pulvis Cretæ Compositus cum Opio. Ph. Lond.)

Composed of aromatic chalk powder 9½ oz., opium $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.
Action.—Aromatic; carminative; sedative.
Dose.—For an adult 10 to 40 grs.
 For a child a year old, 1 gr. to 1½ grs.
 40 grs. contain 1 gr. of opium.

Pulvis Opii Compositus.

Composed of opium 1½ oz., black pepper 2 oz., ginger 5 oz., caraway 6 oz., tragacanth $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.
 This powder very much resembles the old *Confectio Opii*, Ph. Lond.
Action.—Aromatic and anodyne, sedative.
Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 5 grs.
 For a child a year old, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
 10 grs. contain 1 gr. of opium.

Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ Compositus. Dover's Powder. Vide IPECACUAN.

Pulvis Kino Compositus.

Composed of kino 3½ oz., cinnamon 1 oz., opium ¼ oz.

Action.—Astringent; sedative.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs. or more.

For a child a year old, ½ gr. to ¾ gr.

20 grs. contain 1 gr. of opium.

Tinctura Opii.

Composed of opium 1½ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.

Action.—Anodyne; soporific; more stimulating than the watery preparations of opium.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥v to ℥xl.

For a child a year old, ℥j.

Incompatibles.—See VINUM OPII.

1 drachm of the tincture contains rather more than 4 grs. of opium.

Tinctura Opii Ammoniata.

Composed of benzoic acid and saffron, of each 180 grs., opium 100 grs., oil of anise 1 fl.dr., strong solution of ammonia 4 fl.oz., rectified spirit 16 fl.oz.

Action.—Stimulating narcotic; anodyne.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒj.

For a child a year old, ℥ij to ℥iij.

This preparation contains about 1 gr. to the 1½ fl.dr., but the ammonia renders it more active.

Tinctura Camphoræ Composita.

Opium 40 grs., benzoic acid 40 grs., camphor 30 grs., oil of anise ½ fl.dr., proof spirit 1 pint.

Action.—Anodyne; stimulant; narcotic.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥v to fʒj.

For a child a year old, ℥ij to ℥iij.

But as some mistake about 1 gr. of opium.

Tinctura Opii.

Composed of extract of opium 75 grs., tincture of cube (Linn.) sugar 16 oz., gum acacia 2 oz., extract of liquorice 4 oz., water 4 p. Divide the mass into 100 lumps, each of which will contain ¾ of a gr. of the extract of opium.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 6 lumps, according to the result desired.

Tinctura Gallicæ cum Opi. (Ung. Gallicæ Comp. Ph. Lond.)

Composed of extract of galls 1 oz., opium 32 grs. (4 grs. of opium in the dr.).

Action.—Anodyne; astringent.

Tinctura Opii. Ph. Lond.

Composed of opium 20 grs., lavender 1 oz.

Action.—Anodyne.

Vinum Opii.

Composed of extract of opium 1 oz., cinnamon bark and cloves, of each 25 grs., cherry 1 pint.

Action.—About the same as the Tinctura, but less ready to engorge.

Dose.—The same as the Tinctura.

This is about one-fourth stronger than Vinum Opii of the B.P. 1864; and also of the Edin. and Dub. Ph. It is about one-fifth weaker than Vinum Opii, Ph. Lond., and corresponds in strength with Extractum Opii Liquidum, containing 4j grs. to the fl.oz.

Pulvis Ipecacuanhe Compositus. Dover's
Powder. Vide Ipecacuan.

Pulvis Kino Compositus.

Composed of kino 3j oz., cinnamon 1 oz., opium 1 oz.

Action.—Astringent; sedative.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 15 grs. or more.

For a child a year old, ½ gr. to 1 gr.

20 grs. contain 1 gr. of opium.

Tinctura Opii.

Composed of opium 1j oz., proof spirit 1 pint.

Action.—Anodyne; narcotic; more stimulating than the watery preparations of opium.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒss to ʒss.

For a child a year old, ʒj.

Incompatibles.—See Verum Gen.

1 drachm of the tincture contains rather more than 1 gr. of opium.

Tinctura Opii Annotata.

Composed of benzoic acid and sodium, of each 150 grs., opium 100 grs., oil of anise 1 ½ dr., strong solution of ammonia 4 fl. oz., rectified spirit 11 fl. oz.

Action.—Stimulating narcotic; anodyne.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒss. to ʒss.

For a child a year old, ʒj to ʒj.

This preparation contains about 1 gr. of the 11 fl. oz. but the ammonia renders it more active.

Tinctura Camphoræ Composita.

Opium 40 grs., benzoic acid 40 grs., camphor 20 grs., oil of anise 1 ½ dr., proof spirit 1 pint.

Action.—Anodyne; stimulant; narcotic.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒxxv to ʒj.

For a child a year old, ʒiii to ʒv.

Half an ounce contains about 1 gr. of opium.

Trochisci Opii.

Composed of extract of opium 72 grs., tincture of tolu ½ fl. oz., sugar 16 oz., gum acacia 2 oz., extract of liquorice 6 oz., water q. s. Divide the mass into 720 lozenges, each of which will contain ⅓ of a gr. of the extract of opium.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 6 lozenges, according to the result desired.

Unguentum Gallæ cum Opio. (Ung. Gallæ Comp. Ph. Lond.)

Composed of ointment of galls 1 oz., opium 32 grs. (4 grs. of opium in the drm.).

Action.—Anodyne; astringent.

Unguentum Opii. Ph. Lond.

Composed of opium 20 grs., lard 1 oz.

Action.—Anodyne.

Vinum Opii.

Composed of extract of opium 1 oz., cinnamon bark and cloves, of each 75 grs., sherry 1 pint.

Action.—About the same as the Tincture, but less likely to disagree.

Dose.—The same as the Tincture.

This is about one-fourth stronger than *Vinum Opii* of the B.P. 1864; and also of the Edin. and Dub. Ph.

It is about one-fifth weaker than *Vinum Opii*, Ph. Lond., and corresponds in strength with *Extractum Opii Liquidum*, containing 3½ grs. to the fl. dr.

NOTE.—For preparations of Morphia, see MORPHIA.

There are several other preparations of opium, of which the *Black Drop* is one of the most important, as it is the strongest, one drop of this being equal to about 4 of the Tincture; while *Sydenham's Laudanum* is of such strength, that 8 minims are equal to about 1 gr. of opium. Lastly, *Battley's Liquor Opii Sedativus* is nearly 50 per cent. stronger than the Tincture.

OPOPONAX. The gum resin of *Opoponax Chironium*.

Action.—Antispasmodic, resembling *Ammoniacum*.
Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 30 gra. of the powdered resin.

ORIGANUM. Wild Marjoram.

Action.—Aromatic; carminative; stimulant. Principally given in the form of

Oleum Origani.

Dose.—For an adult $\pi\gamma$ to $\pi\chi$ on sugar or in emulsion.

OS USTUM. Bone Ash. The residue of bones which have been burned to a white ash.

OVI VITELLUS. The yolk of the egg of *Gallus Banckiva*.

OXYMEL. *Vide MEL.*

Honey 40 oz., acetic acid 5 oz., water 5 oz.

Action.—Demulcent; but chiefly as a vehicle to other medicines, and as an adjunct to gargles.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{v}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ss}$.

For a child a year old, $\pi\chi$.

Opium Solle. *Vide SOLLE.*

PAPAYERIS EMULSION.

Dr. Dobell has lately introduced this remedy in the form of the preparation so valuable in the treatment of pulmonary phthisis—*Vide LANCET*, Nov. 11th and 18th, 1886.

PAPAYERIS CAPSULE. The ready ripe capsules of *Papaver somniferum*. Given as *White Poppy*.
Action.—Anodyne and sedative; but very mild as compared with opium.

Decoctum Papaveris.

Compound of poppy capsules 1 oz., water 1 pint.
Action.—Anodyne, but used principally as an external application.

Extractum Papaveris.

Compound of poppy heads without seeds 1 lb., rectified spirit 1 fl. oz., water 4 oz.; evaporated down to a proper consistency.

Action.—Anodyne, but very mild.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 2 gr.

Syrupus Papaveris.

Compound of poppy capsules 36 oz., water 20 pints, rectified spirit 16 fl. oz., sugar 4 lbs. The whole, evaporated, to weigh 45 lbs. *Vide* *gr.* 1236.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ss}$.

For a child a year old, $\pi\gamma$ to $\pi\chi$.

One drachm has been fatal to a child a year old.

NOTE.—For preparations of Morphia, see *MORPHINE*.

There are several other preparations of opium, of which the *Black Drop* is one of the most important, and it is the strongest, one drop of this being equal to about 4 of the Tincture; while *Eydenham's Laudanum* is of such strength, that 5 minims are equal to about 1 gr. of opium. Lastly, *Battley's Liqueur Opus Solutum* is nearly 50 per cent. stronger than the Tincture.

OPOTONAX. The gum resin of *Opopanax Chironium*.

Action.—Antispasmodic, resembling *Asclepias tuberosa*.

Dose.—For an adult, 15 to 30 grs. of the powdered resin.

ORIGANUM. Wild Marjoram.

Action.—Aromatic; carminative; stimulant. Frequently given in the form of

Oleum Origani.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒi to ʒss or ʒss to ʒi.

OS TESTIS. Boar Ash. The residue of bones which have been burned to a white ash.

OVI VITELLINA. The yolk of the egg of Gallus Baccina.

OXYMEL. Vide *MEL*.

HOVEY 40 grs., acetic acid 5 oz., water 5 oz.

Action.—Demulcent; but chiefly as a vehicle to other medicines, and as an adjunct to pepsin.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒj to ʒss.

For a child a year old, ʒss.

Oxymel Scillæ. Vide *SCILLA*.

PANCREATIC EMULSION.

Dr. Dobell has lately introduced this remedy to the notice of the profession as valuable in the treatment of pulmonary phthisis.—Vide *Lancet*, Nov. 11th and 18th, 1866.

PAPAVERIS CAPSULÆ. The nearly ripe capsules of *Papaver somniferum*. Garden or White Poppy.
Action.—Anodyne and soporific; but very mild as compared with opium.

Decoctum Papaveris.

Composed of poppy capsules 2 oz., water 1 pint.

Action.—Anodyne, but used principally as an external application.

Extractum Papaveris.

Composed of poppy-heads without seeds 1 lb., rectified spirit 2 fl. oz., water q. s.; evaporated down to a proper consistence.

Action.—Anodyne, but very mild.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 5 grs.

Syrupus Papaveris.

Composed of poppy capsules 36 oz., water 20 pints, rectified spirit 16 fl. oz., sugar 4 lbs. The whole, evaporated, to weigh 6½ lbs. Sp. gr. 1.320.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒj.

For a child a year old, ʒv to ʒss.

One drachm has been fatal to a child a year old.

PAPAYER RHEAS. The dried petals of the Red Poppy.

Action.—A very mild anodyne and soporific, principally used as a colouring ingredient.

Syrupus Rhœados.

Composed of red poppy petals 13 oz., sugar 2½ lbs., water 1 pint, rectified spirit 2½ fl. oz.

Dose.—For an adult, f5j.

For a child a year old, mxx.

Its chief use is as a colouring ingredient, though it probably possesses in a very slight degree narcotic properties.

PARAIRE RADIX. The dried root of *Cissampelos Pareira*. Wild Vine.

Action.—Very slightly laxative, diuretic, and tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, 30 to 60 gra.

Decoctum Pareiræ.

Composed of pareira 1½ oz., water 1 pint.

Action.—As above.

Useful in chronic catarrhal affections of the bladder.

Dose.—For an adult, f3j to f5ij.

For a child a year old, f5j.

Extractum Pareiræ.

A watery extract.

Action.—Diuretic; tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 20 gra.

Extractum Pareiræ Liquidum.

An aquo-spirituous extract.

Action.—Diuretic; tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, f5ss. to f5ij.

PENNEHAIWIS JAMEN. The Malayan designation of the lower part of the wipon of a large fern indigenous to Sumatra. (Waxton.) This drug has lately obtained great celebrity in China for its antispasmodic and anæsthetic properties. It should be applied directly to the bleeding surface; about 5 or 10 grains will generally suffice to stop the bleeding from any vessels of not larger diameter than a line and a half.

PERIPHERIA. *Peripha.*

The active principle of the gastric juice of several animals, the calf, the pig, and the sheep. The dose is 5 to 10 or 15 grs.

Action.—An artificial digestive is cases where the gastric juice is deficient.

PERIPHERIA.

A solution of the powdered peripha in sherry wine.

Action.—An artificial digestive.

Dose.—One or two teaspoonfuls, or more.

It should be taken immediately after food.

The *Japanes Peripha*, originally suggested by Dr. Bland, is said to be five times stronger than that obtained from the stomach of the calf.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 4 grs. in pill with glysterine.

PENNEHAIWIS JAMEN.

Various kinds of pessaries for use in the vagina are made, of which the following are examples, arranged according to their therapeutic or physiological action. They need not as a rule be larger than 20 grs. The best mass for the pessary is glysterine and glycerine in the proportion of one part of the former to four of the latter. This is pre-

PAPAYER RHUM.

The dried petals of the Red Poppy.

Action.—A very mild anodyne and sedative, generally used as a coloring ingredient.

Syrupus Almonds.

Composed of red poppy petals 12 oz., sugar 12 lbs., water 1 pint, macerated 24 h. & c.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒj.

For a child a year old, ʒss.

The chief use is as a coloring ingredient, though it probably possesses in a very slight degree anesthetic properties.

PASSIFLORÆ RADIX.

The dried root of *Clampsonia* Passiflora. Wild Vine.

Action.—Very slightly laxative, diuretic, and tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒj to ʒij.

Decoctum Passifloræ.

Composed of passiflora 14 oz., water 1 pint.

Action.—As above.

Useful in chronic catarrhal affections of the bladder.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒij to ʒiij.

For a child a year old, ʒj.

Extractum Passifloræ.

A watery extract.

Action.—Dilative; tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒj to ʒij.

Extractum Passifloræ Liquidum.

An aqueo-glycerous extract.

Action.—Dilative; tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒss to ʒj.

PENGHAWAR DJAMBI. The Malayan designation of the lower part of the stipes of a large fern indigenous in Sumatra. (WARING.)

This drug has lately obtained great celebrity in India for its astringent and styptic properties. It should be applied directly to the bleeding surface; about 5 or 10 grains will generally suffice to stop the bleeding from any vessels of not larger diameter than a line and a half.

PEPSINA. Pepsine.

The active principle of the gastric juice of several animals, the calf, the pig, and the sheep. The dose is 5 to 10 or 15 grs.

Action.—An artificial digestive in cases where the gastric juice is defective.

Vinum Pepsinæ.

A solution of the powdered pepsine in sherry wine.

Action.—An artificial digestive.

Dose.—One or two teaspoonfuls, or more.

It should be taken immediately after food.

The *Pepsina Porci*, originally suggested by Dr. Beale, is said to be five times stronger than that obtained from the stomach of the calf.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 4 grs. in pill with glycerine.

PESSARIES.

Various kinds of pessaries for use in the vagina are made, of which the following are samples, arranged according to their therapeutical or physiological action. They need not as a rule be larger than 20 grs. The best mass for the pessary is gelatine and glycerine in the proportion of one part of the former to four of the latter. This is prefer-

able to the greasy substance, cocoa-butter. Admirable specimens of all the following are kept by Bell and Co., 338, Oxford Street. They are cast in little conical moulds, and are most convenient for use. Of course the ingredients may be variously modified:—

Action.	Ingredient.	Strength.
Sedative...	Atropine(Belladonna)	1-20 grain.
do. ...	Belladonna	3 do.
do. ...	Conium	10 do.
do. ...	Coneia	1 do.
do. ...	Opium	2 do.
do. ...	Morphia	4 do.
Cicatrizing & Emollient	Bismuth, Oxide	15 do.
do. ...	Borax	15 do.
do. ...	Zinc, Oxide	15 do.
Astringent	Tannin	10 do.
do. ...	Alum	15 do.
do. ...	Alum and Catechu	15 do. of each.
do. ...	Do. Iron	10 do.
do. ...	Acetate of Lead	7½ do.
do. ...	Do. do. and Opium	5 do. 2 grs. Opium.
do. ...	Matico	10 do.
do. ...	Sulphate of Iron (dried)	10 do.
do. ...	Gallic Acid	10 do.
do. ...	Persulphate of Iron	5 do.
do. ...	Sulphate of Zinc (dried)	10 do.
Caustic ...	Carbonate of Soda	15 do.
Antacid ...	Carbonate of Lime	5 do.

Action.	Ingredient.	Strength.
Sedative	Atropine	10 grain.
do. ...	do. do. and	do. 1-20
do. ...	Acetate	do.
do. ...	Acetate of Potash	do.
do. ...	Bromide of Potash	do.
do. ...	do.	do.
do. ...	Menthol	10 (Hyg.)

PELOIDEMNA. A neutral bitter principle, found in the bark and root of the apple, pear, cherry, and plum trees.
Action.—Tonic and antiperiodic; said to be very efficacious in intermittent fevers.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 or 15 grs. in pill, or in solution with aromatic spirits of ammonia.

PERSEPHUT. A non-metallic element obtained from iron. P. 24, 25.
Action.—Stimulant; aphrodisiac, with special action on the brain and nervous system.

Phosphor.
Composed of phosphorus and almond oil.
Action.—Stimulant; aphrodisiac.
Dose.—For an adult, 7½ to 15, in emulsion.

Finis Phosphor.
Phosphorus 1 gr., lactum of tinct 120 grs., yolk egg, 40 grs.
Action.—Stimulant; aphrodisiac. Recommended by Dr. C. B. R. as a stimulant of the nervous system.

side to the gray substance, containing. Ad-
mirable specimens of all the following are kept by
Bell and Co., 129, Oxford Street. They are not
in little circular moulds, and are most convenient
for use. Of course the ingredients may be read-
ily modified.

Acton.	Ingredient.	Strength.
Sedative	Atropine (Belladonna) 1/20 grain.	
do.	Belladonna	do.
do.	Opium	do.
do.	Opium	do.
do.	Opium	do.
do.	Morphia	do.
Chloriding & Exsiccant	Bismuth Oxide	do.
do.	Resin	do.
do.	Zinc Oxide	do.
Astringent	Tannin	do.
do.	Alum	do.
do.	Alum and Quinine	do.
do.	Do. Iron	do.
do.	Arsenic of Lead	do.
do.	Do. do. and	do.
do.	Opium	do.
do.	Meliss	do.
do.	Salphate of Iron	do.
do.	(dissol.)	do.
do.	Gaulth Acid	do.
do.	Perchloride of Iron	do.
do.	Permanganate of Iron	do.
do.	Salphate of Zinc	do.
do.	(dissol.)	do.
Caustic	Carbonate of Soda	do.
Antacid	Carbonate of Lime	do.
Deodorant	Carbonate of Lime	do.

Ingredient.	Action.	Strength.
Alterative & Resolvent	Iodide of Lead.	10 grains.
do.	do. do. and	5 { do. 1-20
do.	Atropine	5 { Atropine.
do.	Iodide of Potassium	10 { do.
do.	Bromide of Potas- sium	10 { do.
do.	Mercurial	10 { do. (Ung. Hydrarg.)

PHLORIDZINA. A neutral bitter principle, found
in the bark and root of the apple, pear, cherry,
and plum trees.

Action.—Tonic and antiperiodic; said to be very
efficacious in intermittent fevers.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 or 15 grs., in pill, or
in solution with aromatic spirits of ammonia.

PHOSPHORUS. A non-metallic element obtained from
bones. P. Eq. 32.

Action.—Stimulant; aphrodisiac, with special action
on the brain and nervous system.

Oleum Phosphoratum.

Composed of phosphorus and almond oil.

Action.—Stimulant; aphrodisiac.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{v}$ to $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}$, in emulsion.

Pilula Phosphori.

Phosphorus 2 grs., balsam of tolu 120 grs., yellow
wax, 60 grs.

Action.—Nervous stimulant; aphrodisiac. Recom-
mended by Dr. C. B. Radcliffe as a nourisher of the
nervous system.

Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 6 grs.

The hypophosphites of soda are used also in the administration of phosphorus.

Syrupus Phosphori.

This, which has been prepared by M. Fauconnet, of Paris, is highly extolled in the treatment of phthisis. Thirty drops represent $\frac{1}{10}$ of a grain of Phosphorus. It is said to be agreeable to taste, very assimilable, constant and uniform in strength, and stable in any climate.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{m}$ v, gradually increased to $\mathfrak{m}$ xiv.

Said to be useful also in chronic rheumatism, gout, chronic bronchitis, asthma. Sold by Roberts, 76, New Bond Street, and other chemists.

Tinctura Phosphori Ætherea.

Composed of phosphorus 4 parts, sulphuric ether 200 parts by weight; macerate for a month, with occasional shaking.

The quantity dissolved is about 4 grs. in the ounce.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{m}$ v to $\mathfrak{m}$ x or $\mathfrak{m}$ xv, suspended in mucilage.

PHYSOSTIGMATIS FABA. The seed of *Physostigma venenosum*—Calabar Bean.

Action.—Sedative. Has the power of inducing paralysis of lower extremities, and in a marked manner contraction of the iris. Is said to be useful in tetanus and chorea.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 4 grs. of the powder.

Extractum Physostigmatis.

1 lb. of Calabar bean to 4 pints of rectified spirit.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ of a grain.

INFUSUM. The dried unripe berries of *Uguis*

Prunus *Alapin*.

Action.—Astringent; carminative; stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 20 grs.

LIQUOR Tincturae.

Prepared by distilling 14 oz. of pimento with 2 gallons

of water. Yield 1 gallon.

Action.—Astringent; carminative.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{ij}$ to $\mathfrak{ij}$.

For a child a year old, $\mathfrak{ij}$.

LIQUOR Tincturae.

Action.—Astringent; carminative.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{ij}$ to $\mathfrak{ij}$.

LIQUOR Tincturae.

Action.—Astringent; carminative.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{ij}$ to $\mathfrak{ij}$.

LIQUOR Tincturae.

Action.—Astringent; carminative.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{ij}$ to $\mathfrak{ij}$.

For a child a year old, $\mathfrak{ij}$ to $\mathfrak{ij}$.

LIQUOR Tincturae.

Action.—Astringent; carminative.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{ij}$ to $\mathfrak{ij}$.

LIQUOR Tincturae.

Action.—Astringent; carminative.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{ij}$ to $\mathfrak{ij}$.

LIQUOR Tincturae.

Action.—Astringent; carminative.

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Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{ij}$ to $\mathfrak{ij}$.

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Action.—Astringent; carminative.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{ij}$ to $\mathfrak{ij}$.

LIQUOR Tincturae.

Action.—Astringent; carminative.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{ij}$ to $\mathfrak{ij}$.

LIQUOR Tincturae.

Action.—Astringent; carminative.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{ij}$ to $\mathfrak{ij}$.

LIQUOR Tincturae.

Action.—Astringent; carminative.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{ij}$ to $\mathfrak{ij}$.

LIQUOR Tincturae.

Action.—Astringent; carminative.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{ij}$ to $\mathfrak{ij}$.

LIQUOR Tincturae.

Action.—Astringent; carminative.

Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 6 grs.
The hypophosphites of soda are used also in the administration of phosphorus.

Syrupus Phosphori.

This, which has been prepared by M. Tassonet of Paris, is highly extolled in the treatment of phosphorus. Thirty drops represent $\frac{1}{2}$ of a grain of phosphorus. It is said to be agreeable to taste, very assimilable, constant and uniform in strength, and stable in any climate.

Dose.—For an adult, π or gradually increased to μ iv.
Said to be useful also in chronic rheumatism, gout, chronic bronchitis, asthma. Sold by Roberts, 71 New Bond Street, and other chemists.

Tinctura Phosphori Etherea.

Composed of phosphorus 4 parts, sulphuric ether 200 parts by weight; macerate for a month, with occasional shaking.

The quantity dissolved is about 4 grs. in the ether.
Dose.—For an adult, π or π or π or π , suspended in sweetened water.

PHYSTOSTIGMATIS TABA. The seed of Physostigma venenosum—Calabar Bean.

Action.—Sedative. Has the power of inducing paralysis of lower extremities, and in a marked manner the contraction of the iris. Is said to be useful in treating strabismus.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 4 grs. of the powder.

Extractum Physostigmatis.

1 lb. of Calabar bean to 4 pints of rectified spirit.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ of a grain.

PIMENTA. The dried unripe berries of Ugenia Pimenta. Allspice.

Action.—Aromatic; carminative; stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 30 grs.

Aqua Pimentæ.

Prepared by distilling 14 oz. of pimento with 2 gallons of water. Distil 1 gallon.

Action.—Aromatic; carminative.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ss}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ij}$.
For a child a year old, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ss}$.

Oleum Pimentæ.

Action.—Aromatic; carminative.

Dose.—For an adult, μ ij to μ iv.

Spiritus Pimentæ. Ph. Lond.

Oil of pimento 3 fl. drs., proof spirits 1 gallon.

Action.—Aromatic; carminative; stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ss}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ij}$.

For a child a year old, μ ij to μ v.

PIPER NIGRUM. The dried unripe berries of Black Pepper.

Action.—Carminative; stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 20 grs.

Confectio Piperis.

Black pepper 2 oz., caraway 3 oz., honey 15 oz.

Action.—Carminative; stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult, 60 to 120 grs.

Unguentum Piperis Nigra. Ph. Dub.
Composed of lard 1 lb., black pepper 4 oz.
Action.—Stimulant.

PIX BURGUNDICA. A resinous exudation from the stem of *Abies excelsa*.
Action.—Expectorant; stimulant; but used internally only in the form of *Pix Liquida*. Externally it is used as a stimulant to the skin.

Emplastrum Picis.

Burgundy pitch 26 oz., common frankincense 13 oz., resin and yellow wax of each 4½ oz., expressed oil of nutmeg 1 oz., olive oil 2 fl.oz., water 2 fl.oz.
Action.—Stimulant.

Pix Liquida. A bituminous liquid obtained from the wood of *Pinus sylvestris*.

Action.—Diuretic; expectorant; stimulant. Useful in some chronic skin diseases, and in certain cases of urinary diseases.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥v to ℥xx or ℥xxx.

The best form of administration is the "*Capsules de Goudron*." These are very extensively used on the Continent in cases of inflammation of the bladder, in hæmorrhoids, &c.

Unguentum Picis Liquidæ.

Composed of tar 5 oz., yellow wax 2 oz.

Action.—Resolvent; stimulant. Useful in some chronic scaly skin diseases.

PIPERIS HELMINTHOCORUM *Corticis Moss.*
Action.—Antispasmodic. Is said to be very efficacious in expelling the round *helminthocora*.
Dose.—For an adult, 30 to 120 grs.

Decoctum Picis.
Composed of the powder (oz. to 1 oz., water 1 pint.
Action.—Antispasmodic.
Dose.—For an adult, 3jss, 3 or 4 times.

PITCHES. Ph. Ed. 184.

Composition.—All the salts of lead are decomposed by sulphuric acid, the sulphate, phosphate, and carbonate; super-arsenious acetate, and arsenic in solution; vegetable acids, alkalis, iodide of potassium, all arsenic acid and arsenious hydride.

Picis Acidæ. $\text{PbO}, \text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2, \text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Prepared by the action of acetic acid on oxide of lead.
Action.—Astringent; sedative. Useful in arresting excessive secretion, hæmorrhage, &c.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 gr. to 1 or 2 grs.

Composition.—See **PITCHES**.

Unguentum Picis Acidæ.

Acetic acid 12 grs., heated lead 1 oz.
Action.—Astringent; sedative.

Liquor Picis Subarsenatis.

A solution of subarsenite of lead: prepared by boiling arsenite and oxide of lead.
Action.—Astringent; sedative.

Unguentum Hyperici Nigri. Ph. Dub.
Composed of lard 1 lb., black pepper 4 oz.
Action.—Stimulant.

FIX STIGMATICIA. A resinous excretion from the stem of *Albizia coriaria*.
Action.—Expectorant; stimulant; but used internally only in the form of Fix Liquida. Externally it is used as a stimulant to the skin.

Emplastrum Pice.
Roughly pitch 25 oz., common frankincense 15 oz., resin and yellow wax of each 45 oz., expressed oil of sweetgum 1 oz., olive oil 2 lbs., water 2 lbs.
Action.—Stimulant.

Fix Liquida. A terebinthine liquid obtained from the wood of *Pinus sylvestris*.
Action.—Astringent; expectorant; stimulant. Used in some chronic skin diseases, and in certain cases of urinary diseases.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒi to ʒss or ʒiij.
The best form of administration is the "Opusculum de Siccatione." These are very extensively used on the Continent in cases of inflammation of the bladder, hæmorrhoids, &c.

Unguentum Pice Liquida.
Composed of tar 5 oz., yellow wax 3 oz.
Action.—Emollient; stimulant. Useful in some chronic scaly skin diseases.

PLOCARIA HELMINTHOCORTON. Corsican Moss.

Action.—Anthelmintic. Is said to be very efficacious in expelling the *ascaris lumbricoides*.

Dose.—For an adult, 60 to 120 grs.

Decoctum Plocariæ.

Composed of the powder $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. to 1 oz., water 1 pint.

Action.—Anthelmintic.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒjss. ter in die.

PLUMBUM. Pb. Eq. 104.

Incompatibles.—All the salts of lead are decomposed by sulphuric acid, the sulphates, phosphates, and carbonates; liquor ammoniæ acetatis, and opium in solution; vegetable acids, alkalis, iodide of potassium, all astringents and albuminous liquids.

Plumbi Acetas. $PbO, C_2H_3O_2, 3 HO$.

Prepared by the action of acetic acid on oxide of lead.

Action.—Astringent; sedative. Useful in arresting excessive secretion, hæmorrhage, &c.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 gr. to 2 or 3 grs.

Incompatibles.—See PLUMBUM.

Unguentum Plumbi Acetatis.

Acetate of lead 12 grs., benzoated lard 1 oz.

Action.—Astringent; sedative.

Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis.

A solution of subacetate of lead: prepared by boiling acetate and oxide of lead.

Action.—Astringent; sedative.

Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis Dilutus.

Composed of solution of subacetate of lead 2 fl. drs., rectified spirit 2 fl. drs., water 19½ fl. oz.

Action.—Astringent; sedative.

Unguentum Plumbi Subacetatis Compositum.

Composed of solution of subacetate of lead 6 fl. oz., camphor 60 grs., white wax 8 oz., almond oil 1 pint.

Action.—Astringent; sedative.

Pilula Plumbi cum Opio.

Composed of acetate of lead 36 grs., opium and confection of roses of each 6 grs.

Action.—Astringent; anodyne; soporific.

Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 6 grs.

Four grains contain 3 of acetate of lead and ½ gr. of opium.

Suppositoria Plumbi Composita.

Take of acetate of lead 36 grs., opium 12 grs., benzoated lard 42 grs., white wax 10 grs., oil of theobroma 80 grs. Divide into 12 equal parts, each of which will contain 3 grs. of the acetate of lead, and 1 gr. of opium.

Action.—Astringent; sedative.

Plumbi Carbonas. 2 (PbO, CO₂). PbO, HO.

Action.—Sedative; astringent. Not used internally.

Unguentum Plumbi Carbonatis.

Carbonate of lead 62 grs., simple ointment 1 oz.

Action.—Sedative.

Plumbi Iodidum. PbI.

Prepared by the action of iodine of potassium on nitrate of lead.

Action.—Astringent; resolvent.

Emplastrum Plumbi Iodid.

Composed of iodine of lead 1 oz., soap plaster and resin plaster of each 1 oz.

Action.—Resolvent; sedative.

Unguentum Plumbi Iodid.

Iodide of lead 62 grs., simple ointment 1 oz.

Action.—Resolvent; sedative.

Plumbi Nitras. PbO, NO₃.

Action.—A solution of this salt in water, 60 grs. to the oz. forms "Lodge's Disinfecting Fluid."

Plumbi Oxidum. (Lithargyrum. B.P. 1864.) PbO.

Action.—Protective. Not used internally.

Emplastrum Plumbi.

Consists of lead 4 lbs., olive oil 1 gallon, water ¾ pint.

Action.—Protective.

Plumbi Sulfidum.

Prepared by saturating an aqueous solution of caustic soda with freshly precipitated carbonate of lead.

Action.—This preparation is said to possess active decomposing power on phosphatic material, and has been resorted to for that purpose.

Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis Dilutus.

Compound of solution of subacetate of lead 3 ℥.ss.
rectified spirit 7 ℥.ss., water 10 ℥.ss.

Action.—Astringent; sedative.

Unguentum Plumbi Subacetatis Compositum.

Compound of solution of subacetate of lead 6 ℥.ss.
margar 60 grs., white wax 1 oz., almond oil 1 pint.

Action.—Astringent; sedative.

Pisula Plumbi cum Opio.

Compound of acetate of lead 36 grs., opium and castor
oil of each 6 grs.

Action.—Astringent; anodyne; aperient.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 2 grs.

Four grains contain 1 of acetate of lead and 1 gr. of
opium.

Suppositoria Plumbi Composita.

Take of acetate of lead 36 grs., opium 22 grs., benzoic
acid 12 grs., white wax 10 grs., oil of the
bees 80 grs. Divide into 12 equal parts, each of
which will contain 3 grs. of the acetate of lead, and
1 gr. of opium.

Action.—Astringent; sedative.

Plumbi Carbonas. $2(PbCO_3), Pb(OH)_2$

Action.—Sedative; astringent. Not used internally.

Unguentum Plumbi Carbonatis.

Carbonate of lead 62 grs., simple ointment 1 oz.

Action.—Sedative.

Plumbi Iodidum. PbI_2 .

Prepared by the action of iodide of potassium on
nitrate of lead.

Action.—Alterative; resolvent.

Emplastrum Plumbi Iodidi.

Composed of iodide of lead 1 oz., soap plaster and
resin plaster of each 4 oz.

Action.—Resolvent; sedative.

Unguentum Plumbi Iodidi.

Iodide of lead 62 grs., simple ointment 1 oz.

Action.—Resolvent; sedative.

Plumbi Nitras. PbO, NO_2 .

Action.—A solution of this salt in water, 60 grs. to the
oz., forms "Ledoyen's Disinfecting Fluid."

Plumbi Oxidum. (Lithargyrum. B.P. 1864.) PbO .

Action.—Protective. Not used internally.

Emplastrum Plumbi.

Oxide of lead 4 lbs., olive oil 1 gallon, water 3½ pints.

Action.—Protective.

Plumbi Saccharas.

Prepared by saturating an aqueous solution of sac-
charic acid with freshly precipitated carbonate of
lead.

Action.—This preparation is said to possess active
decomposing powers on phosphatic calculi, and has
been injected into the bladder for that purpose.

with very good effect. A Nitro-saccharate is also prepared by dissolving the saccharate in cold dilute nitric acid: it is said to possess the same properties.

Plumbi Tannas.

Prepared by adding tannic acid to acetate of lead.
Action.—Has been found of great value both in preventing and healing bed sores, in the form of

Unguentum Plumbi Tannas.

Tannate of lead 120 grs., simple ointment 1 oz.

PODOPHYLLI RADIX. The dried rhizome of Podophyllum peltatum. American May Apple.

Action.—Cathartic, cholagogue, and alterative.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 grs. to 20 grs. of the powder.

Podophylli Resina.

Action.—A cholagogue purgative, and alterative.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. to 1 gr. in pill. Should be given with heubane to prevent griping.

POLYGONUM BISTORTA. Official Bistort.

Action.—Astringent; useful in passive hæmorrhages and mucous discharges.

Dose.—For an adult, 20 to 30 grs. of the powdered root.

Decoctum Bistortæ.

Composed of bistort root 2 oz., water 1 pint.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ss}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ij}$.

PURPURA LACINATA. Purple Loose, one of the Lige.
Action.—Astringent. Valuable in hæmorrhagic conditions.

POTASSIUM K. Eq. 12.

Potasse Carbonas. K_2CO_3 (Potass Hydras. Ph. Lond.)

Prepared by the evaporation of solution of potash.
Action.—Caustic. Not used internally.

Potasse Acetas.

Prepared by the action of acetic acid on carbonate of potash. $\text{K}_2\text{O}, \text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2$.

Action.—Diuretic; astringent; slightly purgative.

Dose.—For an adult, 15 to 30 grs.

For a child a year old, 2 to 3 grs.

Incompatibilities.—Mineral acids, the sulphates of soda and magnesia, nitrate of ammonia, the tartrates of potash and soda, corrosive sublimate, and nitrate of silver.

Potass Bicarbonas.

Prepared from the carbonate by the addition of carbonic acid gas to a solution of the salt. $\text{K}_2\text{O}, \text{H}_2\text{CO}_3$.

Dose.—For an adult, 15 to 30 grs.

For a child a year old, 2 or 3 grs.

Incompatibilities.—Acids and acidulous salts, tartar emetic, calomel, corrosive sublimate, the sulphates of quinine, iron, zinc, and magnesia, and the salts of lead and silver.

with very good effect. A *Vitis-mucronata* is also prepared by dissolving the acetate in acid dilute nitric acid: it is said to possess the same properties.

Plumbi Tannas.

Prepared by adding tannic acid to acetate of lead.
Action.—Has been found of great value both in preventing and healing bed sores, in the form of powder.

Unguentum Plumbi Tannas.

Tannate of lead 120 grs, simple ointment 1 oz.

PODOPHYLLI BARK. The dried rhizome of *Podophyllum peltatum*. American May Apple.

Action.—Cathartic, cholagogue, and alterative.

Dose.—For an adult, 15 grs. to 30 grs. of the powder.

Podophylli Resina.

Action.—A cholagogue purgative, and alterative.
Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. to 1 gr. in pill. Should be given with bechene to prevent griping.

POLYPODII RHIZOMA. Official Rhizome.

Action.—Antispasmodic; useful in passive haemorrhages and nervous discharges.
Dose.—For an adult, 20 to 40 grs. of the powdered root.

Decoctum Bistortae.

Compound of bistort root 2 oz., water 1 pint.
Dose.—For an adult, 35 to 50.

PORPHYRA LACCINIATA. Purple Laver, one of the Algae.

Action.—Alterative. Valuable in scorbutic and scrofulous affections.

POTASSIUM. K. Eq. 39.

Potassa Caustica. KO,HO. (Potassa Hydras. Ph. Lond.)

Prepared by the evaporation of solution of potash.
Action.—Caustic. Not used internally.

Potassae Acetas.

Prepared by the action of acetic acid on carbonate of potash. $KO, C_2H_3O_2$.

Action.—Diuretic; antacid; slightly purgative.

Dose.—For an adult, 15 to 60 grs.

For a child a year old, 2 to 3 grs.

Incompatibles.—Mineral acids, the sulphates of soda and magnesia, muriate of ammonia, the tartrates of potash and soda, corrosive sublimate, and nitrate of silver.

Potassae Bicarbonas.

Prepared from the carbonate by the addition of carbonic acid gas to a solution of the salt. $KO, HO, 2CO_2$.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 30 grs.

For a child a year old, 2 or 3 grs.

Incompatibles.—Acids and acidulous salts, tartar emetic, calomel; corrosive sublimate, the sulphates of quinine, iron, zinc, and magnesia, and the salts of lead and silver.

Liquor Potassæ Effervescens.

A solution of bicarbonate of potash, 30 grs. to the pint, into which a stream of carbonic acid is passed under strong pressure.

Action.—Antacid; diuretic; refrigerant.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥ij to ℥iv or more.

Potassæ Bichromas. $KO, 2 CrO_2$.

Action.—Has been recommended as an alternative and antisyphilitic in small doses.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. in pill.

Potassæ Carbonas.

Prepared by washing pearlashes.

Action.—Antacid; diuretic. Is rather more irritating than the bicarbonate.

Action, Dose, and Incompatibles.—The same as the bicarbonate.

Liquor Potassæ.

Prepared from a solution of the carbonate by the addition of slaked lime and water. One fluid oz. contains 27 grs. of the alkali. Sp. gr. 1.058.

Action.—Antacid; antilithic; diuretic.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥x to ℥xxx or ℥ij, very freely diluted.

For a child a year old, ℥j.

Incompatibles.—Acids and acidulous salts, calomel, and corrosive sublimate; also henbane, belladonna, and stramonium.

Liquor Potassæ Bravaisii.

Composition of American preparation 6 lbs. ash-wood 1 lb. potassium 2 lbs. boiling water 6 gallons.

Action.—Antacid.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥x to ℥ij.

For a child a year old, ℥j.

Potassæ Chloras.

Prepared by passing a stream of chlorine gas through a solution of carbonate of potash and lime. KO, ClO_2 .

Action.—Diuretic; detergent; stimulant. Very useful in cases of chloricæ stomatitis and typhoid.

In cold water 1 in 12, in hot water 1 in 2.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒi to ʒij.

For a child a year old, ʒj.

Trisulphated Potassæ Chloratis.

Compound of chlorate of potash 5000 grs., sugar 50 grs., gum acacia 7 oz., mucilage of gum acacia 2 4 oz.

Divide into 720 lozenges, each of which will contain 5 grs. of chlorate of potash.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 4 lozenges.

Potassæ Citras.

Prepared by adding a solution of citric acid to one of carbonate of potash. $3KO, C_3H_3O_7$.

Action.—Stimulant; diuretic; refrigerant.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒi to ʒij or ʒij.

For a child a year old, ʒj.

Potassæ cum Chloro. Formerly in the Ph. Lond.

A mixture of caustic potash and lime. It is made in water, and is more convenient for use than the caustic potash because it is firmer and much less irritating.

Action.—Caustic.

Liquor Potasse Effervescent.

A solution of bicarbonate of potash, 30 grs. to the pint, into which a stream of carbonic acid is passed under strong pressure.

Action.—Antacid; diuretic; refrigerant.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥j to ℥ss or more.

Potasse Bicarbonas. K_2CO_3

Action.—Has been recommended as an alternative and antiphlogistic in small doses.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. in pill.

Potasse Carbonas.

Prepared by washing pearlashes.

Action.—Antacid; caustic. Is rather more irritating than the bicarbonate.

Action, Dose, and Incompatibles.—The same as the bicarbonate.

Liquor Potasse.

Prepared from a solution of the carbonate by the addition of diluted lime and water. One fluid oz. contains 37 grs. of the alkali. Sp. gr. 1.098.

Action.—Antacid; caustic; emollient.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥ss to ℥ss or ℥j, very freely diluted.

For a child a year old, ℥ij.

Incompatibles.—Acids and acids which evolve carbonic acid and excessive stimulants; also lactone, lactulose, and stramonium.

Liquor Potasse Brandishii.

Composed of American pearlashes 6 lbs., ash-wood ashes 2 lbs., quicklime 2 lbs., boiling water 6 gallons.

Action.—Antacid.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥xx to ℥ss.

For a child a year old, ℥ij.

Potasse Chloras.

Prepared by passing a stream of chlorine gas through a solution of carbonate of potash and lime. KO, ClO_2 .

Action.—Diuretic; detergent; stimulant. Very useful in cases of ulcerative stomatitis and cynanche. Soluble in cold water 1 in 12, in hot water 1 in 2.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 30 grs.

For a child a year old, 2 grs.

Trochisci Potasse Chloratis.

Composed of chlorate of potash 3600 grs., sugar 25 oz., gum acacia 1 oz., mucilage of gum acacia 2 fl. oz., water q. s. Divide into 720 lozenges, each of which will contain 5 grs. of chlorate of potash.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 6 lozenges.

Potasse Citras.

Prepared by adding a solution of citric acid to one of carbonate of potash. $3 \text{KO}, \text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_4$.

Action.—Diaphoretic; diuretic; refrigerant.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 20 or 40 grs.

For a child a year old, 2 grs.

Potassa cum Calce. Formerly in the Ph. Lond.

A mixture of caustic potash and lime. It is made in sticks, and is more convenient for use than the caustic potash because it is firmer and much less deliquescent.

Action.—Caustic.

Potassæ Nitras.

Prepared by washing the commercial salt. KNO_3 .
Action.—Diaphoretic; diuretic; refrigerant. Brown paper soaked in a solution (1 part in 4 of water) then dried, and burnt slowly, is very useful in cases of spasmodic asthma.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 30 grs.

For a child a year old, 2 grs.

Incompatibles.—Sulphuric acid, the sulphates, alum, baryta, calomel, corrosive sublimate, &c.

Potassæ Nitras Effervescens.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, 60 to 120 grs.

For a child a year old, 5 to 10 grs.

It contains 5 grs. of nitre in 60 grs.

Potassæ Permanganas. $\text{KO}, \text{Mn}_2\text{O}_7$.

Used for making yellow prussiate of potash.

Action.—Alternative and oxidizer. Useful also as a deodorizer and as an application to foul or unhealthy surfaces.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 4 grs., but best given in the form of

Liquor Potassæ Permanganatis.

A solution of this salt constitutes "Condy's Disinfecting Fluid." That in the B.P. contains 4 grs. to the fl. oz.

Action.—Disinfectant.

Dose.—For an adult, fssj to fssj or fss ., but chiefly for external use, or as a gargle diluted with 40 parts of water.

Potassæ Ferri Flos.
 That only for making the Acidum Hydrocyanicum solution. $\text{K}_2\text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_6, 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$

Potassæ Sulphas. K_2SO_4 .
Action.—Purgative. Useful in some affections of the bowels.

Dose.—For an adult, 15 to 30 grs.
 For a child a year old, 5 to 10 grs.

Incompatibles.—Tartaric acid, acetate of lead, the chlorides of barium and calcium.

Potassæ Sulphurata. ES_2 . (Formerly Potassæ Terebinthinae.)
 Prepared by the action of sublimed sulphur on carbonate of potash.

Action.—Antiseptic; irritant; diaphoretic; stimulant expectorant. Useful in destroying fungi and parasites.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 10 grs. For a child 4 oz. to 10 grains of water.

Incompatibles.—Mineral and vegetable acids, and the salts of most metals.

Unguentum Potassæ Sulphuratae.

Composed of sublimed potash 30 grs., lard 1 oz.

Action.—Emollient; alterative; stimulant.

Potassæ Tartarus.

Prepared by the action of carbonate of potash on acid tartaric of potash. $\text{KHC}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6$

Action.—Mildly purgative; refrigerant; diuretic and alterative.

Potassæ Nitra.

Prepared by washing the commercial salt, KNO_3 , with water.
Action.—Diaphoretic; diuretic; refrigerant. Dissolved in water, the paper soaked in a solution (1 part in 5 of water) dried, and burnt slowly, is very useful in case of spasmodic asthma.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 20 grs.
 For a child a year old, 2 grs.

Incompatibles.—Sulphuric acid, the sulphates, alum, baryta, calomel, corrosive sublimate, &c.

Potassæ Nitris Effervescentia.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, 60 to 120 grs.

For a child a year old, 5 to 10 grs.
 It contains 5 grs. of nitre in 60 grs.

Potassæ Permanganas. KMnO_4 .

Used for making yellow prussiate of potash.

Action.—Astringent and oxidant. Useful also as a deodoriser and as an application to foul or unhealthy surfaces.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 4 grs., but best given in the form of

Liquor Potassæ Permanganatis.

A solution of this salt constitutes "Condy's Disinfecting Fluid." That in the B.P. contains 4 grs. to the ℥. i.

Action.—Disinfectant.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥j to ℥ij or ℥iij, but chiefly for external use, or as a gargle diluted with 40 parts of water.

Potassæ Prussias Flavæ.

Used only for making the Acidum Hydrocyanicum Dilutum. $\text{K}_2\text{FeC}_6\text{N}_8, 3\text{HO}$.

Potassæ Sulphas. K_2SO_4 .

Action.—Purgative. Useful in some affections of the liver.

Dose.—For an adult, 15 to 60 grs.

For a child a year old, 2 to 3 grs.

Incompatibles.—Tartaric acid, acetate of lead, the chlorides of barium and calcium.

Potassa Sulphurata. KS_8 . (Formerly Potassii Tersulphuretum.)

Prepared by the action of sublimed sulphur on carbonate of potash.

Action.—Antiseptic; irritant; diaphoretic; stimulant expectorant. Useful in destroying fungi and parasites.

Dose.—For an adult, 4 to 10 grs. For a bath 4 oz. to 30 gallons of water.

Incompatibles.—Mineral and vegetable acids, and the salts of most metals.

Unguentum Potassæ Sulphuratæ.

Composed of sulphurated potash 30 grs., lard 1 oz.

Action.—Insecticide; alterative; stimulant.

Potassæ Tartras.

Prepared by the action of carbonate of potash on acid tartrate of potash. $2\text{KO}, \text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_8$.

Action.—Mildly purgative; refrigerant; diuretic and alterative.

Dose.—For an adult, 20 to 60 grs. as a diuretic; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. as an aperient.

For a child a year old, 2 to 4 grs.

Incompatibles.—Acids, acidulous salts, lime-water, chloride of calcium, magnesia, nitrate of silver, acetate of lead.

Potassæ Tartras Acida. (Formerly Potassæ Bitartras.)

Action.—Diuretic; purgative; refrigerant.

Dose.—For an adult, 20 to 60 grs. as a diuretic, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. as a purgative.

For a child a year old, 5 grs.

Incompatibles.—Acids, acidulous salts, alkalis and their carbonates, the salts of lead, silver, and copper.

Potassii Bromidum.

Prepared by the action of bromine on solution of potash. KBr .

Action.—Alterative; resolvent in cases of glandular enlargement. Useful also in cases of epilepsy, in certain ovarian diseases of an inflammatory or neuralgic character.

Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 10 or 20 grs.

For a child a year old, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.

Incompatibles.—Acids, and the salts of most metals and earths.

Potassii Iodidum.

Prepared by adding iodine to a solution of potash. KI .

Action.—Alterative; resolvent.

Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 10 grs.

For a child a year old, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 gr.

Incompatibles.—Acids, and the salts of most metals and earths.

Magnesium Potassii Iodidi.
Prepared of iodide of potassium 1 oz., trisulphate of magnesia 1 oz., dissolved in 24 oz. water.
Action.—Alterative; resolvent.

Ammonium Potassii Iodidi cum Saccharo.
Equal parts of iodide of potassium, of each 1½ oz., glucose 1 lb., oil of lemon 1 fl. oz., water 24 oz.
Action.—Alterative; resolvent.

Potassium Potassii Iodidi.
Prepared of iodide of potassium 64 grs., carbonate of potash 4 grs., water 1 fl. oz., heat 1 oz.
Action.—Emollient; alterative; laxant.

The following will be found useful, and may be made very agreeable refrigerant draughts:—

Potassæ Bicarbonas	Acidum Citricum 14 grs.
20 grs. in effervescent with	Acidum Tartaricum 16 grs.
	Saccharum Lini 15 grs.

Potassæ Carbonas	Acidum Citricum 17 grs.
20 grs. in effervescent with	Acidum Tartaricum 16 grs.
	Saccharum Lini 15 grs.

Soda Bicarbonas	Acidum Citricum 13 grs.
20 grs. in effervescent with	Acidum Tartaricum 16 grs.
	Saccharum Lini 15 grs.

Ammonium Carbonas	Acidum Citricum 24 grs.
20 grs. in effervescent with	Acidum Tartaricum 16 grs.
	Saccharum Lini 15 grs.

The respective quantities here indicated are just sufficient to render the reaction neutral.

Dose.—For an adult, 20 to 60 grs. as a diuretic; 4 oz. as an aperient.

For a child a year old, 2 to 4 grs.
Incompatibles.—Acids, acidulous salts, lime-water, chloride of calcium, magnesia, nitrate of silver, acetate of lead.

Potasse Terebinthina. (Formerly Potasse Terebinthina.)

Action.—Diuretic; purgative; refrigerant.
 Dose.—For an adult, 20 to 60 grs. as a diuretic; 4 oz. as a purgative.

For a child a year old, 5 grs.
Incompatibles.—Acids, acidulous salts, alkalis and their carbonates, the salts of lead, silver, and copper.

Potassii Bromidum.

Prepared by the action of bromine on solution of potash. KBr.

Action.—Alterative; resistent in cases of glandular enlargement. Useful also in cases of epilepsy, in certain ovarian diseases of an inflammatory or neurotic character.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 20 grs.

For a child a year old, 4 grs.

Incompatibles.—Acids, and the salts of most metals and earths.

Potassii Iodidum.

Prepared by adding iodine to a solution of potash. KI.

Action.—Alterative; resistent.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

For a child a year old, 1 to 1 gr.
Incompatibles.—Acids, and the salts of most metals and earths.

Emplastrum Potassii Iodidi.

Composed of iodide of potassium 1 oz., frankincense

6 oz., wax 6 oz., olive oil 2 fl.oz.

Action.—Alterative; resolvent.

Linimentum Potassii Iodidi cum Sapone.

Hard soap and iodide of potassium, of each 1½ oz., glycerine 1 fl.oz., oil of lemon 1 fl.drm., water 10 fl.oz.

Action.—Alterative; resolvent.

Unguentum Potassii Iodidi.

Composed of iodide of potassium 64 grs., carbonate of potash 4 grs., water 1 fl.dr., lard 1 oz.

Action.—Resolvent; alterative; irritant.

The following will be found useful, and may be made very agreeable refrigerant draughts:—

Potassæ Bicarbons	} Acidum Citricum 14 grs. Acidum Tartaricum 15 grs. Succus Limonis f5ijss.
20 grs. in effervescence with.	

Potassæ Carbonas	} Acidum Citricum 17 grs. Acidum Tartaricum 18 grs. Succus Limonis f3ss.
20 grs. in effervescence with.	

Sodæ Bicarbons	} Acidum Citricum 17 grs. Acidum Tartaricum 18 grs. Succus Limonis f3ss.
20 grs. in effervescence with.	

Ammoniae Carbonas	} Acidum Citricum 24 grs. Acidum Tartaricum 25 grs. Succus Limonis f5vj.
20 grs. in effervescence with.	

The respective quantities here indicated are just sufficient to render the reaction neutral.

PROPYLAMINE. A colourless, transparent, volatile alkali, obtained from herring brine.

Action.—It has been strongly recommended by Dr. Awenarius, of St. Petersburg, for the treatment of acute and chronic rheumatism.

Dose.—For an adult, a teaspoonful of the solution prepared in the following way: 20 drops of propylamine mixed in 6 fl.oz. of water, with 2 fl.drs. of oleo-saccharum of peppermint.

PRUNUM. Prune. The dried fruit of *Prunus domestica*.

Action.—Gently laxative; refrigerant.

Dose.—Ad libitum.

PRUNUS VIRGINIANA. The American Wild Cherry.

Infusum Pruni Virginianæ.

Composed of the powdered bark $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., water 1 pint.

Action.—Sedative, allied to digitalis, but said not to have any of the unpleasant depressing effects of that drug. Has been strongly recommended in cases of palpitation and cardiac hypertrophy.

Dose.—For an adult, 15jss. to 15ij.

Tinctura Pruni Virginianæ.

20 fl.oz. of proof spirit, and 2 oz. of the powdered bark.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒx to ʒxl.

PERCOPUS LIGNUM. The wood of *Percepsa* (a species of *Spizella*) is a coloring ingredient; as in the Tincture of the American Company.

It is an essential oil of this wood, which has been recommended in the treatment of gonorrhea.

PERCOPUS LIGNUM. The root of *Amorpha fruticosa*.

Action.—Purgative. Causes free secretion of bile.

Dose.—From 1 to 2 oz., in water and sulphuric acid, 10 to 15 min. Tincture of each. Used in the preparation of colloidum.

PERCOPUS LIGNUM. The wood of *Percepsa* (a species of *Spizella*).

Action.—Simple bitter, without anstringency or astringency with the salts of iron.

Dose.—From 1 to 2 oz., in water and sulphuric acid, 10 to 15 min. Tincture of each. Used in the preparation of colloidum.

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PROPYLAMINE.

A solution, transparent, and like alkali, obtained from lactic acid.

Action.—It has been strongly recommended by the Association of St. Petersburg, for the treatment of acute and chronic rheumatism.

Dose.—For an adult, a teaspoonful of the solution prepared in the following way: 30 drops of propylamine mixed in 3 fl.oz. of water, with 5 fl.oz. of also-saccharum of peppermint.

PRUNUS. Prune. The dried fruit of *Prunus domestica*.

Action.—Gently laxative; refrigerant.

Dose.—At discretion.

PRUNUS VIRGINIANA. The American Wild Cherry.**Infusum Pruni Virginianæ.**

Composed of the powdered bark $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., water 1 pint.

Action.—Sedative, allied to digitalis, but said not to have any of the unpleasant depressing effects of that drug. Has been strongly recommended in cases of palpitation and cardiac hypertrophy.

Dose.—For an adult, 4jss. to ʒij.

Tinctura Pruni Virginianæ.

40 fl.oz. of proof spirit, and 3 oz. of the powdered bark.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒss to ʒij.

PTEROCARPI LIGNUM. The wood of *Pterocarpus santalinus*. Sandal-wood tree.

Used only as a colouring ingredient; as in the *Tinctura Lavandulæ Composita*.

There is an essential oil of this wood, which has been much recommended in the treatment of gonorrhœa and leucorrhœa.

PYRETHRI RADIX. The root of *Anacyclus Pyrethrum*. Pellitory.

Action.—Acrid irritant. Causes free secretion of saliva.

Tinctura Pyrethri.

Composed of pellitory root 4 oz., rectified spirit 1 pint.

Action.—Irritant and sialogogue, rarely used internally, but is said to be very useful as a local application to toothache.

PYROXYLIN. Gun cotton.

A solution of cotton 1 oz., in nitric and sulphuric acids, 5 fl.oz. of each. Used in the preparation of collodium.

QUASSIA LIGNUM. The wood of *Picrasa excelsa*. Quassia.

Action.—Simple bitter, without astringency or aroma. Is compatible with the salts of iron.

Extractum Quassiae.

A watery extract; 48 oz. of wood yield 1 oz. of extract.

Action.—A simple bitter tonic, having no astringency or aroma.

Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 5 or 8 grs.

Infusum Quassiae.

Composed of quassia 60 grs., water 10 fl.oz.

Action.—Simple bitter tonic.*Dose.*—For an adult, fʒj to fʒiij.

For a child a year old, fʒj to fʒij.

Incompatibles.—*Vide* TINCTURA QUASSIAE COMPOSITA.**Tinctura Quassiae.**

Composed of quassia ʒ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.

Action.—Simple bitter tonic.*Dose.*—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒij.

For a child a year old, ℥v to ℥viij.

Tinctura Quassiae Composita. Ph. Edin.

Composed of cardamoms and cochineal, of each ʒ oz., cinnamon and quassia, of each ʒ oz., raisins 7 oz., proof spirit 2 pints.

Action.—Aromatic bitter tonic.*Dose.*—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, ℥v.

The preparations of quassia, except the compound tincture, are not decomposed by the salts of iron, but are incompatible with those of lead and silver.

QUERCUS CORTEX. The dried bark of *Quercus pedunculata*. The common Oak.*Action.*—An astringent bitter tonic.*Dose.*—For an adult, 30 to 120 grs. of the powder.

For a child a year old, 2 to 3 grs.

Decoctum Quercus.

Composed of oak bark 1 ½ oz., water 1 pint.

Action.—A valuable astringent, whether internally or externally applied.*Dose.*—For an adult, fʒj to fʒiij.

For a child a year old, fʒj to fʒij.

Incompatibles.—Metallic salts, mineral acids, alkalis, gelatine.

Infusum Quercus.
 Prepared by repeating the decoction.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, 30 to 60 grs.

QUINA**Quina Citra.***Action.*—Simple bitter tonic.*Dose.*—The same as the Sulphate.**Quina Citra Effervescent.**

This is a compound of the quina effervescent concentrate of soda with citrate of quina: 1 gr. of the latter is 60.

Action.—Effervescent bitter tonic.*Dose.*—For an adult, 60 to 120 grs.**Syrupus Quinae Dilutus.**

Composed of dilute of quina and syrup. One drachm of the latter contains two grs. of the former which is equal to 1 ½ oz. of the decoction of bark or 60 grs. of powdered bark. (Syria.)

Action.—The same as the sulphate, but more delicate.*Dose.*—For an adult, ʒss. to fʒj.**Frills Quinae.**

Composed of sulphate of quina 60 grs., containing 20 grs.

Action.—Simple bitter tonic; antiperiodic.*Dose.*—For an adult, 2 to 10 grs.

Infusum Quassie.

Composed of quassa 60 grs., water 16 fl. oz.
Action.—Simple bitter tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥j to ℥ij.
 For a child a year old, ℥j to ℥ij.

Incompatibilities.—Vide *Tinctura Quassie Composita*.

Tinctura Quassie.

Composed of quassa 1 oz., proof spirit 1 pint.
Action.—Simple bitter tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥ss. to ℥ij.
 For a child a year old, ℥ss. to ℥ij.

Tinctura Quassie Composita. Fr. Edn.

Composed of cardamom and cinnamon of each 1 oz., cinna-
 mon and quassa, of each 1 oz., nitric 1 oz.,
 proof spirit 2 pints.

Action.—Aromatic bitter tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥j to ℥ij.
 For a child a year old, ℥ss.

The preparations of quassa, except the compound
 tincture, are not decomposed by the salts of iron,
 but are incompatible with those of lead and silver.

QUEBECUS CORTEX. The dried bark of *Quercus*
pedunculata. The common oak.

Action.—An astringent bitter tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 150 grs. of the powder.
 For a child a year old, 1 to 1 gr.

Decoction Quercus.

Composed of oak bark 1½ oz., water 1 pint.

Action.—A valuable astringent, whether internally or
 externally applied.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥j to ℥ij.

For a child a year old, ℥j to ℥ij.

Incompatibilities.—Metallic salts, mucous solids, alkalis,
 gelatine.

Extractum Quercus.

Obtained by evaporating the decoction.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 30 grs.

QUINIA.**Quiniae Citras.**

Action.—Simple bitter tonic.

Dose.—The same as the Sulphate.

Quiniae Citras Effervescent.

This is a compound of the granular effervescing
 citrotartrate of soda with citrate of quinine: 1 gr.
 of the latter in 60.

Action.—Refrigerant bitter tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, 60 to 120 grs.

Syrupus Quiniae Dikinat.

Composed of dikinate of quinia and syrup. One
 drachm of the latter contains two grs. of the former,
 which is equal to 3½ oz. of the decoction of bark,
 or 96 grs. of powdered bark. (SQUIRE.)

Action.—The same as the sulphate, but more
 delicate.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥ss. to ℥ij.

Pilula Quiniae.

Composed of sulphate of quinia 60 grs., confection of
 hips 20 grs.

Action.—Simple bitter tonic; antiperiodic.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 10 grs.

Quinis Sulphas. $C_{40}H_{54}N_2O_8 \cdot HO, SO_3, 7HO$.
(Formerly Quinis Disulphas.)

Prepared from yellow cinchona bark. 12 grs. of the alkaloid are equal to about 1 oz. of the bark.

Action.—Pure bitter tonic and antiperiodic. A few drops of mineral acid should always be added to it when given in solution.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 5 or 10 grs.

For a child a year old, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.

Incompatibles.—Alkalis and their carbonates, vegetable astringent infusions.

Tinctura Quinis.

Composed of sulphate of quinia 160 grs., tincture of orange-peel 1 pint (= 1 gr. of quinine to the fl.dr.).

Action.—Aromatic bitter tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{ss}$. to $\mathfrak{ssij}$.

For a child a year old, $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{v}$.

Tinctura Quinis Ammoniata.

Sulphate of quinia 160 grs., solution of ammonia $2\frac{1}{2}$ fl.oz., proof spirit $17\frac{1}{2}$ fl.oz.

Action.—This is a very convenient mode of administering quinine free from any acid. In this form it is not a simple, but an aromatic bitter and stimulating tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{ss}$. to $\mathfrak{ssj}$.

For a child a year old, $\mathfrak{mij}$.

Vinum Quinis.

Composed of sulphate of quinia 20 grs., citric acid 30 grs., orange-wine a pint,

Action.—Aromatic bitter tonic; antiperiodic.
Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{ss}$. to $\mathfrak{ssj}$.
For a child a year old, $\mathfrak{ss}$. to $\mathfrak{ssj}$.

Quinis Valeriana.

Prepared by the action of valerianate of soda on sulphate of quinine.

Action.—Bitter tonic and antiperiodic. Useful in hysteria with debility.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 gr. to 2 grs. in pill or mucilaginous mixture.

QUINIDIA. One of the alkaloids of cinchona bark.

Quinidine Sulphas.

Action.—Similar, but inferior to the sulphate of quinine.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 gr. to 2 grs.

RESINA. The residue of the distillation of the barks from various species of Ficus. Resin.

Action.—Used in the following compounds.

Empystrum Resinae.

Resin 5 oz., lead plaster 2 lbs., lard 1 lb.

Use.—Adhesive; to dress wounds, &c.

Unguentum Resinae.

Resin 4 oz., yellow wax 4 oz., simple ointment 16 oz.

Action.—Stimulating to sluggish wounds and indolent ulcers.

Quinæ Sulphas. $C_20H_{24}N_2O_8$, 80, 80, 78.5.
(Formerly Quina Sulfatas.)

Prepared from yellow cinchona bark. 12 grs. of the alkaloid are equal to about 1 oz. of the bark.

Action.—Pure bitter tonic and antiperiodic. A few drops of mineral acid should always be added to it when given in solution.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 5 or 10 grs.

For a child a year old, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. to 1 gr.

Incipitilla.—Alkaloids and their carbonates, vegetable astringent infusions.

Tinctura Quinæ

Composed of sulphate of quina 100 grs., tincture of orange-peel 1 pint (= 1 gr. of quinine to the 1 oz.).

Action.—Aromatic bitter tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, 5ss. to ʒj.

For a child a year old, ʒss.

Tinctura Quinæ Ammoniacæ

Sulphate of quina 100 grs., solution of ammonia ʒi. ʒss., proof spirit 17½ fl. oz.

Action.—This is a very convenient mode of administering quinine free from any acid. In this form it is not a simple, but an aromatic bitter and stimulating tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, 5ss. to ʒj.

For a child a year old, ʒss.

Vinum Quinæ

Composed of sulphate of quina 50 grs., citric acid 50 grs., orange-wine 1 pint.

Action.—Aromatic bitter tonic; antiperiodic.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒjss. to ʒj.

For a child a year old, ʒss. to ʒj.

Quinæ Valerianas.

Prepared by the action of valerianate of soda on muriate of quinine.

Action.—Bitter tonic and antispasmodic. Useful in hysteria with debility.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 gr. to 3 grs., in pill or mucilaginous mixture.

QUINIDINA. One of the alkaloids of cinchona bark.

Quinidinæ Sulphas.

Action.—Similar, but inferior to the sulphate of quinine.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 gr. to 5 grs.

RESINA. The residue of the distillation of the turpentine from various species of Pinus. Resin.

Action.—Used in the following compounds.

Emplastrum Resinæ.

Resin 4oz., lead plaster 2 lbs., hard soap 2 oz.

Use.—Adhesive; to dress wounds, &c.

Unguentum Resinæ.

Resin 8 oz., yellow wax 4 oz., simple ointment 16 oz.

Action.—Stimulating to sluggish wounds and indolent ulcers.

RHAMNI SUCCUS.

The recently expressed juice of the ripe berries of common Buckthorn, *Rhamnus catharticus*.
Used only in the preparation of

Syrupus Rhamni.

Composed of juice of buckthorn berries 4 pints, sliced ginger and allspice, of each $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., sugar 5 lbs., rectified spirit 6 fl.oz. Sp. gr. 1.32.

Action.—Drastic purgative. Produces free watery evacuations; useful in some forms of dropsy, but is very depressing.

Dose.—For an adult, f5j to f5ij.

For a child a year old, πv to πx .

RHEI RADIX. The root of one or more undetermined species of Rheum deprived of the bark and dried. Rhubarb.

Action.—An astringent and slightly bitter purgative. Stomachic.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 20 grs. of the powdered root.
For a child a year old, 2 grs.

Extractum Rhei.

An aquo-spirituos extract.

Action.—Purgative.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 15 grs. This is the dose given in the *Br. Ph.*, but it is certainly rather strong.

Infusum Rhei.

Composed of rhubarb $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., water 10 fl.oz.

Action.—Purgative.

Dose.—For an adult, f5j to f5ij.

For a child a year old, f5j.

Pilula Rhei Composita.
Composed of rhubarb 3 oz., scedrae aloes 2j oz.,
piperis 1j oz., hard soap 1j oz., oil of peppermint 1
fl.oz., treacle 4 oz.
Action.—Purgative.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

Pilula Rhei et Ferri. Ph. Edin.
Composed of dried sulphate of iron 4 parts, extract
of rhubarb 20 parts, essence of red roses 5 parts.
Action.—Astringent and tonic.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 20 grs.

Pulvis Rhei Compositus. (Gregory's Powder.)
Rhubarb 2 oz., light magnesia 6 oz., ginger 1 oz.
Action.—Antacid and aperient.
Dose.—For an adult, 20 to 60 grs.
For a child a year old, 3 to 5 grs., in solution
or as an electuary with honey.

Syrupus Rhei.
Rhubarb and candied fruit of each 2 oz., sugar
oz., spirit 4 fl.oz., water 16 fl.oz. Make 16 fl.oz.
Action.—Aperient; stomachic.
Dose.—For an adult, f5j to f5ij.
For a child a year old, πx to πx .

Tinctura Rhei.
Composed of rhubarb 2 oz., carthamus, carlander, &
saffron, of each 1 oz., proof spirit 1 pint.
Action.—Aperient and stomachic.
Dose.—For an adult, f5j to f5ij as a stomachic; f5j
to f5ij as a purgative.
For a child a year old, f5j as a purgative.

RHAMNI SUCCA.

The recently expressed juice of the ripe berries of common Buckthorn, *Rhamnus cathartica*.
Used only in the preparation of

Syrupus Rhamni.

Composed of juice of buckthorn berries 4 parts, alcohol, ginger and aleopice, of each 1 oz., sugar 5 lbs., rectified spirit 6 fl.oz. Sp. gr. 1.02.

Action.—Drastring purgative. Produces free watery evacuations; useful in some forms of dyspepsia, but is very depressing.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥j to ℥ij.
For a child a year old, ℥ss to ss.

RHEI RADIX. The root of one or more undecomposed species of *Rheum* deprived of the bark and dried. Rhubarb.

Action.—An astringent and slightly bitter purgative. Stomachic.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs. of the powdered root.
For a child a year old, 3 grs.

Extractum Rhei.

An aqueo-spirituose extract.

Action.—Purgative.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 15 grs. This is the dose given in the Br. Ph., but it is certainly rather strong.

Infusum Rhei.

Composed of rhubarb 1 oz., water 10 fl.oz.

Action.—Purgative.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥j to ℥ij.
For a child a year old, ℥ss.

Pilula Rhei Composita.

Composed of rhubarb 3 oz., socotrine aloes 2½ oz., myrrh 1½ oz., hard soap 1½ oz., oil of peppermint 1½ fl. drs., treacle 4 oz.

Action.—Purgative.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

Pilula Rhei et Ferri. Ph. Edin.

Composed of dried sulphate of iron 4 parts, extract of rhubarb 10 parts, conserve of red roses 5 parts.

Action.—Aperient and tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 20 grs.

Pulvis Rhei Compositus. (Gregory's Powder.)

Rhubarb 2 oz., light magnesia 6 oz., ginger 1 oz.

Action.—Antacid and aperient.

Dose.—For an adult, 20 to 60 grs.

For a child a year old, 3 to 5 grs., in solution, or as an electuary with honey.

Syrupus Rhei.

Rhubarb and coriander fruit of each 2 oz., sugar 24 oz., spirit 8 fl.oz., water 24 fl.oz. Make 13 fl.oz.

Action.—Aperient; stomachic.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒss.

For a child a year old, ℥x to xx.

Tinctura Rhei.

Composed of rhubarb 2 oz., cardamoms, coriander, and saffron, of each ½ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.

Action.—Aperient and stomachic.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij as a stomachic; fʒss to fʒj as a purgative.

For a child a year old, fʒss as a purgative.

Vinum Rhei.

Rhubarb 1½ oz., canella 60 grs., sherry 1 pint.

Action.—Mildly aperient.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, ʒv to ʒx.

RHODODENDRON CHRYSANTHEMUM. Oleander or Rosebay.

Action.—Stimulant at first, afterwards depressant. It enjoys, according to Dr. Waring, a great repute among the inhabitants of Siberia for rheumatism, gout, &c.

The *Dose* is a decoction of ½ oz. of the leaves in 10 fl.oz. of water, to be taken every morning.

RHŒADOS PETALA. The dried petals of the Papaver rhœas. Red Poppy.

Action.—Very gently sedative and anodyne.

Syrupus Rhœados.

Composed of red poppy petals 13 oz., refined sugar 2½ lbs., distilled water 1 pint, rectified spirit 2½ fl.oz.

Action.—Anodyne and sedative; but principally used as a colouring and flavouring ingredient.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, ʒx.

RHUS TOXICODENDRON. Sumach.

Action.—Stimulant. In some respects it resembles strychnis in its action.

Dose.—For an adult, ½ gr. to 1 gr. of the powdered leaves.

RHUS TOXICODENDRON. Sumach-oil plant.**Unguentum Rhei.**

The oil expressed from the seeds.

Action.—Purgative.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒj to ʒss.

For a child a year old, ʒx to ʒss.

A convenient and elegant mode of administering castor oil is the following:—

Mistura Rhei.

Composed of castor oil 1 fl.oz., solution of potash 2 fl.oz., cinnamon-water 1 fl.oz.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒj to ʒij.

For a child a year old, ʒss to ʒj.

Rhizoma Commaridis Folia.

Action.—A decoction of the leaves is highly recommended by Dr. Boerhaave as an application to the breasts; he states that he has hardly known it fail to produce an abundant supply of milk. This, however, has not been the case in my experience.

RHUS CAYENNE FRUTUS. The dried petals of Rhus coccinea. Dog Rose.**Confectio Rhus Cayenae.**

Composed of hips 1 lb., sugar 1 lb.

Action.—Powerfully antispasmodic and refrigerant. Chiefly used as a vehicle for other remedies.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒi to ʒss.

Vinum Rhei.

Rhubarb 14 oz., cassia 60 grs., cherry 1 pint.
Action.—Mildly astringent.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.
 For a child a year old, ʒss to ʒss.

RHODOENDRON CERTIATUM. (Rhus)
 or Rowan.

Action.—Stimulant at first, afterwards depressant.
 It enjoys, according to Dr. Waring, a great reputation among the inhabitants of Siberia for rheumatism, gout, &c.

The *Dose* is a decoction of ʒ oz. of the leaves in 10 fl.oz. of water, to be taken every evening.

RHEADIS PETALA. The dried petals of the

Papaver rhoeas. Red Poppy.

Action.—Very gently sedative and anodyne.

Syrupus Rheados.

Composed of red poppy petals 11 oz., rectified sugar 2½ lbs., distilled water 1 pint, essential spirit 1 fl.oz.

Action.—Anodyne and sedative; but principally used as a coloring and flavoring ingredient.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, ʒss.

RHUS TOXICODENDRON. Sumach.

Action.—Stimulant. In some respects it resembles strychnia in its action.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒss to 1 gr. of the powdered leaves.

RICINUS COMMUNIS. Castor-oil plant.**Oleum Ricini.**

The oil expressed from the seeds.

Action.—Purgative.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒss.

For a child a year old, ʒss to fʒss.

A convenient and elegant mode of administering castor oil is the following:—

Mistura Ricini.

Composed of castor oil 4 fl.oz., solution of potash 2 fl.drs., cinnamon-water 8 fl.oz.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, fʒss. to fʒj.

Ricini Communis Folia.

Action.—A decoction of the leaves is highly recommended by Dr. Routh as an application to the breasts; he states that he has hardly known it fail to produce an abundant supply of milk. This, however, has not been the case in my experience.

ROSE CANINÆ FRUCTUS. The dried petals of
Rosa canina. Dog Rose.**Confectio Rosæ Caninæ.**

Composed of hips 1 lb., sugar 2 lbs.

Action.—Feebly astringent and refrigerant. Chiefly used as a vehicle for other remedies.

Dose.—For an adult, 30 to 120 grs.

ROSE GALICE PETALA. The fresh and dried unexpanded petals of *Rosa Gallica*. French Rose.

Confectio Rosæ Gallicæ.

Composed of red-rose petals 1 lb., sugar 3 lbs.

Dose.—For an adult, 30 to 120 gra.

Action.—Feebly astringent; refrigerant. Chiefly used as a vehicle for other remedies.

Infusum Rosæ Acidum. (Infus. Rosæ. Comp. Ph. Lond.)

Composed of red-rose petals $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., dilute sulphuric acid 1 fl. dr., water 10 fl. oz.

Action.—As above, but more powerfully astringent.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, fʒj.

Incompatibles.—See **AQUA ROSÆ**.

Syrupus Rosæ Gallicæ.

Red-rose petals 2 oz., sugar 30 oz., water 1 pint.

Action.—Astringent; chiefly used for its colour.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, ʒx.

ROSE CENTIFOLIE PETALA. The fresh petals, fully expanded, of *Rosa centifolia*. Cabbage Rose.

Aqua Rosæ.

Composed of fresh petals of the hundred-leaved rose 10 lbs., water 2 gallons. Distil 1 gallon.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

Incompatibles.—All the foregoing preparations depend for their astringency upon the presence of tannic or gallic acid. They are therefore incompatible with the salts and preparations of iron, most of them also with the stronger acids, alkalis, and lime-water.

ESSENCE. The flowering tops of *Rosa damascena*. *Essence Rosemary.*

Oil of Rosemary. The oil distilled from the flowering tops.

Action.—Antispasmodic; stimulant; externally, an irritant.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒj to ʒij in pill, or sugar, or in emulsion.

Spiritus Rosmarini.

Oil of rosemary 1 fl. oz., rectified spirit 40 fl. oz.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒss to ʒj.

For a child a year old, ʒij to ʒj.

This is one-fifth the strength of the preparation of the same name in the *British Pharmacopœia* of 1864.

EXTRA TINCTURUM. Madder; the root.

Action.—Tonic and emmenagogue; useful in simple menorrhœia.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒj to ʒij of the powdered root.

A Decoction is made by gently boiling 1 oz. of the root in a pint of water. *Dose* for an adult, fʒjss.

EXTRA. The fresh leaves of *Rosa graveolens*. *Conserve Rosæ.*

Confectio Rosæ. Ph. Lond.

Fresh rose, caraway, bay berries, of each 1ʒ ss, sugar 1 lb., black pepper 120 gra, honey 16 fl. oz.

Action.—Antispasmodic; stimulant; emmenagogue.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒj to ʒij.

ROSE GALICAE PETALA. The fresh and dried unexpanded petals of *Rosa Galica*. French Rose.

Confectio Rosae Galicæ.

Composed of red-rose petals 1 lb., sugar 2 lbs.

Dose.—For an adult, 30 to 120 grs.

Action.—Fusely astringent; refrigerant. Chiefly used as a vehicle for other remedies.

Infusum Rosæ Acutæ. (Sich. Ros. Comp. Ph. Lond.)

Composed of red-rose petals $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., white sugar 1 lb. 8. oz., water 10 fl. oz.

Action.—As above, but more powerfully astringent.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{j}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ss}$.

For a child a year old, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{j}$.

Incompatibility.—See *Aqua Rosa*.

Syrupus Rosæ Galicæ.

Red-rose petals 2 oz., sugar 30 oz., water 1 pint.

Action.—Astringent; chiefly used for its colour.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{j}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ss}$.

For a child a year old, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{j}$.

ROSE CENTIFOLIE PETALA. The fresh petals, fully expanded, of *Rosa centifolia*. Cabbage Rose.

Aqua Rosæ.

Composed of fresh petals of the hundred-leaved rose

10 lbs., water 2 gallons. Distill 1 gallon.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{j}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ss}$.

Incompatibility.—All the foregoing preparations depend

for their astringency upon the presence of tannic or gallic acid. They are therefore incompatible with the

salts and preparations of iron, most of them also with the stronger acids, alkalis, and lime-water.

ROSMARINUS. The flowering tops of *Rosmarinus officinalis*. Common Rosemary.

Oleum Rosmarini. The oil distilled from the flowering tops.

Action.—Antispasmodic; stimulant; externally, an irritant.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{j}$ to $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{v}$ in pill, on sugar, or in emulsion.

Spiritus Rosmarini.

Oil of rosemary 1 fl. oz., rectified spirit 49 fl. oz.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ss}$. to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ij}$.

For a child a year old, $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{j}$ to $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{v}$.

This is one-fifth the strength of the preparation of the same name in the *British Pharmacopœia* of 1864.

RUBIA TINCTORIUM. Madder; the root.

Action.—Tonic and emmenagogue; useful in atonic amenorrhœa.

Dose.—For an adult, 30 to 120 grs. of the powdered root.

A *Decoction* is made by gently boiling 1 oz. of the root in a pint of water. *Dose* for an adult, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{3}\mathfrak{j}\mathfrak{ss}$.

RUTA. The fresh leaves of *Ruta graveolens*. Common Rue.

Confectio Rutæ. Ph. Lond.

Fresh rue, caraway, bay berries, of each 1½ oz.,

sagapenum $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., black pepper 120 grs., honey

16 oz.

Action.—Antispasmodic; stimulant; emmenagogue.

Dose.—For an adult, 20 to 60 grs.

Enema Rutæ.

Confection of rue 60 grs., decoctum hordei 6 oz.

Action.—Stimulant; antispasmodic. Useful in flatulent colic.

Oleum Rutæ.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥ij to ℥vj in emulsion.

Syrupus Rutæ.

Composed of oil of rue 20 drops, syrup 1 pint.

Dose.—For children, fʒss. to fʒj, for flatulence.

SABADILLA. The dried fruit of *Asagraea officinalis*.
Cevadilla.

Action.—Anthelmintic; cathartic; emetic. Has very irritant properties.

Dose.—For an adult, 4 to 6 grs. in powder.

Used in the manufacture of Veratria.

SABINÆ CACUMINA. The fresh and dried tops of
Juniperus Sabina. Common Savin.

Action.—Anthelmintic; diaphoretic; emmenagogue; externally, an irritant.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs. in powder.

Oleum Sabinæ.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥ij to ℥v, on sugar or in emulsion.

Tinctura Sabinæ.

Composed of Savin 2½ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.

Action.—Anthelmintic; diaphoretic; emmenagogue.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥x to ℥xxx or fʒj.

Expansum Sabinæ.
Fresh saws 1 oz., yellow wax 3 oz., lard 34 oz.
Action.—Irritant. Used to keep blisters open.

SACCHARUM LACTIS. Crystallized sugar, obtained from the whey of cow's milk by evaporation.
C12H22O11
Action.—Laxative; nutritive.
Dose.—For an adult, 60 to 120 grs.

SACCHARUM PYRULIATUM. The crystallized refined juice of the stem of *Saccharum officinarum*.
C12H22O11
Action.—Demulcent, perhaps slightly laxative.
Dose.—Ad libitum.

Syrupus.

Composed of refined sugar fʒss., water 2 pints.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—As above. Used chiefly as a vehicle or as a pleasant adjunct to other medicines.

SALIX CORTEL. The bark of several varieties of Salix. Willow Bark.

Action.—Antispasmodic and tonic; somewhat resembles Opium.

Dose.—For an adult, 30 to 60 grs. of the powdered bark.

Tinctura Saliæ.

Composed of willow bark 1 oz., water 1 pint.

Action.—Tonic; resembles Opium.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒj.

For a child a year old, fʒj.

Enema Rute.

Confection of res 40 grs., *Ammonia* bicarb 4 oz.
Action.—Stimulant; antispasmodic. Useful in flatulency.

Oleum Rute.

Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, ʒij to ʒij in emulsion.

Syrupus Rute.

Compound of oil of rue 30 drops, syrup 1 pint.
Dose.—For children, ʒss to ʒij for females.

SABADILLA. The dried fruit of *Asparagus officinalis*.

Cerebella.
Action.—Antispasmodic; cathartic; emetic. Has very irritant properties.
Dose.—For an adult, 4 to 8 grs. in powder.
 Used in the manufacture of *Emulsion*.

SABINE CAMPHORA. The fresh and dried tops of *Juniperus Sabina*. Common *Sabina*.

Action.—Antispasmodic; diaphoretic; emmenagogue; externally, an irritant.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs. in powder.

Oleum Sabinae.

Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, ʒij to ʒij , or ʒss to ʒij in emulsion.

Tinctura Sabinae.

Compound of *Sabina* ʒij oz., proof spirit 1 pint.
Action.—Antispasmodic; diaphoretic; emmenagogue.
Dose.—For an adult, ʒss to ʒij or ʒij.

Unguentum Sabinae.

Fresh *savin* 8 oz., yellow wax 3 oz., lard 16 oz.
Action.—Irritant. Used to keep blisters open.

SACCHARUM LACTIS. Crystallized sugar, obtained from the whey of cow's milk by evaporation.



Action.—Laxative; nutritive.

Dose.—For an adult, 60 to 120 grs.

SACCHARUM PURIFICATUM. The crystallized refined juice of the stem of *Saccharum officinarum*.



Action.—Demulcent, perhaps slightly laxative.

Dose.—Ad libitum.

Syrupus.

Composed of refined sugar 5 lbs., water 2 pints.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—As above. Used chiefly as a vehicle or as a pleasant adjunct to other medicines.

SALICIS CORTEX. The bark of several varieties of *Salix*. Willow Bark.

Action.—Antiperiodic and tonic; somewhat resembles quinine.

Dose.—For an adult, 30 to 60 grs. of the powdered bark.

Infusum Salicis.

Composed of willow bark 1 oz., water 1 pint.

Action.—Tonic; resembles quinine.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒij to ʒij .

For a child a year old, ʒij .

Salicine. The alkaloid of willow bark.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 gra.

SAMBUCI FLORES. The fresh flowers of *Sambucus niger*. Common Elder.

Aqua Sambuci.

Elder-flowers 10 lbs., water 2 gallons; distil a gallon.

Action.—Carminative; but is used more as a cosmetic to the skin, as a vehicle to other medicines, or externally as a discutient.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, fʒj to fʒij.

Unguentum Sambuci. Ph. Lond.

Composed of elder-flowers and lard, of each 1 lb.

Action.—Soothing and healing.

SANGUINARIA CANADENSIS. Blood-root.

Action.—Stimulant at first, and after awhile depressant, emetic, expectorant. Has been recommended as a stimulant in croup.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 20 gra.

SANTONICA. The unexpanded flower-heads of an undetermined species of *Artemisia*.

Action.—Anthelmintic.

Dose.—For an adult, 30 to 60 gra.

For a child a year old, 2 to 5 gra.

Is best given in the form of

Scutellaria $C_7H_9O_4$

Action.—Antispasmodic. Especially for hysteria.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 6 or 10 gra.

For a child a year old, 1 gr.

This drug not infrequently affects the eyesight, causing dimness, and making all objects appear green. It also sometimes causes incoherence of vision.

SOAP METE. Soap made with olive-oil and soda.

Action.—Astringent and slightly aperient.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 15 gra.

Emplastum Saponis.

Hard soap 6 oz., lead plaster 2 1/2 lb., resin 1 oz.

Action.—Astringent.

Emplastum Cerati Saponis.

Compound of hard soap 10 oz., yellow wax 12 1/2 oz., olive-oil 1 pint, oxide of lead 15 oz., vinegar 1 gallon.

Action.—Astringent.

Linimentum Saponis Camphoratum. Ph. Borus.

Compound of medicated soap 1 1/2 oz., camphor 1 1/2 oz., rectified spirit 20 fl. oz. Dissolve the former, and add oil of styrac 1 fl. oz., oil of rosemary 1 fl. oz., solution of caustic ammonia 1 fl. oz.

Action.—Rubefacient; stimulant.

Linimentum Potassii Iodidi cum Saponis.

Hard soap, iodide of potassium, of each 1 1/2 oz., glycerine 1 fl. oz., oil of lemon 1 fl. oz., distilled water 10 fl. oz.

Action.—Resolvent; alterative.

Salicina. The alkaloid of willow bark.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 grs.

SAMBUCI FLORES. The fresh flowers of *Sambucus nigra*. Common Elder.

Aqua Sambuci.
 Elder-flowers 13 lbs., water 2 gallons; distil a gallon.
Action.—Cathartic; but is used more as a vehicle to the skin, as a vehicle to other medicines, or externally as a discutient.
Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ fl. oz.
 For a child a year old, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ fl. oz.

Unguentum Sambuci. Ph. Lond.
 Composed of elder-flowers and honey of each 1 lb.
Action.—Soothing and healing.

SANGUINARIA CANADENSIS. Bloodroot.
Action.—Stimulant at first, and after awhile de-pressant, evocative, expectorant. Has been recommended as a stimulant in croup.
Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 20 grs.

SANTONIA. The uncrystallized form made of an undetermined species of *Artemisia*.
Action.—Anthelmintic.
Dose.—For an adult, 30 to 60 grs.
 For a child a year old, 2 to 5 grs.
 Is best given in the form of

Santoninum. $C_{20}H_{16}O_6$.
Action.—Anthelmintic. Especially for lumbrici.
Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 6 or 10 grs.
 For a child a year old, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.

This drug not infrequently affects the eyesight, causing dimness, and making all objects appear green. It also sometimes causes incontinence of urine.

SAPO DURUS. Soap made with olive-oil and soda.
Action.—Antacid and slightly aperient.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 15 grs.

Emplastrum Saponis.
 Hard soap 6 oz., lead plaster 2½ lbs., resin 1 oz.
Action.—Adhesive.

Emplastrum Cerati Saponis.
 Composed of hard soap 10 oz., yellow wax 12½ oz., olive-oil 1 pint, oxide of lead 15 oz., vinegar 1 gallon.
Action.—Adhesive.

Linimentum Saponis Camphoratum. Ph. Boruss.
 Composed of medicated soap 1½ oz., camphor 1½ oz., rectified spirit 20 fl. oz. Dissolve the former, and add oil of thyme ½ fl. dr., oil of rosemary 1 fl. dr., solution of caustic ammonia 1 fl. dr.
Action.—Rubefacient; stimulant.

Linimentum Potassii Iodidi cum Sapone.
 Hard soap, iodide of potassium, of each 1½ oz., glycerine 1 fl. oz., oil of lemon 1 fl. dr., distilled water 10 fl. oz.
Action.—Resolvent; alterative.

Linimentum Saponis.

Hard soap 2½ oz., camphor 1½ oz., oil of rosemary 3 fl. drs., rectified spirit 18 fl. oz., distilled water 2 fl. oz.

Action.—Stimulating; emollient.

Pilula Saponis Composita.

Composed of opium ¼ oz., hard soap 2 oz., water q. s.

Action.—Anodyne; sedative.

Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 5 or 10 grs.

Five grains contain 1 gr. of opium.

SAPO MOLLIS. Soap made with olive-oil and potash.

SAPONARIA VACCARIA. Cow Basil or Vaccaria.

Action.—Dr. Routh speaks favourably of a strong infusion as a galactagogue.

SARRACENIA PURPUREA. Purple pitcher-plant.

This drug has been lately recommended as a remedy of some power in small-pox. It has also been suggested as a prophylactic. Probably inert.

SARSÆ RADIX. The dried root of Smilax officinalis. Sarsaparilla.

Action.—Alterative; tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, 30 to 120 grs. of the powder.

Decoctum Sarsæ.

Prepared by boiling 2½ oz. of sarsaparilla with 1 pint of water; boil to a pint.

Action.—Alterative; tonic. Useful in secondary syphilis, chronic rheumatism, and other debilitating diseases.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒij to fʒjv, or more.

For a child a year old, fʒij.

Decoctum Sarsæ Compositum.

Composed of sarsaparilla 4½ oz., cassia 1 oz., guaiac wood 1 oz., liquorice 1 oz., mace 60 grs., water 1½ pints. Make a pint.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒij to fʒjv, or more.

For a child a year old, fʒij.

These two preparations are incompatible with acetate of lead and solutions of mercury. Alkalis also tend to decompose them.

Extractum Sarsæ Liquidum.

As aqua-simplicis extract. One f. oz. is equal to 1½ f. oz. of decoction.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒij to fʒjv.

For a child a year old, ʒi.

Extractum Sarsæ Liquidum Compositum.

Sarsaparilla 1 lb., mace 2 oz., guaiac 2 oz., liquorice 2 oz., mace 1 oz., rectified spirit 1 oz., water 6 pints; evaporated to a proper consistency.

Action.—Alterative; tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒij to fʒjv.

For a child a year old, ʒi to ʒi½.

Infusum Sarsaparillæ Compositum. Ph. Dub.

Composed of sarsaparilla 1 oz., lime-water 1 pint.

Action.—Alterative; tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒij to fʒjv.

For a child a year old, fʒij.

Sarsaparilla. Ph. Lond.

Sarsaparilla 15 oz., water 1 pint, sugar 15 oz.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒij to fʒjv.

For a child a year old, ʒi to ʒi½.

Linimentum Saponis.

Hard soap 2½ oz., camphor ½ oz., oil of rosemary 3 fl. oz., rectified spirit 16 fl. oz., distilled water 12 fl. oz.
Action.—Stimulating; emollient.

Pilule Saponis Compositæ.

Composed of opium ½ oz., hard soap 2 oz., water 4 oz.
Action.—Anodyne; sedative.
Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 5 or 10 grs.
 Five grains contain 1 gr. of opium.

SAPON MOLLIS. Soap made with olive-oil and potash.

SAPONARIA TACUARIA. Cow Bait or Yucca.
Action.—Dr. Baith speaks favorably of a strong infusion as a pectoral.

SARRACENIA PURPUREA. Purple pitcher-plant.
 This drug has been lately recommended as a remedy of some power in small-pox. It has also been suggested as a prophylactic. Probably inert.

SARSÆ RANCI. The dried root of *Sarsæ officinalis*. Sarsaparilla.

Action.—Alterative; tonic.
Dose.—For an adult, 30 to 120 grs. of the powder.

Decoctum Sarsæ.

Prepared by boiling ½ oz. of sarsaparilla with 1 pint of water; boil to a pint.
Action.—Alterative; tonic. Useful in secondary syphilis, chronic rheumatism, and other debilitating diseases.
Dose.—For an adult, ʒj to ʒjss, or more.
 For a child a year old, ʒj.

Decoctum Sarsæ Compositum.

Composed of sarsaparilla 2½ oz., sassafras ½ oz., gualiac wood ½ oz., liquorice ½ oz., mezereon 60 grs., water 1½ pints. Make a pint.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒijj to ʒvj, or more.

For a child a year old, ʒij.

These two preparations are incompatible with acetate of lead and solutions of mercury. Alkalis, also, tend to decompose them.

Extractum Sarsæ Liquidum.

An aquo-spirituos extract. One fl. oz. is equal to 16 fl. oz. of decoction.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒj to ʒss.

For a child a year old, ʒx.

Extractum Sarsæ Liquidum Compositum.

Sarsaparilla 1 lb., sassafras 2 oz., guaiacum 2 oz., liquorice-root 2 oz., mezereon 1 oz., rectified spirit 1 oz., water 6 pints; evaporated to a proper consistence.

Action.—Alterative; tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒj to ʒss.

For a child a year old, ʒv to ʒx.

Infusum Sarsaparillæ Compositum. Ph. Dub.

Composed of sarsaparilla 1 oz., lime-water 1 pint.

Action.—Alterative; tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒijj to ʒvj.

For a child a year old, ʒij.

Syrupus Sarsæ. Ph. Lond.

Sarsaparilla 15 oz., water 1 pint, sugar 15 oz.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒj to ʒss.

For a child a year old, ʒx to ʒxx.

SASSAFRAS RADIX. The dried root of *Sassafras officinale*.

Used chiefly in the preparations of sassa.

Oleum Sassafras. Ph. Dub.

Action.—Alterative, stimulant, and tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, mij to xxx in emulsion.

SCAMMONIÆ RADIX. The dried root of *Convolvulus Scammonia*, from which is obtained

Scammonie Resina.

The resin extracted from the root by spirit and water.

Action.—Drastic purgative; acts principally on the mucous coat of the bowel, and is thus useful in expelling ascarides.

Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 8 grs.

For a child a year old, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. to 1 gr.

Mistura Scammonii.

A mixture in which each draught for an adult contains 4 grs. of the resin and 2 fl.oz. of milk.

Action.—Purgative.

Dose.—For an adult, fssj to fssj or more.

For a child a year old, fssj to fssj .

SCAMMONIUM. A gum resin, obtained by incision from the living root. Scammony.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

For a child a year old, 1 gr.

Collectio Scammonii.
Scammony 3 oz., ginger 1½ oz., oil of castor 1 fl. oz., oil of sweet almond 1 fl. oz., syrup 2 fl. oz., honey 1½ oz.
Action.—Purgative.
Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 20 grs.
For a child a year old, 1 to 2 grs.

Phla Scammonii Composita.
Boils of scammony, resin of jalap, and soap, of each 1 oz., strong mixture of ginger, 1 fl. oz., rectified spirit 2 fl. oz.
Action.—Drastic purgative.
Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 15 grs.

Phla Scammonii Composita.
A mixture of scammony 4 oz., jalap 3 oz., ginger 1 oz.
Action.—Drastic purgative.
Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 20 grs.
For a child a year old, 1 or 2 grs.

Scammonia.
This is a pure white powder, the active principle of the above; it is much more certain, because a year preparation than the Resin of the B.P.
Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 4 grs.

NULLA. The bulb of *Urginea Belli*. Squill.
Action.—Drastic, stimulating expectorant; emetic.
Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 5 grs.; as an emetic, 5 of the powder.

SCAMMONIA RADIX. The dried root of *Scammonia officinalis*.
Used chiefly in the preparation of emulsion.

Officinæ Scammonia. Ph. Dub.
Action.—Alterative, stimulant, and tonic.
Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ in emulsion.

SCAMMONIA RADIX. The dried root of *Convolvulus Scammonia*, from which is obtained

Scammonia Resina.

The resin extracted from the root by spirit and water.
Action.—Drastic purgative; acts principally on the mucous coat of the bowel, and in this way is expelling acridities.
Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.
For a child a year old, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. to 1 gr.

Mistura Scammonii.

A mixture in which each drachm for an adult contains 4 grs. of the resin and 2 fl.oz. of milk.
Action.—Purgative.
Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ or more.
For a child a year old, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$.

SCAMMONIUM. A gum resin, obtained by incision from the living root. *Scammonia*.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 gr.
For a child a year old, 1 gr.

Confectio Scammonii.

Scammony 3 oz., ginger $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz., oil of carui 1 fl.dr., oil of cloves 30 minims, syrup 3 fl.oz., honey $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Action.—Purgative.
Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 30 grs.
For a child a year old, 1 to 2 grs.

Pilula Scammonii Composita.

Resin of scammony, resin of jalap, curd soap, of each 1 oz., strong mixture of ginger, 1 fl.oz., rectified spirit 2 fl.oz.
Action.—Drastic purgative.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 15 grs.

Pulvis Scammonii Compositus.

A mixture of scammony 4 oz., jalap 3 oz., ginger 1 oz.
Action.—Drastic purgative.
Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 20 grs.
For a child a year old, 1 or 2 grs.

Scammonine.

This is a pure white powder, the active principle of the above; it is a much more certain, because a purer, preparation than the Resina of the B.P.
Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 4 grs.

SCILLA. The bulb of *Urginea Scilla*. Squill.

Action.—Diuretic, stimulating expectorant; emetic in larger doses.
Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 3 grs.; as an emetic, 8 grs. of the powder.

Acetum Scillæ.

Squills 2½ oz., dilute acetic acid 1 pint, proof spirit 1½ fl. oz.

Action.—Diuretic; stimulating expectorant.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥xxv to ℥xl.
For a child a year old, ℥ij.

Oxymel Scillæ.

Composed of honey 2 lbs., vinegar of squills 1 pint.

Action.—Diuretic; stimulating expectorant.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.
For a child a year old, ℥v to ℥x.

Pilula Scillæ Composita.

Composed of squills 1½ oz., ginger 1 oz., ammoniacum 1 oz., hard soap 1 oz., treacle 2 oz.

Action.—Diuretic; stimulating expectorant.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

Syrupus Scillæ.

Composed of vinegar of squills 1 pint, sugar 2½ lbs.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒij.

For a child a year old, ℥x.

This preparation resembles very closely the Oxymel Scillæ.

Tinctura Scillæ.

Composed of squills 2½ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.

Action.—Diuretic; stimulating expectorant.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥x to ℥xxx.

For a child a year old, ℥ij.

SCILLA CATWINKA. The fresh dried tops of *Scilla catwinka*. From tops.
Action.—Diuretic; purgative.
Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 15 grs. of the powdered roots. Useful in various forms of dropsy.

Decoctum Scillæ.
Composed of brown tops 1 oz., water 1 pint.
Action.—Diuretic.
Dose.—For an adult, ℥j to ℥ij.
For a child a year old, ℥j to ℥ij.

Succus Scillæ.
Composed of 1 measure of the expressed juice of brown tops with 1 measure of rectified spirit.
Action.—Diuretic.
Dose.—For an adult, ℥ss. to ℥ij or ℥ij.
For a child a year old, ℥i.

SCIFFILARIA FOMEA. Knobby-rooted Figwort. Its extract, composed of 2 lbs. of the roots and 2 lbs. of simple extract, has been recommended in some chronic cutaneous eruptions, especially in pemphigus and erysipa, toxic erysipela and impetigo.

SCILLA RADIX. The dried root of *Polypodium Scilla*. Snake-root.

Decoctum Scillæ. Ft. Lond.
Squills 1½ oz., water 1 pint; boil to 1 pint.
Action.—Diuretic; emetic; expectorant. Useful in chronic bronchitis.
Dose.—For an adult, ℥j to ℥ij.
For a child a year old, ℥j.

Acetum Scilla.

Scilla 2½ oz., dilute acetic acid 1 pint, proof spirit 1¼ fl. oz.
Action.—Diuretic; stimulating expectorant.
Dose.—For an adult, ʒss to ℥i.
 For a child a year old, ʒj.

Oxyzel Scilla.

Composed of honey 2 lbs., vinegar of scilla 1 pint.
Action.—Diuretic; stimulating expectorant.
Dose.—For an adult, ℥j to ℥ij.
 For a child a year old, ʒss to ʒss.

Pilula Scilla Composita.

Composed of scilla 1½ oz., ginger 1 oz., cinnamon 1 oz., hard soap 1 oz., treacle 1 oz.
Action.—Diuretic; stimulating expectorant.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 16 grs.

Syrupus Scilla.

Composed of vinegar of scilla 1 pint, sugar 2½ lbs.
Dose.—For an adult, ʒss to ℥j.
 For a child a year old, ʒss.
 This preparation resembles very closely the Oxyzel Scilla.

Tinctura Scilla.

Composed of scilla 2½ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.
Action.—Diuretic; stimulating expectorant.
Dose.—For an adult, ʒss to ʒss.
 For a child a year old, ʒj to ʒj.

SCOPARIJ CACUMINA. The fresh dried tops of *Sarothamnus scoparius*. Broom-tops.

Action.—Diuretic; purgative.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 15 grs. of the powdered seeds. Useful in various forms of dropsy.

Decoctum Scoparii.

Composed of broom-tops 1 oz., water 1 pint.

Action.—Diuretic.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥j to ℥ij.

For a child a year old, ℥j to ℥ij.

Succus Scoparii.

Composed of 3 measures of the expressed juice of broom-tops with 1 measure of rectified spirit.

Action.—Diuretic.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥ss. to ℥j or ℥ij.

For a child a year old, ʒv.

SCROPHULARIA NODOSA. Knotty-rooted Figwort. An ointment, composed of 2 lbs. of the leaves and 3 lbs. of simple ointment, has been recommended in some chronic cutaneous eruptions, especially in pemphigus and rupia, tinea capitis, and impetigo.

SENEGÆ RADIX. The dried root of *Polygala Senega*. Snake-root.

Decoctum Senegæ. Ph. Lond.

Senega 1½ oz., water 2 pints; boil to 1 pint.

Action.—Diuretic; emetic; expectorant. Useful in chronic bronchitis.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥j to ℥ij.

For a child a year old, ℥j.

Infusum Senegæ.Composed of senega $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., water 10 fl. oz.*Action*.—Diuretic; emetic; expectorant.*Dose*.—For an adult, f3j to f3ij.

For a child a year old, f3ss. to f3j.

Tinctura Senegæ.

Composed of senega 2½ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.

Action.—Diuretic; emetic; expectorant.*Dose*.—For an adult, f3ss. to f3ij.

For a child a year old, ℥v.

SENNA. The leaflets of *Cassia lanceolata*, *Cassia elongata*, and *Cassia obovata*.*Action*.—Purgative. Is apt to cause griping if given in full doses. Useful in cases of habitual constipation.*Dose*.—For an adult, 60 to 120 grs. of the powdered leaves. Rarely used.**Confectio Sennæ.**Composed of senna 7 oz., coriander 3 oz., figs 12 oz., tamarinds 9 oz., cassia pulp 9 oz., prunes 6 oz., extract of liquorice $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., sugar 30 oz., water q. s. to make the weight of the resulting confection 75 oz.*Action*.—Purgative.*Dose*.—For an adult, 30 to 60 or 120 grs.

For a child a year old, 2 to 5 gr.

Infusum Sennæ.

Composed of Senna 1 oz., ginger 30 grs., water 10 fl. oz.

Action.—Purgative.*Dose*.—For an adult, f3j to f3ij.

For a child a year old, f3j to f3ij.

A grain of nitrate of potash to each oz. will preserve this infusion.

Mistura Sennæ Composita.
Sulphate of magnesia 4 oz., extract of liquorice $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., tincture of senna 2½ fl. oz., compound tincture of rhubarb 11 fl. oz., infusion of senna q. s. to make a pint.*Action*.—Purgative.*Dose*.—For an adult, f3j to f3ij.For a child a year old, f3j to f3ij.
This is a convenient and agreeable form of "Black Draught."**Syrupus Sennæ.**

Composed of senna 16 oz., oil of coriander 3 minims, ginger 16 oz., rectified spirit, 2 fl. oz., water 6 pints.

Action.—Purgative. Useful as an aperient to children.*Dose*.—For an adult, f3j to f3ij or f3ss.

For a child a year old, ℥ss to f3ss.

This preparation is much cheaper than the old London and Edinburgh formula.

Tinctura Sennæ.Composed of senna 2½ oz., minims 8 oz., cayenne $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., coriander $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.*Action*.—Purgative.*Dose*.—For an adult, f3j to f3ij.

For a child a year old, ℥ss to f3ss.

HERPENTARIA RASIS. The root of *Aristolochia serpentaria*, Virginia snake-root.
Action.—Laxative; stimulant; tonic. Considered with caution this is a very useful tonic in low febrile conditions.*Dose*.—For an adult, 16 to 32 grs. of the powder.

Infusum Sennæ.

Composed of senna $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., water 10 fl. oz.
Action.—Purgative; emetic; expectorant.
Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ij}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ijss}$.
 For a child a year old, $\mathfrak{ss}$ to $\mathfrak{ij}$.

Tinctura Sennæ.

Composed of senna $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.
Action.—Purgative; emetic; expectorant.
Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{ss}$ to $\mathfrak{ij}$.
 For a child a year old, $\mathfrak{ss}$.

SENNA. The leaves of *Cassia sennæ*, *Cassia*
allegata, and *Cassia chreola*.
Action.—Purgative. Is apt to cause griping if given
 in full doses. Useful in cases of bilious constipation.
Dose.—For an adult, 30 to 120 grs. of the powdered
 leaves. Usually used.

Confectio Sennæ.

Composed of senna 1 oz., coriander 3 oz., fig 12 oz.,
 tamarind 3 oz., cassia pulp 4 oz., prunes 4 oz., extract
 of liquorice $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., sugar 20 oz., water q. s. to make
 the weight of the resulting confection 12 oz.
Action.—Purgative.
Dose.—For an adult, 30 to 60 or 120 grs.
 For a child a year old, 2 to 5 grs.

Infusum Sennæ.

Composed of Senna 1 oz., ginger 20 grs., water 10 fl. oz.
Action.—Purgative.
Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{ss}$ to $\mathfrak{ij}$.
 For a child a year old, $\mathfrak{ss}$ to $\mathfrak{ij}$.
 A grain of nitrate of potash to each oz. will prevent
 this infusion.

Mistura Sennæ Composita.

Sulphate of magnesia 4 oz., extract of liquorice $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.,
 tincture of senna 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz., compound tincture of car-
 damoms 10 fl. drs., infusion of senna q. s. to make a
 pint.

Action.—Purgative.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ij}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ijss}$.

For a child a year old, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ij}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ijss}$.

This is a convenient and agreeable form of "Black
 Draught."

Syrupus Sennæ.

Composed of senna 16 oz., oil of coriander 3 minims,
 sugar 24 oz., rectified spirit, 2 fl. oz., water 5 pints.

Action.—Purgative. Useful as an aperient to children.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ij}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ij}$ or $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ijss}$.

For a child a year old, $\mathfrak{xxx}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ijss}$.

This preparation is much cheaper than the old London
 and Edinburgh formula.

Tinctura Sennæ.

Composed of senna 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., raisins 2 oz., caraway $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.,
 coriander $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.

Action.—Purgative.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ij}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ijss}$.

For a child a year old, $\mathfrak{xxx}$ to $\mathfrak{xxxv}$.

SERPENTARIE RADIX. The root of *Aristolochia*
Serpentaria. Virginian snakeroot.

Action.—Diaphoretic; stimulant; tonic. Combined
 with ammonia this is a very useful tonic in low febrile
 conditions.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 15 grs. of the powder.

Infusum Serpentariae.Composed of serpentary $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., water 10 fl. oz.*Action*.—Tonic; stimulant; diaphoretic.*Dose*.—For an adult, f5j to f5ij.

For a child a year old, f5j.

Tinctura Serpentariae.

Composed of serpentary 2½ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.

Action.—Tonic; stimulant; diaphoretic.*Dose*.—For an adult, f3ss. to f5ij.

For a child a year old, ℥v to ℥x.

SEVUM PRÆPARATUM. Prepared suet. The internal fat of the abdomen of *Ovis aries*, purified by melting and straining.**SIMARUBA.** The bark of *Simaruba amara*. Mountain damson.*Action*.—Astringent and bitter tonic. Useful in diarrhoea and dysentery.**Infusum Simarubæ.**

Composed of Simaruba bark 180 grs., water 1 pint.

Action.—Astringent and bitter tonic.*Dose*.—For an adult, f5j to f5ij.

For a child a year old, f5j.

Incompatibles.—The carbonates of alkalis, lime water, and the salts of lead, silver and mercury.**SINAPIS.** The powdered seeds of *Sinapis alba* and *S. nigra*. Mustard.*Action*.—Externally, rubefacient. Internally, in small doses stimulant; in larger doses emetic.*Dose*.—For an adult, 5 to 10 or 60 grs. to $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. as an emetic.

For a child a year old, 1 or 2 to 10 grs.

Complesura Sinapis.
Mustard 5j oz., boiled milk 4 oz., water 10 fl. oz.
Action.—Rubefacient; stimulant.**Emmenagogue Sinapis Composition.**
Oil of sweet 1 fl. oz., ethereal extract of mentha 40 grs., camphor 120 grs., water of 5 fl. oz., rectified spirit 1 fl. oz.*Action*.—Stimulant; irritant.**Unguentum Sinapis.**The oil distilled with water from the seeds of black mustard, *Sinapis nigra*, used only in the preparation of the liniment.**Charta Sinapis.**

Prepared by incising one side of cartridge paper with a mixture of black mustard seeds lin., white of yolk percha 2 fl. oz.

This is a very convenient, ready, and effective mode of applying a mustard plaster. It resembles very much the mustard leaves of *Rapistrum*. The extract of *Cooper* is also a very useful form of application.**RECIPE No. 20.****Soda Caustica.** NaOH .*Action*.—Antacid; caustic. Only used internally in the form of**Liquor Soda.**

Prepared by adding an solution of carbonate of soda with water lin.

Action.—Antacid.*Dose*.—For an adult, ℥ss to ℥ss.

For a child a year old, ℥j.

Infusum Serpentariae.

Compound of serpentary $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., water 16 fl. oz.
Action.—Tonic; stimulant; diaphoretic.
Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ fl. oz.
 For a child a year old, $\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz.

Tinctura Serpentariae.

Compound of serpentary $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.
Action.—Tonic; stimulant; diaphoretic.
Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ fl. oz.
 For a child a year old, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ fl. oz.

SEVUM PREPARATUM. Prepared met. The internal fat of the abdomen of Crabs, purified by melting and straining.

SINAPIS. The bark of Sinapis. Most of the seeds.
Action.—Antispasmodic and bitter tonic. Useful in diarrhoea and dysentery.

Infusum Sinapis.

Compound of Sinapis bark 160 grs., water 1 pint.
Action.—Antispasmodic and bitter tonic.
Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ fl. oz.
 For a child a year old, $\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz.
Incompatibility.—The combination of alkalis, lime water, and the salts of lead, silver and mercury.

SINAPIS. The prepared seeds of Sinapis alba and S. nigra. Mustard.
Action.—Externally, rubefacient. Internally, in small doses stimulant; in larger doses emetic.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 or 15 grs. to $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. as an emetic.
 For a child a year old, 1 or 2 to 10 grs.

Cataplasma Sinapis.

Mustard $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz., linseed meal $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz., water 10 fl. oz.
Action.—Rubefacient; stimulant.

Linimentum Sinapis Compositum.

Oil of mustard 1 fl. dr., ethereal extract of mezereum 40 grs., camphor 120 grs., castor oil 5 fl. drs., rectified spirit 4 fl. oz.
Action.—Stimulant; irritant.

Oleum Sinapis.

The oil distilled with water from the seeds of black mustard, Sinapis nigra, used only in the preparation of the foregoing.

Charta Sinapis.

Prepared by moistening one side of cartridge paper with a mixture of black mustard seeds 1 oz., solution of gutta percha 2 fl. oz.
 This is a very convenient, ready, and effective mode of applying a mustard plaster. It resembles very much the mustard leaves of Rigollot. The sinapine tissue of Cooper is also a very useful form of application.

SODIUM. Na. Eq. 23.**Soda Caustica.** NaO.HO.

Action.—Antacid; caustic. Only used internally in the form of

Liquor Sodæ.

Prepared by acting on solution of carbonate of soda with slaked lime.

Action.—Antacid.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ fl. oz.
 For a child a year old, $\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz.

Sodæ Acetas. $\text{NaO}, \text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2, 5 \text{ HO}$.

Action.—Antacid; diuretic.

Dose.—For an adult, 15 to 120 grs.

For a child a year old, 2 to 3 grs.

Sodæ Arsenias. *Vide Preparations of Arsenicum.*

Liquor Sodæ Arseniatis. *Vide Preparations of Arsenicum.*

Sodæ Biboras. $\text{NaO}, 2 \text{ BO}_3, 10 \text{ HO}$.

Action.—Emmenagogue; diuretic; refrigerant.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 40 grs.

For a child a year old, 2 grs.

Incompatibles.—Most acids, potash, ammonia, the sulphates, muriates, and phosphates of earths.

Glycerinum Boracis.

Composed of borax 1 oz., glycerine 4 fl.oz.

Action.—Emmenagogue; diuretic; locally detergent.

Dose.—For an adult, 15ss. to ʒij.

Sodæ Bicarbonas.

Prepared by passing carbonic acid gas through a solution of the carbonate. $\text{NaO}, \text{HO}, 2 \text{ CO}_2$.

Action.—Antacid; diuretic; resolvent.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 40 grs.

For a child a year old, 2 to 3 grs.

Incompatibles.—Acids and acidulous salts, earthy and metallic salts, muriate of ammonia.

Trochisci Sodæ Bicarbonatis.

Composed of bicarbonate of soda, 3600 grs., refined sugar 25 oz., gum acacia 1 oz., water 1 fl.oz., mucilage of gum acacia 2 fl.oz. Divide into 720 lozenges. Each lozenge contains 5 grs. of bicarbonate of soda.

Dose.—2 to 6 lozenges.

Sodæ Carbonas. $\text{NaO}, \text{CO}_2, 10 \text{ HO}$.

Prepared by washing the impure carbonate.

Action.—Antacid; resolvent; diuretic.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 30 or 40 grs.

For a child a year old, 2 to 3 grs.

20 grs. of this salt are saturated by 10 grs. of citric acid, 10 of tartaric acid, and 24 drs. of lemon-juice.

Sodæ Carbonas Efferves.

Prepared by heating the carbonate. NaO, CO_2 .

46 grs. of this preparation are equal to 144 grs. of the crystallized.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 11 grs. in pill, with acid acetamin. (Syrus.)

Sodæ Hypochloris. Chlorinated sod.

Action.—Stimulant; tonic; antiseptic.

Administered internally in the form of Liquor Sodæ Chlorata.

Cataplasma Sodæ Chlorata.

Composed of solution of chlorinated soda 2 fl.oz., 1 pint milk 4 oz., water 2 fl.oz.

Action.—Antiseptic.

Liquor Sodæ Chlorata. (Formerly Liquor Sodæ Chloratus.)

Prepared by the action of the black oxide of manganese and hydrochloric acid on carbonate of soda.

This preparation what is called "Lassaraigne's Solution."

Sodæ Acetas. $\text{NaO}, \text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2, \text{HO}$.

Action.—Antacid; diuretic.

Dose.—For an adult, 15 to 20 grs.
For a child a year old, 5 to 8 grs.

Sodæ Arsenias. *Vide Preparations of Arsenium.*

Liquor Sodæ Arsenias. *Vide Preparations of Arsenium.*

Sodæ Boras. $\text{NaO}, 2\text{BO}, 10\text{HO}$.

Action.—Emmenagogue; diuretic; refrigerant.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 40 grs.
For a child a year old, 2 grs.

Incompatibles.—Most acids, potash, ammonia, the sulphates, nitrates, and phosphates of acids.

Glycerium Boracis.

Composed of borax 1 oz., glycerine 4 fl. oz.

Action.—Emmenagogue; diuretic; locally detergent.

Dose.—For an adult, 5jss to ʒj.

Sodæ Bicarbonas.

Prepared by passing carbonic acid gas through a solution of the carbonate. $\text{NaO}, \text{HCO}_3, 2\text{CO}_2$.

Action.—Antacid; diuretic; refrigerant.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 40 grs.

For a child a year old, 2 to 4 grs.

Incompatibles.—Acids and volatile acids, tartaric acid, metallic salts, nitrates of ammonia.

Trochisci Sodæ Bicarbonatis.

Composed of bicarbonate of soda, 200 grs., refined sugar 55 oz., gum arabic 1 oz., water 1 1/2 oz., mucilage of gum arabic 2 fl. oz. Boiled into 750 lozenges.

Each lozenge contains 1 gr. of bicarbonate of soda.

Dose.—2 to 4 lozenges.

Sodæ Carbonas. $\text{NaO}, \text{CO}_2, 10\text{HO}$.

Prepared by washing the impure carbonate.

Action.—Antacid; resolvent; diuretic.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 30 or 40 grs.

For a child a year old, 2 to 3 grs.

20 grs. of this salt are saturated by 10 grs. of citric acid, 10 of tartaric acid, and 2 1/2 drs. of lemon-juice.

Sodæ Carbonas Exsiccata.

Prepared by heating the carbonate. NaO, CO_2 .

54 grs. of this preparation are equal to 144 grs. of the crystallized.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs. in pill, with soap and aromatics. (SQUIRE.)

Sodæ Hypochloris. Chlorinated soda.

Action.—Stimulant; tonic; antiseptic.

Administered internally in the form of Liquor Sodæ Chloratæ.

Cataplasma Sodæ Chloratæ.

Composed of solution of chlorinated soda 2 fl. oz., linseed meal 4 oz., water 8 fl. oz.

Action.—Antiseptic.

Liquor Sodæ Chloratæ. (Formerly Liquor Sodæ Chlorinata).

Prepared by the action of the black oxide of manganese and hydrochloric acid on carbonate of soda.

This constitutes what is called "Labarraque's Soda Disinfecting Fluid."

Action.—Antiseptic; resolvent; stimulant. Useful in low, febrile conditions, where a blood purifier is required; also as a local application to fetid conditions.
Dose.—For an adult, πx to πxx .

Sodæ Hypophosphis.

Obtained by adding carbonate of soda to solution of hypophosphite of lime.

Action.—Stimulant; tonic; alterative.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 or 15 grs.

This is the principal of the alkaline hypophosphites introduced by Dr. Churchill, and recommended as a nervine stimulant. It is best given with some bitter tonic.

Sodæ Hyposulphis. $NaO, S_2O_5, 5 HO$.

Action.—Alterative; resolvent. Useful in cases of sarcinæ ventriculi, and where an alterative is required. Also as a local application in various parasitic diseases.

Dose.—For an adult, 20 to 60 grains.

For a child a year old, 2 grs.

Sodæ Nitras.

A native salt purified by crystallization. NaO, NO_2 .

Action.—Diuretic.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 30 grs.

Sodæ Phosphas.

Prepared by the action of sulphuric acid and bone ash upon carbonate of soda. $2 NaO, HO, PO_4, 24 HO$.

Action.—Alterative; purgative. An agreeable aperient, as it is quite tasteless.

Dose.—For an adult, 60 to 120 grs. or $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.

For a child a year old, 5 grs.

Sodæ Sulphas. (Glauber's Salt.) $NaO, SO_4, 10 HO$
Action.—Diuretic; purgative.
Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 oz.
 For a child a year old, 5 to 5 grs.

Sodæ Sulpho Carbolas. *Fili Preparations*
 Carbolic Acid.

Sodæ Sulphis.
Action.—Alterative. Is useful in cases of Sarcinæ ventriculi.
Dose.—For an adult, 20 to 40 grs.

Sodæ Tartarata. Rochelle salt. Formerly Sodæ at Potasse Tartare.

Prepared by the action of carbonate of soda on tartaric acid. $NaO, KOC_4H_4O_6, 12 HO$.

Action.—Diuretic; purgative in the larger doses. This is the basis of the ordinary Seidlitz powder.

Dose.—For an adult, 60 to 120 grs. or $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.

For a child a year old, 5 to 5 grs.

Liquor Sodæ Effervescent. Soda water.
 A solution of bicarbonate of soda charged with carbonic acid gas.

Action.—Antacid; refrigerant.
Dose.—For an adult, at Willers. A half-pint to contain 12 grs. of the alkali.

Sodæ Citro Tartarus Effervescent.
 Prepared by the action of tartaric acid and citric acid upon carbonate of soda.

Action.—Antacid; diuretic; refrigerant.

Dose.—For an adult, 60 to 120 grs.

Action.—Antiseptic; resolvent; stimulant. Useful in low, febrile conditions, where a blood purifier is required; also as a local application to febrile conditions.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 15 grs.

Sodæ Hypophosphis.

Obtained by adding carbonate of soda to solution of hypophosphite of lime.

Action.—Stimulant; tonic; alterative.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 or 15 grs.

This is the principal of the alkaline hypophosphites introduced by Dr. Churchill, and recommended as a nervous stimulant. It is best given with some bitter tonic.

Sodæ Hypophosphis. $\text{NaO}, \text{H}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_7, 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Action.—Alterative; resolvent. Useful in cases of scrofulous venereal, and where an alterative is required. Also as a local application in various parasitic diseases.

Dose.—For an adult, 20 to 60 grains.

For a child a year old, 5 grs.

Sodæ Nitras.

A native salt purified by crystallization. NaO, NO_3 .

Action.—Diuretic.

Dose.—For an adult, 15 to 30 grs.

Sodæ Phosphas.

Prepared by the action of sulphuric acid and bone ash upon carbonate of soda. $2\text{NaO}, \text{H}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_7, 24\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Action.—Alterative; purgative. As a general tonic, as it is quite tasteless.

Dose.—For an adult, 60 to 120 grs. or 1 oz.

For a child a year old, 5 grs.

Sodæ Sulphas. (Glauber's Salts.) $\text{NaO}, \text{SO}_3, 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Action.—Diuretic; purgative.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 oz.

For a child a year old, 3 to 5 grs.

Sodæ Sulpho Carbolas. *Vide Preparations of Carbolic Acid.*

Sodæ Sulphis.

Action.—Alterative. Is useful in cases of Sarcinae ventriculi.

Dose.—For an adult, 20 to 40 grs.

Soda Tartarata. Rochelle salt. Formerly Sodæ et Potassæ Tartras.

Prepared by the action of carbonate of soda on acid tartrate of potash. $\text{NaO}, \text{KO}, \text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6, 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Action.—Diuretic; purgative in the larger doses.

This is the basis of the ordinary Seidlitz powder.

Dose.—For an adult, 60 to 120 grs. or $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

For a child a year old, 3 to 5 grs.

Liquor Sodæ Effervescens. Soda water.

A solution of bicarbonate of soda charged with carbonic acid gas.

Action.—Antacid; refrigerant.

Dose.—For an adult, ad libitum. A half-pint bottle contains 15 grs. of the alkali.

Sodæ Citro Tartras Effervescens.

Prepared by the action of tartaric and citric acids on bicarbonate of soda.

Action.—Antacid; diuretic; refrigerant.

Dose.—For an adult, 60 to 120 grs.

Sodæ Valerianas.

Prepared by the action of valerianic acid on solution of soda. $\text{NaO}, \text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{19}\text{O}_4$.

Action.—Antispasmodic.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 5 grs.

Sodii Chloridum. NaCl.

Action.—In small doses anthelmintic, stimulant, tonic. In large doses emetic, purgative.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 30 grs.; 120 to 240 grs. as an emetic.

For a child a year old, 1 to 2 grs.; 10 to 20 grs. as an emetic.

Sodii Iodidum. NaI.

Prepared by the action of iodine on solution of soda.

Action.—Alternative; resolvent. The same as iodide of potassium.

Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 10 or 15 grs.

Sodii Iodidi Effervescens.

Action.—Alternative; resolvent.

Dose.—For an adult, 60 to 120 grs.

60 grs. contain 2 grs. of iodide of sodium.

SPIGELIA. The root of *Spigelia Marilandica* and *S. anthelmintica*. Worm seed or Indian pink.

Action.—A powerful and successful anthelmintic. It also acts as a purgative.

Dose.—For an adult, 60 to 180 grs. of the powder.

For a child a year old, 4 grs.

Infusum Spigeliae. Ph. U.S.
Composed of spigelia root 4 oz., water 16 oz.
Action.—The preparation is held in much repute in America as a vermifuge.
Dose.—For an adult, ʒj to ʒijj.
For a child a year old, ʒj to ʒjss.

SPIRITUS ETHERICUS. Sp. gr. 0.818. Composed of ether 11 1/2 oz., rectified spirit 1 pint.
Action.—Stimulant; antispasmodic. Diuretic.
Dose.—For an adult, ʒss to ʒj or ʒjss.

Spiritus Etheris Sarsae. *Spiritus Etheris Sarsae.* Ph. Lond. $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O}$, Sp. gr. 0.848.
Action.—Diuretic.
Dose.—For an adult, ʒss to ʒj or ʒjss.

SPIRITUS PYRACETANUS RECTIFICATUS. R.
Essential oil of methyl. Wood spirit. $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O}$.
Action.—Stimulant; narcotic. Useful in allaying severe forms of obstinate vomiting.
Dose.—For an adult, ʒj to ʒjss.

SPIRITUS RECTIFICATUS. Sp. gr. 813. Alcohol with 16 per cent. of water. $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O}$.
Action.—Diffusible stimulant; narcotic. Diluted with water, it forms an agreeable and effective anæsthetic.
Dose.—For an adult, ʒss to ʒj.

SPIRITUS TARTARI. Food spirit. Sp. gr. 0.920.
Composed of rectified spirit 5 parts, water 2 parts.
Action.—Stimulant; narcotic.
Dose.—For an adult, ʒss to ʒj.

Solus Valerianæ.

Prepared by the action of valeric acid on solution of soda. $\text{Na}_2\text{O}, \text{C}_8\text{H}_8\text{O}_4$.
Action.—Antispasmodic.
Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 5 grs.

Solus Chloridum. NaCl.

Action.—In small doses antacid, stimulant, tonic. In large doses emetic, purgative.
Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 30 grs; 250 to 300 grs. as an emetic.
 For a child a year old, 1 to 2 grs.; 10 to 20 grs. as an emetic.

Solus Iodidum. NaI.

Prepared by the action of iodine on solution of soda.
Action.—Alterative; resolvent. The same as soluble of potassium.
Dose.—For an adult, 3 to 10 or 15 grs.

Solus Iodid Effervescent.

Action.—Alterative; resolvent.
Dose.—For an adult, 40 to 120 grs.
 60 grs. contain 2 grs. of iodine of sodium.

SPIGELIA. The root of *Spigelia Marylandica* and *S. anthelmintica*. Warm seed or Indian pink.

Action.—A powerful and successful anthelmintic. It also acts as a purgative.
Dose.—For an adult, 60 to 100 grs. of the powder.
 For a child a year old, 4 grs.

Infusum Spigeliæ. Ph. U.S.

Composed of spigelia root $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., water 16 oz.

Action.—This preparation is held in much repute in America as a vermifuge.

Dose.—For an adult, fssiv to fssviii .

For a child a year old, fssj to fss .

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS. Sp. gr. 0.809. Composed of æther 10 fl. oz., rectified spirit 1 pint.

Action.—Stimulant; antispasmodic. Diuretic.

Dose.—For an adult, fss . to fssj or fssjss .

Spiritus Ætheris Nitrosi. (*Spiritus Ætheris Nitrici*. Ph. Lond.) $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O}, \text{NO}$. Sp. gr. 0.845.

Action.—Diuretic.

Dose.—For an adult, fss . to fssj or fssjss .

SPIRITUS PYROXYLICUS RECTIFICATUS. Hy-

drated oxide of methyl. Wood spirit. $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O}, \text{HO}$.

Action.—Stimulant; narcotic. Useful in allaying some forms of obstinate vomiting.

Dose.—For an adult, mxx to mxxx .

SPIRITUS RECTIFICATUS. Sp. gr. .838. Alcohol with 16 per cent. of water. $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O}_2$.

Action.—Diffusible stimulant; narcotic. Diluted with water, it forms an agreeable and effective evaporating lotion.

Dose.—For an adult, mxxv to fssj .

SPIRITUS TENUIOR. Proof spirit. Sp. gr. .920.

Composed of rectified spirit 5 pints, water 3 pints.

Action.—Stimulant; narcotic.

Dose.—For an adult, fss . to fssj .

SPIRITUS VINI GALLICI. Brandy.

Spirit distilled from French Wine.

Action.—Diffusible stimulant; narcotic.*Dose.*—For an adult, fʒij to fʒj.

For a child a year old, ʒix.

Mistura Spiritus Vini Gallici.

Composed of brandy 4 fl.oz., cinnamon water 4 fl.oz., yolks of 2 eggs, sugar ½ oz.

Action.—An agreeable form of stimulant. Very useful in low febrile and debilitated conditions.*Dose.*—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, fʒss. to fʒj.

STANNUM. Sn.

Tin filings have been used as a vermifuge in doses of 10 to 30 gra. for an adult.

Stanni Chloridum. SnCl.*Action.*—Tonic and antispasmodic in chorea, and epilepsy.*Dose.*—For an adult, ʒj to ʒj in pill.**STRAMONII FOLIA.** The dried leaves of *Datura Stramonium*.*Action.*—Antispasmodic; anodyne; expectorant; sedative; narcotic. Very useful in spasmodic affections of the pulmonary organs.*Dose.*—For an adult, 1 to 2 gra. of the powdered leaves. This is rarely used except for smoking.**STRAMONII SEMINA.** The ripe seeds of *Datura Stramonium*.*Action.*—As above.*Dose.*—For an adult, ½ to 1 gr.

A better form is the Extract.

Extractum Stramonii.
An ethereal and spirituous extract of the seeds.
Action.—Antispasmodic; anodyne; sedative; narcotic.
Dose.—For an adult, ʒj to ʒj, or more.**Tinctura Stramonii.**
Essential oils ʒj ss., proof spirit 1 pint.
Action.—Antispasmodic; expectorant; anodyne; narcotic.
Dose.—For an adult, ʒj to ʒj.
For a child a year old, ʒj to ʒj.
Composition.—Essential oils, mineral acids, and metallic salts.**STYRENA.** The alcohol of *Ner resin*. See also *Ner Virens*, $C_{10}H_{16}O$.
Action.—Narcotic, bitter tonic. A powerful poison.
Dose.—For an adult, ʒj to ʒj gr., in pill or in solution with alcohol or acetic acid.**Liquor Strychni.**
Composed of strychnin 4 gra., dilute hydrochloric acid ʒj, rectified spirit 1 Lbra., water 4 fl.oz.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, ʒj to ʒj (or ʒj to ʒj).
Two drachms contain one grain of strychnin.**SYRIAC PREPARATUS.** A balsam obtained from the bark of *Uapitium orientale*. *Smyr.*
Action.—Antispasmodic; expectorant; stimulant.
Dose.—For an adult, ʒj to ʒj gr. in pill.

SPIRITUS VINI GALLICI. Brandy.

Spirit distilled from French Wine.
Action.—Diffusible stimulant; anodyne.
Dose.—For an adult, ℥j to ℥jss.
 For a child a year old, ℥ss.

Mistura Spiritus Vini Gallici.

Composed of brandy 1 Lm., cinnamon water 1 Lm., yolk of 2 eggs, sugar 1 oz.
Action.—An agreeable form of stimulant. Very useful in low febrile and debilitated conditions.
Dose.—For an adult, ℥j to ℥jss.
 For a child a year old, ℥ss to ℥j.

STANNUM. Sn.

Tin filings have been used as a vermifuge in doses of 10 to 30 grs. for an adult.

Stanni Chloridum. SnCl.

Action.—Toxic and antispasmodic in doses, and epilepsy.
Dose.—For an adult, 1/2 gr. to 1 gr. in pill.

STRAMONIUM FOLIA. The dried leaves of *Datura Stramonium*.

Action.—Antispasmodic; anodyne; expectorant; sedative; narcotic. Very useful in spasmodic affections of the pulmonary organs.
Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 2 grs. of the powdered leaves. This is rarely used except for smoking.

STRAMONIUM SEMINA. The ripe seeds of *Datura Stramonium*.

Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 1 gr.
 A better form is the Extract.

Extractum Stramonii.

An ethereal and spirituous extract of the seeds.

Action.—Antispasmodic; anodyne; sedative; narcotic.

Dose.—For an adult, 1/4 to 1/2 gr., or more.

Tinctura Stramonii.

Stramonium seeds 2 1/2 oz., proof spirit 1 pint.

Action.—Antispasmodic; expectorant; anodyne; narcotic.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥x to ℥xxx.

For a child a year old, ℥j to ℥ij.

Incompatibles.—Caustic alkalis, mineral acids, and metallic salts.

STRYCHNIA. The alkaloid of *Nux vomica*. See also

NUX VOMICA. $C_{15}H_{22}N_2O_4$.

Action.—Narcotic, bitter tonic. A powerful poison.

Dose.—For an adult, 1/4 to 1/2 gr., in pill or in solution with alcohol or acetic acid.

Liquor Strychnis.

Composed of strychnia 4 grs., dilute hydrochloric acid 6 minims, rectified spirit 2 fl. drs., water 6 fl. drs.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥v to ℥x (= 1/4 to 1/2 gr.)
 Two drachms contain one grain of strychnia.

STYRAX PRÆPARATUS. A balsam obtained from the bark of *Liquidambar orientale*. Storax.

Action.—Antispasmodic; expectorant; stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 20 grs. in pill.

Pilula Styracis Composita.

Strained storax 360 grs., opium 120 grs., saffron 120 grs.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 5 or 10 grs.

SULPHUR PRÆCIPITATUM. S. Eq. 16.

Action.—Alterative; diaphoretic; purgative; resolvent. The precipitated is more active than the sublimed form.

Dose.—For an adult, 20 to 40 grs.

For a child a year old, 2 grs.

SULPHUR SUBLIMATUM. S. Eq. 16.

Action.—Alterative; diaphoretic; purgative.

Dose.—For an adult, 30 to 60 grs., or more.

For a child a year old, 2 grs.

Confectio Sulphuris.

Composed of sublimed sulphur 4 oz., acid tartrate of potash 1 oz., syrup of orange-peel 4 fl.oz.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, 60 to 120 grs.

For a child a year old, 5 grs.

Unguentum Sulphuris.

Sublimed sulphur 1 oz., benzoated lard 4 oz.

Action.—Alterative; parasiticide. Useful in scabies.

Sulphuris Iodidum.

Prepared by subliming iodine with sulphur. S.I.

Action.—Alterative; resolvent. Used externally in the form of

Unguentum Sulphuris Iodidi.
Composed of iodine of sulphur 30 grs., lard 1 oz.
Action.—Alterative; resolvent; parasiticide.

SINIBULI RADIX. The root of an unknown Asiatic plant. Sinbul root.
Action.—Antispasmodic; stimulant. Useful in low febrile conditions; also in the relaxation of diarrhoea and dysentery.
Dose.—Of the powder for an adult, 15 to 20 grs.

Tinctura Sinbuli.
Composed of the root 15 oz., proof spirit a pint.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, ʒi to ʒiʒss.
For a child a year old, ʒj.

HYPOCISTURIS

Suppositoria Acidi Carbolicum cum Sapo.
Carbolic acid 15 grs., cast soap 150 grs., starch q. s. Make mass, and divide into 15 parts.
Action.—Disinfectant. Very useful per vaginam in cases of cancer cervicis.

Suppositoria Morphin cum Sapo.
Hydrochlorate of morphia 6 grs., glycerine of starch 30 grs., cast soap 150 grs., starch q. s. Make mass, and divide into 15 parts. Each suppository contains 1 gr. of morphia.
Action.—Analgesic.

Pilula Symplicis Composita.
 Strained oleum 360 grs., opium 120 grs., sodium
 120 grs.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 4 or 10 grs.

SULPHUR FLECHETIATUM. S. Ep. 16.
Action.—Alternative; diaphoretic; purgative; resol-
 vent. The precipitated is more active than the sub-
 limed form.
Dose.—For an adult, 20 to 60 grs.
 For a child a year old, 2 grs.

SULPHUR STILICATUM. S. Ep. 34.
Action.—Alternative; diaphoretic; purgative.
Dose.—For an adult, 30 to 60 grs., or more.
 For a child a year old, 2 grs.

Confectio Sulphuris.
 Composed of sublimed sulphur 4 oz., acid tartaric
 potash 1 oz., syrup of orange-peel 4 fl. oz.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, 60 to 120 grs.
 For a child a year old, 2 grs.

Unguentum Sulphuris.
 Sublimed sulphur 1 oz., benzoated lard 4 oz.
Action.—Alternative; parasiticide. Used in scabies.

Sulphuris Iodidum.
 Prepared by subliming iodine with sulphur. S.
Action.—Alternative; resolvent. Used externally in
 the form of

Unguentum Sulphuris Iodidi.

Composed of iodide of sulphur 30 grs., lard 1 oz.
Action.—Alternative; resolvent; parasiticide.

SUMBUL RADIX. The root of an unknown Asiatic
 plant. Sumbul root.

Action.—Antispasmodic; stimulant. Useful in low
 febrile conditions; also in the exhaustion of diarrhoea
 and dysentery.

Dose.—Of the powder for an adult, 10 to 20 grs.

Tinctura Sumbuli.

Composed of the root 2½ oz., proof spirit a pint.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, mxx to mxxx.
 For a child a year old, mij.

SUPPOSITORIES.

Suppositoria Acidi Carbolici cum Sapone.

Carbolic acid 12 grs., curd soap 180 grs., starch q. s.
 Make a mass, and divide into 12 parts.

Action.—Disinfectant. Very useful per vaginam in
 cases of cancer uteri.

Suppositoria Morphiae cum Sapone.

Hydrochlorate of morphia 6 grs., glycerine of starch
 50 grs., curd soap 100 grs., starch q. s. Make a
 mass, and divide into 12 parts. Each suppository con-
 tains ½ gr. of morphia.

Action.—Anodyne.

Suppositoria Acidi Tannici cum Sapone.

Tannic acid 38 grs., glycerine of starch 50 grs.,
curd soap, 100 grs., starch q. s. Make a mass, and
divide into 12 parts.

The above are the only suppositories in the New Pharmacopœia, but the following have been introduced of late as valuable in cases where medicines cannot for various reasons be retained in the stomach, or when it is desirable to apply any given remedy locally; the strength and composition may of course be varied. They may be made up with cocoa butter, or, better still, with gelatine and glycerine, in the way described under the head of Pessaries, at page 153. The only difference between the suppositories and pessaries is in regard to size and strength, the former being usually the smaller of the two, and containing less of the particular drug, because it is used per rectum, where it is far more effective than when used per vaginam. I am, however, in the habit of using the smaller size only, because it is quite sufficient for the purpose in question, and will carry all that is required, while there is less to come away in the shape of discharge. The only difference, then, that is necessary between the vaginal and rectal suppository, is in regard to the amount of drug employed, and, as a rule, the rectal suppository should not be more than one quarter or one third the strength of the vaginal.

Action.	Ingredient.	Strength.
Purgative ...	Aloine (with Soap)	1 gr. with 5 grs. of soap.
Anodyne	Belladonna	℥. 1, to 2 grs.
Cicatrizing & Emollient }	Bismuth, Oxide ...	10 grs.
Do.	Borax	15 grs.
Astringent ...	Copper, Acetate of	3 grs.

Latin.	Ingredient.	Strength.
Purgative ...	Elixirum	℥. gr.
Emmenagogue	Ergot	℥. oil.
Astringent	Gall and Opium	5 grs. & 1 gr.
and Anodyne }	Sanctus	5 grs.
Purgative	Belladonna	10 grs.
Anodyne	Isoslim	1 gr.
Astringent	Iris Alam	8 grs.
Cholagogue	Podophylla	1 gr.
Antispasmodic	Sanctus	5 grs.

RECIPIES.

Compound of sugar 1 lb., water 2 pints.

Action—Laxative, but used chiefly to soothe and remove mucus.

TANACET FILIA. The dried leaves of *Tanacetum officinale*.

Taken. Tincture leaves.

Used in this form only for inhalation.

Action—Emetic; expectorant; anodyne; sedative.

TANACET TINCT.

Compound of tincture 20 grs., boiling water 4 fl. oz.

Action—Sedative; anodyne.

TANACET TINCT. Ph. Edin.

Compound of tincture 20 grs., cherry 2 pints.

Action—As above.

Dose—For an adult, ʒj to ʒjss.

TANACETUS. The preserved pulp of the fruit of *Tanacetum officinale*.

Tanacetum Indica. Tamarind tree.

Action—Laxative; refrigerant.

Dose—For an adult, ʒj to ʒjss.

For a child a year old, ʒss.

Suppositories Acidi Tannici cum Sapone.
Tannic acid 30 grs., glycerine of starch 20 grs.,
cand. soap, 100 grs., starch q. s. Make a mass, and
divide into 12 parts.

The above are the only suppositories in the *Yen.*
Pharmacopœia, but the following have been intro-
duced of late as valuable in cases where medicines
cannot for various reasons be retained in the
stomach, or when it is desirable to apply any given
remedy locally; the strength and composition may
of course be varied. They may be made up with
cream better, or, better still, with pistachio and
glycerine, in the way described under the head of
Pessaries, at page 155. The only difference between
the suppositories and pessaries is in respect to size
and strength, the former being usually the smaller of
the two, and containing less of the purgative drug,
because it is used per rectum, where it is far more
effective than when used per vaginam. I am, how-
ever, in the habit of using the smaller size only,
because it is quite sufficient for the purpose in
question, and will carry all that is required, while
there is less to come away in the shape of discharge.
The only difference, then, that is necessary between
the vaginal and rectal suppository, is in respect to
the amount of drug employed, and, as a rule, the
rectal suppository should not be more than one
quarter or one third the strength of the vaginal.

Action.	Ingredient.	Strength.
Purgative	Alumina (with Soap)	1 gr. with 1 gr. of soap.
Anodyne	Belladonna	1/4 to 1/2 gr.
Clustering & Emmollient	Borax, Glycerine	10 grs.
Do.	Borax	15 grs.
Astringent	Copper, Antiseptic	3 grs.

Action.	Ingredient.	Strength.
Purgative	Elaterium	1/2 gr.
Emmenagogue	Ergot	mij oil.
Astringent and Anodyne	Gall and Opium	5 grs., & 1 gr.
Purgative	Gamboge	5 grs.
Anodyne	Henbane	10 grs.
Alterative	Iodoform	1 gr.
Astringent	Iron Alum	3 grs.
Cholagogue	Podophyllin	1 gr.
Anthelmintic	Santonine	5 grs.

SYRUPUS.

Composed of sugar 5 lbs., water 2 pints.

Action.—Laxative, but used chiefly to sweeten nau-
seous medicines.

TABACI FOLIA. The dried leaves of *Nicotiana*
Tabacum. Tobacco leaves.

Used in this form only for inhalation.

Action.—Emetic; expectorant; narcotic; sedative.

Enema Tabaci.

Composed of tobacco 20 grs., boiling water 8 fl.oz.

Action.—Sedative; narcotic.

Vinum Tabaci. Ph. Edin.

Composed of tobacco 2½ oz., sherry 2 pints.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥x to ℥ss.

TAMARINDUS. The preserved pulp of the fruit of
Tamarindus Indica. Tamarind tree.

Action.—Laxative; refrigerant.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥ij to ℥ss.

For a child a year old, ʒss.

Tamar Indien.

A French preparation made in the form of a lozenge, which is extremely valuable in cases of habitual constipation. It is sold in boxes, and directions for use are furnished with each.

TANACETUM VULGARE. Common tansy.

This is used in making tansy tea by infusing 2 oz. of the herb in a pint of boiling water. The dose for an adult is fssj to fssij ; for a child, fssj to fssij . It is by many regarded as very efficacious as a tonic and anthelmintic.

Action.—Aromatic bitter tonic.

Incompatible with the salts and preparations of iron.

TARAXACI RADIX. The fresh and dried root of *Taraxacum Dens Leonis*. Dandelion.

Action.—Alterative; diuretic; laxative. Having a special action upon the liver.

Decoctum Taraxaci.

Composed of 1 oz. of the root with 1 pint of water.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, fssj to fssiv .

For a child a year old, fssj to fssij .

Incompatibles.—Nitrate of silver, acetate of lead, calomel, corrosive sublimate, sulphate of iron, and astringent infusions.

Extractum Taraxaci.

The juice expressed from the root and evaporated.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 or 20 grs.

Essence Taraxaci.

Composed of 3 parts of the expressed juice of taraxacum with 1 of rectified spirit.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ssj to ssij .

For a child a year old, xy to xyij .

TEREBINTHINA CANADENSIS. The turpentine obtained from the stem of *Abies balsamea*.

The chief study in the preparation of the *Charta Resinacea* and *Colloides Floris*.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

TEREBINTHINA. Turpentine. Obtained from *Pinus palustris*.

Action.—Anthelmintic; diaphoretic; diuretic; stimulant. Externally, rubefacient.

Uleum Terebinthinae. The oil distilled from the resin.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ssj to ssij , or ssij to ssij . It is emulsified. The latter dose is an anthelmintic.

One drachm of turpentine, or 30 grs. of resin, is usually half a drachm of turpentine in 1 oz. of water.

Confectio Terebinthinae.

Oil of turpentine 1 fl. oz., Symplicum 1 oz., honey 2 oz.

Action.—Anthelmintic; stimulant; diuretic.

Dose.—For an adult, 60 to 120 grs.

Resina Terebinthinae.

Oil of turpentine 1 fl. oz., mucilage of starch 15 fl. oz.

Action.—Anthelmintic; stimulant.

Tamar Indica.

A French preparation made in the form of a lozenge, which is extremely valuable in cases of bilious constipation. It is sold in boxes, and directions for use are furnished with each.

TARACTUM TULGARE. Common tarry.

This is used in making tarry tea by mixing 3 oz. of the bark in a pint of boiling water. The dose for an adult is ℥j to ℥ij; for a child, ℥ij to ℥ij. It is by many regarded as very efficacious as a tonic and antispasmodic.
Action.—Anæsthetic bitter tonic.
Incompatible with the salts and preparations of iron.

TARAXACI RADIX. The fresh and dried root of Taraxacum Dens Leonis. Dandelion.

Action.—Alterative; diuretic; laxative. Having a special action upon the liver.

Decoctum Taraxaci.

Composed of 1 oz. of the root with 1 pint of water.
Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥ij to ℥ij.

For a child, year old, ℥ij to ℥ij.
Properties.—Stimulant of liver, secretory of bile, cholagogue, corrective of indigestion, cathartic of bowels, and antispasmodic.

Extractum Taraxaci.

The juice expressed from the root and evaporated.

Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 or 20 grs.

Succus Taraxaci.

Composed of 3 parts of the expressed juice of taraxacum with 1 of rectified spirit.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥ij to ℥ij.

For a child a year old, ℥v to ℥viij.

TEREBINTHINA CANADENSIS. The turpentine obtained from the stem of Abies balsamea.

Used chiefly in the preparation of the *Charta Epispastica* and *Colloidium Flexile*.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10 grs.

TEREBINTHINA. Turpentine. Obtained from Pinus palustris.

Action.—Anthelmintic; diaphoretic; diuretic; stimulant. Externally, rubefacient.

Oleum Terebinthinæ. The oil distilled from the oleo-resin.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥x to ℥ss, or ℥ss, in emulsion.

The latter doses as an anthelmintic.

One drachm of mucilage, or 30 grs. of acacia, will emulsify half a drachm of turpentine in 1 oz. of water.

Confectio Terebinthinæ.

Oil of turpentine 1 fl. oz., liquorice 1 oz., honey 2 oz.

Action.—Anthelmintic; stimulant; diuretic.

Dose.—For an adult, 60 to 120 grs.

Enema Terebinthinæ.

Oil of turpentine 1 fl. oz., mucilage of starch 15 fl. oz.

Action.—Anthelmintic; stimulant.

Linimentum Terebinthinæ.

Soft soap 2 oz., camphor 1 oz., oil of turpentine 16 fl.oz.

Action.—Rubefacient; stimulant.

Linimentum Terebinthinæ Aceticum.

Composed of oil of turpentine, acetic acid, and camphor liniment, of each 1 fl.oz.

Action.—As above.

Unguentum Terebinthinæ.

Composed of oil of turpentine 1 fl.oz., resin 60 grs., yellow wax $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., lard $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

Action.—Rubefacient; stimulant.

THEA BOHEA and THEA VIRIDIS. Tea Plant.

Action.—Stimulant.

Dose.—Ad libitum, as an infusion.

THERIACA. The uncrystallized residue of the refining of sugar. Treacle. Sp. gr. about 1.40.

Action.—Demulcent; slightly laxative.

Dose.—Ad libitum.

THUS AMERICANUM. The concrete turpentine of *Pinus taeda*. Common Frankincense.

Action.—Rubefacient; stimulant. Only used externally.

Emplastrum Thuris. Pb. Dub.

Composed of litharge plaster 2 lbs., frankincense 1 lb., red oxide of iron 3 oz.

Action.—Rubefacient; stimulant.

TORRENTILLA. The root of *Potentilla torrens*.
Pb. Lond. Common Tormentil.

Action.—Astringent tonic.
Dose.—For an adult, 30 to 60 grs. of the powder.
Incomparable with the salts and preparations of iron, which act in-vicem.

Tormentum Tormentillæ. Pb. Lond.

Tormentil root, water 1½ pint, boiled to a pint.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒij to ʒiſs.

For a child a year old, ʒij.

Preparation.—As above.

TRAGACANTHA. A gummy exudate from the stem of *Asopogon vera*. Tragacanth.

Action.—Demulcent. Useful chiefly for suspending heavy and insoluble medicines.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒi to ʒiſs.

For a child a year old, ʒi to ʒiſs.

Mullein Tragacanthæ.

Composed of tragacanth 60 grs., water ʒi fl.oz.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—Ad libitum.

Pulvis Tragacanthæ Compositus.

Composed of tragacanth 1 oz., gum acacia 1 oz., starch 1 oz., sugar ʒss.

Action.—Demulcent.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒi to ʒiſs.

For a child a year old, ʒi to ʒiſs.

Preparation.—All the preparations of tragacanth are decomposed by the action of heat, sulphate of copper, nitrate of mercury, and chloride of tin.

Linimentum Terebinthinae.

Soft soap 9 oz., camphor 2 oz., oil of turpentine 16 fl.oz.
Action.—Rubefacient; stimulant.

Linimentum Terebinthinae Astringens.

Composed of oil of turpentine, acetic acid, and camphor in equal parts, of each 1 fl.oz.
Action.—As above.

Unguentum Terebinthinae.

Composed of oil of turpentine 1 fl.oz., resin 10 grs., yellow wax ½ oz., and ½ oz.
Action.—Rubefacient; stimulant.

THEA BOHEA and THEA VERIDICA. Tea Plant.

Action.—Stimulant.

Dose.—Ad libitum, as an infusion.

THELLIACA. The uncrystallized residue of the oil of seeds. Dried. 80 grs. about 1 lb.

Action.—Demulcent; slightly laxative.

Dose.—Ad libitum.

THEU AMERICANUM. The concrete turpentine of the Pine tree. Common Frodorescence.

Action.—Rubefacient; stimulant. Only used externally.

Emplastrum Terebinthinae. Pl. Del.

Composed of litharge, plaster 1 lb., resin 1 lb., and oil of turpentine 1 lb., red oxide of iron 1 oz.
Action.—Rubefacient; stimulant.

TORMENTILLA. The root of *Potentilla tormentilla*. Ph. Lond. Common Tormentil.

Action.—Astringent tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, 30 to 60 grs. of the powder.

Incompatible with the salts and preparations of iron, alkalis, and lime-water.

Decoctum Tormentillae. Ph. Lond.

Tormentil 2 oz., water 1½ pint, boiled to a pint.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥j to ℥ij.

For a child a year old, ℥j.

Incompatibles.—As above.

TRAGACANTH. A gummy exudation from the stem of *Astragalus verus*. Tragacanth.

Action.—Demulcent. Useful chiefly for suspending heavy and insoluble medicines.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 30 grs.

For a child a year old, 1 to 3 grs.

Mucilago Tragacanthæ.

Composed of tragacanth 60 grs., water 10 fl.oz.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—Ad libitum.

Pulvis Tragacanthæ Compositus.

Composed of tragacanth 1 oz., gum acacie 1 oz., starch 1 oz., sugar 3oz.

Action.—Demulcent.

Dose.—For an adult, 20 to 60 grs.

For a child a year old, 1 to 3 grs.

Incompatibles.—All the preparations of tragacanth are decomposed by the acetate of lead, sulphate of copper, nitrate of mercury, and chloride of tin.

TRITICUM REPENS. Dog's Grass.

The *Infusion* of this plant (composed of 1 oz. of the dried and cut stem to a pint of boiling water) has been strongly recommended in cases of irritable bladder. Its effects are allied to those of Buchu, but more efficacious. Its *action* is that of an alterative and diuretic.

TUSSILAGO. All parts of the plant *Tussilago farfara*. Coltsfoot.

Action.—Demulcent.

Decoctum Tussilaginis.

1 or 2 oz. of the plant boiled in 1 or 2 pints of water.

Action.—Demulcent.

Dose.—For an adult, f3ij to f3iv, or ad libitum.

This is a very agreeable old-fashioned remedy for irritable and troublesome coughs.

ULMI CORTEX. The dried inner bark of *Ulmus campestris*. Elm Bark.

Action.—Demulcent, slightly astringent and bitter tonic; diuretic.

Decoctum Ulmi.

Elm bark 2½ oz., water 1 pint, boiled to a pint.

Action.—Demulcent, slightly bitter and astringent tonic; diuretic.

Dose.—For an adult, f3ij to f3iv.

For a child a year old, f3j to f3ij.

UVE. The ripe fruit of *Vitis Vinifera*. Raisins.

Action.—Demulcent; slightly nutritious.

Dose.—Ad libitum.

THE TREE PHIL. The dried leaves of the *Antiochia* tree.

Action.—Astringent; tonic. Useful especially in certain renal affections where these actions are required.

Dose.—For an adult, 20 to 40 grs. of the powdered leaves.

Preparation.—The salts of iron and lead, nitrate of silver, tannic acid, and infusion of yellow cinchona bark.

Extractum Uve Uvi. (Instead of Dose.)

Composed of barky leaves (ca. water 10 Lm.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, f3j to f3ij.

For a child a year old, f3j to f3ij.

Extractum Uve Uvi. Fl. Lm.

A watery extract of the leaves.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 15 grs.

VALERIANE RADIX. The root of *Valeriana officinalis*. Valerian root.

Action.—Antispasmodic; stimulant. Useful in hysterical and other nervous conditions, especially those of an evening character.

Dose.—For an adult, 20 to 40 grs.

Tinctura Valerianae.

Composed of valerian 120 grs., water 10 fl. oz.

Action.—Antispasmodic; stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult, f3j to f3ij.

For a child a year old, f3j.

TRITICUM REPENS. Dog's Grass.

The infusion of this plant (composed of 1 oz. of the dried and cut stems in a pint of boiling water) has been strongly recommended in cases of irritability of the stomach. The effects are said to be those of Bismuth, but more efficacious. It excites a state of anorexia and digestive power.

TRITILAGO. All parts of the plant. Tansy-leaved. *Colubus.*
Action.—Demulcent.

Decoctum Tritilagis.

1 or 2 oz. of the plant boiled in 1 or 2 pints of water.
Action.—Demulcent.
Dose.—For an adult, ℥j to ℥ij, or ad libitum.
This is a very agreeable colicifugal remedy for irritability and troublesome eructa.

ULMI CORTEX. The dried inner bark of *Ulmus campestris.* Elm Bark.
Action.—Demulcent, slightly astringent and tonic; diuretic.

Decoctum Ulmi.

Elm bark 2½ oz., water 2 pints, boiled to a pint.
Action.—Demulcent, slightly tonic and astringent; diuretic.
Dose.—For an adult, ℥j to ℥ij.
For a child a year old, ℥j to ℥ij.

UVA. The ripe fruit of *Vitis Vinifera.* Raisin.
Action.—Demulcent; slightly nutritious.
Dose.—Ad libitum.

UVA URSI FOLIA. The dried leaves of the *Arctostaphylos Uva ursi.* Bearberry leaves.

Action.—Astringent; tonic. Useful especially in certain renal affections where these actions are required.

Dose.—For an adult, 20 to 40 grs. of the powdered leaves.

Incompatibles.—The salts of iron and lead, nitrate of silver, tartar emetic, and infusion of yellow cinchona bark.

Infusum Uvae Ursi. (Instead of Decoc.)

Composed of bearberry leaves ½ oz., water 10 fl. oz.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥j to ℥ij.

For a child a year old, ℥j to ℥ij.

Extractum Uvae Ursi. Ph. Lond.

A watery extract of the leaves.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 15 grs.

VALERIANÆ RADIX. The root of *Valeriana officinalis.* Valerian root.

Action.—Antispasmodic; stimulant. Useful in hysterical and other nervous conditions, especially those of an enervating character.

Dose.—For an adult, 20 to 40 grs.

Infusum Valerianæ.

Composed of valerian 120 grs., water 10 fl. oz.

Action.—Antispasmodic; stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥j to ℥ij.

For a child a year old, ℥j.

Tinctura Valerianæ.

Composed of valerian 2½ oz., proof spirit 1 pint.

Action.—As above. Useful in hysteria.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒj.

For a child a year old, ℥v.

Tinctura Valerianæ Ammoniata. (Tinctura Valerianæ Composita. Ph. Lond.)

Valerian 2½ oz., aromatic spirit of ammonia 1 pint.

Action.—As above, but rendered more powerful by the presence of ammonia. Useful in hysteria.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒj.

For a child a year old, ℥ij.

It is incompatible with acids, acidulous, earthy, and metallic salts.

VANILLA. The dried fruit of several species of Vanilla.**Pulvis Vanillæ.**

Can only be prepared by admixture with sugar; 1 part of vanilla to 5 of sugar.

Action.—Stimulant; aphrodisiac.

Dose.—For an adult, 60 grs., containing about 12 grs. of vanilla.

Tinctura Vanillæ. Ph. Boruss.

Composed of vanilla 3 oz., rectified spirit 1 pint.

Action.—Stimulant. It resembles balsam of Peru, and has aphrodisiac properties.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒj.

VERATRIA. The alkaloid of Cevadilla. $C_{12}H_{12}N_2O_4$

Action.—Narcotic; sedative; but is seldom given internally. Acts also as a powerful purgative and emetic.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒʒ to ʒ in pill.

Unguentum Veratri.
Composed of veratria 5 grs., lard 1 oz., olive-oil ʒ i.

Action.—Anæsthetic; stimulant.

VERATRIS RADIX. The dried rhizome of Veratrum viride. Gross. Hillebrand.

Tinctura Veratri Viridis.

Gross hellebore root 4 oz., rectified spirit 1 pint.

Action.—This is a powerful arterial sedative and purgative, also emetic. It lowers the pulse and respiration, and produces lassitude and depression.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥ss to ℥ss.

VERATRIS ALBUM. White Hellebore.**Tinctura Veratri.**

Composed of white hellebore 8 oz., cherry 2 pints.

Action.—Stimulant; alterative. Is recommended as substitute for nuxvomica in gout and rheumatism.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥ss to ℥ss, or in larger doses as an emetic and cathartic. It is also a narcotico-ward poison.

VINUM VERATRIS. Sherry.

A Spanish wine.

Action.—Stimulant.

Vinum Major.

A very valuable antispasmodic, especially useful in cases of menorrhagia and vicine hemorrhage. The best form is the following:—

Extractum Vinæ Major Liquidum.
Dose.—For an adult, fʒ to fʒj.

Tinctura Valeriana.

Composed of valerian 2j oz., proof spirit 1 pint.
Action.—As above. Useful in spasms.
Dose.—For an adult, ʒss. to ʒj.
 For a child 5 year old, ʒss.

Tinctura Valeriana Anemoniata. (Tinctura Valeriana Composita. Ph. Lond.)

Valerian 2j oz., anemone spirit of ammonia 1 pint.
Action.—As above, but rendered more powerful by the presence of ammonia. Useful in hysteria.
Dose.—For an adult, ʒss. to ʒj.
 For a child 5 year old, ʒss.
 It is incompatible with acids, alkalies, acrid, and metallic salts.

VANILLA. The dried fruit of several species of Vanilla.**Pulvis Vanilla.**

Can only be prepared by admixture with sugar.
 1 part of vanilla to 5 of sugar.
Action.—Stimulant; aphrodisiac.
Dose.—For an adult, ʒi grs., containing about 12 grs. of vanilla.

Tinctura Vanilla. Ph. Bonn.

Composed of vanilla 3 oz., rectified spirit 1 pint.
Action.—Stimulant. It resembles tincture of Peru, and has aphrodisiac properties.
Dose.—For an adult, ʒss. to ʒj.

VERATRIA. The alkaloid of *Cerbera*. C. F. X. J.

Action.—Narcotic; sedative; but in smaller doses is emetic.
Dose.—For an adult, ʒj to ʒjss. in pill.

Unguentum Veratriæ.

Composed of veratria 8 grs., lard 1 oz., olive-oil ½ fl.dr.
Action.—Irritant; stimulant.

VERATRI VIRIDIS RADIX. The dried rhizome of *Veratrum viride*. Green Hellebore.**Tinctura Veratri Viridis.**

Green hellebore root 4 oz., rectified spirit 1 pint.
Action.—This is a powerful arterial sedative and purgative, also emetic. It lowers the pulse and respiration, and produces faintness and depression.
Dose.—For an adult, ʒv to ʒxxx.

VERATRUM ALBUM. White Hellebore.**Vinum Veratri.**

Composed of white hellebore 8 oz., sherry 2 pints.
Action.—Stimulant; alterative. Is recommended as a substitute for colchicum in gout and rheumatism.
Dose.—For an adult, ʒxx to ʒxxx, or in larger doses as an emetic and cathartic. It is also a narcotico-acrid poison.

VINUM XERICUM. Sherry.

A Spanish wine.
Action.—Stimulant.

Vinca Major.

A very valuable astringent, specially useful in cases of menorrhagia and uterine hæmorrhage. The best form is the following:—

Extractum Vincæ Major Liquidum.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒj to ʒjss.

VIOLA. All parts of the plant of *Viola odorata*.
Violet.

Syrupus Violæ. Ph. Lond.

Composed of violets 9 oz., water 1 pint, sugar 3 lbs.,
rectified spirit 2½ fl. oz.

Dose.—fʒss. to fʒj. Is only used as a laxative in
early infancy.

ZINCUM. Zn. Zinc. Eq. 32·5.

Zinci Acetas.

Prepared by the action of acetic acid on carbonate of
zinc. $\text{ZnO}, \text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2, 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Action.—Astringent; tonic; emetic.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 2 grs. as a tonic; 10 to 20
grs. as an emetic.

Incompatibles.—Alkalis and alkaline carbonates, lime
water, acetate of lead, nitrate of silver, and the various
vegetable astringents.

Zinci Carbonas.

Prepared by the action of carbonate of soda on sul-
phate of zinc. $\text{ZnO}, \text{CO}_2, 2\text{ZnO}, 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Action.—Tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 5 or 10 grs.

Zinci Chloridum. ZnCl .

Prepared by the action of hydrochloric acid and chlo-
rine gas on granulated and carbonate of zinc.

Action.—Externally, caustic. It is useless internally,
and is moreover dangerous.

Liquor Zinci Chloridi.

Prepared by the action of hydrochloric acid on zinc
and subsequent addition of chlorine gas.
Action.—Astringent. The basis of Sir W. Burnett's
"Diluting Fluid."

Zinci Lactas.

Prepared by dissolving zinc in dilute lactic acid.
Action.—Tonic; antispasmodic. Useful in epilepsy.
Held to be more easily digested than other prepara-
tions of zinc.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 5 grs.

Zinci Oxidum. ZnO .

Prepared from the carbonate by the application of heat.
Action.—Tonic. An excellent absorbing powder in
ulcerations.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 10 grs. in pill or powder.
Incompatibles.—Acids, acidulous salts, and alkalis.

Unguentum Zinci.

Composed of oxide of zinc 60 grs., benzoated lard 1 lb.
Action.—Emollient.

Zinci Phosphas.

Action.—Nervine; tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 5 grs. in pill, or solution
with dilute phosphoric acid.

Zinci Sulphas.

Prepared by the action of sulphuric acid on granulated
zinc. $\text{ZnSO}_4, 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

VIOLA. All parts of the plant of *Viola odorata*.
Violet.

Syrupus Viæ. Pb. Lead.
Composed of violet 1 oz., water 1 pint, sugar 2 lbs.
recalced spirit 2 1/2 fl. oz.
Dose.—From 5ss. to ʒij. Is only used as a laxative in early infancy.

ZINCUM. Zn. Zinc. Eq. 354.

Zinci Acetas.

Prepared by the action of acetic acid on carbonate of zinc. $\text{ZnO, C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2, 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
Action.—Astringent; tonic; emetic.
Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 2 grs. as a tonic; ʒi to ʒi grs. as an emetic.
Incompatibles.—Alkalis and alkaline carbonates, lime water, acetate of lead, nitrate of silver, and the various vegetable astringents.

Zinci Carbonas.

Prepared by the action of carbonate of soda on red plate of zinc. $\text{ZnO, CO}_2, \frac{1}{2}\text{ZnO, 2H}_2\text{O}$.
Action.—Tonic.
Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 5 or 10 grs.

Zinci Chloridum. ZnCl.

Prepared by the action of hydrochloric acid and also zinc gas on granulated and carbonate of zinc.
Action.—Externally, caustic. It is caustic internally and is moreover dangerous.

Liquor Zinci Chloridi.

Prepared by the action of hydrochloric acid on zinc, and subsequent addition of chlorine gas.

Action.—Disinfectant. The basis of Sir W. Burnett's "Disinfecting Fluid."

Zinci Lactas.

Prepared by dissolving zinc in dilute lactic acid.

Action.—Tonic; antispasmodic. Useful in epilepsy. Said to be more easily digested than other preparations of zinc.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 5 grs.

Zinci Oxidum. ZnO.

Prepared from the carbonate by the application of heat.

Action.—Tonic. An excellent absorbing powder to excoriations.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 5 or 10 grs. in pill or powder.

Incompatibles.—Acids, acidulous salts, and alkalis.

Unguentum Zinci.

Composed of oxide of zinc 80 grs., benzoated lard 1 oz.

Action.—Emollient.

Zinci Phosphas.

Action.—Nervine; tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 5 grs. in pill, or solution with dilute phosphoric acid.

Zinci Sulphas.

Prepared by the action of sulphuric acid on granulated zinc. $\text{ZnO, SO}_4, 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Action.—Astringent; emetic; tonic. Useful in various spasmodic or convulsive nervous diseases, as chorea, epilepsy, &c., but is suitable only in cases of a plethoric habit. Useful, also, as a local astringent. Solid sticks of the anhydrous sulphate of zinc are made for local use, and are very efficacious when applied to the cervix uteri in certain forms of chronic uterine leucorrhœa.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 3 grs.; as an emetic, 10 to 30 grs.

Incompatibles.—Alkalis and their carbonates, earths, sulphurets, acetate of lead, nitrate of silver, chloride of barium, and astringent vegetable infusions.

Zinci Valerianas.

Prepared by the action of valerianate of soda on sulphate of zinc. $ZnO, C_{10}H_8O_4$.

Action.—Antispasmodic; tonic. Useful in hysteria, and in various spasmodic or convulsive diseases.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 3 grs.

ZINGIBER. The scraped and dried rhizome of *Zingiber officinale*. Ginger.

Action.—Aromatic carminative; stimulant. Useful in some forms of dyspepsia accompanied by flatulence.

Dose.—Of the powder for an adult, 10 to 30 grs.

For a child a year old, 1 gr.

Syrupus Zingiberis.

Strong tincture of ginger 6 fl. drs., syrup 19 fl. oz.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒss. to fʒj, or more.

For a child a year old, ℥x.

Tinctura Zingiberis.
Compound of ginger ʒj oz., rectified spirit 1 pint.

Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, ℥ss. to fʒss. or fʒj.
For a child a year old, ℥ij.

Tinctura Zingiberis Fortior.
Compound of ginger ʒj oz., rectified spirit q. s. to make a pint by slow percolation.

Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, ℥j to ℥ss.

Gingerine.
The active principle of ginger.
Action.—As above.
Dose.—For an adult, 1 gr. to 2 grs.

Action.—Antispasmodic; emetic; tonic. Useful in various spasmodic or convulsive nervous diseases, as chorea, epilepsy, &c., but is suitable only in cases of a plastic habit. Useful also, as a local antispasmodic. Solid stimulants of the subphrenic surface of zinc are made for local use, and are very efficacious when applied to the surface in certain forms of chronic viscous inflammation.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 3 grs.; as an emetic, 10 to 20 grs.

Insoluble.—Alkali and their carbonate, oxide, sulphate, acetate of lead, acetate of silver, chloride of barium, and antispasmodic vegetable infusions.

Zinci Valerianae

Prepared by the action of valerianate of soda on sulphate of zinc. $ZnSO_4 \cdot H_2O$.

Action.—Antispasmodic; tonic. Useful in hysteria and in various spasmodic or convulsive diseases.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 3 grs.

ZINGIBER. The scraped and dried rhizome of *Zingiber officinale*. Ginger.

Action.—Aromatic carminative; stimulant. Useful in some forms of dyspepsia accompanied by flatulence.

Dose.—Of the powder for an adult, 10 to 15 grs.
For a child a year old, 1 gr.

Syrupus Zingiberis

Strong tincture of ginger 4 lbs., syrup 10 lbs.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, 5ss. to ʒi. or more.
For a child a year old, ʒss.

Tinctura Zingiberis.

Composed of ginger 2½ oz., rectified spirit 1 pint.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒxv to fʒss. or fʒj.

For a child a year old, ʒiij.

Tinctura Zingiberis Fortior.

Composed of ginger 10 oz., rectified spirit q. s. to make a pint by slow percolation.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒv to ʒxx.

Gingerine.

The active principle of ginger.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 gr. to 2 grs.

CLASSIFICATION OF REMEDIES ACCORDING TO ACTION.

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PART II.

CLASSIFICATION OF REMEDIES ACCORDING TO
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Preparations of	PAGE	Preparations of	PAGE
Acidum Aceticum	3	Acidum Sulphuricum Aromaticum	8
" Gallicum	98	Anthemidis	26
" Nitricum Dilutum	6	Aurantium	35
" Phosphoricum So.	7	Capella	50
" Sulphuricum	7	Cardamomum	54
" Tannicum	99	Caryophyllum	55
Alumen	16	Cascarilla	55
		Chirata	62
		Cinnamomum	67
		Coriandrum	75
		Crota Aromaticus	77
		Cubeba	79
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		Fusculum	97
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" Nitricum Dilutum	6
" Phosphoricum So.	7
" Sulphuricum	7
" Tannicum	99
Alumen	16

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" Gallicum	98	Anthemidis	26
" Nitricum Dilutum	6	Aurantium	35
" Phosphoricum So.	7	Capella	50
" Sulphuricum	7	Cardamomum	54
" Tannicum	99	Caryophyllum	55
Alumen	16	Cascarilla	55
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		Cubeba	79
		Cuscuta	80
		Fusculum	97
		Helonium	106
		Limonum	127
		Lupaline	129
		Mentha Piperita	135
		Myristica	141
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" Nitricum Dilutum	6	Aurantium	35
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Alumen	16	Cascarilla	55
		Chirata	62
		Cinnamomum	67
		Coriandrum	75
		Crota Aromaticus	77
		Cubeba	79
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Aspidospermum	20	Coriaria	20
Aspidospermum	21	Coriaria	21
Aspidospermum	22	Coriaria	22
Aspidospermum	23	Coriaria	23
Aspidospermum	24	Coriaria	24
Aspidospermum	25	Coriaria	25
Aspidospermum	26	Coriaria	26
Aspidospermum	27	Coriaria	27
Aspidospermum	28	Coriaria	28
Aspidospermum	29	Coriaria	29
Aspidospermum	30	Coriaria	30
Aspidospermum	31	Coriaria	31
Aspidospermum	32	Coriaria	32
Aspidospermum	33	Coriaria	33
Aspidospermum	34	Coriaria	34
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Aspidospermum	42	Coriaria	42
Aspidospermum	43	Coriaria	43
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Aspidospermum	46	Coriaria	46
Aspidospermum	47	Coriaria	47
Aspidospermum	48	Coriaria	48
Aspidospermum	49	Coriaria	49
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Aspidospermum	67	Coriaria	67
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Aspidospermum	69	Coriaria	69
Aspidospermum	70	Coriaria	70
Aspidospermum	71	Coriaria	71
Aspidospermum	72	Coriaria	72
Aspidospermum	73	Coriaria	73
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Aspidospermum	91	Coriaria	91
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PART III.

ON THE ART OF PRESCRIBING.

The following rules to be observed in regard to the *Art of Prescribing* will, I think, be found useful to the practitioner, as indicating the "principles of medicinal combination" which should guide him in the selection of remedies, so as the more efficiently to secure the object sought for. The rules are culled from Dr. Paris' "Pharmacologia," and I have added some examples in illustration of each.

1. To promote the Action of the Basis.

I. By combining several different forms or preparations of the same substance. As, for example, in administering tinctures and infusions of the same drug.

II. By combining the basis with substances which are of an analogous nature—i.e., which are individually capable of producing the same, or kindred effects, but with less energy than when in combination with each other. For example, krameria and logwood; ether and camphor; henbane and belladonna; rhubarb and colocynth, &c.

III. By combining the basis with substances of a different nature, and which do not exert any chemical influence upon it, but are found by experience, or inferred by analogy, to be capable of rendering the stomach, or system, more susceptible of its action. As examples may be instanced quassia with steel, tartar emetic with sulphate of magnesia, ipecacuanha and antimony, &c.

2. To correct the Operation of the Basis, by obviating any unpleasant effect it might be likely to occasion, and which would prevent its intended action, defeat the object of its exhibition.

I. By chemically neutralizing or mechanically separating the offending ingredient.

II. By adding some substance calculated to guard the stomach, or system, against its deleterious effect. For example, krameria and podophyllin; cinnamon and aloes, soap and emacrylin, &c.

3. To obtain the Joint Operation of two or more Medicines.

I. By uniting those medicines which are calculated to produce the same ultimate result, but by modes of operation totally different. Examples are seen in the actions of opium and opiate; digitalis and squill; matico and chalk mixture; acid and bark, &c.

II. By combining medicines which have different powers, and which are required to obviate different symptoms, or to answer different indications. For example, opium and aloes; opium and logwood; and placebo of iron and sulphate of magnesia, &c.

4. To obtain a New and Active Remedy, not afforded by any single substance.

I. By combining medicines which excite different actions in the stomach and system, in consequence of which new or modified results are produced. Examples of this are seen in the combination of opium and antimony; opium, nitrate of potash, and ipecacuanha; guaiacum and sassa, &c.

II. By combining substances which have the pro-

PART III.

ON THE ART OF PRESCRIBING.

The following rules to be observed in regard to the Art of Prescribing will, I think, be found useful to the practitioner, as indicating the "principles of medicinal combination" which should guide him in the selection of remedies, so as the more efficiently to secure the object sought for. The rules are culled from Dr. Paris' "Pharmacologia," and I have added some examples in illustration of each.

1. To promote the Action of the Basis.

I. By combining several different forms or preparations of the same substance. As, for example, in administering tinctures and infusions of the same drug.

II. By combining the basis with substances which are of an analogous nature—i.e., which are individually capable of producing the same, or kindred effects, but with less energy than when in combination with each other. For example, krameria and logwood; valerian, camphor; benzoin and belladonna; nuxvomica and opium; &c.

III. By combining the basis with substances of different nature, and which do not exert any chemical influence upon it, but are deemed by experience, or inferred by analogy, to be capable of rendering the stomach, or system, more susceptible of the action of the basis. As examples may be mentioned galea with steel, and tar emulsion with sulphate of magnesia, ipecacuanha and antimony, &c.

2. To correct the Operation of the Basis, by obviating any unpleasant effect it might be likely to occasion, and which would prevent its intended action, or defeat the object of its exhibition.

I. By chemically neutralizing or mechanically separating the offending ingredient.

II. By adding some substance calculated to guard the stomach, or system, against its deleterious effects. For example, henbane and podophyllin, cinnamon and aloes, soap and colocynth, &c.

3. To obtain the Joint Operation of two or more Medicines.

I. By uniting those medicines which are calculated to produce the same ultimate results, but by modes of operation totally different. Examples are seen in the actions of ipecacuan and squills; digitalis and squills; catechu and chalk mixture; acid and bark, &c.

II. By combining medicines which have different powers, and which are required to obviate different symptoms, or to answer different indications. For example, myrrh and aloes; opium and logwood; sulphate of iron and sulphate of magnesia, &c.

4. To obtain a New and Active Remedy, not afforded by any single substance.

I. By combining medicines which excite different actions in the stomach and system, in consequence of which new or modified results are produced. Examples of this are seen in the combination of opium and antimony; opium, nitrate of potash, and ipecacuanha; gentian and senna, &c.

II. By combining substances which have the pro-

perty of acting chemically upon each other ; the results of which are—

- (a) The formation of new compounds—for instance, lemon juice and carbonate of soda ; acetic acid and ammonia, &c.
- (b) The decomposition of the original ingredient, and the development of its more active elements—as in adding spirit to dry aconite leaves, citric acid to bicarbonate of potash, &c.

III. By combining substances between which no other change is induced than a diminution or increase in the solubility of the principles in which their medicinal virtues reside.

- (a) By the intervention of substances that act chemically, such as acetic acid and acetate of lead ; sulphuric acid and sulphate of magnesia ; acetic acid and acetate of morphia, &c.
- (b) By the addition of ingredients whose operation is entirely mechanical. For example, mucilage and bismuth ; yolk of egg and castor oil ; sulphate of potash and scammony, &c.

5. To afford an eligible Form.

I. With reference to its efficacy. As in administering peppermint-water and carbonate of ammonia.

II. With regard to its taste or appearance. As for example, orange-peel and turpentine ; ginger and liquor potassæ ; syrup and sulphate of magnesia.

III. In regard to consistence or equable mixture. As when water is added to various mixtures ; soap to mercury, &c.

IV. Lastly, with reference to preservation. Examples of this are seen in the addition of spirit of wine (tinctures) to infusions, &c.

PART IV.

MINES AND THEIR ANTIDOTES*

1. Acids.

(Mixed.)

Vapours with milk. Chalk (or whiting) with tepid water. Tincture of carbonic acid. Alcohol, olive, or lamp oil. The above also applies to poisoning by the sulphuric acid.

(Topical.)

Chalk (or whiting) with water. The above also applies to poisoning by the carbonic acid.

2. Alkalis.

Vinegar and water, equal parts. Water, acidulated with acetic or pyruvic acid. Sour beer. Any solution of citric acid. Lemon, orange, or lime juice. Alcohol, olive, or lamp oil.

3. Antimony.

Solution of tartaric acid. Astringent decoctions of oak, nut-pale, cinchona, oak-bark, pomegranate, or rose and. Astringent tinctures.

* The table, with certain modifications, is adapted from "Elements of Medical Jurisprudence."

property of acting chemically upon each other; the results of which are—

(4) The formation of new compounds—for instance, lemon juice and carbonate of soda; water and ammonia, &c.

(5) The decomposition of the original ingredients, and the development of the more active elements—as in adding spirit to dry ammonia liquor, nitric acid to bicarbonate of potash, &c.

III. By combining substances between which no other change is induced than a diminution or increase in the solubility of the principles in which their medicinal virtues reside.

(a) By the intervention of substances that act chemically, such as acetic acid and acetate of lead; sulphuric acid and sulphate of magnesia; acetic acid and acetate of morphia, &c.

(b) By the addition of ingredients whose operation is entirely mechanical. For example, mastic and liniment; yolk of egg and castor oil; sulphate of potash and sesamum, &c.

4. To afford an eligible Form.

I. With reference to its efficacy. As in substituting peppermint-water and carbonate of ammonia.

II. With regard to its taste or appearance. As for example, orange-peel and turpentine; ginger and sugar; potash; syrup and sulphate of magnesia.

III. In regard to convenience or equable mixture. As when water is added to various mixtures; soap to mercury, &c.

IV. Lastly, with reference to preservation. For example, of this are seen in the addition of spirit of wine (tinctures) to infusions, &c.

PART IV.

POISONS AND THEIR ANTIDOTES.*

1. Acids.

(Mineral.)

Magnesia with milk. Chalk (or whitening) with milk. Soapsuds. Diluted solution of carbonate of soda. Almond, olive, or lamp oil.

The above also applies to poisoning by the sulphate of indigo.

(Vegetable.)

Chalk (or whitening) with water.

This also applies to poisoning by the oxalate of potash.

2. Alkalis.

Vinegar and water, equal parts. Water, acidulated with acetic or pyroligneous acid. Sour beer. Aqueous solutions of citric acid. Lemon, orange, or lime juice. Almond, olive, or lamp oil.

3. Antimony.

Solution of tannic acid. Astringent decoctions (as of tea, nut-galls, cinchona, oak-bark, pomegranate, tormentilla, or uva ursi). Astringent tinctures (as of

* This table, with certain modifications, is adopted from Pereira's "Elements of Materia Medica."

cinchona, catechu, or kino) diluted with water. Astringent extracts dissolved in water.

The above apply to the case of poisoning by tartar emetic; but for the sesquichloride or butter of antimony, the proper antidotes are—Magnesia with milk. Chalk (or whitening) with milk. Soapsuds. Diluted solution of carbonate of soda.

4. Arsenic.

For arsenious acid, a mixture of oil and lime-water, or milk and lime-water. Light magnesia mixed with water. For the arsenites, gelatinous hydrated sesquioxide of iron, or a mixture of tinct. of sesquichloride of iron or persulphate of iron, supersaturated by carbonate of ammonia. Ferri sesquioxylum (ferricarbonas) mixed with water. For arsenic acid, purified animal charcoal. Common animal charcoal. Ivory black.

5. Barytic Salts.

Solution of sulphate of magnesia; sulphate of soda; or alum. (For carbonate of baryta, a mixture of sulphate of magnesia and vinegar diluted.—A. S. Taylor.)

6. Copper.

White of egg diffused in water. Yolk of egg diffused in water. Milk. Wheat flour mixed with water.

7. Earths.

(Caustic Lime.)

Carbonic acid—the most convenient form being a bottle of soda water.

8. Hydrocyanic Acid and Preparations containing it.

Carbonate of ammonia and water to be swallowed. Diluted ammonia to the vomit. Artificial respiration. Dilute acetic acid mixed with the vapour of ammonia. Dissolve 10 grains of sulphate of iron in one ounce of water, and add one drachm of tinct. sesquichloride of iron; to this solution add one scruple of carbonate of potash, previously dissolved in one or two ounces of water; administer the mixture immediately. A few drops of a solution of chlorine, or proto-hydrochloric acid mixed with water, to be introduced into the stomach. The above apply also to poisoning by the preparation of cyanogen.

9. Iodine.

Detection of starch (wheat-starch, arrow-root, tapioca). Flour and water. Boiled potatoes. Bread.

10. Lead.

See Barytes. (For carbonate of lead, a mixture of sulphate of magnesia and vinegar diluted.—A. Taylor.) A solution of sublimed hydrogen. Example water, to be drunk. Patients, working in lead factories, and others whose office is impregnated with lead, should employ, as a sulphuretted bath, a solution of four ounces of sulphuret of potassium thirty grains of water.

11. Mercury.

White of egg diffused in water. Yolk of egg diffused in water. Milk. Wheat-flour mixed with water. Mixture of two parts of honey diluted with water. One part of oil.—(Dioscorides.)

cinchona, cinchona, or kino) diluted with water. Antiseptic extract dissolved in water.

The above apply to the case of poisoning by tartar emetic; but for the sesquichloride or better of tartar emetic, the proper antidotes are—Magnesia with milk, Chalk (or whiting) with milk. Suspense. Trisulphate of carbonate of soda.

4. Lactic.

For urticaria acid, a mixture of oil and lime-water, or milk and lime-water. Light magnesia mixed with water. For the urticaria, potassium hydrosulphate, or quinine of iron, or a mixture of tinct. of sesquichloride of iron or persulphate of iron, supersaturated by carbonate of ammonia. For urticaria, ferric sesquichloride (ferrous) mixed with water. For urticaria acid, periodical animal charcoal. Common animal charcoal. Frey's black.

5. Barytic Salts.

Solution of sulphate of magnesia; sulphate of soda, or alkali. (For carbonate of baryta, a mixture of sulphate of magnesia and vinegar diluted.—A.S. Taylor.)

6. Copper.

White of egg diffused in water. Yolk of egg diffused in water. Milk. Wheat flour mixed with water.

7. Earths.

(Chronic Lead.)

Carbonic acid—the most convenient form being bottle of soda water.

8. Hydrocyanic Acid and Preparations containing it.

Carbonate of ammonia and water to be swallowed. Diluted ammonia to the nostrils. Artificial respiration of air impregnated with the vapour of ammonia. Dissolve 10 grains of sulphate of iron in one ounce of water, and add one drachm of tinct. sesquichloride of iron; to this solution add one scruple of carbonate of potash, previously dissolved in one or two ounces of water; administer the mixture immediately. A few drops of a solution of chlorine, or nitro-hydrochloric acid mixed with water, to be introduced into the stomach.

The above applies also to poisoning by the preparation of cyanogen.

9. Iodine.

Decoction of starch (wheat-starch, arrow-root, or tapioca). Flour and water. Boiled potatoes. Bread.

10. Lead.

See Barytic salts. (For carbonate of lead, a mixture of sulphate of magnesia and vinegar diluted.—A.S. Taylor.) A solution of sulphuretted hydrogen, or Harrogate water, to be drunk. Painters, workmen in lead factories, and others whose skin is impregnated with lead, should employ, as a sulphuretted bath, a solution of four ounces of sulphuret of potassium in thirty gallons of water.

11. Mercury.

White of egg diffused in water. Yolk of egg diffused in water. Milk. Wheat-flour mixed with water. A mixture of two parts of finely divided iron (filings) and one part of zinc.—(Bouchardat.)

12. Opium.

Solution of tannic acid. Astringent decoctions (as of tea, nut-galls, cinchona, oak-bark, pomegranate, tormentilla, or uva ursi). Astringent tinctures (as of cinchona, catechu, or kino) diluted with water. Astringent extracts dissolved in water.

The above applies not only to poisoning by opium, but also to all the poisonous vegetable alkaloids and their salts, and to vegetables whose active principles are alkaloids, such as belladonna, hyoscyamus, stramonium, colchicum, veratrum, &c.

13. Silver.

Common salt dissolved in water. Sea-water. White of egg diffused in water. Yolk of egg diffused in water. Milk. Wheat-flour mixed with water.

14. Sulphuretted Hydrogen and Sulphurets.

Air slightly impregnated with chlorine to be inhaled.

For poisoning by the *hydrosulphuret of ammonia* (sulphuret or sulphide of ammonium), a dilute solution of chloride (hypochlorite or chlorinated) of soda to be swallowed.

For the *sulphuret of potassium*, dilute solution of chloride (hypochlorite or chlorinated) of lime to be swallowed.

15. Tin.

White of egg diffused in water. Yolk of egg diffused in water. Milk. Wheat-flour mixed with water. Magnesia with milk. Chalk (or whitening) with milk. Soapsuds. Diluted solution of carbonate of soda.

16. Zinc.

White of egg diffused in water. Yolk of egg diffused in water. Milk. Wheat-flour mixed with water. Magnesia with milk. Chalk (or whitening) with milk. Soapsuds. Diluted solution of carbonate of soda.

12. Opium.

Solution of tannic acid. Antispasmodic directions in
of tea, nut-galls, cinchona, oak-bark, pomegranate,
tormentilla, or one (see). Antispasmodic directions in
cinchona, catechu, or kino dissolved with water. Antis-
pasm extracts dissolved in water.

The above applies not only to poisoning by opium,
but also to all the poisonous vegetable alkaloids and
their salts, and to vegetables whose active principles
are alkaloids, such as belladonna, hyoscyamus, stramonium,
mandarin, veratrum, &c.

13. Silver.

Common salt dissolved in water. Sea water. White
of egg dissolved in water. Yolk of egg dissolved in water.
Milk. Wheat flour mixed with water.

14. Sulphuretted Hydrogen and Sulphur.

Air slightly impregnated with chlorine to be inhaled.
For poisoning by the hydrochloride of arsenic
(arsenious or suboxide of arsenic), a dilute solution
of chlorate (hypochlorite or chlorinated) of soda to be
swallowed.

For the sulphide of potassium, dilute solution of
chlorate (hypochlorite or chlorinated) of lime to be
swallowed.

15. Tin.

White of egg dissolved in water. Yolk of egg dissolved
in water. Milk. Wheat flour mixed with water.
Magnesia with milk. Chalk (or whiting) with
milk. Soapsuds. Diluted solution of carbonate of
soda.

16. Zinc.

White of egg diffused in water. Yolk of egg diffused
in water. Milk. Wheat flour mixed with water.
Magnesia with milk. Chalk (or whiting) with
milk. Soapsuds. Diluted solution of carbonate of
soda.

PART V.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE SPAS OF EUROPE.

Achseleimannstein, in Bavaria. Climate mild and agreeable. Water briny, aperient, and slightly chalybeate. Contains about 1800 grains of chloride of sodium in a pint, with the sulphates of soda, lime, and potash. Useful in chronic skin diseases and uterine engorgement.

Adelheidsquelle, at Heilbrunn, in Bavaria; 2000 feet high. Water contains a good deal of chloride of sodium with salts of iodine and bromine. Useful in chronic glandular enlargements, scrofula, &c.; also in chronic uterine enlargements. Is imported in bottles.

Airthrey, Bridge of Allan, Scotland. Water contains a good deal of alkaline sulphates, especially magnesia. Hence is aperient, and useful in chronic internal congestions.

Aix-la-Chapelle, in Rhenish Prussia. Climate mild. Water contains chloride of sodium 24 grains to a pint, sulphate and carbonate of soda and potash, and traces of iodine and bromine with iron. Useful in chronic skin disease, congestion of liver, chronic rheumatism, syphilis, &c.

Aix-les-Bains, in Savoy. Climate mild. Water contains small quantities of alkaline and earthy salts, and enjoys great repute for chronic rheumatism, gout, and asthma.

Alldfield, in Yorkshire. Water slightly alkaline and sulphurous. Useful in chronic skin diseases, rheumatism, and gout.

Alst, at Aude, in France. Water milky chalybeate. Useful in anaemia and other debilitated conditions. Is imported in bottles.

Alexanderbad, in Bavaria, 1860 feet high. Climate rather warm. Water chalybeate and saline with a good deal of free carbonic acid gas. Rich in iron. Useful in anaemia and chlorosis.

Altwater, in Prussia, Silesia, is charming. Climate. Water alkaline and chalybeate, strongly mineral. Useful in debility.

Apollinaris, at Neuenahr, in Germany. Charming scenery; mild climate. Water alkaline, greenish, and good for rheumatism; also for internal congestions, especially of the pulmonary system. Is imported in bottles.

Arnsdorf, in Germany, near Erfurt. A powerful saline spring. Contains upwards of 1600 grains of chloride of sodium in a pint, with chlorides of iron and magnesium. Useful, in scrofula, for baths.

Ashby-de-la-Zouch, in Leicestershire. Climate is not so strong as the foregoing.

PART V.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE SPAS OF EUROPE.

Achseimannstein, in Bavaria. Climate mild and agreeable. Water briny, aperient, and slightly chalybeate. Contains about 1800 grains of chloride of sodium in a pint, with the sulphates of soda, lime, and potash. Useful in chronic skin diseases and chronic engorgement.

Adelheidsquelle, at Eilenburg, in Saxony. 2000 feet high. Water contains a good deal of chloride of sodium with salts of iodine and bromine. Useful in chronic glandular enlargements, scrofula, &c.; also in chronic vesical enlargement. Is imported in bottles.

Airthrey, Bridge of Allan, Scotland. Water contains a good deal of alkaline sulphates, especially magnesia. Hence is aperient, and useful in chronic internal congestions.

Aix-la-Chapelle, in Elberfeld Prussia. Climate mild. Water contains chloride of sodium 34 grains in a pint, sulphates and exchloride of soda and potash, and traces of iodine and bromine with iron. Useful in chronic skin diseases, congestion of liver, chronic rheumatism, syphilis, &c.

Aix-les-Bains, in Savoy. Climate mild. Water contains small quantities of alkaline and earthy sulphates, and enjoys great repute for chronic rheumatism, gout, and sciatica.

Aldfield, in Yorkshire. Water slightly alkaline and sulphurous. Useful in chronic skin disease, rheumatism, and gout.

Alet, at Aude, in France. Water mildly chalybeate. Useful in anæmia and other debilitated conditions. Is imported in bottles.

Alexandersbad, in Bavaria, 1800 feet high. Climate rather severe. Water chalybeate and saline, with a good deal of free carbonic acid gas. Rather stimulating. Useful in anæmia and chlorosis.

Altwasser, in Prussian Silesia, is charmingly situated. Water alkaline and chalybeate, strongly gaseous. Useful in debility.

Apollinaris, at Neuenahr, in Germany. Charming scenery; mild climate. Water alkaline, gaseous. Useful in gout and rheumatism; also for internal congestions, especially of the pulmonary mucous membrane. Is imported in bottles.

Arnstadt, in Germany, near Erfurt. A powerful brine spring. Contains upwards of 1800 grains of chloride of sodium in a pint, with chlorides of lime and magnesium. Useful, in scrofula, for baths.

Ashby-de-la-Zouche, in Leicestershire. Similar to, but less strong than, the foregoing.

Autouil, Seine, in France. A mildly chalybeate spring. Useful in debility with anemia.

Baden, near Vienna. A mildly saline and sulphurous spring, slightly gaseous. Useful in chronic rheumatism, cutaneous disease, and internal congestions.

Baden-Baden. Climate mild, with lovely scenery. Water alkaline, containing about 24 grains in a pint, chiefly chloride of sodium. Useful in chronic rheumatism and gout. Thermal.

Bagnères-de-Luchon, in the South of France. About 2000 feet high, with charming scenery. Water chalybeate, with manganese. Thermal. The temperature ranging from 60° to 150° F. Useful in chronic skin disease and glandular enlargements.

Barèges, in the Hautes Pyrénées, France. About 4000 feet high. Water thermal, 86° to 110° F., strongly sulphureous. Useful in chronic skin diseases, glandular enlargements, and rheumatism. Is imported in bottles.

Bath, in Somersetshire. Water thermal, 88° to 120°. Alkaline, slightly aperient. Useful in chronic rheumatism.

Berka, in the Duchy of Saxe-Weimar. A sulphurous mildly alkaline spring. Useful in chronic rheumatism.

Birmenstorf, in Switzerland. A bitter, saline, aperient water, containing sulphates of lime, magnesia, and soda.

Bocklet. A spring near Kissingen. Pleasant. Water heavy, sulphureous, and slightly aperient. Gaseous. Temp. 80°. Useful in diseases of the female generative organs of a congestive kind.

Bonnes, in the Basses Pyrénées, France. At 2000 feet high. Climate bracing. A mildly saline, sulphurous spring. Useful in scrofula and its sequelae. Is imported in bottles.

Boretta, near Aix-la-Chapelle, contains two sulphurous springs, with free sulphuretted hydrogen. Temp. 120° to 128° F. Used as baths for chronic diseases, rheumatism, &c.

Boussac, near Bourneville, in Hainaut. A mildly chalybeate spring, with free carbonic gas. Useful in debility.

Brighton, Sussex. Chalybeate, containing 1 grain of iron in a pint. Gaseous. Useful in anæmia, of men, and debility.

Bristol, Gloucestershire. Alkaline, apert with sulphates of lime and soda. Gaseous. Temp. 80° F.

Buzancy, in the Vosges, France. Chalybeate. Gaseous. Useful where a tonic is required. Is imported in bottles.

Buxton, Derbyshire. Climate bracing. At 2000 feet high. Water very pure, slightly alkaline. Temp. 80° F. Useful in chronic gout and rheumatism, with hepatic derangement.

Anteuil, Seine, in France. A mildly chalybeate spring. Useful in debility with anæmia.

Baden, near Vienna. A mildly saline and sulphureous spring, slightly gaseous. Useful in chronic rheumatism, cutaneous diseases, and internal congestions.

Baden-Baden. Climate mild, with bracing scenery. Water alkaline, containing about 24 grains in a pint, chiefly chloride of sodium. Useful in chronic rheumatism and gout. Thermal.

Bagnères-de-Luchon, in the South of France. About 2400 feet high, with charming scenery. Water chalybeate, with manganese. Thermal. The temperature ranging from 67° to 159° F. Useful in chronic skin diseases and glandular enlargements.

Bareges, in the Hautes-Pyrénées, France. About 4000 feet high. Water thermal, 87° to 177° F., strongly sulphureous. Useful in chronic skin diseases, glandular enlargements, and rheumatism. Is imported in bottles.

Bath, in Somersetshire. Water thermal, 87° to 179° F. Alkaline, slightly aperient. Useful in chronic rheumatism.

Berka, in the Duchy of Saxe-Weimar. A weakly purgative mildly alkaline spring. Useful in chronic rheumatism.

Birmenstorf, in Switzerland. A bitter saline aperient water, containing sulphates of iron, magnesium, and soda.

Bocklet. A spring near Kissingen. Pleasantly situate. Water briny, sulphureous, and slightly aperient. Gaseous. Temp. 50°. Useful in diseases of the female generative organs of a congestive kind.

Bonnes, in the Basses-Pyrénées, France. About 2000 feet high. Climate bracing. A mildly alkaline, sulphureous spring. Useful in scrofula and as an alterative. Is imported in bottles.

Borcette, near Aix-la-Chapelle, contains two hot sulphureous springs, with free sulphuretted hydrogen. Temp. 110° to 170° F. Used as baths for chronic skin diseases, rheumatism, &c.

Boscombe, near Bournemouth, in Hampshire. A mildly chalybeate spring, with free carbonic acid gas. Useful in debility.

Brighton, Sussex. Chalybeate, containing 1 gr. of iron in a pint. Gaseous. Useful in anæmia, chlorosis, and debility.

Bristol, Gloucestershire. Alkaline, aperient, with sulphates of lime and soda. Gaseous. Thermal. 80° F.

Bussang, in the Vosges, France. Chalybeate. Gaseous. Useful where a tonic is required. Is imported in bottles.

Buxton, Derbyshire. Climate bracing. 900 feet high. Water very pure, slightly alkaline. Temp. 82° F. Useful in chronic gout and rheumatism, with hepatic derangement.

Carlsbad, in Bohemia. 1200 feet high. Water saline, aperient, alkaline. Gaseous. Contains 20 grains of sulphate of soda, and 10 each of carbonate and chloride of sodium in a pint. Temp. 120° to 160° F. Useful in affections of the liver, with constipation, jaundice, gout, rheumatism, &c. Is imported in bottles.

Cauteret, Hautes-Pyrénées, France. 3000 feet high. Climate mild. Water sulphureous, with iodine. Useful in chronic skin diseases, scrofula, &c.

Challes, Savoy. Resembles the foregoing, but is milder.

Charlottenbrunnen, in Silesia. 1500 feet high, with a mild and agreeable climate. A gaseous, chalybeate water. Useful in debility with anemia, and for chronic pulmonary affections.

Chateldon, in France. A pleasant, acidulous, gaseous water. Makes an agreeable drink with claret. Is imported in bottles.

Cheltenham, Gloucestershire. Contains several springs of various composition—chalybeate, saline aperient, ioduretted and sulphuretted. All more or less gaseous.

Clifton, Gloucestershire. A mild, agreeable climate, with slightly saline springs.

Condillac, France. An agreeable, acidulous, gaseous water. Forms a pleasant drink with light wine. Is imported in bottles.

Contrexville, in the Vosges, France. An alkaline, slightly chalybeate water. Useful in anemia, chlorosis, &c. Climate very bracing.

Croix, Verdun. A saline aperient, sulphureous, with a good deal of sulphate of magnesium. Useful in chronic skin diseases.

Dinshale, Kachegoniam. A strongly sulphureous water, slightly aperient. Useful in chronic skin diseases.

Dorton, Buckinghamshire. A very powerful gaseous chalybeate, containing nearly 12 grs. of sulphate of iron in a pint. Useful when diluted for chlorosis, anemia, &c.

Detting, in Württemberg. A powerful chalybeate, also saline and alkaline. Gaseous. Useful in debility, with constipation.

Droghda, Wexfordshire. Contains a good deal of chloride of sodium. Is too strong for internal use, but useful for skin diseases.

Dunblane, Perthshire. Potentially saline, especially in chloride of sodium and lime. Aperient, alterative. Useful in scrofula.

Ellen, in North Germany. Contains various sulphate groups with sulphates of lime, soda, and magnesia. Aperient, alterative. Useful in constipation with hepatic derangement, gout, and rheumatism.

Carlsbad, in Bohemia. 1200 feet high. Water saline, aperient, alkaline. Gases. Contains 20 grains of sulphate of soda, and 15 each of carbonate and chloride of sodium in a pint. Temp. 120° to 140° F. Useful in affections of the liver, with constipation, jaundice, gout, rheumatism, &c. Is imported in bottles.

Cauteret, Hauts-Pyrénées, France. 1000 feet high. Climate mild. Water sulphurous, with iodine. Useful in chronic skin diseases, scrofula, &c.

Challes, Savoy. Resembles the foregoing, but is milder.

Charlottenbrunn, in Silesia. 1200 feet high, with a mild and agreeable climate. A powerful chalybeate water. Useful in debility with anæmia, and for chronic pulmonary affections.

Chateldon, in France. A pleasant, saline, gaseous water. Makes an agreeable drink with claret. Is imported in bottles.

Cheltenham, Gloucestershire. Contains several springs of various composition—chalybeate, saline, aperient, iodinated and sulphureous. All more or less gaseous.

Clifton, Gloucestershire. A mild, agreeable climate, with slightly saline springs.

Condillac, France. An agreeable, saline, gaseous water. Forms a pleasant drink with claret wine. Is imported in bottles.

Contrexville, in the Vosges, France. An alkaline, slightly chalybeate water. Useful in anæmia, chlorosis, &c. Climate very bracing.

Croft, Yorkshire. A saline aperient, sulphureous, with a good deal of sulphate of magnesia. Useful in chronic skin disease.

Dinsdale, Northamptonshire. A strongly sulphureous water, slightly aperient. Useful in chronic skin disease.

Dorton, Buckinghamshire. A very powerful gaseous chalybeate, containing nearly 12 grs. of sulphate of iron in a pint. Useful when diluted for chlorosis, anæmia, &c.

Driburg, in Westphalia. A powerful chalybeate, also saline and alkaline. Gaseous. Useful in debility, with constipation.

Droitwich, Worcestershire. Contains a good deal of chloride of sodium. Is too strong for internal use, but capital for salt baths.

Dumblane, Perthshire. Powerfully saline, especially in chloride of sodium and lime. Aperient, alterative. Useful in scrofula.

Eilsen, in North Germany. Contains various sulphur springs, with sulphates of lime, soda, and magnesia. Aperient, alterative. Useful in constipation with hepatic derangement, gout, and rheumatism.

Ems, in Nassau. Thermal, alkaline. Temp. 85° to 115°. Containing 20 grs. bicarbonate of soda in a pint. Useful in congestions and hypertrophies of internal organs, especially the uterus, liver, &c. Is imported in bottles.

Enghien, Montmorency, Paris. A powerful sulphureous water. Very useful in chronic cutaneous diseases, scrofula, and glandular enlargements.

Fachingen, in Nassau. An alkaline, gaseous, saline water, containing upwards of 30 grs. of bicarbonate of soda in a pint. Useful in gout and rheumatism, and to correct acidity, lithiasis, &c.

Foley, Yorkshire. Saline, aperient. Contains upwards of 50 grains of chloride of sodium, sulphate of magnesia, &c. in a pint. Useful in chronic derangements of liver, dyspepsia, &c.

Franzenbad, in Bohemia. 1600 feet high. A saline, mildly chalybeate, and aperient water. Useful in chronic hepatic derangements. Contains about 30 grs. of sulphate of soda in a pint.

Friedrichshall, in Saxe-Meiningen. A bitter, saline aperient, similar in composition to the foregoing, but much stronger, and non-chalybeate. Contains nearly 60 grs. of sulphate of soda, 50 of sulphate of magnesia, and 75 of chloride of sodium in a pint. Useful as an aperient in constipation, with torpidity of liver. Is imported in bottles. Is best drunk warm.

Gainsborough, in Lincolnshire. A slightly chalybeate saline.

Gasteiz, in Austria. 3000 feet high. Beautifully situated, with a mild but bracing air. Water highly saline. Well adapted for cases of nervous debility.

Gilthead, in Cumberland. Contains a strongly chalybeate and a sulphureous spring. Useful in debility and chronic skin diseases.

Gloucester Spa. Bitter, aperient, and bracing, containing about 70 grs. of sulphate and chloride of soda in a pint.

Harrogate, in Yorkshire. Contains chalybeate and sulphureous springs. Useful in chronic skin diseases, in debility, and in debility with anæmia.

Hatfield, in Essex. Chalybeate, gastric springs. (Climate mild.)

Hockley, near Scotland, in Essex. Mildly aperient, saline.

Homburg, Germany. Slightly chalybeate, with great deal of chloride of sodium.

Horsley Green, Yorkshire. Strongly chalybeate, saline.

Horwington, in Northumberland. Slightly saline.

Inverleith, in Fife. Saline, slightly bracing.

Ischia, in Southern Italy. Thermal, saline. Temp. 140° F. Useful in chronic diseases and internal congestions, and for lacerations in skin diseases.

Ems, in Nassau. Thermal, saline. Temp. 55° to 115°. Containing 23 grs. bicarbonate of soda in a pint. Useful in congestions and hyperæmias of internal organs, especially the stomach, liver, &c. Is imported in bottles.

Eugénie, Montmorency, Paris. A powerful sulphureous water. Very useful in chronic cutaneous diseases, scurfia, and gonorrhœal enlargement.

Fachinger, in Nassau. An alkaline, pure, saline water, containing upwards of 50 grs. of bicarbonate of soda in a pint. Useful in gout and rheumatism, and to correct acidity, indigestion, &c.

Fife, Yorkshire. Saline, aperient. Contains upwards of 50 grains of chloride of sodium, sulphate of magnesia, &c. in a pint. Useful in chronic derangements of liver, dyspepsia, &c.

Franzenbad, in Bohemia. 1000 feet high. A saline, mildly chalybeate, and aperient water. Useful in chronic hepatic derangements. Contains about 30 grs. of sulphate of soda in a pint.

Friedrichshall, in Saxe-Meiningen. A saline, but much stronger, and non-chalybeate. Contains nearly 60 grs. of sulphate of soda, 30 of sulphate of magnesia, and 15 of chloride of sodium in a pint. Useful as an aperient in constipation, with torpidity of liver. Is imported in bottles. Is best drunk warm.

Gainsborough, in Lincolnshire. A highly chalybeate saline.

Gastein, in Austria. 3000 feet high, beautifully situated, with a mild but bracing air. Water feebly saline. Well adapted for cases of nervous debility.

Gilsland, in Cumberland. Contains a strongly chalybeate and a sulphureous spring. Useful in debility and chronic skin disease.

Gloucester Spa. Bitter, aperient, and briny, containing about 70 grs. of sulphate and chloride of soda in a pint.

Harrogate, in Yorkshire. Contains chalybeate and sulphureous springs. Useful in chronic skin diseases, in rheumatism, and in debility with anæmia.

Hastings, in Sussex. Chalybeate, gaseous springs. Climate mild.

Hockley, near Southend, in Essex. Mildly aperient, saline.

Homburg, Germany. Slightly chalybeate, with good deal of chloride of sodium.

Horley Green, Yorkshire. Strongly chalybeate, saline.

Hovingdon, in Northumberland. Sulphureous, slightly alkaline.

Inverleithen, in Peebleshire. Saline, slightly briny.

Ischia, in Southern Italy. Thermal, saline. Temp. 160° F. Useful in chronic rheumatism and internal congestions, and for baths in skin diseases.

Ischl, in the Austrian Tyrol. 1400 feet high. Climate bracing. Water briny.

Kingswood, in Gloucestershire. Bitter, aperient, saline.

Kissingen, in Bavaria. Climate mild, with delightful scenery. Waters gently aperient, briny. Useful in chronic internal congestions. Is imported in bottles.

Kosen, in Saxony. Strongly briny, with a good deal of sulphate of lime. Useful for baths only.

Königsdorf-Jastrzemb, in Upper Silesia. Chiefly briny, with other chlorides. Useful for various chronic glandular enlargements.

Krankenheil, in Bavaria. 2500 feet high. Climate bracing. Water feeble, chiefly sulphureous. Useful in chronic skin disease.

Kreuznach, in Rhenish Prussia. An iodobromated water. Useful in scrofula, syphilis, chronic rheumatism, and skin disease; also in chronic glandular or other hypertrophic enlargements. Is imported in bottles, in mutter lye, and in the salt.

Kronthal, in Nassau. Climate mild. Water saline. Useful in chronic pulmonary affections.

Labassère, in the Hautes-Pyrénées. 1800 feet high. Water very feeble. Used chiefly for chronic glandular enlargements.

Landeck, in Prussian Silesia. A bracing climate. 1400 feet high. Water distinguished chiefly for its purity.

Langenbrücken, in Baden. Slightly alkaline. Useful in chronic rheumatism and vesical calculi.

Leamington, in Warwickshire. Saline, aperient, and chalybeate. Useful in chronic rheumatism and hepatic derangements, dyspepsia, &c.

Leuk, in Bohemia. Bracing climate, upwards of 3000 feet high. Water used chiefly for baths in chronic skin disease and glandular enlargements. Slightly aperient.

Lippitz, in Silesia. Slightly aperient, saline, alkaline. Said to be useful in hysteria. Thermal, 82°-115°.

Lippingspringe, in Westphalia. Climate mild, with charming scenery. Water saline, feebly alkaline. Useful in chronic pulmonary consumption.

Locca, in Central Italy. Resembles the foregoing.

Lochschowitz, in Moravia. 1000 feet high. Climate mild, rather relaxing from moisture. Water strongly alkaline, briny. Useful in chronic pulmonary consumption, emphysema, and congestion of internal organs.

Maire, in Yorkshire, saline, chalybeate.

Malsburn, in Wiltshire. Pleasantly situated, slightly bracing. Water pure, useful in various renal and vesical affections.

Malsbach, in Prussia. Slightly chalybeate, pleasant, with small quantity of lime. Useful in cases of liver derangement, rheumatism, &c.

Ischl, in the Austria Tyrol. 1600 feet high. Climate bracing. Water briny.

Kingswood, in Gloucestershire. Hot, aperient, saline.

Kissingen, in Bavaria. Climate mild, with delightful scenery. Waters gently aperient, briny. Useful in chronic internal congestions. Is imported in bottles.

Kosen, in Saxony. Strongly briny, with a good deal of sulphate of lime. Useful for brachy poly.

Königsbrunn-Jastrzebski, in Upper Silesia. Chilly briny, with other elements. Useful for various chronic glandular enlargements.

Krankenhell, in Bavaria. 2200 feet high. Climate bracing. Water briny, chiefly sulphureous. Useful in chronic skin diseases.

Kreuznach, in Rhineland Prussia. An iron-impregnated water. Useful in scrofula, erysipelas, chronic rheumatism, and skin diseases; also in chronic glandular or other hypertrophic enlargements. Is imported in bottles, in water, ice, and in the salt.

Kronthal, in Nassau. Climate mild. Water saline. Useful in chronic pulmonary affections.

Laboussière, in the Hautes-Pyrénées. 1800 feet high. Water very briny. Used chiefly for chronic glandular enlargements.

Landeck, in Tyrol. 1000 feet high. Water briny, chiefly for its purity.

Langenbrücken, in Baden. Slightly alkaline. Useful in chronic rheumatism and vesical catarrh.

Leamington, in Warwickshire. Saline, aperient, and chalybeate. Useful in chronic rheumatism and hepatic derangements, dyspepsia, &c.

Leuk, in Switzerland. Bracing climate, upwards of 4000 feet high. Waters used chiefly for baths in chronic skin disease and glandular enlargements. Slightly aperient.

Lippik, in Slavonia. Slightly aperient, saline, alkaline. Said to be useful in hysteria. Thermal, 92°—115°.

Lippspringe, in Westphalia. Climate mild, with charming scenery. Water saline, feebly alkaline. Useful in chronic pulmonary complaints.

Lucca, in Central Italy. Resembles the foregoing.

Luhatschowitz, in Moravia. 1600 feet high. Climate mild, rather relaxing from moisture. Water strongly alkaline, briny. Useful in chronic pulmonary complaints, scrofula, and congestions of internal organs.

Malton, in Yorkshire, saline, chalybeate.

Malvern, in Worcestershire. Pleasantly situated, mildly bracing. Water pure, useful in various renal and vesical affections.

Matlock, in Derbyshire. Slightly chalybeate, gaseous, with small quantity of lime. Useful in cases of liver derangement, rheumatism, &c.

Marienbad, in Bohemia, 2000 feet high, with dry, bracing air. Saline aperient from sulphate and bicarbonate of soda, chloride of sodium, &c. Gaseous. Useful in disorders of digestive system, gout, &c. Imported in bottles.

Meinberg, in Germany. Saline, chalybeate, gaseous. Tonic.

Melksham, in Wiltshire. Saline, chalybeate.

Mergentheim, in Württemberg. Lovely scenery, mild climate. Saline aperient, with sulphate and chloride of soda and magnesia. Useful in chronic hepatic derangement.

Moffat, in Dumfriesshire. Powerful chalybeate, sulphureous.

Mondorf, in Luxemburg. 2300 feet high; pleasantly situated. Strongly briny, containing 70 grs. of chloride of sodium, 25 grs. of chloride of calcium in 16 oz. Useful in congestion of the gastro-pulmonary mucous membranes. Temp. 77° F.

Nenndorf, in Prussian Westphalia. Charming scenery. Saline aperient, chiefly sulphates.

Neuenahr, in Rhenish Prussia. Pleasantly situated. Gaseous. Saline, chiefly carbonates. Useful in gout and rheumatism, with congestions of the mucous surfaces, especially the pulmonary.

Offen, in Hungary. Mildly saline aperient. Gaseous. Useful in gout, rheumatism, and chronic hepatic derangements.

Orizaba, in Mexico. Strongly gaseous. Chalybeate, saline, slightly calcareous. Forms an agreeable drink with or without wine at meals. Useful in dyspepsia, gout, and hepatic derangements, anæmia, and chlorosis. Is imported in bottles.

Osthekingen, near Paderborn, in Westphalia. Saline, chalybeate. Useful in debility, and derangements of the digestive system.

Pöchlarn, in Switzerland. 2000 feet high. Alkaline. Gaseous. Temp. 100° F. Useful in rheumatism and gout.

Pitkeathly, in Perthshire. Alkaline, chiefly chlorides. Useful in chronic rheumatism.

Pombhien, in the Voysa, France. About 1200 feet high. Mildly alkaline. Useful in gout, rheumatism, and derangements of the digestive system, and congestions of the female pelvic organs. Imported in bottles.

Fouries, in France. Alkaline, slightly chalybeate and gaseous. Useful in chronic, renal, and rheumatic affections.

Putzka, in Bohemia. A bitter saline aperient, resembling Fuculentum. Contains about 2 drms. of sulphate of soda, and 1½ drs. of sulphate of magnesia in 16 oz. Useful in constipation, with hepatic congestion. Imported in bottles.

Putzka, in Bohemia. A gaseous iodo-iodinated water, with magnesium, sulphate of soda and mag-

Marienthal, in Bohemia, 2000 feet high, with dry, heating air. Saline spring from sulphate and bicarbonate of soda, chlorided sodium, &c. Gaseous. Useful in disorders of digestive system, gout, &c. Imported in bottles.

Meinberg, in Germany. Saline, chalybeate, gaseous. Toxic.

Melksbath, in Württemberg. Saline, chalybeate.

Mergentheim, in Württemberg. Low country, mild climate. Saline spring, with sulphate and chloride of soda and magnesia. Useful in chronic hepatic derangement.

Moffat, in Dumfriesshire. Powerful chalybeate, sulphureous.

Mondorf, in Luxembourg. 2300 feet high; pleasantly situated. Strongly brackish, containing 70 grs. of chloride of sodium, 55 grs. of chloride of calcium in 16 oz. Useful in eruptions of the cutaneous-mucous membrane. Temp. 77° F.

Neudorf, in Prussia. Westphalia. Chalybeate, gaseous. Saline spring, chiefly sulphate.

Neuenahr, in Rhineland Prussia. Pleasantly situated. Gaseous. Saline, chiefly carbonate. Useful in gout and rheumatism, with congestion of the mucous surfaces, especially the pulmonary.

Offen, in Hungary. Mildly saline carbonates. Gaseous. Useful in gout, rheumatism, and chronic hepatic derangements.

Orezza, in Corsica. Strongly gaseous. Chalybeate, saline, chiefly carbonates. Forms an agreeable drink with or without wine at meals. Useful in dyspepsia, gout, and hepatic derangements, anæmia, and chlorosis. Is imported in bottles.

Ottilienquelle, near Paderborn, in Westphalia. Saline, chalybeate. Useful in debility, and derangements of the digestive system.

Pfäfers, in Switzerland. 2000 feet high. Alkaline. Gaseous. Temp. 100° F. Useful in rheumatism and gout.

Pitkeathly, in Perthshire. Alkaline, chiefly chlorides. Useful in chronic rheumatism.

Plombières, in the Vosges, France. About 1300 feet high. Mildly alkaline. Useful in gout, rheumatism, and derangements of the digestive system, and congestions of the female pelvic organs. Imported in bottles.

Pougues, in France. Alkaline, slightly chalybeate and gaseous. Useful in chronic, renal, and vesical affections.

Pullna, in Bohemia. A bitter saline aperient, resembling Friedrichshall. Contains about 2 drms. of sulphate of soda, and 1½ drs. of sulphate of magnesia in 16 oz. Useful in constipation, with hepatic congestion. Imported in bottles.

Purton, in Wiltshire. A gaseous iodo-bromated water, with magnesium, sulphate of soda and magnesia.

Pyrmont, near Waldeck, in Westphalia. Charming situation. Saline aperient, slightly chalybeate. Gaseous. Useful in chlorosis and anemia, with constipation, atonic dyspepsia, and debility. Imported in bottles.

Recoaro, in Venetia, 1500 feet high. Climate bracing, but mild. Chalybeate, saline aperient. Uses same as Pyrmont.

Reichenhall, in Bavaria, 1500 ft. high. Climate bracing. Water briny. Useful in scrofula and other debilitated conditions, for bathing.

Rippoldsau, in Baden, 1900 feet high. Climate bracing. Chalybeate, alkaline, slightly aperient, gaseous. Useful in anemia, chlorosis, and other debilitating conditions.

Saint Galmier, in France. Feebly alkaline, gaseous. Useful chiefly as a drink with light wines. Similar to Seltzer.

Saint Moritz, in the Engadine, Switzerland. 5500 feet high. Charming scenery, air bracing, strong. Water feebly alkaline, chalybeate. Useful in various atonic conditions.

Sandrock, Isle of Wight. Powerfully chalybeate, aluminous. Contains about 42 grs. sulphate of iron, 32 grs. sulphate of alum, in a pint. Too strong for drinking unless diluted. Used for baths in conditions of debility.

Scarborough, in Yorkshire. Saline aperient, slightly chalybeate. Useful in atonic conditions with anemia.

Schlangenbad, in Saxony, 1000 ft. high. Climate mild, with pleasant scenery. Feebly alkaline, chalybeate. Bitter highly recommended for the skin.

Schwalbach, in Saxony, 900 ft. high. Climate mild, rather bracing. Feebly alkaline, chalybeate, gaseous. Useful in anemia and debility. Imported in bottles.

Schwalheim, in Essex. Gaseous. Used chiefly for drinking with light wines.

Sedlitz, in Bohemia. Bitter, saline aperient. Contains sulphate of magnesium, soda, and lime. Useful in constipation.

Selters, in Saxony, 600 feet high. Alkaline, gaseous. Imported in the form of Seltzer water.

Ship, in Westmorland. A saline spring, containing 25 grs. of chloride of sodium in a pint. Useful in anemia, and to promote absorption.

Staley, in Northumberland. Chalybeate, alkaline, aperient. Useful in anemia and debility.

Sturtevant, in France. A gaseous, very feebly alkaline water. Used chiefly as a drink with light wines.

Sydt, in Belgium. 1000 feet high. Strongly chalybeate, gaseous. Useful in anemia, chlorosis, and debility. Imported in bottles.

Pyrmont, near Walsack, in Westphalia. Breathtakingly climate. Saline aperient, slightly chalybeate. Gaseous. Useful in chlorosis and anæmia, with constipation, stasis, dyspepsia, and debility. Imported in bottles.

Recco, in Venetia. 1200 feet high. Climate bracing, but mild. Chalybeate, saline aperient. Tastes same as Pyrmont.

Reichenhall, in Bavaria. 1500 ft. high. Climate bracing. Water salty. Useful in anæmia and other debilitated conditions, for bathing.

Rippoldtsen, in Hesse. 1000 feet high. Climate bracing. Chalybeate, saline, slightly aperient, gaseous. Useful in anæmia, chlorosis, and other debilitating conditions.

Saint Galmier, in France. Feebly alkaline, gaseous. Useful chiefly as a drink with light wines. Similar to Seltzer.

Saint Moritz, in the Engadine, Switzerland. 5500 feet high. Charming scenery, embracing strong water feebly alkaline, chalybeate. Useful in various stonic conditions.

Sandrock, Isle of Wight. Powerfully chalybeate, stimulant. Contains about 25 grains of iron, 22 grains of sulphate of iron, in a pint. The water for drinking rather diluted. Used for baths in various cases of debility.

Seaborough, in Yorkshire. Saline aperient, slightly chalybeate. Useful in stonic conditions with anæmia.

Schinzsnach, in Switzerland, 1500 ft. high, beautifully situated. Powerfully sulphureous, saline aperient. Temp. 95° F. Useful in chronic skin diseases, rheumatism, &c.

Schlangenbad, in Nassau; 1000 ft. high. Climate mild, with pleasant scenery. Feebly alkaline, alternative. Baths highly recommended for the skin.

Schwalbach, in Nassau; 900 ft. high. Climate moist, rather relaxing. Feebly alkaline, chalybeate, gaseous. Useful in anæmia and debility. Imported in bottles.

Schwalheim, in Hesse Cassel. Gaseous. Used chiefly for drinking with light wines.

Seidlitz, in Bohemia. Bitter, saline aperient. Chiefly sulphate of magnesia, soda, and lime. Useful in constipation.

Selters, in Nassau; 800 feet high. Alkaline, gaseous. Imported in the form of Seltzer water.

Shap, in Westmoreland. A saline spring, containing 25 grains of chloride of calcium in a pint. Useful in scrofula, and to promote absorption.

Shotley, in Northumberland. Chalybeate, alternative, strong in chloride of calcium and sodium. Useful in debility.

Soultzmatt, in France. A gaseous, very feebly saline water. Used chiefly as a drink with light wines.

Spa, in Belgium. 1000 feet high. Strongly chalybeate, gaseous. Useful in anæmia, chlorosis, and debility. Imported in bottles.

Strathpeffer, in Ross-shire. Saline aperient and sulphureous. Useful in scrofula, chronic skin diseases, gout, and rheumatism.

Tarasp, in Switzerland. 4300 feet high. Charming scenery in the Lower Engadine. Bitter saline aperient, with iodides and chlorides. Useful in chronic internal engorgements, rheumatism, gout, and skin diseases.

Tchitli, in Turkey. An alkaline spring, chiefly bicarbonate of soda, with traces of other carbonates and iron. Useful in lithiasis and allied conditions.

Toplitz, in Bohemia. Alkaline, saline. Temp. 70° to 120° F. Chiefly used for baths. There are also mud baths. Specially recommended for chronic rheumatism, gout, &c.

Tunbridge, in Kent. Chalybeate, gaseous. Useful in debility, anemia, chlorosis, &c.

Tynemouth, in Northumberland. Chalybeate.

Vals, in France. Alkaline, slightly chalybeate, gaseous. Useful in lithiasis, rheumatism, gout, dyspepsia, &c.

Weilbach, in Nassau. A mildly sulphureous water, gaseous. Recommended for certain pulmonary affections, gout, chronic rheumatism, and derangements of the liver.

Vernet, in the Eastern Pyrenees. Feebly saline, alkaline. Thermal. Temp. 50° to 130° F.

Vichy, in France. Beautifully situate, 800 feet high. Similar to the foregoing, but rather more depressing. Useful in the same conditions.

Victoria, at Stirling in Essex. Bitter saline aperient, slightly sulphureous, contains nearly 1½ drs of sulphate of soda in a pint. Useful in gout, constipation, and hepatic diseases.

Whitby, in Yorkshire. Mildly chalybeate. Useful in debility, especially in conjunction with the laxing climate.

Wiesbaden, in Hesse. Saline, alkaline, pure; chiefly chloride of sodium and calcium. Temp. 130° F. Both very useful in chronic rheumatism, gout, and some skin diseases.

Wildbad, in Württemberg. Pleasantly situate, 1200 feet high. Feebly alkaline. Useful in rheumatism, gout, &c.

Widening, in Waldeck. Alkaline, slightly chalybeate. Useful in cases of debility and for cure of lithiasis.

Wimfred, or Holywell, in Flintshire. A spring of almost perfectly pure water. Useful in chronic dyspepsia and certain renal affections.

Woodhall, in Lincolnshire. A powerful mineral water, with carbonic and alkaline chlorides. Gaseous. This is the most powerful water of its kind in Europe. Useful in scrofula, syphilis, and chronic rheumatism. May be obtained in bottles.

Struthpöfeler, in Russia. Saline, aperient and sulphureous. Useful in scrofula, chronic skin diseases, gout, and rheumatism.

Turnsp., in Switzerland. 1500 feet high. Clearing scenery in the Lower Engadine. Bitter saline aperient, with iodides and chlorides. Useful in chronic internal engorgements, rheumatism, gout, and skin diseases.

Tchikili, in Turkey. An alkaline spring, chiefly bicarbonate of soda, with traces of other carbonates and iron. Useful in bilious and allied conditions.

Topolitz, in Bohemia. Alkaline, saline. Temp. 70° to 120° F. Chiefly used for baths. There are also mineral waters. Specially recommended for chronic rheumatism, gout, &c.

Tunbridge, in Kent. Chalybeate, gaseous. Useful in debility, anæmia, chlorosis, &c.

Tynemouth, in Northumberland. Chalybeate.

Vals, in France. Alkaline, slightly chalybeate, gaseous. Useful in bilious, rheumatic, gout, &c.

Weilbach, in Nassau. A mildly sulphureous water, gaseous. Recommended for various pulmonary affections, gout, chronic rheumatism, and derangements of the liver.

Vernet, in the Eastern Pyrenees. Feebly saline, alkaline. Thermal. Temp. 60° to 120° F.

Vichy, in France. Beautifully situated, 500 feet high. Similar to the foregoing, but rather more depressing. Useful in the same conditions.

Victoria, at Stratford in Essex. Bitter saline aperient, slightly sulphureous, contains nearly 1½ drs. of sulphate of soda in a pint. Useful in gout, constipation, and hepatic diseases.

Whitby, in Yorkshire. Mildly chalybeate. Useful in debility, especially in conjunction with the bracing climate.

Wiesbaden, in Nassau. Saline, alkaline, gaseous; chiefly chloride of sodium and calcium. Temp. 160° F. Baths very useful in chronic rheumatism, gout, and some skin diseases.

Wildbad, in Würtemberg. Pleasantly situated 1300 feet high. Feebly alkaline. Useful in rheumatism, gout, &c.

Wildungen, in Waldeck. Alkaline, slightly chalybeate. Useful in cases of debility and for conditions of lithiasis.

Winfred, at Holywell, in Flintshire. A spring of almost perfectly pure water. Useful in chronic dyspepsia and certain renal affections.

Woodhall, in Lincolnshire. A powerful iodo-bromated water, with earthy and alkaline chlorides. Gaseous. This is the most powerful water of its kind in Europe. Useful in scrofula, syphilis, and chronic rheumatism. May be obtained in bottles.

CLASSIFIED LIST OF THE SPAS OF EUROPE.*

The principal ingredients in these springs are carbonic acid and bicarbonate of soda. The most important are those of Vichy 53° to 110°; Fachingen 50°; Geilnau 50°; and Bâlin 53°.

The springs of Preßlau, in Carniola, of Fellthal in Illyria, the Apollinarisbrunnen 70°, Mariensprudel 102°, and Victoriquelle of Neuenahr, and the brine springs of Neuheim, in Hesse, belong also to this class.

These waters contain, in addition to carbonic acid and bicarbonate of soda, a considerable quantity of chloride of sodium. The chief springs are those of Ems, 85° to 117°; Selters, in Nassau; Luhatschowitz, in Moravia; which, besides containing a very large proportion of the above ingredients, contain no inconsiderable amount of iodides and bromides; the springs of Salzbrunn; the Reisdorf, in Rhenish Prussia; and the spring of Sinzig, in the valley of the Ahr. All these waters, except those of Ems, are cold.

* For this Part I am indebted to Dr. Althaus' valuable work on "The Seas of Europe." It will be observed that some springs are mentioned here which are not in the alphabetical list, and vice versa. The groups here classified are to be taken only as specimens of the more important of each class; others will be found in the alphabetical list.

1. Alkaline Saline Waters

4 Bitter Waters

1. Single Married Women

PART VI.

CLASSIFIED LIST OF THE WATERS OF EUROPE.

1. Alkaline Acidulous Springs.

The principal ingredients in these springs are carbonic acid and bicarbonate of soda. The most important are those of Vichy 33° to 113°; Padeloup 40°; Galesau 40°; and Ems 40°.

The springs of Probus, in Corsica, of Fichtel in Thuringia, the Apollonbrunnen 70°, Kesselbrunn 100°, and Viterapelle of Savoy and the lower springs of Salsburgh, in France, belong also to this class.

2. Muriated Alkaline Acidulous Springs.

These waters contain, in addition to carbonic acid and bicarbonate of soda, a considerable quantity of chloride of sodium. The chief springs are those of Ems 35° to 117°; Salers, in France; Lohrbrunn in Moravia; which, besides containing a very large proportion of the above ingredients, contains an considerable amount of iodine and bromine; the springs of Salsburgh; the Brückhof in Russian France; and the spring of Salsburgh in the valley of the Rhine. All these waters, except those of Ems, are cold.

* For this Part I am indebted to Dr. Alfred Volz's work on "The Seas of Europe." It will be observed that some of the waters mentioned here which are not in the alphabetical list, are now revised. The groups here classified are to be taken only as specimens of the more important of each class, others will be found in the alphabetical list.

3. Alkaline Saline Waters.

Bicarbonate and sulphate of soda are the chief ingredients of this class. The springs of Marienbad 43° to 53°; of Tarasp and Scuols, in Lower Engadine, 37°; the Theresienbrunnen of Rohitsch, in Styria 48° to 52°; of Carlsbad from 117° to 162°; of Bertrich, near Coblenz, 90°; and the Trinkquelle of Ofen (Boda), 140°, are the principal springs. It must be remembered that there are important differences in the chemical compositions, as well as the temperature of the several springs at Marienbad and Carlsbad.

4. Bitter Waters.

The principal ingredients are the sulphates of soda and magnesia. These springs vary much in composition, and therefore in their action. The most important are those of Püllna, Sedlitz, Saidschütz, Gran, in Hungary, Friedrichshall, near Coburg, Kissingen, Leamington, and two other English springs of great value, though seldom used—namely, the Purton Spa, near Swindon, in Wiltshire, and the Cherry Rock, near Kingswood, in Gloucestershire, both of which contain a good deal of carbonic acid, and are therefore more agreeable.

5. Simple Muriated Waters.

The characteristic element in these waters is the large amount of chloride of sodium which they contain. The principal springs are those of Wiesbaden 156°; Baden-Baden 155°; Bourbonne-les-Bains 149°; Dipsos and Thermania, in Greece, 88° to 162°; Soden in Nassau, Mondorf, near Luxembourg, and Canstatt, near Stuttgart, both from 70° to 80°; Kronthal, near Frankfort, 55° to 62°; Kissingen 50°; Homburg 52°;

and Cheltenham 50°. Nearly all these springs contain in addition free carbonic acid.

6. Muriated Lithia Waters.

The springs of Baden-Baden, which are much sought after in gout.

7. Brines.

These springs contain so large a quantity of chloride of sodium that their chief use is for bathing. Those of Rehme, in Westphalia, and Nauheim, in Hesse, are the most sought after; the former is cold, the latter has a temperature of from 75° to 100°. The brines of Aechmannstein, in Bavaria; of Arnstadt, near Weimar; of Ischl, in the Austrian Salzkammergut; Hall, near Innsbruck; Jaxtfeld, in Württemberg, which is very powerful; and Wittekind, near Halle, are the more important of this class.

8. Iodo-Bromated Muriated Springs.

The chief ingredients in these springs are chloride of sodium, iodide of sodium and bromide of magnesium. The waters of Kreuznach 54° to 55°, Hall, and Dürkheim, are the most important. Besides these, the waters of Elmen, in Prussian Saxony; of Wildegg, in Switzerland; of Castrocaro, in the Tuscan Romagna; the Adelheidsquelle, in Heilbrunn, Bavaria; the springs of Krankenheil, near Tölz, in Upper Bavaria; of Zaiwon, in Transylvania; of Montecatini, in Tuscany; and of Lippik, in Slavonia, are very valuable; the two latter more especially, as being also of high temperature, viz., from 92° to 115°.

9. Earthy Springs.

These contain sulphate and carbonate of lime, chloride of calcium and sodium, and carbonic acid. The most important are the springs of Wildungen, Beck 125°, which contain a good deal of carbonic acid; Lippendorf, Weismann 92°, Bath, Löss 116°, and Pua 127°.

10. Different Thermal Springs.

These waters contain hot few salts, and in small quantity, and are chiefly remarkable for their high temperature. Those of Gastein vary from 96° to 118°; the Hauptquelle, of Teplitz, is 123°; Wildbad, in Württemberg, 116°; those of Warmbrunn, in Silesia, 101° 100°; of Pöls and Badia 100°; Clifton 85°; Buxton 82°; Homburg Landeck 80°; and Schladmünd, in Tyrol.

11. Chalybeates.

a. *Trilobites Chalybeates.*

The case of mineral waters contains carbonate of iron, the presence of iron, with carbonate of manganese and carbonic acid. The most important are the springs of Salsburgh, in Nassau; Spa, in Belgium; Pyramont, in the principality of Waldeck; Dierdorf, in Wexlar; Löss, in Hohenhausen; the Carlsbad springs; and the springs of Aachen, in Silesia.

b. *Saline Trilobites Chalybeates.*

These springs, in addition to the above, contain sulphate and carbonate of soda and lime, and chloride of sodium. Franzensbad, in Bohemia; Gastein, in Tyrol; Pöls and Lippendorf, in the

and Cheltenham 14° . Nearly all these springs contain in addition free carbonic acid.

6. Mineral Litter Water.

The springs of Baden-Baden, which are much sought after in June.

7. Brines.

These springs contain so large a quantity of chloride of sodium that their chief use is for bathing. Those of Bohme, in Westphalia, and Nauborn, in Hesse, are the most sought after; the former is cold, the latter has a temperature of from 72° to 100° . The brines of Achelhausen, in Bavaria; of Aachen, near Weimar; of Ick, in the Austrian Salzkammergut; Hall, near Innsbruck; Juchitz, in Wurtemberg, which is very powerful; and Winkend, near Halle, are the most important of this class.

8. Iodo-Bromated Mineral Springs.

The chief ingredients in these springs are chloride of sodium, iodine of sodium and bromine of magnesium. The waters of Krimmer 54° to 55° , Ell, and Dürckheim, are the most important. In these, the waters of Elton, in Prussia Saxony; of Wildberg, in Switzerland; of Carlsbad, in Bohemia; Tschann Raragay; the Melchelspühl, in Böhmen; Bavaria; the springs of Krimmer; near Tils in Pomerania; of Eichen, in Transylvania; of Mammendorf, in Tyrol; and of Lippitz, in Saxony, are very valuable; the two latter more especially, as being of high temperature, viz., from 52° to 127° .

9. Earthy Springs.

These contain sulphate and carbonate of lime, chloride of calcium and sodium, and carbonic acid. The most important are the springs of Wildungen, Lenk 123° , which contain a good deal of carbonic acid, Lippespringe, Weissenburg 82° , Bath, Lucca 116° , and Pisa 117° .

10. Indifferent Thermal Springs.

These waters contain but few salts, and in small quantities, and are chiefly remarkable for their high temperature. Those of Gastein vary from 95° to 118° ; the Hauptquelle, of Teplitz, is 120° ; Wildbad, in Wurtemberg, 110° ; those of Warmbrunn, in Silesia, 95° to 105° ; of Pfäfers and Ragatz 100° ; Clifton 85° ; Buxton 82° ; Plombières Landeck 83° ; and Schlangenbad, in Nassau.

11. Chalybeates.

a. Acidulous Chalybeates.

This class of mineral waters contain carbonate of the protoxide of iron, with carbonate of manganese and carbonic acid. The most important are the springs of Schwalbach, in Nassau; Spaa, in Belgium; Pyrmont, in the principality of Waldeck; Driburg, in Westphalia; Immenau, in Hohenzollern; the Cambray spring; and the springs of Altwasser, in Silesia.

b. Saline Acidulous Chalybeates.

These springs, in addition to the above, contain sulphate and carbonate of soda and lime, and chloride of sodium. Franzensbad, in Bohemia; Cudova, in Glatz; Petersthal and Rippelsau, in the

Duchy of Baden; Elster, in Saxony; Bocklet, near Kissingen; Recoaro, in Venetia; Reinerz, in Silesia; and Harrogate.

12. Sulphurous Waters.

These contain sulphur, sulphurets of metals, and sulphuretted hydrogen, with a good deal of chloride of sodium. They occur as hot and cold springs; among the former the most important are the waters of Aix-la-Chapelle 116° to 132°; Baden, near Vienna, 89° to 95°; the springs of Mehadia, in Hungary, 70° to 144°; of Baden, in Switzerland, 117° to 122°; of Aix-les-Bains, or Aix-in-Savoy, 108° to 116°. In the Pyrenees we have the springs of Barèges, 87° to 113°; Bagnères de Luchon 130°; St. Sauveur 94°; Eaux-Chaudes; Caunterets; and Eaux Bonnes. As cold sulphurous springs there are those of Neudorf, in Electoral Hesse; of Eilsen, in Schaumburg-Lippe; of Meinberg, in Lippe-Deimold; of Harrogate; and lastly, the springs of Sandefjord, on the coast of Norway.

POSOLOGICAL TABLE.

The following Posological Table is taken from the *Guy's Hospital Pharmacopoeia*. It is to be read as follows:—Suppose that the maximum dose of a given liquid is one fluid ounce, the dose for an infant one month old is thirty minims. If the substance be a solid, and the maximum dose is sixty grains, then the dose for an infant of a month old is three grains, and so on for the several ages stated. The maximum doses are given at the top of each of the three columns, and the doses for the different ages are opposite to these ages.

Age.	Maximum Dose.		
	One fluid oz.	Sixty grains.	Twenty grains.
One month	—	—	—
Two months	—	—	—
Three months	—	—	—
Four months	—	—	—
Five months	—	—	—
Six months	—	—	—
Seven months	—	—	—
Eight months	—	—	—
Nine months	—	—	—
One year	—	—	—
Two years	—	—	—
Three years	—	—	—
Four years	—	—	—
Five years	—	—	—
Six years	—	—	—
Seven years	—	—	—
Eight years	—	—	—
Nine years	—	—	—
Ten years	—	—	—
Eleven years	—	—	—
Twelve years	—	—	—
Thirteen years	—	—	—
Fourteen years	—	—	—
Fifteen years	—	—	—
Sixteen years	—	—	—
Seventeen years	—	—	—
Eighteen years	—	—	—
Nineteen years	—	—	—
Twenty years	—	—	—
Twenty-one years	—	—	—
Twenty-two years	—	—	—
Twenty-three years	—	—	—
Twenty-four years	—	—	—
Twenty-five years	—	—	—
Twenty-six years	—	—	—
Twenty-seven years	—	—	—
Twenty-eight years	—	—	—
Twenty-nine years	—	—	—
Thirty years	—	—	—

Duchy of Baden; Elster, in Saxony; Bozler, near Kissingen; Bessen, in Venetia; Krimmer, in Slovenia, and Harrogate.

12. Sulphurous Waters.

These contain sulphur, sulphates of metals, and sulphuretted hydrogen, with a good deal of chloride of sodium. They occur in hot and cold springs; among the former the most important are the waters of Aix-la-Chapelle 116° to 132°; Baden, near Vienna, 99° to 95°; the springs of Molathia, in Hungary, 79° to 108°; of Baden, in Switzerland, 117° to 122°; of Aix-la-Baine, or Aix-la-Savoy, 206° to 119°. In the Pyrenees we have the springs of Barège, 47° to 117°; Rapiel, de Luchon 120°; St. Saverre 14°; Eau-Chaud; Cauterets; and Evian-les-Bains. As cold sulphurous springs there are those of Neudorf, in Prussia; Hesse; of Elber, in Schumburg-Lippe; of Meisberg, in Lippe-Dezold; of Harrogate; and lastly, the springs of Sandefjord, on the coast of Norway.

POSOLOGICAL TABLE.

THE following Posological Table is taken from the Guy's Hospital Pharmacopœia. It is to be read as follows:—Suppose that the maximum dose of a given liquid is one fluid ounce, the dose for an infant one month old is thirty minims. If the substance be a solid, and the maximum dose is sixty grains, then the dose for an infant of a month old is three grains, and so on for the several ages stated. The maximum doses are given at the top of each of the three columns, and the doses for the different ages are opposite to those ages.

AGE.	MAXIMUM DOSE.		
	One fluid oz.	Sixty grains.	Twenty grains.
One month	minims 30	grs. 3	gr. 1
Three months	grs. 4	grs. 4	—
Six months	minims 40	grs. 6	grs. 2
Nine months	—	grs. 7	—
One year	fl. dr. j.	grs. 8	grs. 3
Two years	fl. dr. iiss.	grs. 10	grs. 4
Three years	fl. drs. iiss.	grs. 12	grs. 4
Four years	fl. drs. ij.	grs. 15	grs. 5
Five years	fl. drs. ijss.	grs. 18	grs. 6
Six years	fl. drs. iij.	grs. 20	grs. 7
Seven years	fl. drs. iijss.	grs. 25	grs. 8
Eight years	fl. oz. ss.	grs. 30	grs. 10
Ten years	fl. drs. ivss.	grs. 35	grs. 12
Twelve years	fl. drs. v.	grs. 40	grs. 14
Thirteen years	fl. drs. vss.	—	grs. 15
Fifteen years	fl. drs. vj.	grs. 45	grs. 16
Eighteen years	fl. drs. viiss.	—	grs. 17
Twenty years	fl. drs. viij.	grs. 50	grs. 18
Twenty to forty-five years ...	fl. oz. j.	grs. 60	grs. 20
Fifty years	fl. drs. viij.	grs. 50	grs. 18
Sixty to seventy years	fl. drs. vj.	grs. 45	grs. 16
Eighty to ninety years	fl. drs. v.	grs. 40	grs. 14
One hundred years	fl. oz. ss.	grs. 30	grs. 10

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES OF THE BRITISH PHARMACOPEIA.

WEIGHTS.

1 grain gr.		
1 ounce oz.	=	437.5 grains.
1 pound lb.	=	7000 grains.

MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

1 minim	min.	
1 fluid drachm fl.dr.	=	60 minims.
1 fluid ounce fl.oz.	=	8 fluid drachms.
1 pint	O.	= 20 fluid ounces.
1 gallon	G.	= 8 pints.

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

1 line	=	$\frac{1}{16}$ inch.
1 inch	=	39.1308 seconds pendulum.
12 "	=	1 foot.
36 "	=	3 " = 1 yard.

Length of pendulum vibrating seconds of
mean time in the latitude of London in
a vacuum at the level of the sea . . . 39.1308 inches.

RELATION OF MEASURES TO WEIGHT.

1 minim in the measure of	0.91 grs. of water.
1 fluid drachm "	54.68 "
1 fluid ounce "	437.5 "
1 pint "	1.75 pounds or 8750.0 "
1 gallon "	10 pounds or 70,000.0 "
1 cubic inch of distilled water, in air, at 62°=	252.456 grains.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES OF THE METRICAL SYSTEM.

WEIGHTS.

1 milligram	= the thousandth part of 1 gram.	0.001 gr.
1 centigram	= the hundredth " "	.01 "
1 decigram	= the tenth " "	.1 "
1 gram	= weight of a cubic centimetre of water at 4° C.	15.43234816 grs.
1 kilogram	= 1000 grammes	15.43234816 grs.
1 hectogram	= 100 grammes	1.543234816 grs.
1 decagram	= 10 grammes	.1543234816 grs.

MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

1 millilitre	= 1 cub. cent. of the measure of 1 gram of water.	
1 centilitre	= 10 "	
1 decilitre	= 100 "	
1 litre	= 1000 "	

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

1 millimetre	= the thousandth part of 1 metre, or 1000 metres.	
1 centimetre	= the hundredth " "	
1 decimetre	= the tenth " "	
1 metre	= the ten millionth part of a quarter of the meridian of the earth.	

RELATION OF THE WEIGHTS OF THE BRITISH PHARMACOPEIA TO THE METRICAL WEIGHTS.

1 pound	= 453.59237 grammes
1 ounce	= 28.3495 grammes
1 grain	= 64.79891 grammes

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES OF THE BRITISH PHARMACOPEIA.

Weights.

1 grain gr.	= 481 grains
1 ounce oz.	= 16 grains
1 pound lb.	= 7000 grains

Measures of Capacity.

1 minims	min.	= 60 minims
1 fluid drachm f. dr.	dr.	= 8 fluid minims
1 fluid ounce f. oz.	oz.	= 16 fluid drachms
1 pint	p.	= 20 fluid ounces
1 gallon	g.	= 4 pints

Measures of Length.

1 line	li.	= 1/16 inch
1 inch	in.	= 12 lines
1 foot	ft.	= 12 inches
1 yard	y.	= 3 feet
1 fathom	f.	= 2 yards

Length of pendulum vibrating seconds at
mean time in the latitude of London is 39.1393 inches
at a vacuum at the level of the sea.

Relation of Measures to Weight.

1 minim in the measure of . . .	grs. of avo.
1 fluid drachm	481
1 fluid ounce	16000
1 pint	70000
1 gallon	280000
1 cubic inch of distilled water at 60° F.	481.5 grains

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES OF THE METRICAL SYSTEM.

Weights.

1 milligramme	= the thousandth part of 1 gram, or	0.001 gr.
1 centigramme	= the hundredth	0.01 "
1 decigramme	= the tenth	0.1 "
1 gramme	= weight of a cubic centimetre of water at 4° C.	1.0 "
1 decagramme	= 10 grammes	10.0 "
1 hectogramme	= 100 grammes	100.0 "
1 kilogramme	= 1000 grammes	1000.0 "

Measures of Capacity.

1 millilitre	= 1 cub. cent. of the measure of 1 gram. of water.
1 centilitre	= 10 10 "
1 decilitre	= 100 100 "
1 litre	= 1000 1000 " (1 kilo.)

Measures of Length.

1 millimetre	= the thousandth part of 1 metre, or 0.001 metre.
1 centimetre	= the hundredth 0.01 "
1 decimetre	= the tenth part 0.1 "
1 metre	= the ten millionth part of a quarter of the meridian of the earth.

RELATION OF THE WEIGHTS OF THE BRITISH PHARMACOPEIA TO THE METRICAL WEIGHTS.

1 pound	= 453.5925 grammes.
1 ounce	= 28.3495 "
1 grain	= 0.0648 "

RELATION OF MEASURES OF CAPACITY
OF THE BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA TO
THE METRICAL MEASURES.

1 gallon	=	4.543487 litres.	
1 pint	=	0.567936 "	or 567.936 cubic centimetres.
1 fluid ounce	=	0.028396 "	28.396 "
1 fluid drachm	=	0.003549 "	3.549 "
1 minim	=	0.000059 "	0.059 "

RELATION OF THE METRICAL WEIGHTS
TO THE WEIGHTS OF THE BRITISH
PHARMACOPŒIA.

1 milligramme	=	0.015432 grs.
1 centigramme	=	0.15432 "
1 decigramme	=	1.5432 "
1 gramme	=	15.432 "
1 kilogramme	=	2 lbs. 3 oz. 119.8 grs. or 15432.348 "

RELATION OF THE METRICAL MEASURES
TO THE MEASURES OF THE BRITISH
PHARMACOPŒIA.

1 millimetre	=	0.03937 inches.
1 centimetre	=	0.39371 "
1 decimetre	=	3.93708 "
1 metre	=	39.37079 " or 1 yard 3.7 inches.
1 cubic centimetre	=	15.432 grain measures.
1 litre = 1 pint 15 oz. 2 dra. 11 m., or 15.432.248 grain measures.		

SYMBOLS AND EQUIVALENT WEIGHTS
OF THE ELEMENTARY BODIES MEN-
TIONED IN THE BRITISH
PHARMACOPŒIA.

Elementary Bodies.	Symbol and Equivalent.*	Symbol and Equivalent.*
Aluminium	Al = 27.5	Al = 27.5
Antimony (stibine)	Sb = 125	Sb = 125
Arsenic	As = 75	As = 75
Bismuth	Bi = 208	Bi = 208
Carbon	C = 12	C = 12
Calcium	Ca = 40	Ca = 40
Chlorine	Cl = 35.5	Cl = 35.5
Copper	Cu = 63.5	Cu = 63.5
Gold	Au = 197	Au = 197
Hydrogen	H = 1	H = 1
Iodine	I = 127	I = 127
Iron	Fe = 56	Fe = 56
Lithium	Li = 7	Li = 7
Magnesium	Mg = 24	Mg = 24
Manganese	Mn = 55	Mn = 55
Mercury (hydrargyrum)	Hg = 200	Hg = 200
Nitrogen	N = 14	N = 14
Oxygen	O = 16	O = 16
Phosphorus	P = 31	P = 31
Potassium	K = 39	K = 39
Silver	Ag = 108	Ag = 108
Sodium	Na = 23	Na = 23
Sulphur	S = 32	S = 32
Tin	Sn = 118	Sn = 118
Zinc	Zn = 65	Zn = 65

* In this work I have generally retained the symbols and equivalents of the old system.

RELATION OF MEASURES OF CAPACITY OF THE BRITISH PHARMACOPOEIA TO THE METRICAL MEASURES

1 gill	= 454.65 lires.
1 pint	= 947.86 " or 107.76 cubic centimetres.
1 fluid ounce	= 29.5735 " "
1 fluid drachm	= 3.6966 " "
1 minims	= 0.05923 " "

RELATION OF THE METRICAL WEIGHTS TO THE WEIGHTS OF THE BRITISH PHARMACOPOEIA.

1 milligramme	= 0.03527396 gr.
1 centigramme	= 0.15432358 " "
1 decigramme	= 1.5432358 " "
1 gramme	= 15.432358 " "
1 kilogramme	= 1543.2358 gr. or 35.27396 lbs.

RELATION OF THE METRICAL MEASURES TO THE MEASURES OF THE BRITISH PHARMACOPOEIA.

1 millilitre	= 0.03527396 lires.
1 centilitre	= 0.3527396 " "
1 decilitre	= 3.527396 " "
1 litre	= 35.27396 " "
1 cubic centimetre	= 0.03527396 " "
1 litre	= 1 pint 17.34 fl. oz. 1 dr. 1 ss. or 35.27396 pints.

SYMBOLS AND EQUIVALENT WEIGHTS OF THE ELEMENTARY BODIES MEN- TIONED IN THE BRITISH PHARMACOPOEIA.

Elementary Bodies.	Symbols and Equivalents.*	
	Old System.	New System.
Aluminium	Al = 13.75	Al = 27.5
Antimony (Stibium)	Sb = 122	Sb = 122
Arsenic	As = 75	As = 75
Barium	Ba = 68.5	Ba = 137
Bismuth	Bi = 210	Bi = 210
Boron	B = 11	B = 11
Bromine	Br = 80	Br = 80
Cadmium	Cd = 56	Cd = 112
Calcium	Ca = 20	Ca = 40
Carbon	C = 6	C = 12
Cerium	Ce = 40	Ce = 92
Chlorine	Cl = 35.5	Cl = 35.5
Chromium	Cr = 26.25	Cr = 52.5
Copper (Cuprum)	Cu = 31.75	Cu = 63.5
Gold (Aurum)	Au = 196.5	Au = 196.5
Hydrogen	H = 1	H = 1
Iodine	I = 127	I = 127
Iron (Ferrum)	Fe = 28	Fe = 56
Lead (Plumbum)	Pb = 103.5	Pb = 207
Lithium	L = 7	L = 7
Magnesium	Mg = 12	Mg = 24
Manganese	Mn = 27.5	Mn = 55
Mercury (Hydrargyrum)	Hg = 100	Hg = 200
Nitrogen	N = 14	N = 14
Oxygen	O = 8	O = 16
Phosphorus	P = 31	P = 31
Platinum	Pt = 98.5	Pt = 197
Potassium (Kalium)	K = 39	K = 39
Silver (Argentum)	Ag = 108	Ag = 108
Sodium (Natrium)	Na = 23	Na = 23
Sulphur	S = 16	S = 32
Tin (Stannum)	Sn = 59	Sn = 118
Zinc	Zn = 32.5	Zn = 65

* In this work I have generally retained the symbols and equivalents of the old system.

LONDON.
HAYILL, EDWARDS AND CO., PAINTERS, CHANCERY STREET,
COVENT GARDEN.

DRUGS AND PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS,
THEIR COMPOSITION, ACTION, AND DOSES.

ACIDUM BORACICUM.

Prepared by adding sulphuric acid to a strong solution of borax.
Action.—Astringent; used for dressing wounds and ulcers; does not cause irritation.

TRIFENITUM ACIDI BORACICI.

Compound of boracic acid 1, yellow wax 1, benzoin oil 8.
Action.—Astringent.

LODIO ACIDI CARBOLICI.

Compound of carbolic acid 50 grs., water 8 oz.
Action.—Relieves the irritation of mosquito and other insect bites.

TRIFENITUM ACIDI CARBOLICI. Ph. U.S.

Compound of carbolic acid 1, hard 4, yellow wax 1.
Action.—Astringent and slightly caustic.

EMPLASTRUM ACIDI CARBOLICI.

Compound of resins 75, carbolic acid 25 parts.
Action.—Checks purulent discharges.

DRUGS AND PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS,
THEIR COMPOSITION, ACTION, AND DOSES.

ACIDUM BORACICUM.

Prepared by adding sulphuric acid to a strong solution of borax.

Action.—Antiseptic: used for dressing wounds and ulcers; does not cause irritation.

UNGUENTUM ACIDI BORACICI.

Composed of boracic acid 1, yellow wax 1, benzoated lard 6.

Action.—Antiseptic.

LOTIO ACIDI CARBOLICI.

Composed of carbolic acid 30 grs., water 8 oz.

Action.—Relieves the irritation of mosquito and other insect bites.

UNGUENTUM ACIDI CARBOLICI. Ph. U.S.

Composed of carbolic acid 1, lard 4, yellow wax 1.

Action.—Antiseptic and slightly caustic.

EMPLASTRUM ACIDI CARBOLICI.

Composed of shellac 75, carbolic acid 25 parts.

Action.—Checks purulent discharges.

ACIDUM CHROMICUM.

Prepared by adding strong sulphuric acid to bichromate of potassium.

Action.—Powerful caustic; useful in removing warty excrescences, vascular tumours, and in the disintegrative stages of cancer; also as a lotion, 1 in 8, to indolent ulcers.

ACIDUM CHRYSOPHANICUM. A pale yellow powder, inodorous and almost tasteless. *Vide* ARABOEBA.

Action.—A useful remedy in eczema, psoriasis, ringworm and other skin diseases.

The acid temporarily stains the skin a purple dye.

UNGUENTUM ACIDI CHRYSOPHANICI.

The proportion, at first, should be in the ratio of 1 to 10. Care should be taken to prevent the ointment touching the eyes.

Action.—As above.

ACIDUM HYDROBROMICUM.

Consists of bromide of potassium, tartaric acid, and water.

Action.—Nervine sedative, useful in hysteria, protracted headaches, neuralgia.

The best vehicle for quinine, when not otherwise tolerated.

Dose.—For an adult, xx to lx π .

ACIDUM FLUORICUM.

This acid is recommended in cases of bronchocele or goitre.

Dose.—For an adult a half-drachm of a half per cent. solution of 30 per cent. acid, gradually increased to two drachms.

ACIDUM HYDROCHLORICUM.

Obtains in white fuly crystals, which blacken by exposure to light.

Action.—Antiseptic; useful in psoriasis. Strength of solution should average from 2 to 10 per cent.

ACIDUM SALICYLICUM.

Prepared by pouring carbonic acid into a mixture of sodium acetate and carbonic acid, at a high temperature, and decomposing the salicylate of soda with acetic acid.

Action.—Antiseptic—depressant, useful in rheumatism when the pain is acute.

Dose.—For an adult, 15 to 30 grs.

ACIDUM SALICYLICUM.

This acid is more soluble than salicylic acid.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, 20 to 35 grs.

Other combinations of Salicylic Acid—

Ferric Salicylate.

Mercuric Salicylate.

Quinine Salicylate.

UNGUENTUM ACIDI SALICYLICI.

Composed of salicylic acid 80 grs., benzocaine 10 grs.

Action.—As above. Useful in eczema, psoriasis, and other skin diseases.

SUCCUS ACIDULI.

Acetic acid, pure, 1, rectified spirit 1.

Action.—Antiseptic and sedative.

Dose.—For an adult, 15 to 30 grs.

ACIDUM CHROMICUM.

Prepared by adding strong sulphuric acid to bichromate of potassium.

Action.—Powerful caustic; useful in removing warty excrescences, vascular tumours, and in the disintegrative stages of cancer; also as a lotion, 1 to 5, to inhibit sties.

ACIDUM CHRYSOPIGANIUM. A pale yellow powder, insoluble and almost tasteless. *Folia Aconiti.*

Action.—A useful remedy in eczema, psoriasis, ringworm and other skin diseases. The acid temporarily stains the skin a purple dye.

UNGVENTUM ACIDI CHRYSOPIGANII.

The proportion, at first, should be in the ratio of 1 to 10. Care should be taken to prevent the ointment touching the eyes.

Action.—As above.

ACIDUM HYDROBROMICUM.

Consists of bromide of potassium, tartaric acid, and water.

Action.—Serves as a solvent, useful in hysteria, protracted headache, neuralgia.

The best vehicle for quinine, when not otherwise tolerated.

Dose.—For an adult, 15 to 30 grs.

ACIDUM FLORENTINUM.

This acid is recommended in cases of protracted colic.

Dose.—For an adult a tablespoon of a half per cent. solution of 20 per cent. acid, gradually increased to two drachms.

ACIDUM PYROGALLICUM.

Occurs in white flaky crystals, which blacken by exposure to light.

Action.—Antiseptic; useful in psoriasis. Strength of solution should average from 2 to 10 per cent.

ACIDUM SALICYLICUM.

Prepared by pouring carbonic acid into a mixture of carbolic acid and caustic soda, at a high temperature, and decomposing the salicylate of soda with an acid.

Action.—Antiseptic—depressant, useful in rheumatism when the pain is acute.

Dose.—For an adult, 15 to 30 grs.

SODÆ SALICYLAS.

This salt is more soluble than salicylic acid.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, 20 to 25 gr.

Other combinations of Salicylic Acid:—

Ferri Salicylas.

Bismuthi Salicylas.

Quinini Salicylas.

UNGVENTUM ACIDI SALICYLICI.

Composed of salicylic acid 30 grs., benzoated lard 1 oz.

Action.—As above. Useful in eczema, psoriasis, and offensive ulcers.

SUCCUS ACONITIL.

Aconite herb juice 3, rectified spirit 1.

Action.—Anodyne and sedative.

Dose.—For an adult, 15 to 20 π .

CHLOROFORM ACONITI.

Powdered root 20, chloroform to percolate 20.

Action.—Anodyne. Mixed with liniment of aconite (1 to 7) and painted with camel's-hair brush relieves neuralgia.

TROCHISCI ACONITI.

Contains $\frac{1}{4}$ of tincture of aconite.

Dose.—A lozenge every half-hour in tonsillitis and other febrile throat affections.

ALCHEMILLA ARVENSIS. Field Ladies' Mantle, or Parsley Pier.

DECOCTUM ALCHEMILLÆ ARVENSIS.

Flower heads 1 oz., water 20 oz., boil and strain.

Action.—Astringent, tonic, diuretic. Useful to eliminate small calculi from the kidney or bladder.

Dose.—For an adult, a wineglassful three times a day.

ENEMA ALOES BARBADENSIS.

Barbadoes aloes 40 gra., carbonate of potash 15 gra., mucilage of starch 10 oz.

ALUMINIUM. Al.

A silver-white metal, sonorous, lighter than glass, having a sp. gr. 2.560.

Prepared by adding in excess a solution of carbonate of potash to a solution of alum, and washing the precipitate. Used to fine turbid medicinal waters and other solutions.

AMMONIUM. NH₄.

A dark blue liquid with a metallic lustre, readily decomposing into ammonia and hydrogen.

LIQUOR AMMONIÆ ACETATIS CONCENTRATUS.

Strong solution of ammonia 7, acetic acid 20.
Action.—Ritigorous and diaphoretic. Occupies one-fifth of the bulk of the official preparation.
Dose.—For an adult, 15 to 30.

TROCHISCI AMMONIÆ BENZOÏ.

Contains 2 gra. of benzoide of ammonia.

Action.—Tonic in pertussis.

Dose.—1 to 3 lozenges.

LIQVOR TONICUS CORNII CEREVI, or Spirit of Barberry.

A natural solution of carbonate of ammonia distilled from barberry.

HAZELBERRY AND OIL.

Compound of spirit of hazelberry 7, oil of almonds 4.

Action.—Emollient; useful in chest affections and in grains.

TROCHISCI AMMONIÆ CUCUMERIS.

Contains 2 or 3 grains.

Action.—Tonic in bronchitis.

Dose.—2 to 4 lozenges.

ARABICA. GUM POWDER.

A pale yellow powder found in stalks of the wood of a tree of the order Leguminosæ, growing at India.

Action.—It contains about 60 per cent. of chrysanthin.

Action.—Antiseptic; useful in purulent discharges of the skin.

Use.—Chrysanthic Acid.

CHLOROFORM ACETAT.

Powdered root 20, chloroform to preserve 20.

Action.—Anodyne. Mixed with tincture of opium (1 to 7) and passed with camellia oil for rheumatic neuralgia.

TROCHISCI ACETAT.

Contains 1/4 of tincture of opium.

Dose.—A lozenge every half hour in tonsillitis and other follicular throat affections.

ALCHEMILLA ARVENSI. Field Lady's Mantle, or Parsley Plant.**DECOCTUM ALCHEMILLE ARVENSI.**

Flower heads 1 lb., water 20 oz., boil and strain.

Action.—Astringent, tonic, diuretic. Used to eliminate small calculi from the kidney or bladder.

Dose.—For an adult, a wineglassful three times a day.

ENEMA ALBIS PARIETENSIS.

Barbadoes aloes 40 grs., carbonate of potash 10 grs., mucilage of starch 10 oz.

ALUMINUM. Al.

A silver-white metal, amorphous, lighter than glass, having a sp. gr. 2.58.

Prepared by adding to a solution of aluminum of potash to a solution of alum, and making the precipitate. Used in the most medicinal water and other solutions.

AMMONIUM. NH₄.

A dark blue liquid with a metallic taste, easily decomposing into ammonia and hydrogen.

LIQUOR AMMONIÆ ACETATIS CONCENTRATUS.

Strong solution of ammonia 7, acetic acid 20.

Action.—Refrigerant and diaphoretic. Occupies one-fifth of the bulk of the official preparation.

Dose.—For an adult, 15 to 30 m.

TROCHISCI AMMONII BROMIDI.

Contains 2 grs. of bromide of ammonia.

Action.—Useful in pertussis.

Dose.—1 to 3 lozenges.

LIQUOR VOLATILIS CORNU CERVI, or Spirit of Hartshorn.

A saturated solution of carbonate of ammonia distilled from hartshorn.

HARTSHORN AND OIL.

Composed of spirit of hartshorn 3, oil of almonds 4.

Action.—Rube-facient; useful in chest affections and in sprains.

TROCHISCI AMMONII CHLORIDI.

Contains 2 or 3 grains.

Action.—Useful in bronchitis.

Dose.—2 to 4 lozenges.

ABAROBA. GOA POWDER.

A pale yellow powder found in clefts of the wood of a tree of the order Leguminosae, growing at Bahia, Brazil.

It contains about 80 per cent. of chrysarobin.

Action.—Antiseptic; useful in parasitic diseases of the skin.

Vide Chrysophanic Acid.

ARGENTUM PURIFICATUM. Refined Silver.

Prepared by adding an excess of ammonia to a solution of the metal in nitric acid.

Used only to prepare nitrate of silver.

ARNICA OPODELDOC.

White soap 4, rectified spirit 10, tincture of arnica 5, camphor 1.

Action.—Anodyne; useful in sprains and insect bites; sometimes induces erysipelas.

LIQUOR ARSENICI CHLORIDI.

Composed of 30 grains of arsenic dissolved by 90 minims of hydrochloric acid in 20 ounces of water.

Action.—Tonic; useful in chorea.

Dose.—For an adult $\mathfrak{m}\text{ij}$, increasing to $\mathfrak{m}\text{x}$ after food.

LIQUOR AMMONIÆ ARSENITIS.

Is the same strength as the liquor arsenicalis; but carbonate of ammonia is substituted for carbonate of potash.

ATROPINE PAPER AND ATROPINE GELATINE

in books and discs are employed by

oculists to dilate the pupil of the eye.

TINCTURA AURANTII RECENTIS.

The yellow and pink rind of bitter orange 6 oz., rectified spirit 20 oz.

Action.—An aromatic stimulant stomachic.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ss}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ij}$.

For a child a year old, $\mathfrak{m}\text{x}$.

BALANITIS DIFFUSORII. An oleo-resinous substance obtained from the trunk of the *diffusoria* tree, and other species, growing in the East Indies, and called Wood-oil, or Guttum Balan.

Action.—Is in properties it represents copaiba. It has been used in gonorrhea and leprosy.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ss}$ mixed with lime water.

BAPTISIN. Wild Indigo.

Action.—Purgative, emetic, a hepatic and intestinal stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{gr}$ j- $\mathfrak{ss}$.

CELESTINE BELLADONNE.

Prepared with 30, chloroform sufficient to produce 10.

Action.—Anodyne, mixed with equal parts of camphor tincture or olive oil, useful in rheumatism; linings.

LINIMENTUM BELLADONNE COMPOSITUM.

Belladonna tincture 7, chloroform belladonna 1.

Action.—As above.

SYPHONISATUM BELLADONNE.

Extract of belladonna 1 gr., starch 15 grs.

BETULA RESIN. Common European Birch.

OLEUM BETULÆ RESIN.

Obtains the resin by means of heat.

Has been employed in chronic gonorrhea.

BITUMEN PITCH. Occurs in numerous trans-

parent crystals. Soluble in glycerine.

Used in skin diseases, 50 grs. to the oz. of glycerine.

ARGENTUM PURIFICATUM. Refined Silver.
Prepared by adding an excess of ammonia to a solution of the metal in nitric acid.
Used only to prepare solutions of silver.

ARNICA MONTANA.

White snap 4, rectified spirit 10, tincture of arnica 5, camphor 1.
Action.—Anodyne; useful in sprains and insect bites; sometimes induces erysipelas.

LIQUOR ARSENICI CLELLEI.

Compound of 20 grains of arsenic dissolved by 10 minims of hydrochloric acid in 20 ounces of water.

Action.—Tonic; useful in chlorosis.
Dose.—For an adult $\mathfrak{ss}$ increasing to $\mathfrak{ss}$ after food.

LIQUOR ANIMÆ ARSENICI.

Is the same strength as the liquor arsenicalis, but carbonate of ammonia is substituted for carbonic acid gas.

ATROPINE PAPER AND ATROPINE GELATINE. In both and discs are employed by oculists to dilate the pupil of the eye.

YSCITEA ATRANTHI BENTHA.

The yellow and pink root of bitter orange 1 oz., rectified spirit 20 oz.

Action.—An aromatic stimulant stomachic.
Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{ss}$ to $\mathfrak{ss}$.
For a child a grain or 2.

BALSAMUM DIPTEROCARPI. An oleo-resinous substance obtained from the trunk of the *diptherocarpus brevis*, and other species, growing in the East Indies, and called Wood-oil, or Gurmum Balsam.

Action.—In its properties it represents copaiba. It has been used in eczema and leprosy.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{ss}$ mixed with lime water.

BAPTISIN. Wild Indigo.

Action.—Purgative, emetic, a hepatic and intestinal stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult, gr. j-v.

CHLOROFORM BELLADONNÆ.

Powdered root 20, chloroform sufficient to produce 20.

Action.—Anodyne, mixed with equal parts of camphor liniment or olive oil, useful in rheumatism; lumbago.

LINIMENTUM BELLADONNÆ COMPOSITI.

Belladonna liniment 7, chloroform belladonna 1.

Action.—As above.

SUPPOSITORIUM BELLADONNÆ.

Extract of belladonna 1 gr., stearine 13 grs.

BETULA ALBA. Common European Birch.

OLEUM BETULÆ ALBÆ.

Gives the odour to Russia leather.

Has been employed in chronic eczema.

BISMUTHI NITRAS. Occurs in colourless transparent crystals. Soluble in glycerine.

Used in skin diseases, 10 grs. to the oz. of glycerine.

FERRIER'S SNUFF.

Bisnitrates of bismuth 6 drms., hydrochlorate of morphia 2 grs., acacia powder 2 drms.
 Used in cold in the head and hay fever.

UNGUENTUM BORACIS.

Borax 1, simple ointment 8.
 For chapped hands, chilblains, or cracked nipples.

BYNE. Malt.

Extractum Byne. German extract of malt.

Action.—Nutrient.

Dose.—For an adult, f5ij.

CAFFEINE.

A crystalline substance obtained from coffee, tea, guarana.

Action.—Tonic and slightly diuretic. Useful in headache, and in urine loaded with lithates.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 grs.

CALCIUM. Ca.

A brilliant white combustible metal; the metallic base of lime.

CALCII SULPHIDUM.

Action.—Useful in all suppurative conditions of the system, as boils, acne, strumous glands.

Dose.—For an adult, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ in pill.

CALENDULA. Common Marigold.

Of the florets 4 oz., proof spirit 1 pint.

Action.—Antispasmodic, sudorific, emmenagogue.

Dose.—For an adult, f5j to f5ij.

ESSENTIA CAMPHORÆ.

Camphor 1, rectified spirit 18, tincture of myrror 2.

Action.—Used in dysuria.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 every quarter of an hour until diuresis ceases.

CAMPHELA MOUTROMATA.

Occurs in suberose vesicles or prisms.

Action.—Nervine sedative.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 5 grs. in pill.

Should be an antidote to strychnine.

LIPIRENTUM CAPSUL.

Capicum 1, rectified spirit 2.

Action.—Counter-irritant. Used for swollen chilblains, the skin being suberose.

CARNIS EXTRACTUM.

German extract of meat; has an agreeable odour; freely soluble in water.

VALENTINI'S MEAT JUICE.

One of the best preparations of carnis extractum.

CATECHU SINGUM.

The dried extract of the heart-wood of acacia catechu from Persia.

Action.—Astringent, bitter.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 15 grs.

MENTHA EXTRACT.

Sagebrush 10 grs., proof spirit 15 m.

Action.—Used in cough, irritation of the mucous membrane, and in the diseases of pregnancy.

Dose.—15 m.

FERRIER'S STUFF.

Essence of lemon 5 drms, hydrolamine of ammonia 2 grs., acacia powder 2 drms.
Used in cold in the head and hay fever.

UNGUENTUM DENTIS.

Benz. 1, simple ceresin 5.
For chapped hands, chilblains, or cracked nipples.

BYNE Malt.

Extractum Byne. German extract of malt.
Action.—Nutrient.
Dose.—For an adult, 5j.

CAFFEINE.

A crystalline substance obtained from coffee, tea, guano.

Action.—Tonic and slightly diuretic. Useful in headache, and in cases loaded with uric acid.
Dose.—For an adult, ½ to 1 gr.

CALCIUM. Ca.

A brilliant white combustible metal, the metallic base of lime.

CALCI STUPRUM.

Action.—Useful in all suppurative conditions of the system, as boils, abscess, streptococci, etc.
Dose.—For an adult, 5j to 5ss.

CALENDULA.

Common Marigold.
Of the flowers 4 oz., proof spirit 1 pint.
Action.—Antispasmodic, anæsthetic, emmenagogue.
Dose.—For an adult, 5j to 5ss.

ESSENTIA CAMPHORÆ.

Camphor 1, rectified spirit 18, tincture of myrrh 2.

Action.—Useful in diarrhoea.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒv every quarter of an hour until diarrhoea ceases.

CAMPHORA MONOBROMATA.

Occurs in colourless needles or prisms.

Action.—Nervine sedative.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 5 grs. in pill.

Said to be an antidote to strychnine.

LINIMENTUM CAPSICI.

Capsicum 1, rectified spirit 3.

Action.—Counter-irritant. Used for swollen chilblains, the skin being unbroken.

CARNIS EXTRACTUM.

German extract of meat; has an agreeable odour; freely soluble in water.

VALENTINE'S MEAT JUICE.

One of the best preparations of carnis extractum.

CATECHU NIGRUM.

The dried extract of the heart-wood of acacia catechu from Pegu.

Action.—Astringent, bitter.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 15 grs.

MISTURA CETACEL.

Spermaceti 60 grs., proof spirit 15 ʒ.

Action.—Useful in coughs, irritation of the mucous membranes, and in the sickness of pregnancy.

Dose.—1 ½ oz.

CHAULMOOGRA OIL. *Vide Gynocardia.***CHLORAL HYDRATE.**

Prepared by the action of dry chlorine gas on anhydrous alcohol. It occurs in colourless crystals, which do not deliquesce on exposure to air, of a pungent odour and bitter taste.

An antidote of strychnia, physostigma, picrotoxin.

Antidotes.—Picrotoxin $\frac{1}{2}$ gr., stomach-pump, emetics, cold affusion.

Action.—Hypnotic, antispasmodic, antiseptic, anæsthetic in large doses.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 30 grs.

For a child a year old, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 gr.

CROTON-CHLORAL HYDRATE.

Action.—Anodyne, antispasmodic, relieves neuralgia of the face and head, the dyspnoea of asthma, and irritative cough of phthisis.

Dose.—For an adult, of the salt 1 to 2 grs., of the syrup f5j to f3iv.

AQUA CHLOROFORMI.

Chloroform 1 drachm, distilled water 25 oz.

Action.—Stimulant, antispasmodic, sedative.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 oz.

BICHLORIDE OF METHYLENE.

Introduced by Dr. Richardson, and considered to be one of the safest anæsthetics known. Applied by means of Dr. Junker's inhaler.

SYRUPUS CODELE.

Codeia 6 grs., water $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., syrup 8 oz.

Action.—Sedative: useful in cough.

Dose.—For an adult, f5j to f3ij.

CHLORAL-CHLORAL.

The South American Arrow-poison; the product of various plants, especially, etc.

Action.—Produces muscular relaxation; in large doses general muscular paralysis; has been used in tetanus.

Dose.—For an adult, subcutaneous injection of 1 to 2 of a solution of 1 grain in 2 drachms of distilled water. It must not be allowed to come in contact with any wounded surface.

TESTENTUM DELPHINI STAPHISAGRIÆ.

Action.—Paralytic. Useful in pedicul.

STUPE DIGITALIS.

The prepared juice of, purified spirit, &c.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 10.

DUBIUM HYPOPHOSPHORUM.

A plant indigenous to New South Wales.

Action.—Same as atropin.

BUCCING OIL.

This oil was proposed as a substitute for cod-liver oil. It being much more expensive, it is not in use.

EXTRACTUM GLOSTRE.

The leaves yield an aromatic oil.

Action.—Nervine, depressant, anæsthetic, anti-spasmodic.

Dose.—For an adult, of the oil 5 to 10, of the extract 5 to 10.

CHAULMOGREA OIL. *Vide Gynocodia.***CHLORAL HYDRATE.**

Prepared by the action of dry chlorine gas on alcohol. It comes in colorless crystals, which do not deliquesce on exposure to air, of a pungent odor and bitter taste.

An antidote of strychnia, phosphenia, picrotoxin.

Antidote.—Picrotoxin $\frac{1}{2}$ gr., stomach pump, emetics, cold affusion.

Action.—Hypnotic, antispasmodic, anæsthetic, anæsthetic in large doses.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 30 grs.

For a child a year old, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 gr.

CROTON-CHLORAL HYDRATE.

Action.—Anæsthetic, antispasmodic, induces vomiting of the face and head, the ejection of saliva, and irritative cough of phlegm.

Dose.—For an adult, of the salt 1 to 2 grs., of the syrup $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl.

AQUA CHLOROFORM.

Chloroform 1 drachm, distilled water 15 oz.

Action.—Sedative, antispasmodic, anæsthetic.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 oz.

BICHLORIDE OF METHYLENE.
Introduced by Dr. Richardson, and considered to be one of the safest anæsthetics known. Against the means of Dr. Jackson's inhaler.

SYMPLETTIC COBALT.

Cobalt 5 grs., water $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., syrup 5 oz.

Action.—Sedative; useful in cough.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl.

CURARA—WOORARA.

The South American Arrow poison; the product of various plants, strychnos, &c.

Action.—Produces muscular relaxation; in large doses general muscular paralysis; has been used in tetanus.

Dose.—For an adult, subcutaneous injection of x to xviii of a solution of 1 grain in 2 drachms of distilled water. It must not be allowed to come in contact with any wounded surface.

UNGUENTUM DELPHINI STAPHISAGRIÆ.

Action.—Parasitic. Useful in pediculi.

SUCCUS DIGITALIS.

The expressed juice 3, rectified spirit, 1.

Does not cause nausea like the tincture.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ x.

DUBOISIA MYOPOROIDES.

A plant indigenous to New South Wales.

Action.—Same as atropin.

DUGONG OIL.

This oil was proposed as a substitute for cod-liver oil. It being much more expensive, its use is limited.

EUCALYPTUS GLOBULUS. Blue Gum Tree.

The leaves yield an aromatic oil.

Action.—Nervine depressant, antiseptic, antiperiodic.

Dose.—For an adult, of the oil $\frac{1}{4}$ x, of the tincture $\frac{1}{4}$ xxx.

EUONYMIN.

A resinoid substance obtained from the Wahoo bark.

Action.—Powerful hepatic stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult, of the resin $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grs., of the tincture f5j to f5ij.

FERRI BROMIDI SOLUTIO.

Each fluid drachm contains $4\frac{1}{2}$ grs. of bromide.

Action.—As the syrup.

Dose.—For an adult f5ss to f5j.

LIQUOR FERRI PERSULPHATIS.

Sulphate of iron 8, sulphuric acid $\frac{1}{2}$, nitric acid $\frac{1}{2}$, distilled water, 12.

Action.—Styptic.

FUCUS VESICULOSUS.

Bladder-wrack, collected from the seaside rocks and dried.

EXTRACTUM FUCI VESICULOSI.

Of the dried plant ground 16, rectified spirit 12, distilled water 6.

Action.—Deobstruent, resolvent.

Dose.—For an adult, f5j.

UNGUENTUM ACIDI TANNICI. Ph. U.S.

Tannic acid 1, lard 16.

Action.—Astringent.

SCHUSTER'S PASTILLES.

Composed of tannic acid 30 grs., opium 1 gr., glycerine q.s. to form suitable cylinders for the male urethra.

Action.—Astringent; used in gonorrhoea.

MENTHA SILVEST.

Peppermint 2, green spirit 20.

Action.—As Eucalypt.

Dose.—For an adult, 3j to ʒi.

Analogue.—Cubebina. Aromatic spirit of ammonia.

PYRUS LANCEOLATUS COMPOSITUS. Ph. Ger.

Stems and leaves of each 2, benzol and sulphur of each 1, white sugar 4.

Action.—A mild expectant.

Dose.—For an adult, a teaspoonful before breakfast.

OLA PIWELL. Vide Aracha.**GOMPHI LANCIA TINCTURA.**

Dried bark of the root of the Cotton plant ʒi, green spirit 4.

Action.—Emmenagogue and purgative.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒj.

GRINFELLA BOSTYIA.

The leaves and flowering tops.

Action.—Antispasmodic, emollient, stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult—

Of the fluid extract, ʒi to ʒi.

Of the syrup, ʒj to ʒij.

Of the emulsion, ʒj to ʒij.

GYMNASIALE OLEUM. Chaulmoogra Oil.

Prepared from the seeds of the *Gymnocordia odorata*.

Eastern India. A solid, and of a light brown color.

Action.—Cathartic when dissolved, as in syrup, in chronic constipation, great, secondary syphilis.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒj to ʒij, being gradually increased.

EUCONYN.

A resinous substance obtained from the *Walteria* tree.
Action.—Powerful hepatic stimulant.
Dose.—For an adult, of the resin $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grs., of the tincture $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ ss.

FERRI BROMIDI SOLUTIO.

Each fluid drachm contains $\frac{1}{2}$ grs. of bromide.
Action.—As the syrup.
Dose.—For an adult $\frac{1}{2}$ ss to $\frac{1}{2}$ ss.

LIQOR FERRI PERSULPHATIS.

Sulphate of iron 2, sulphuric acid $\frac{1}{2}$, nitric acid $\frac{1}{2}$, distilled water 12.
Action.—Styptic.

FOCUS VESICULOSUS.

Bladder-wrack, collected from the seaside rocks and dried.

EXTRACTUM FOCI VESICULOSI.

Of the dried plant ground 16, rectified spirit 12, distilled water 6.
Action.—Demulcent, expectorant.
Dose.—For an adult $\frac{1}{2}$ ss.

UNGUENTUM ACIDI TANNICI. Ph. U.S.

Tannic acid 1, lard 14.
Action.—Astringent.

SCHUBERT'S PASTILLES.

Composed of tannic acid 20 grs., opium 1 gr., glycerine q.s. to form suitable cylinders for the machine.
Action.—Astringent; used in gonorrhoea.

TINCTURA GELSEMI.

Bruised root 2, proof spirit 20.

Action.—As Gelsemin.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ ss to $\frac{1}{2}$ ss.

Antidote.—Galvanism. Aromatic spirit of ammonia.

PULVIS LIQUIRITILÆ COMPOSITUS. Ph. Ger.

Senna and liquorice of each 2, fennel and sulphur of each 1, white sugar 6.

Action.—A mild aperient.

Dose.—For an adult, a teaspoonful before breakfast.

GOA POWDER. Vide Araroba.**GOSSYPII RADICIS TINCTURA.**

Dried bark of the root of the Cotton plant 3j, proof spirit 4.

Action.—Emmenagogue and parturient.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ ss.

GRINDELIA ROBUSTA.

The leaves and flowering tops.

Action.—Antispasmodic, emollient, stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult—

Of the fluid extract, $\frac{1}{2}$ ss to $\frac{1}{2}$ ss.

Of the syrup, $\frac{1}{2}$ ss to $\frac{1}{2}$ ss.

Of the emulsion, $\frac{1}{2}$ ss to $\frac{1}{2}$ ss.

GYNOCARDIÆ OLEUM. Chaulmoogra Oil.

Prepared from the seeds of the *Gynocardia odorata*, Eastern India. A solid, and of a light brown colour.

Action.—Useful in skin diseases, as leprosy, in chronic rheumatism, gout, secondary syphilis.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ ss to $\frac{1}{2}$ ss, being gradually increased.

GYNOCARDIA ACIDUM.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 grs. in pill.

HAMAMELIS VIRGINICA. Witch Hazel.**TINCTURA HAMAMELIS VIRGINICÆ.**

Bruised bark 2, proof spirit 20.

Action.—Astringent, useful in passive hæmorrhages and in dysentery and diarrhoea.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{m}$ v to $\mathfrak{m}$ xxx in water.

HYDRARGYRI BROMIDIUM.

Used in pessaries containing gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ each.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI IODIDI VIRIDIS.

Green iodide of mercury 10 grs., sulphate of atropine 1 gr., lard $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

Useful in contraction of the fingers from indurated fascia of the palm.

HYDRARGYRI OLEAS. Oleate of Mercury.

Yellow oxide of mercury dissolved in oleic acid.

Action.—Alterative; resolvent; useful in rheumatic swellings about joints, ringworm, &c.

For external use.

OLEATE OF MERCURY AND MORPHIA.

Morphia 1 gr., oleate of mercury 1 drn.

Action.—As above, and anodyne.

HYDRASTIS CANADENSIS. Yellow Root.

Prepared from the rhizomes and rootlets of the American *Golden Seal*.

Action.—Bitter tonic, antiperiodic, sialogogue.

Dose.—For an adult—

Of the liquid extract, $\mathfrak{m}$ x to $\mathfrak{m}$ xxx.

Of the tincture, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ss}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ij}$.

HYDRASTIS.

A mineral substance obtained from the *Hydrostis Canadensis*.

Action.—As above, and a powerful hepatic stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult, gr. $\mathfrak{ij}$ to $\mathfrak{ij}$.

HYDRIANINE.

Is obtained from the seeds of *Hydrocotyle nigræ*.

Action.—More powerful than the other preparations of hyaline; very efficacious in the attacks of acute mania, insanity.

Dose.—For an adult—

$\mathfrak{R}$ $\mathfrak{ij}$ to 1 gr.

$\mathfrak{R}$ $\mathfrak{t}\mathfrak{ss}$ to $\mathfrak{ss}$ for hypodermic use.

EXTRACTUM IGNATIA ANARA.

Prepared by percolating with spirit, *Ignatia* beans in the powder, and evaporating.

Action.—Tonic; useful in debility of the digestive organs.

Dose.—For an adult, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 in pill.

TABACUM.

Prepared from the leaves of the *Nicotiana glauca*.

It contains an alkaloid, *nicotina*.

Action.—Powerful emetic and diaphoretic.

Dose.—For an adult, of the infusion $\mathfrak{ss}$ to $\mathfrak{ij}$.

of the powder, gr. $\mathfrak{ss}$ to $\mathfrak{ss}$.

of the tincture $\mathfrak{ij}$ to $\mathfrak{ij}$.

POLOCARPIN HYDROCHLORATUS.

For internal administration, in combination with pepsine and hydrochloric acid.

GYNOCARDIA AIZIUM.

Action.—As above.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grs. in pill.**HAMAMELIS VIRGINICA.** White Hamel.**TINCTURA HAMAMELIS VIRGINICÆ.**

Bruised bark 2, proof spirit 24.

Action.—Astringent, useful in passive hemorrhages and in dysentery and diarrhea.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 in water.**HYDRARGYRI BROMIDUM.**Used in pessaries containing gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ each.**UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI MUCI VITÆ.**Venous iodide of mercury 10 grs., sulphate of zinc 1 gr., lard $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

Useful in contraction of the fingers from indurated fascia of the palm.

HYDRARGYRI OLEA. Olea of Mercury.

Yellow oxide of mercury dissolved in oleic acid.

Action.—Alterative; resorptive; useful in rheumatic swellings about joints, ringworm, etc.

For external use.

OLEATE OF MERCURY AND MORPHIA.

Morphia 1 gr., oleate of mercury 1 dr.

Action.—As above, and analgesic.

HYDRARGYRI CANADENSIS. Yellow Ham.

Prepared from the rhizomes and roots of the American Golden Seal.

Action.—Bitter tonic, especially analgesic.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 in water.Of the liquid extract, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1.Of the tincture, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1.**HYDRASTIN.**A resinoid substance obtained from the *Hydrastis Canadensis*.

Action.—As above, and a powerful hepatic stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult, gr. iij to vj.

HYOSCYAMINE.An alkaloid from the seeds of *Hyoscyamus niger*.

Action.—More powerful than the other preparations of henbane; very efficacious in the attacks of acute mania, insomnia.

Dose.—For an adult—

gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 gr.gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ for hypodermic use.**EXTRACTUM IGNATIA AMARA.**

Prepared by percolating with spirit, Ignatia beans in fine powder, and evaporating.

Action.—Tonic; useful in debility of the digestive organs.

Dose.—For an adult, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 in pill.**JABORANDI.**Prepared from the leaves of the *Pilocarpus pinnatifolius*.

It contains an alkaloid pilocarpin.

Action.—Powerful sialogogue and diaphoretic.

Dose.—For an adult, of the infusion $\frac{1}{2}$ ss to $\frac{1}{2}$ j.
of the powder, gr. xv to xxx.
of the tincture $\frac{1}{2}$ j to $\frac{1}{2}$ ij.**PILOCARPIN HYDROCHLORATUS.**

For internal administration, in combination with pepsine and hydrochloric acid.

Action.—As above. Has been found useful in scarlatina, nephritis, diphtheria, uræmia.
Dose.—For an adult, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$; subcutaneously gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{4}$.

IRIDIN.

A preparation from the American Eclectic *Blue Flag*.

Action.—Alterative, diuretic, hepatic, and intestinal stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. 4.

TINCTURA KAMALÆ.

Kamala 1, proof spirit 5.

Action.—Anthelmintic.

Dose.—For an adult, fʒj to fʒij.

For a child a year old, mʒ to mʒx.

MAIZE.

The stigmata of maize are recommended as a remedy in recent or chronic vesical affections.

Action.—Diuretic.

Dose.—For an adult, of the concentrated infusion fʒj, of the syrup fʒss every 2 hours.

PARAMORPHIA.

Occurs in white crystalline needles.

Action.—In doses of 1 gr. it produces tetanic spasms.

APOMORPHIA.

Action.—A prompt emetic, sometimes injected in chorea.

Dose.—Gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ injected subcutaneously.

MORPHINE TARTRAS

This salt being the most stable of the morphine series, is preferred for hypodermic injection.

MORPHIA RUCHI.

Mixed with water 1, sugar 1, rose-water 100, added gradually.

Action.—Morphone stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult fʒj to fʒij.

MORALIN.

The active principle of painexes fungi.

Action.—Powerful analgesic.

Dose.—For an adult gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ injected subcutaneously.

TINCTURA MYRRHÆ ET BORACII.

Myrrh 1, res. de Cologne 15, benzoin 1, water 2, syrup 1.

A wash for the teeth and gums.

STRE.

Preparation of silver nitrate in granular form.

Action.—Dermic tonic, given in chlorosis.

Dose.—For an adult gr. 1 to 1 after food.

STRO-CHLORIDE.

A powerful poison. Chlorine.

Action.—Fetid in various poisons and abscesses.

Dose.—For an adult mʒ of the solution cautiously inhaled.

PIPERITE.

A preparation of opium by Ferri's method.

A preparation of opium by Ferri's

Action.—As above. Has been found useful in neurasthenia, nephritis, dyspepsia, uræmia.
Dose.—For an adult, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$; subcutaneously gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{2}$.

TRIDIN.

A preparation from the American Tobacco Company.

Action.—Alterative, diuretic, hepatic, and intestinal stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr. 1.

TINCTURA KAMLE.

Kamala 1, proof spirit 2.

Action.—Antelmintic.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{ss}$ to $\mathfrak{ssj}$.
 For a child 2 years old, $\mathfrak{ss}$ to $\mathfrak{ssj}$.

MAIZE.

The stigmas of maize are recommended as a remedy in recent or chronic vesical affections.

Action.—Diuretic.

Dose.—For an adult, of the concentrated infusion $\mathfrak{ss}$ of the syrup $\mathfrak{ss}$ every 2 hours.

PARAMORPHIA.

Occurs in white crystalline scales.

Action.—In doses of 1 gr. it produces uterine spasms.

APOMORPHIA.

Action.—A powerful emetic, sometimes injected in chronic.

Dose.—Gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ injected subcutaneously.

MORPHIÆ TARTRAS.

This salt being the most stable of the morphia series, is preferred for hypodermic injection.

MISTURA MOSCHI.

Musk 3, acacia 3, sugar 3, rose-water 160, added gradually.

Action.—Nervine stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult $\mathfrak{ssj}$ to $\mathfrak{ssij}$.

MUSCARIN.

The active principle of poisonous fungi.

Action.—Powerful sialogogue.

Dose.—For an adult gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ injected subcutaneously.

TINCTURA MYRRHÆ ET BORACIS.

Myrrh 1, eau de Cologne 16, borax 1, water 3, syrup 3.

A wash for the teeth and gums.

NICKEL.

Sulphate of nickel occurs in greenish blue crystals.

Action.—Nervine tonic, given in chlorosis.

Dose.—For an adult gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 after food.

NITRO GLYCERINE. Glonoin.

A powerful poison. A solution in spirit (1 in 100).

Action.—Useful in angina pectoris and albuminuria.

Dose.—For an adult $\mathfrak{ssj}$ of the solution cautiously increased.

NEPENTHE. A preparation of opium by Ferris of Bristol.

Action.—Possesses all the properties of the tincture of opium, but does not cause headache, and is less exhilarating.

Dose.—For an adult $\text{m}\nu$ to mxxx .

PARIETARIA. Pellitory of the Wall.

Action.—Most efficacious in dropsy.

Dose.—For an adult, a tablespoonful of the preserved juice, or grs. 10 of the extract.

ESERINE. The alkaloid of *Physostigma venenosum*, or Calabar bean.

Action.—Nervine sedative, myotic, useful in chorea, strumous ophthalmia, inflammation of the cornea.

Dose.—For an adult $\frac{1}{16}$ gr. injected subcutaneously in chorea. A few drops of a 2-grain solution in 1 oz. of water causes contraction of the pupil.

PHYTOLACCIN. Poke Root.

Action.—A scorbutic alterative, purgative, and slow emetic.

Useful in chronic rheumatism.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. to 1 gr.

PINI SYLVESTRIS OLEUM. Fir Wood Oil.

Prepared from the leaves of *Pinus sylvestris*.

Action.—Stimulant and rubefacient. Useful externally in rheumatism, and as an inhalation in chronic laryngitis.

PILULA PICIS.

Tar and liquorice powder of each 2½ grs.

Dose.—2 or 3 pills daily.

POTASSI IODIDA

Action.—Useful in syphilis with chloic acid.

Dose.—For an adult, 15 to 30 grs.

POTASSI FERRICANTIMUM

Action.—Nervine tonic. Useful in dyspepsia, constipation, sick headache, and atony of the muscular system.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 grs.

QUERCUS BARK. The bark of *Amphigenia*.

Quercus, highly recommended as relieving the various forms of dyspepsia.

Dose.—For an adult, of the liquid extract ℥j .

QUINIDINE

Action.—A nerve tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$.

QUINIDINE CARBOAN

Useful in dyspepsia.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 grs.

QUINIDINE SALICYLATA

Effective in the acute stage of rheumatism.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 2 grs. increased gradually.

QUINIDINE PYREXIALIS (Washburn's Tincture)

Contains quinine. Available in material and other forms.

Dose.—For an adult, ℥j .

Action.—Preserves all the properties of the tincture of opium, but does not cause headache, and is less exhilarating.

Dose.—For an adult π to $\pi\pi$.

PARIETARIA. Pillbury of the Wall.

Action.—Most efficacious in dyspepsia.

Dose.—For an adult, a tablespoonful of the prepared juice, or grs. 33 of the extract.

ESERINE. The alkaloid of *Hyoscyamus aureus*, or Calabar bean.

Action.—Sedative, anesthetic, useful in chronic, strenuous ophthalmia, inflammation of the cornea.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. injected subconjunctivally in chronic. A few drops of a 2-grain solution in 1 oz. of water causes contraction of the pupil.

PHYTOLACIN. Folia Euc.

Action.—A sedative, anesthetic, purgative, and diuretic.

Useful in chronic rheumatism.

Dose.—For an adult, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. to 1 gr.

PINI SYLVESTRIS OLIV. Pin Wood Oil.

Prepared from the leaves of *Pinus sylvestris*.

Action.—Stimulant and sedative. Useful in chronic rheumatism, and as an anesthetic in chronic laryngitis.

PIGULA PICH.

For and Symplocos powder of each 31 grs.

Dose.—2 or 3 pills daily.

POTASSÆ BENZOAS.

Action.—Useful in cystitis with lithic acid diathesis.

Dose.—For an adult, 15 to 20 grs.

POTASSII FERROCYANIDUM.

Action.—Nervine tonic. Useful in dyspepsia, constipation, sick headache, and atony of the muscular system.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 grs.

QUEBRACHO BARK. The bark of *Aspidosperma Quebracho*, highly recommended as relieving the various forms of dyspnea.

Dose.—For an adult, of the liquid extract $\mathfrak{ssj}$.

QUINIÆ ARSENIAS.

Action.—A nervine tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$.

QUINIÆ CARBOLAS.

Useful in diarrhoea.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 grs.

QUINIÆ SALICYLAS.

Efficacious in the acute stage of rheumatism.

Dose.—For an adult, 1 to 2 grs. increased gradually.

TINCTURA PYREXIALIS (Warburg's Tincture.) Contains quinine. Invaluable in malarial and sthenic fevers.

Dose.—For an adult, $\mathfrak{ssj}$.

RHAMNUS FRANGULA. The bark of *Rhamnus frangula*.

Action.—Useful remedy in habitual constipation.

Dose.—For an adult, of the liquid extract mxx-xxxx . of the syrup, f3ij-f3iv .

SALICINUM SALICIN. A white crystalline powder from the bark of the willow.

Action.—Bitter tonic, preferable to salicylic acid in some cases as not being a cardiac depressant.

Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 25 grs.

SANTALI FLAVI OLEUM. The essential oil of red sandal-wood.

Action.—Stimulant to the genito-urinary passages.

Dose.—For an adult, f3as in emulsion.

SODÆ BENZOAS.

Recommended in all contagious diseases by vegetable parasites, in diphtheria, chronic rheumatism. It does not nauseate, depress, or cause any cerebral symptoms.

Action.—Prophylactic and hepatic stimulant.

Dose.—For an adult, 15 to 20 grs. every 2 or 3 hours.

SODÆ SALICYLATUM.

Action.—Relieves the pain in acute rheumatism, a hepatic stimulant, its continued use causes cardiac depression.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 20 grs. and upwards.

SODII BROMIDUM.

Action.—Has been recommended in sea sickness.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 to 6 grs.

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STREPTA SUXINI OIL.

Under is powder 1, rectified spirit 16.

Action.—Cold in nervous headache, vertigo.

Dose.—For an adult, mxx upwards.

For a child a year old, mij .

SYMPLETTI BARK. Chinese Camellia Root.

Action.—Antispasmodic, analgesic, glaucoma.

Cold in liver spleen.

URIN TURPENTINE.

Recommended in cases of cancer of the female generative organs.

UTERINE.

Colours, transparent crystals, with an aromatic odour, obtained from oil of turpentine.

Action.—Antispasmodic, antineuralgic.

Cold externally, in laceration, as a wash, in vapour, and in surgical dressings.

UTERUS TERRESTRIS TERPENTINUM. Clove.

Action.—Cold in vertigo.

Dose.—For an adult, f3 .

For a child a year old, mxx upwards.

VANILLIN.

Free residue, after distillation, of petroleum or rock oil.

A medium for sedatives. Cold in cancer.



REAMNIS FRAXULA. The bark of *Rhamnus fraxula*.

Action.—Used mostly in biliary catarrhes.
Dose.—For an adult, of the liquid extract, xxx. of the syrup, ℥j.—℥ss.

SALICINUM SALICIS. A white crystalline powder from the bark of the willow.

Action.—Bitter tonic, preferable to salicylic acid in some cases as not being a cardiac depressant.
Dose.—For an adult, 5 to 15 grs.

SANTALI FLAVI OLEUM. The essential oil of red sandalwood.

Action.—Stimulant to the genito-urinary passages.
Dose.—For an adult, ʒss in emulsion.

SODÆ BENZOAS.

Recommended in all catarrhes caused by vegetable parasites, in dyspepsia, chronic rheumatism. It does not increase, depress, or cause any cerebral symptoms.

Action.—Trophogenic and hepatic stimulant.
Dose.—For an adult, 15 to 20 grs. every 6 or 8 hours.

SODÆ SALICYLATUM.

Action.—Relieves the pain in acute rheumatism, a hepatic stimulant, it combats the action of the disease.

Dose.—For an adult, 10 to 20 grs. and upwards.

SODÆ BROMIDUM.

Action.—Has been recommended in anæmia.
Dose.—For an adult, ʒi to ʒss.

TINCTURA SUCCINI OLEI.

Amber in powder 1, rectified spirit 16.

Action.—Useful in nervous headaches, pertussis.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒxx upwards.

For a child a year old, ʒij.

SYMPHYTI RADIX. Common Comfrey Root.

Action.—Astringent, mucilaginous, glutinous.

Useful to form splints.

CHIAN TURPENTINE.

Recommended in cases of cancer of the female generative organs.

THYMOL.

Colourless, transparent crystals, with an aromatic odour, obtained from oil of thyme.

Action.—Antiseptic, disinfectant.

Used externally, in lotion, as a wash, in vapour, and in surgical dressings.

SYRUPUS TRIFOLII TRIFOLIUM. Clover.

Action.—Useful in pertussis.

Dose.—For an adult, ʒij.

For a child a year old, ʒx upwards.

VASELINE.

The residuum, after distillation, of petroleum or rock oil.

A medium for ointments. Useful in eczema.

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ZINCI BROMIDUM.

Action.—A tonic.

Dose.—For an adult, 2 grs.

CALAMINE.

Impure carbonate of zinc.

Used for lotions.

ZINCI OLEAS.

Oxide of zinc 1 oz., oleic acid 8 oz.

Action.—Useful in acute and chronic eczema and discharging ulcers.



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ALPINE SPRINGS OF THE SPAS OF EUROPE.

Bardejov, in Hungary. A bitter aperient, like Hungary Water. Is imported in bottles.

Altenau, in the romantic valley of the Saale, Germany. Water saline and chalybeate. Useful in debility.

Bellfountain, near Orléans, France. About 400 feet high. Water alkaline, gaseous. Useful in dyspepsia, indigestion. Is imported in bottles.

Elze, in Bohemia. Alkaline. 665 feet. Alkaline, slightly aperient. Useful in indigestion and acidity of the stomach. Is imported in bottles.

Eisenstein, in Moravia, France. About 1100 feet high. Water alkaline and gaseous. Useful in debility. Is imported in bottles.

Bourboule, at Fay-de-Léon, France. Alkaline. 2000 feet. Contains much hydrochloric acid, magnesia, lithia, &c. Useful in nervous, gout, rheumatism, skin diseases.

Buda-Pesth, in Hungary. From mines are imported the Hungary Water and Royal Hungary Water, aperient waters, containing large proportions of the sulphate and carbonate of magnesium, soda, potash, and lime, and the oxide of iron and alumina.



ZINCI BROMIDUM.*Action*.—A tonic.*Dose*.—For an adult, 2 grs.**CALAMINE.***Impure carbonate of zinc.**Good for eruptions.***ZINCI OLEAS.***Oxide of zinc 1 oz., oleic acid 8 oz.**Action*.—Useful in acute and chronic eruptions and discharging them.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE SPAS OF EUROPE.

Æsculap, in Hungary. A bitter aperient, like Hunyadi Janos. Is imported in bottles.**Alexisbad**, in the romantic valley of the Salke, Germany. Water saline and chalybeate. Useful in debility.**Bellthall**, near Coblenz, Prussia. About 400 feet high. Water alkaline, gaseous. Useful in digestive derangements. Is imported in bottles.**Bilin**, in Bohemia. Altitude, 645 feet. Alkaline, slightly aperient. Useful in indigestion and acidity of the stomach. Is imported in bottles.**Birresborn**, in Rhenish Prussia. About 1100 feet high. Water alkaline and gaseous. Useful in debility. Is imported in bottles.**Bourboule**, at Puy-de-Dôme, France. Altitude 2600 feet. Contains arsenic, hydrochloric acid, magnesia, lithin, &c. Useful in anaemia, gout, rheumatism, skin diseases.**Buda-Pesth**, in Hungary. From hence are imported the Hunyadi Janos and Royal Hungarian. Bitter, aperient waters, containing large proportions of the sulphates and carbonates of magnesia, soda, potash, and lime, and the oxide of iron and alumina.

Gerolstein, in Rhenish Prussia. About 1200 feet high. Water alkaline and gaseous. Useful in atony of the general system. Is imported in bottles.

Hunyadi Janos. See Buda-Pesth.

Roisdorf, in Rhenish Prussia. Altitude, 1000 feet. Water alkaline. Imported in bottles.

Rosbach, in Germany. Water saline and alkaline. Is imported in bottles.

Royat, in Puy-de-Dôme, France. About 1380 feet high. Water alkaline. Charming climate and scenery. Useful in dyspepsia, rheumatism, and catarrhal affections of the genito-urinary passages. Is imported in bottles.

Soden, in Nassau. About 440 feet high. Salubrious climate, equable temperature. Waters alkaline and gaseous. Useful in chest affections, scrofula, and diseases of the female generative system. Is imported in bottles.

Taunus, in Frankfurt. Altitude 390 feet. Water alkaline, gaseous. Very pleasant table water. Useful in debility. Is imported in bottles.



Gerolstein, in Rhinisch Prussia. About 1200 feet high. Water alkaline and gaseous. Useful in many of the general system. Is imported in bottles.

Hunyadi János. See Dala-Fest.

Reisdorf, in Rhinisch Prussia. Altitude, 1000 feet. Water alkaline. Imported in bottles.

Rosbach, in Germany. Water saline and alkaline. Is imported in bottles.

Royat, in Puy-de-Dôme, France. About 1200 feet high. Water alkaline. Charming climate and scenery. Useful in dyspepsia, rheumatism, and catarrhal affections of the genito-urinary passages. Is imported in bottles.

Soden, in Nassau. About 400 feet high. Salubrious climate, equable temperature. Water alkaline and gaseous. Useful in chest affections, urticaria and diseases of the female generative system. Is imported in bottles.

Tannus, in Prussia. Altitude 1000 feet. Water alkaline, gaseous. Very pleasant table water. Useful in debility. Is imported in bottles.

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